Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEX polities, if payment be made in advance.

If all remittances are to be made, and all fetters

Plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inwist three times for 76 cents—one square for \$1.00. The Agents and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

Pensylvania and Subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debta of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Louise, Essund Quincy, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

Fig. 1 the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of for in the country and in the country question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

EF 'Yes! IT CARNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding res of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SCURE THE PERPETULTY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—AN

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1095.

VOL. XXV. NO. 26.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA. Some of the Missouri people seem very confident that Kansas is to become a slave State, and strong hopes are expressed that Nebraska will likewise be visited by the same curse. The following is an extract from a letter published in the 8. Louis Republican, dated Whitehead, K. T., May

· The elections in our Pirst, Second, Third, Seveath, Eighth and Sixteenth Districts took place on the 221 inst.—day before yesterday; but I have not heard the result. There was no excitement about it. The friends of the South and the Union may now rest satisfied, and the Abolitionists and ionists can hang their harp upon the willow, and sit down upon the eastern banks of the Mississippi and weep, for the fate of Kansas is set-tiel, and settled gloriously. Missourians, Ken-tuckians, Teanesseeans, Virginians, and other protuckians, Tennesseeans, Virginians, and other pro-slavery citizens, are coming every day by hun-dreds, and making homes, comfortable homes, all over the Territory, and they wield so strong an influence, socially and morally, as to change the political opinion of many of the Free Soilers who have been sent here by the Aid Society. It is only here and there, in limited localities, that you feel are number of Abolitionists, and they are so only here and there. Abolitionists, and they are so fanatically bitter, vindictive and repulsive, that they operate against their own cause. They nevbe able to control any influence, or to effect

any thing of moment. any thing of moment.

So strong, general and pervading is the pro-slatery sentiment, that it has extended even to Nebraska, and we find the Nebraska City News ealisting under its banner, and hear of public meetings being hold, resolutions passed, and addresses published, advocating the establishment of a slave State in the southern portion of that Terri-tory. Several families have already gone there with their slaves. There are not less than forty slaves in Richardson County alone.
'What will our "Emigrant Aid" friends say

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What will our "Emigrant Aid" Irienas say to this! What can they say! When we had conceded that Territory to the Free Soilers, and they had the government in their own hands, why did they not pass a law prohibiting slavery! A resolution to that effect was introduced and negatived. The reason is that those people have been let alone; they have had time for observation and let alone; they have had time for observation and reflection; and in their cool, deliberate judgment, a majority of them in their Legislature assembled, a majority of them in their Legislature assembled, determined that it was not politic to prohibit slavery; that it might prove the best institution for the State. Those of the southern and more fertile portions thought slave-labor would be the most gitable and productive in their agriculture, while

hose of the sterile north deemed it a curse. The result of our elections has been attributed wholly to the interference of the Missourians, and jet, where there were no Missourians, and where we supposed there were none but Free Soilers, a n to prohibit slavery was negatived, and citizens are moving in with slaves, and public meetings are being held in favor of slavery, and the principal paper in the Territory is its strongest

We subjoin the article from the Nebraska City News, referred to in the foregoing article :-

'The question of slavery or no slavery has at 'Ine question of slavery or no slavery has at last been raised in regard to the southern portion of Nebraska. We have with us many Missourians and Virginians, (some of them have their slaves already here,) who are among our most enterprising and popular citizens, and we are well aware, though they say but little in regard to the matter, they are bent upon establishing the 'poculiar institution' in Southern Nebraska, if it can be done by a majority role. Emissants from the be done by a majority vote. Emigrants from the Southern States are moving here south of the Platte, faster, perhaps, than any other style of settlers. Emigrants from the Northern States are scarce at present in proportion to those from the South; and as south of the Platte river is already the most populous portion of the Territory, and as it is acknowledged by all to be by far the best ag-ricultural part of Nebraska, it is a matter of im-portance to all, whether it be a free or a slave

We do not affirm, as many unacquainted with settlers do and will, that there is no possibility of Southern Nebraska ever becoming a slave State. On the contrary, we see no impossibility about it; we see no reason why, with a majority of Slave-State emigrants for her population, South-Platte Nebrasta should not eventually become a powerful

Supporter of slavery.

Northern men who take the ground that every man born South of Mason and Dixon's line is born indolent and without ambition, are silly-pated, foolish men, and they reckon without their host. We have seen as much enterprise in Mebraska which originated in Southern heads, and was be-ing pushed and hurried along by Southern hands, as we have of Northern undertakings. It is no more a truth that all Southern men are indolent and imbecile, as some fanatics confidently assert, than it is that all Northern men are industrious and ingenious, which everybody knows isn't exactly the case.

And now Slavery is here in a small way-a few negroes, twenty or so—and its supporters are com-ing faster and faster. What sends them here A beautiful country is not all they seek, but a slavery victory over those who have challenged them.
They seek to drown that hypocritical voice that cied. 'Slavery shall not enter Nebraska,' and prove it false; they seek to conquer those who have taunted them by making south of the Platte river a Slave State.

The following notice of Gov. Reeder, during his hte visit to Pennsylvania, appeared in the 'Squatter Soverrigaty,' published in Atchinson, Kansas, and edited by the murderous villain Stringfellow :-

From reports now received of Reeder, he never intends returning to our borders. Should be do so, we without hesitation say that our people ought to hang him by the neck like a traitorous dog, as he is, as soon as he puts his unballowed feet area.

et upon our shores.
Reeder has gone back to his own State, and Reeder has gone back to his own State, and grossly slandered our people, calling upon his abolition allies to come out and aid him in fastening the foal stain of abolition upon our soil. He represents us as a horde of Abolitionists, ready and willing to submit to his dictation, but that the demons from Missouri came to our election, and overpowered us and drove us from the polls, and saks the President to give him a military force to protect the voters—a base slander upon the citians of Kansas Territory, and one that we know she will resent. Reeder is unworthy of the place he fills—wholly unfit to rale the independent sovereigns of Kansas. He cannot longer act as their Governor. They will not submit to it. We call upon our people to take this matter in hand.

MASSACHUSETTS NULLIPICATION.

At a meeting of the people of Howard coun ty,' Mo., irrespective of party, convened at the Court House in Fayette, June 4th, the following resolutions, among others, were unanimously

Statutes.

Sth. That we carnestly recommend to all the citizens of the slaveholding States to assist us in the good work of starving the knaves and fanatics of Massachusetts into honest, law-abiding citizens, by patronizing the manufacturers of such States only as regard our constitutional rights.

From the Charleston Standard.

It will be remembered that the Personal Liberty Bill, passed by the late Massachusetts Legislature, provides, in substance, that no lawyer in Massachusetts shall aid, or appear for any Southern man in any effort to recover a fugitive slave under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, and if he does so, his license shall be revoked. A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune recommends, n retaliation for this, that every lawyer in the Southern States shall pledge himself to his breth-ren of the bar and the community, that he will not aid in the collection of any debt or claim for a citizen of Massachusetts, in any court, until the act referred to is repealed. The Montgomery (Ala.)

5. That the efforts of the Emigrant Aid Society

the principle of non-intervention, and guaranteeing to the people of the Territories the power to
settle the question of slavery for themselves, meets
with our approval; and we regard any man who
favors its repeal, or who of choice advocates slavery in Congress or elsewhere, as an enemy to our
institutions, and as forfeiting all claim to our support or confidence.

7. That while, we do not sanction acts of viohe is in attendance. Pierpont, I think, is not in his true element in
the church. He is intellectually a strong man, and
would make a first rate politician. Too restless for
the pulpit, he needs the conflicts of an open field.
I must say I like him, because he is able, and
May was here about a year ago, but I did not see
him, as I seldom go to Abolition meetings where
he is in attendance. Pierpont, I think, has never

ort or confidence.
7. That while, we do not sanction acts of violence, whether perpetrated by citizens of the North or South, so long as the law affords protection and redress, and while we regard Abolitionism, Nullification and Free Soilism alike dangerous to the peace

Soilers to execute the laws of Congress constitutionally made—their attempts to remove officers for
executing those laws—their acts of nullification
and avowal of 'higher law' doctrines, are outrages
at which the South may and does justly complain,
and their continuance is wholly incompatibe with
the spirit of the Union; and if the Union is to
be preserved, it becomes the conservative, lawabiding people of the North to disavow and repudiate these incendiary, ruthless attacks upon the
laws of the land and the guarantees of the Constitution.

10. That we regard the Union as the Palladium 10. That we regard the Union as the Palladium of our Liberties, and all acts tending to weaken the confidence of the people in its stability, to abate their appreciation of its priceless value, and patriotic love for its integrity—all acts designed to exasperate one section of the Union against another, thereby tending to its dissolution, we regard as the basest treason, meriting the execration of every true lover of his country.

From the New Orleans True Delta.

From the New Orleans True Delta.

In view of all these movements, it appears to us most desirable that immediate State action, irrespective of party, as well as by party, should be taken to meet the hostile attitude assumed by Massachusetts towards the Union, so that one uniform and decided course of conduct shall animate the South in tendering to the Federal Government its moral and physical support, in any emergency that may arise. Should Massachusetts madly array herself against the National Government, as her Legislature appears determined she shall do, the time to provide for such a contingency is not when it occurs, but now; and we therefore earnestly invite the attention of our fellow-citizens of our own Louisiana to take the initiative in a matter which so deeply affects the permanence Massachusetts towards the Union, so that one uniform and decided course of conduct shall animate the South in tendering to the Federal Government; its moral and physical support, in any emergency that may arise. Should Massachusetts madly array herself against the National Government, as her Legislature appears determined she shall as her Legislature appears determined she shall as her Legislature appears determined she shall do, the time to provide for such a contingency is not when it occurs, but now; and we therefore earnestly invite the attention of our fellow-cite earnestly invite the attention of our fellow-cite amatter which so deeply affects the permanence of our own Louisiana to take the initiative in zens of our own Louisiana to take the initiative in a matter which so deeply affects the permanence of our institutions and the durability of the Union.

NORTHERN RASCALITY.

What we know and feel here is, that we have the unprovokedly, unfraternally, unrighteously been unprovokedly, unfraternally in the tenderest points of in and basely assalled in the tenderest points of in and basely assalled in the tenderest points of in the control of the points, and participated with uniquences of our Church and Society and more control on the character, objects and influences of our Church and Society and more control on the character, objects and influences of our Church and Society assembled from many of the feet on the feet of the case, and impress them upon the minds of our church and Society.

Thus, we have endeavored to refresh our members of our Society assembled from many of the fathers of our Society assembled from many of the fathers of our Society assembled from the memory of our Northern relatives and friends; but now that you have sought us out, to

There is no other remedy. Vindicate your characters and the Territory, and should the ungrateful dog dare to come amongst us again, hang him to the first rotten tree. There is no other remedy, and the character of ourselves and our country requires us to act.'

of the country. Not content with a fair division, the North must absorb and monopolize both territories. The people of Missouri and Kentucky have interposed to prevent the consummation of this piece of rascality. We trust in Heaven they will be firm in the resolve to prevent it, and leave no means untried to that end. If war comes of it, let it come. It has got to come, sooner or later, for nothing else is going to satisfy the fanatics. It is an issue of their own seeking. They have pushed it upon the South, and after twenty-five years of backing out and yielding and compromising for the sake of fraternity and the Union, we carnestly adopted:—

7th. That we will patronize no merchant who hereafter purchases any part or parcel of his goods in Massachusetts, or deal in any of the wares or products of that State, so long as the present infamous nullification laws disgrace her statutes. as citizens and as men. The consequences, le they what they may, will be on the heads of the Exning Post and its kindred advisers of abolitionism. For our part, we would deliberately prefer to shoulder the musket, and go to Kansas to-morrow, to fight out this long vexatious issue, than to live another day under the contamely, the wrongs and humiliations, which, as Southern men, we have been suffering for the last twenty years.

From the Boston Courier. PHILADELPHIA QUAKERISM.

Our article headed, ' What is Unitarianism ? ' the Courier of the 13th inst., has received a large share of attention, and has been the subject of sev-eral complimentary letters, while it has also comin for some share of denunciation in certain quarters. To show how it is viewed by judicious reflecting people, however, we copy a letter written by a most respectable member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia to a gentleman of this city:

Mail adopts this suggestion, and recommends it to the consideration of the Supreme Court now in session. The Mail also proposes that Southern bankers and brokers shall join in this movement, and refuse Boston paper for collection.

Boone County, Mo. An immense meeting of the citizens of Boone Co., Mo., held at the Court House in Columbia, on the 2d inst., passed, among other resolutions, the following:

5. That the efforts of the Emigrant Aid Society Dear Sir :- I am obliged for the Boston Courier 5. That the efforts of the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts to abolitionize the Territory of Kansas by pouring within its limits and upon our Western border hireling abolitionists and Free Soilers, going thence with no purpose permanently to settle, but merely to vote at the elections of the Territory and return home, very deeply and justly exasperates the people of Missouri; and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid, by all honorable and legal means, to defeat the efforts of those who would thus make a mockery of public law, and disregard our peace.

6. That the Kansas-Nebraska bill, based upon the principle of non-intervention, and guaranteeing to the people of the Territories the power to philosophy, and placed on a level with all secular affairs. Instead of this state of things, the ten-

lence, whether perpetrated by citizens of the North or South, so long as the law affords protection and redress, and while we regard abolitionism, Nullification and Free Soilism alike dangerous to the peace and permanency of this Union, we are ready to pledge 'our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor' to protect at all hazards, by legal and honorable means, the institutions of the South against encroachment and invasion from without, and sedition and treachery from within.

8. That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, declaring the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional and of no binding force within the limits of that State, and the passage of the Personal Liberty Bill, in defiance of the Governor's veto, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, whereby the Fugitive Slave Law is practically nullified within the limits of that Commonwealth, are alarming evidences of fasaticism, nullification and treason, calculated to foment discord among the people of the States, and ultimately to dissolve the Union.

9. That the refusal of the abolitionists and Free Soilers to execute the laws of Congress constitutionally made—their acts of nullification and avowal of 'higher law' doctrines, are outrages at which the South may and does insily complain. been here as a speaker.

The cotton growing States are of vast importance

From the Savannah (Georgia) Republican. CORRESPONDENCE.

RICEBORO, Liberty County, June 4th, 1855. To the Church and Society of Dorchester, Mass., -GREETING!

Dear Brethren: Your letter dated Dorchester Dear Brethren: Your letter dated Dorchester, Mass., May 11th, 1855, has been received by the Midway Society. You mention that in the year 1695, (Oct. 22nd) 'a church was formed in this town, which went to South Carolina, and settled in a place which they called Dorchester,' and 'subsequently they removed to Midway, in Geo.,' and you also inquire 'whether any of the descendants who went off from this town are now living.'

renew our acquaintance, your kindness will render you doubly dear to us.

It is true, your vicinity to the hot-bed of fanaticism had almost warranted us in the belief that the foul aspersions of abolition traducers had crased from your minds all kindly mementos of your Southern brethren, (being slaveholders.) But we are pleased to infer from your invitation to unite with you in the celebration of the ensuing 4th of July, that a sentiment of nationality still pervades our ancestral town. We infer likewise from the invitation that, although slaveholders, we shall not be esteemed 'sinners above all others,' except by those who affect a purity of religion untaught by our Lord and Master, and who trample upon His sacred teachings, only because they pander not to sectarianism and revolution! 'Lex scripta et scripta,' is our maxim. We wish not to change the letter of God's word, nor the Constitution of our American Union!

The covenant must be inviolate !

Nor keep the promise to our ear, and break it to our

Understand us not as indulging in any bitter invective. It pains us to allude to a subject upon which, perhaps, exists a diversity of opinion. But we trust that an honest interchange of thought upon this subject may be productive of good, and not evil. Although an angry cloud seems looming up to our view from our Western horizon, we hope that our countrymen generally will not participate in the excitement; but that the vital principle of popular sovereignty will be recognized, that the inflammatory appeals of Gov. Reeder will be disregarded, and that the sage counsels and patriotic sentiments of Gov Gardner, of Loring and Clifford, may rule the hour and save the national heritage, 'the noblest, the freest, the best,' from civil Understand us not as indulging in any bitter inford, may rule the hour and save the national beritage, 'the noblest, the freest, the best,' from civil feuds and disunion. 'May God protect the faithful, and keep them in the hollow of his hand.'

We accord to our Northern brethren the liberty of thought, word and action. These are the prerogatives of a freeman. For these principles our angestors fought and carpage we asked on highly liberty.

gatives of a freeman. For these principles on ancesters fought, and cannot we enjoy our birthright without cruel bickerings! May the patriotic spirit of the immortal Webster preside over the destines of the ancient Commonwealth! Let us stand side by side in all our country's perils, and thus crush the hydra-headed and treasonable spirit of dispulse. disunion.

Our present pastors are the Rev. D. L. Buttolph New York, and the Rev. John F. Baker of Penn

of New York, and the Rev. John F. Baker of Pennsylvania. Our church is in a prosperous condition, and has recently been visited with the outpourings of His Holy Spirit, who 'doeth all things well.'

The undersigned have been appointed a committee of correspondence, and we have endeavored to respond to your communication, detailing some matters of interest. We have appointed a delegation of Messrs. George W. Walthour, John B. Barnard, and Sam. M. Varnadoe to attend your celebration, and we would be glad for you to receive them in the name of the Midway Society. Please accept our thanks for your hospitable invitation, accept our thanks for your hospitable invitation, fraternal feeling, and cordial greetings.

May we be ever united in the bonds of patriotism and Christian love, and be mutually remem-

bered at a throne of Grace.
Yours most truly,

S. M. VARNADOE. Cor. Com. A. WINN, W S BAKER. J. B. BARNARD,

To Eben. Clapp, Jr., Sec. Com., Dorchester, Mass. Church and Society.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Tribune. NATIONAL KNOW NOTHING CONVEN-

TION.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14, 1855. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14, 1855.

After rejecting the Northern ultimatum, 51 to 92, and following that up by slaying all the middling propositions—Rayner's by 44 yeas to 97 nays—they came direct to the main question, being the adoption of the ultra pro-slavery resolutions of the majority of the committee. These were carried—yeas, 80; nays, 59; and the Black Power, in secret middlight conclars.

yeas, ou; mays, ou; and the black Fower, in secret midnight conclave, was triumphant. That your readers may realize fully the enormity of this action of the Council, I repeat the proposi-tions thus acted upon:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missonri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any Sate tolerating alavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

ADOPTED—80 YEAS, 59 NAYS.

'Resolved, That the American party, having risen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts and violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the alavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the national council has deemed it the best guaranty of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of elavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

'Resolved, That tregarding it as the highest duty.

stance.

Resolved, That regarding it as the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in the territories, it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate on the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

gard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify; and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guaranty of its com-pact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and

Nebraska as free States.

Scond—That the rights of settlers in territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly pro-tected by the national Executive whenever violated or threatened, and that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of those national wrongs, and will not even permit their fair consideration and full discussion.

Third—We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable ef-

forts to secure such a modification of the naturalization laws, aided by such elevation of public sentiment, as shall preserve the true interests of the nation, and shall guarantee these vital principles of a republican government—spiritual freedom and of a republican government—spiritual freedom and free Bible schools—thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

Fourth—That we invoke the arm of legislation

to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by for-eign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our national Constitution requires the chief executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and im-portant that our diplomatic representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment or to influence their official action.

Israel Cogshall, Moses A. McNaughton

W. W. Dannenhower,

D. L. Eastman.

James Thornington.

Jacob C. Knight,

Nathaniel Green, Wm. H. Sweet.

Thomas Clark, N. D. Sperry.

RHODE ISLAND.

CONNECTICUT David B. Booth,

MASSACHUSETTS. Thomas H. Ford, Thomas H. Ford, L. N. Olds, Joehua Martin, J. K. Marlby, George R. Morton, A. McKay, H. M. McAllen, Laba F. Rees. Henry Wilson, J. W. Foster, H. W. Rugg, James Buffington, Andrew A. Richmond. John E. Rees. NEW HAMPSHIRE. MICHIGAN.

Stephen B. Sherman. VERMONT. Evelyn Pierpont, Joseph H. Barrett, Ryland Fletcher,

R M Guilford. Jo. D. Hatch. Louis O. Cowan A. S. Richmond, B. D. Peck, John L. Stevens, John S. Sayward,

Joseph Covell, James M. Lincoln. INDIANA.

Wm. Cumback, Schuyler Colfax, Godlove S. Orth, J. L. Harvey, James R. M. Bryant.

WISCONSIN.
D. C. Wood,
R. Chandler,
C. W. Cook. On motion of Mr. Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana a Corresponding Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each State, represented in the

meeting as follows : Ohio—A. McRay. Indiana—Godlove S. Orth. Michigan—Moses A. Norton.

New Hampshire—Stephen
B. Sherwin.
Vermont—J. H. Barrett.
Maine—B. D. Peck.
Iowa—Wm. Loughridge.
Rhode Island—J. C. Knight. hower. Rhode Is Massachusetts—H.J.Gard- Connect ent-H. D. Sperry

From the New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14-81 P. M.

Evelyn Pierpont, Vt. Geörge D. Hatch, Vt. Richard Clements, Del. E. S. McClellan, N. J. W. D. Dannenhower, Ill. David B. Brook, Conn.

The following protest of the Indiana delegation against the proceedings of yesterday was read in the Convention to-day, accepted and placed on file.

The undersigned delegates, representing the Council of the State of Indiana, respectfully protest against the platform adopted by the National Council at its present session, and beg leave to say that in regard to the measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, neither those within the Council of the State of Indiana, nor the people, have awaited the action of the National Council in order to form their opinions.

Their opinions have been formed and avowed. An issue has been made with their political antagonists, and the soundness of those opinions tested in public debate, and tried at the ballot-box. The edicts of the National Council, however canon. ical they may be, will be powerless to change those opinions, or to reverse the action of the people of Always conservative in their opinions and ac-

Always conservative in their opinions and actions; always mindful of the compromises of the Constitution of the United States; ardently devoted to the American Union, they will see with regret the promulgation of a platform by this body which can have no other effect than to increase the fury of the conflagration which the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill has lighted up.

The undersigned respectfully express their deliberate conviction, that immediately upon the publication of the platform adopted, the Order in the State of Indiana will cease to acknowledge the

State of Indiana will cease to acknowledge the authority of the National Council; and they re-spectfully ask that this protest be received as the termination of their duties as delegates from that itate.

James R. M. Bryant, J. S. Harvey, T. D. Allen,

Godlove S. Orth, Thomas C. Slaughton, Schuyler Colfax, William Cumback.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The importance of the late transactions in Philadelphia cannot be overrated. The intensified madness of the South has reached at last a climax. Relying too confidently upon the machinery of a secret Society, it has impudently pressed its demands until reason was forgotten, toleration trampled under foot, and even a show of fairness lost sight of. A thing called a platform, which is already moist with the salivary contempt of all honest men, demands everything for slavery, and concedes nothing to freedom. It is a wholesale usurpation of the power of the government. It seizes upon the republic at a grasp. It does, indeed, settle the question of slavery, but it does it as the highwayman settles with his victim when he calls in the bludgeon or the blunderbuss to aid in his delicate negotiations. In order to get rid of The importance of the late transactions in Phil-

he calls in the bludgeon or the blunderbuss to aid in his delicate negotiations. In order to get rid of all embarrassment, it is prepared to knock freedom plumply on the head. For the North to assent to this, or anything like it, would be not only mad-ness, but the madness which precedes suicide. We were not surprised, therefore, to find the Northern delegations (with one misses blue conditions) delegations (with one miserable exception) prompt-ly and positively refusing to accede to these insolent demands. We treasure our astonishment, and we husband our contempt for the two-legged dogs from New York, the creatures who volunteered to be tools, asked with childish eagerness for ornamen-tal collars, licked the hands that were smiting them, and begged for fresh donations of degrada tion. As these animals have shown the possibili ty of human servility, we thank our own members for preserving our estimate of human nature at least at an equilibrium. We are much obliged at least at an equilibrium. We are much obliged to Mr. Wilson, to Gov. Gardner, and to those with whom they acted, for saving the American race from the contempt of the world. They may not value our thanks, but we freely and frankly tender them, and esteem it a privilege to do so. For the first time in the history of Conventions, the North has maintained the represedualistic of its springle. has maintained the perpendicularity of its spinal column. Two or three of the lower vertebræ proved gristle, and not bone, but that must not detract from the merited honor of the remainder. After finding fault with the Know Nothings so long, it finding fault with the Know Nothings so long, it is refreshing to have something to praise. We do, not care for motives—we do not mean to pry into policy—we accept, with infinite content, the refreshing fact, that one great battle has been fought in which the North has not shown a traitorous and cowardly spirit. Yet we do not think that the rejection of the platform of abominations deserves the largest credit, for to have accepted it would have been an idiotic felo de se. We honor the Northern delegation, not for spitting upon the great wrong, but for lavishing equal contempt upon little ones. For the first time, intrigue, blandishment, and denunciation have failed. It is true the charmer did not charm very wisely; but then she has heretofore been very successful when quite she has heretofore been very successful when quite as little skilful. Now, however, there has been no crouching, no concession, no compromise. The skies are clearer, and the atmosphere sweeter to-day for the manliness of the Northern Know Nothings, and we who have denounced their oaths, ridiculed their mummefies, and refuted their argu-ments, are not ashamed to thank them here and now for their services.

This, we believe, is the sole example we have of Northern men holding to their integrity in a National Convention, and we give the seceding members credit for their courage and determination, without asking whether they were not moved by reasons of policy, and whether it is not clear that a different course would have ruined them and their party in the States from which they came. It is not always the case—in fact, it is exceedingly rare of late—that public men have that degree of courage which policy requires; and when we find persons of their class taking a course which is at the same time bold and honest, we are so pleased at the exception it presents to when we had persons of the course which is at the same time bold and honest, we are so pleased at the exception it presents to the generality of our political experience, that we look no further. The Southern politicians invariably overcrow the Northern when they meet. They do not meet to consult; they meet to go through certain formalities, preliminary to letting the South rule. The representatives of the South put on a face of inflexible determination, and those of the North, recollecting the old proverb, that a wilful man must have his own way, after some feeble and idle attempts to negotiate, yield. That was the case with the legislation of Congress in 1850, and again in 1851. That has been the case in all the Conventions of the old political parties held for many years past. We hope the example now set at Philadelphia betokens the beginning of a new order of things.'—N. Y. Tribune.

From the London Morning Advertiser, May 80th. LYNCHING IN AMERICA.

LYNOHING IN AMERICA.

There are doings carried on in the United States of a character which is calculated to bring their Government, if not their laws, into the lowest degree of contemps which can be felt for any people who trample on all rights, at a time when they lay claim to civilization and Christianity. Unleas the whole country is to be pervaded by very different sentiments from those which now prevail in the slavery districts, it is impossible to predict the disgraceful condition in which the States will find themselves, after a few more such outbursts of proslavery sentiment as we find it necessary now to notice, and to which we refer, not without the impression that such outrageous proceedings would be scarcely credible, if we had not had a pretty good taste already of the mind of slave-mongers and advocates in the land of the West.

land of liberty as one in which they shall have the liberty to trample under foot everything which is opposed to the interests of slavery, went to the printing-office of the Luminary, broke into the printing-rooms, seized the presses and Mr. Patterson, one of the proprietors, and proceeded to the market to try the whole 'tarnal concern by laws of their own, such as are approved by the excellent Judge Lynch.

It appears from the statement of one of the principal actors in this glorious affair, that it was his

cipal actors in this glorious affair, that it was his intention, and that of his friends, to blacken, tar, feather, and ride on a rail, Messrs, Park and Par TERSON; but one of the parties, Mr. Park, having escaped their hands, the meeting was called upon to decide what should be done with the one that was left. Our Lynch-law people, though some what ferocious, are gallant withal; and one of this interesting company of actors appears to have been somewhat softened, and to have subdued th been somewhat soltened, and to have subqued the ferocity of his brethren, in consequence of the tender appeals made by the wife of Mr. PATTERSON who, to quote the language of the narrator, has throughout the morning hung to him like a leech and continued so to hold on to him that they coul not inflict the punishment without gross violence to her feelings, and, perhaps, injury to her person.'
The noble nature of the orator was so far acted
upon by this feminine weakness, that he generously proposed to remit the tarring and feathering,
and to substitute some of their intellectual might instead.

A series of resolutions were then duly discusse and carried, and the meeting voted that the Park ville Industrial Luminary was a puisance which had been endured too long, and should be forthwith abated—that the editors were traitors to the State and country in which they lived, and should be dealt with as such-that the meeting should be adjourned for three weeks, when, if the proprietors of th paper were still found in the town, they should be thrown into the Missouri river—that if the un fortunate editors went into Kansas to reside, th gentlemen of the meeting 'pledged their honor, like men, to follow and hang them wherever they could be taken. Being in the mood for passing resolutions, the meeting pledged itself to suffer no person belonging to the Northern Methodist Church to preach in their part of the country after that date, under penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence, and hemp and rope for the second. Sister counties—this was the Platte County—were in-vited throughout the State to rise in their might, and clear themselves of Free Soilism, and so little was this villanous company ashamed of its pro-ceedings, that the editors of all papers in Missouri and Kansas were called upon to publish the reso-These free people had not, however, as yet com

pleted their glorious work, and done all that they deemed necessary for the good of their fellow-citizens, and the glory of their country. Actions are thought to be louder than words, and it was therefore ruled that some further demonstration should be given by these Parkville people of their deter-mination to have the Press set free from all sympathy with the slave and his friends. Accordingly, the printing press had a white cap drawn over its head, labelled 'Boston Aid,' and was marched away on the shoulders of the leaders, the crowd following in regular order. The press was thus carried down to the quay, and, amid the shouts of the rabble, tumbled into the river.

It is not easy to conceive of a people doing more

than these Missourian citizens have done to bring themselves and their country into contempt. have advocated the moral and intellectual inde pendence claimed and enjoyed by these citizens of the United States, and we have indulged the hope that America and England were to co-operate in the cause of freedom throughout the world. These hopes will be completely frustrated, if proceedings as we have just noticed are to go on unreproved. We look not only to the Adomitonian the United States to protest against these disgrace ful proceedings; we trust there must be many even among those who have not joined their ranks who will feel that their nationality is insulted by the doings of those disgraceful rowdies, and who will seek by some constitutional means to save their country from the disgrace with which these men are seeking to cover it.

THE CASE OF MCCREA.

A letter from Mr. C. McCara, of Kansas, the young man who is now confined at Fort Leavenworth upon a charge of killing Malcom Clark, a Missouri ruffian states that no trick has been left untried by the Missourians to get him into their power. At one time, he was told that his wife was sick and dying, and was of fered a forged habens corpus with which to procure his liberty; and his wife was upon another occasion informed, that he had directed her to sell her furniture. and go to Iowa, and not try to see her any more Fortunately, all their efforts have thus far failed. Mc Crea says that he shall apply for an examination soon so as to be admitted to ball, in order that he may re

so as to be admitted to ball, in order that he may sume the practice of his profession.

We find in the Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence, (Kansas,) another letter from Mr. McCrea, giving a plain statement of all the facts in the case. It is dated Fort Leavenworth Guard House, May 22, 1855:

I will (he says) give you a full statement of the facts leading to the sad result upon the ground, together with what I suppose to have led to it. Up to that day, I had always been on very familiar terms with Clark: i.e., I had heard him said to terms with Clark; i. e., I had heard him said to be a very troublesome man, and wished to be at peace with him. He often called at my house, and I always made quite free with him. On this occasion, myself and five or six free State men, together with Clark, were the first upon the ground intended for the meeting. I playfully called upon Clark for a speech; he frowned and came towards me, and addressed me as follows: 'I don't want any G—d d—d abolition son of a b—h to speak to me.' I answered Mr. Clark, 'I did not wish to offend you; I did not know that you did not wish me to speak to you, or I certainly would not do it;' he then said, 'Well, I don't; and the closer you keep to that resolution, the longer you may escape a G—d d—d bruising, which I have promised you and another perjured abolition son of a b—h.' I made no answer, and he went off, and the meeting having come to order, and a man by the name ing having come to order, and a man by the name of Wilson, from Missouri, as also was Clark, was called to the chair, who, under the pretence of ex-plaining the object of the meeting, suggested the necessity of continuing the Squatter laws over the Territory, so as to keep out the d—d paupers of the East and North. All the rest of his long speech the East and North. All the rest of his long speech was in the same strain. When he concluded in common with some others, I called L. J. Easton to the stand, and asked him to keep himself to the question before the meeting; I also slightly reflected upon the last speaker for his disgraceful digression. Easton concluded his speech much in keeping with the late conduct of his party, and neither were interrupted in one jot or tittle by me or any one else. I was then and before repeatedly called to come forward to the stand. Clark swore that no G—d d—d abolitionist should speak in that meeting; and to avoid trouble, as well to my that meeting; and to avoid trouble, as well to my-self as friends, I stepped back to the outside of the crowd. They had it all their own way. A vote was taken on extending the time for squatters (Missourians) to settle on their claims till October next, sourians) to settle on their claims till October next, and a division being called for, some two-thirds took the side against the extension of time, but the mulatto who counted the votes declared the majority falsely. I then said to Mr. Eames who stood by me. 'Did you ever see such a rascally fraud!' Which expression being overheard by Clark on the opposite side of the stand: (calling me a d—d son of a b—h.) he immediately picked up a piece of a two by four scantling, and made towards me. I receded some thirty feet before he came through the crowd, but made no answer to him whatever. On reaching the outside of the crowd, he set upon me at full speed, and before I had time to get out of his way, he made a blow at

me, which I just managed to dodge. I thought of my revolver, but felt a horror at the use of it. I therefore tried to run, but before I could get out of his way, I received the second blow on the head, and glancing down to my shoulder, fractured my collar bone; it blinded me for the mement. As soon as I had somewhat recovered from the shock, I seized my revolver, and looked back; saw Clark still near me, with the scantling uplifted, and Messrs. Green and Todd slightly behind him, trying to take aim on me with a pistol. I saw that there was but one alternative left me, and I fired at Clark. I then started to take aim at Todd, but he was loading his pistol, and not wishing to shoot the vile wretch, I turned to go away from him, but in the act of turning my back to him, he fired, his ball passing under my arm, but not wounding me. All that I have stated, since Clark is represented as being on the outside of the crowd, was the work of perhaps one-fourth of a minute. Others were attended. perhaps one-fourth of a minute. Others were a tempting to fire at me at the same time, to whom I have not alluded. I have now stated every word, act and deed of mine, from the commencement that meeting till the end of the fatal tragedy.

A HARD CASE.

Rev. John Rankin, of Riply, Brown county, Ohio, communicates to the Free Presbyterian, the following particulars of a recent outrage, perpetrated by Kentucky law, upon a poor defenceless man, and for no other offence than that of exhibiting the ordinary nary care and affection of a map towards his wife and children. His wife and children were slaves The inhuman Kentuckians would not permit them to emigrate where they could enjoy the family and home relation; and because the husband and father sought a quiet residence near his wife and family, he is sent to be enslaved, worked and flogged the penitentiary. Thus is freedom and natural affection made a crime, by State law, and punished as such, that with impunity slaveholders may continue their outrages,—raising, buying, selling and otherwise treating fathers, mothers and children as merchandise. Mr. Rankin says:

'In the year 1850, Jefferson Nesbet, a free man of color, of Kentucky, came to Riply to labor, in order to get money to buy his wife and children. He labored nine months in Ohio, and returned to his home in Kentucky, to be near his wife and children. A short time since, he was arrested for coming into Kentucky from another State. Messrs John Thompson and William Baird, of Riply, and vicinity, went over to Cynthiana, the place of trial. By them he proved that he had no property in Ohio, and had gained no residence. But it availed nothing. He was sentenced eighteen months to the penitentiary. The husband of the woman who owned Nesbet's family employed two lawyers, and did what could be done to rescue the poor helpless victim from his persecutors, but all to no purpose. Nothing could deliver him from the hands of the incarnate devils who tried and sentenced him to the State's prison. Nothing less than incarnate devils could have formed and adopted a constitution giving sanction to oppression so horrible. Under the constitution of Kentucky, an innocent man, of good character, is sent eighteen months to the peni-tentiary, for no other offence than that of returning vife and children, after an absence of nine months! And this is not merely the act of a few individual villains; it is the act of a State. Truly, slavery turns men into devils. And those clergymen who advocate slaveholding, are devils transformed into angels of light. When the devil intends to practise the highest deception, and do the greatest mischief, he transforms himself into an angel of light, and acts through the body and sou some popular clergyman, as he did through the body of the serpent when he deceived the mother of our race, and brought ruin upon an entire world. he deceived the mother JOHN RANKIN.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE 'POGY.'

An old fogy in the American News, published at Keene, (N. H.) referring to an anti-slavery lecture recently delivered in that place by Miss HOLLEY, says-There are two classes in the free States, in op position to slavery, and have been for ten or twelv years past. Before, there was but one. The di-vision arose from the promulgation of doctrines subversive of the existing union of the States ; that the Constitution was a nullity; that all political occasion, even to put the best men in office, was wrong; that all the Churches and Ministers were 'pro-slavery,' and that the frue doctrine was to be found in the motto of the 'Liberator,' 'No Union with Slaveholders.' The great mass of Anti-Slavery men formed new organizations, and have since existed as the 'Liberty party,' 'Free Soil party,' &g. From that day to this, every man who did not come up, in all respects, to the new Liberator standard, has been abused. Father Mathew, who came to this country for a single object, was beset at once to identify himself with this party, and was outrageously abosed, though in principle as much opposed to slavery as Mr. Garrison himself, or his friend, Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin. But he saw at once, as Haughton, of Dublin. But he saw at once, as did every candid man, that by so doing it would be death to his great mission. He did right; for his influence was to be exerted in the South as well as in the North. So of Kossuth, who, to serve the cause of Hungary, persisted in refusing to take part in local agitating subjects—pursuing his great object, and leaving the people here, to whom it belonged, to agitate as they saw fit. He was yoked up with Father Mathew, and both denounced as indifferent to freedom, and 'pro-slavery, of course! The Liberty party, the Free Soi party, and every eminent man who acted with them, Charles Sumner, Horace Mann, John P. Hale, Wm. H. Seward, Gerrit Smith, (at times.) and, lastly, Frederick Douglass, came under the ban, with the American Churches and Ministers, (not even discriminating between the North and South,) and to this day this kind of fire has been

by large majorities, on every question for legitimate action under the Constitution.

The lecturer before referred to said the 'abolitionists'-meaning the Garrison party, as if these were exclusively meritorious-had hitherto quite too much neglected New Hampshire; but were now determined to send lecturers to gather a harvest, as i she had hitherto been let alone as joined to her idols. Accordingly, a great meeting is to be held this week, at Concord, the leading men, Garrison, Phillips, Burleigh and Foster, to be present. The doctrines threatened to be taught, we may gather from the resolutions and arguments of this class of lecturers at the late meeting in New York, as re-ported in the Liberator of the 10th inst.

kept up, though all the free States are now united

Now, our only hope, short of revolution, for which New Hampshire is not now, certainly, pre-pared, is in the action of the free States politically. They have spoken, and continuing true, Kan-sas and Nebraska can never be admitted as slave States into this Union, nor any other Territory now free. The lecturers about to be sent here to enfree. The lecturers about to be sent here to enlighten us, reprobate all political action, and would plunge the country into civil war to obtain the object for the forcible liberation of the slaves at once. Mr. Wendell Phillips, at the head of these interminable talkers, and most of them talk with great power of speech, argued ten years ago, that if the free States would but come out in opposition to slavery, their influence would accomplish the great object. They have come out—have taken a glori-The Liberator exults in the change : ous stand. The Liberator exults in the change; but its tactics are not changed: and their love for the slave seems to be manifested in leaving the three millions, by a dissolution, to the tender merthree millions, by a dissolution, to the tender mercies of their owners, and the owners' overseers The Constitution cannot be amended, except by a union of three-fourths of the States; but a majority of the people's representatives can, and we trust will, stay its progress, and confine the evil where it is, until the slave States, by their own action, by moral pressure from without, as well as within, legislate emancipation; or new circumstances, new aggressions, imperatively dictate new measures,

Ex-President Fillmore.—This gentleman has arrived in England from the United States. We do not pretend to say what sort of reception he will meet with in this country; but those interested in the abolition of alavery will not fail to remember that the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Bill could not have become a law, had he not approved of it and signed it. Millard Fillmore was the President who offered to employ all the naval and military power at his command for the recapture of William and Ellen Craft, as detailed by Mr. Craft at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society at Crosby Hall, on the 18th instant.—London Morning Adecriser, May 30th. way Society.' Citizens of Dorobester ! can you receive such a delegation, on such degrading terms !

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF THE

BOSTON, JUNE 29, 1855.

POURTH OF JULY AT PRAMINGHAM. 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 Friends of IMPARTIAL FREEDOM, wherever they reside are most cordially invited. Let that day be rescu from the popular desecration to which it has so long been subjected by a sperious patriotism and a time-serving religion; let it be consecrated to the work of breaking the yokes and fetters of the enslaved in our guilty land; let 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS' be the watchword now, as ' No Union with England' was in the days of '76; let the flag which waves over four milions of slaves, no longer be allowed to float over the heads of freemen; and let there be such a blending o neans and efforts, such a gathering of stout hearts and rue spirits, as THE CRISIS in which we are living mperatively demands.

SPECIAL TRAINS of cars, on the Boston and Worester Railroad, will be run to the Grove, on that day, eaving Boston and Worcester, at 94 o'clock, A. M. The Boston train will stop at Brighton, Newton Corner, West Newton, and Grantville. The Worcester train will stop at Millbury junction, Grafton, Westboro', Southboro', and Cordaville. The Milford train will top at the stations on that branch.

RETURNING-The cars will leave the grove at or

FARE .- Persons attending this celebration will be arried at half the usual fare. From Boston to the Grove, and back, for adults, 68 cents. From Worcester, and back, 65 cents. From Milford, and back, 30 cents. Children between 4 and 12 years of age, half

Our friends in Essex and Plymouth Counties kc., will notice that the hour of departure from Boston will accommodate them in attending the meeting. Among the speakers at Framingham may be ex

sected WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES L. REMOND, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, EDMUND QUINCY, ANDREW T. FOSS, WM. W. BROWN, and C. C.

The pic-nic plan will be adopted-persons an 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 WAYERLY HALL, adjacent to the depo at Framingham.

Committee WM. LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, JE. HENRY ORNE STONE, Arrangement AUGUSTINE C. TAFT.

POURTH OF JULY-EDWARD EVERETT AT DORCHESTER. On Wednesday next, the seventy-ninth anniversar

of American Independence,-alias successful 'Rebellion ' and 'Treason,'-will be commemorated throughout the country, in various ways, according to the disposition and taste of individuals and communities. On that occasion, sackcloth and ashes will much better become this nation than estentatious displays and vainglorious boasts. With three millions and a half of fettered slaves, increasing at the rate of one hundred housand annually-with our republicanism and Chris tianity justly made the jest and by-word of a mocking earth '-with Lynch law the only law, in more than one half of the Union, for those who abhor slavery, and desire to abolish it throughout the land-with the sway of the bloody Slave Power substituted for the reign of George the Third-with a National Administration the most abandoned and unscrupulous in all the worldwith a Fugitive Slave Bill, which has caused all Europe to recoil from its provisions, still unrepealedwith the vast territories of Nebraska and Kansas sul jugated by slaveholding ruffianism, and wrested from freedom-who, but they who have lost their reason, of have repudiated all self-respect and sense of propriety or are equally impudent and hard-hearted, or carry is

miliating circumstances, the course that all true lover of freedom should pursue is very plain. They should not walk in any civic processions, nor listen to any fus tian orations, nor be present at any 'patriotic' festivi ties, nor give any countenance to fireworks or illumi nations, nor allow the American flag (stained with th blood of enslaved millions, and beneath which liberty and equal rights are enjoyed by none) to float over their heads, or from any eminence, with their consent. Le that symbol of hypocrisy, cant, slavery and the slav trade, if handled at all, be either draped in black and noisted at half-mast, 'Union down,' or else given t the consuming fire, as a testimony for all time.

It appears that the citizens of Dorchester have s ected the Fourth, on which to celebrate the 225th an niversary of the settlement of that town, and that they have chosen EDWARD EVERETT to be the orator of the day. Such a selection will not only justify, but as matter of self-respect will imperatively require, every one who claims to be anti-slavery in heart and action to turn his back upon this celebration, however much be might wish to participate in it, under other circum stances. Mr. Everett has bowed too low and too ofter in vassalage to the Slave Power-be has defended sla very too grossly from the Bible-he has used too eager whatever official influence he possessed as Governo of Massachusetts to make it a penal offence to agitate the slave question in this State-he has betrayed the rights of the North at Washington too shamefully-to deserve to be chosen, on any consideration, to perform the trust now committed to his hands. Until he b changed in spirit, or the Slave Power be annihilated

let there be 'none so poor as fo do him reverence.'

We have copied into the 'Refuge of Oppression from the Savannah Republican of the 11th inst., son extracts of a letter, with reference to the approaching celebration, addressed by the Church and Society in Midway, LIBERTY (!) County, Georgia, to the Church and Society of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in reply to friendly invitation extended by the latter to the former to be represented on the occasion, for the reasons there in set forth. This letter is characterised by Southern nsolence, contempt of freedom, and regard for North ern serviles like Webster, Loring and Gardner, mingled with a due proportion of pious cant about 'the out pourings of His Holy Spirit who doeth all things well, sbout ' uniting in the bonds of patriotism and Chris tian love, and being mutually remembered at a thron of Grace, &c. &c. It speaks of Boston as the hot bed of fanaticism '-of ' the foul aspersions of abolition traducers'-but wishes not to be understood 'as in dulging in any bitter invective ! It adroitly 'infers, from the invitation to unite with you in the celebration of the ensuing 4th of July, that a sentiment of [pro-slavery] Nationality still pervades our ancestral town, and that, 'although SLAVEHOLDERS, we shall not be esteemed sinners above all others,' .. l. e., not sinners at all, - except by those who affect a purity of religion untaught by our Lord and Master, and who trampl apon His sacred teachings, only because they pand not to sectarianism and revolution '!! Being thus assured, the Midway Church say—'We have appointed a delegation of Messra. George W. Walthour, John B. Barnard and Samuel M. Varnoe '-doubtless all SLAVE corpers-'to attend your celebration, and we would be glad for you to receive them in the name of the Mid-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE ANTI-SLA-

Agreeably to a call, issued by the Executive Con mittee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for a State Anti-Slavery Convention in New Hampshire, the friends of freedom, without distinction of party, assembled at Rumford Hall, in Concord, on Thursday, June 21st, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by A. T. Foss of Manchester, and the following persons chosen as officers of the Convention :-

President-J. W. PILISBURY, of Milford.

Vice Presidents-Benjamin Chase, of Auburn; Nathaniel White, of Concord; David Wood, of Hancock Samuel Flint, of Lyme; Luther Melendy, of Amherst.

Secretary—P. B. Cogswell, of Concord. Opportunity was then offered for prayer. On motion of Mr. Foss, a Business Con

then appointed, as follows :-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Abby K. Fos-

ter, A. T. Foss, and Mrs. T. B. Moses. Mr. Garrison then addressed the Convent nature and importance of the Anti-Slavery movement. and the work that was necessary to be accomplished be

Mr. Prentiss (formerly of the Keene Sentinel) dissented from some of Mr. Garrison's remarks as going further than the people of New Hampshire were yet prepared to go. He did not know how soon the time might come when revolution would be the proper course for the State to take ; but, for the present, he deemed

An interesting debate then ensued on the issue rais ed, which was participated in by Messrs. Phillips, Prentiss, and Garrison, until the hour of adjournment. At half-past 5 o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. Met according to adjournment. Mr. Foss addressed the Convention at length, showing the corrupting influence of slavery on the religious bodies of the land, and urging the necessity of maintaining manhood before Constitutions and laws.

Mr. Phillips being called for, came forward, and, in slaves, and its almost universal success in all struggles of men ; ' therefore, with the North, in the past.

Mr. Garrison followed in a speech on the same subjet until the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY.

Met according to adjournment. Mr. Garrison, from the Business Committee, reporter

he following resolutions :-Whereas, it is among the simplest and plainest pro-

it impolitie.

sitions, that there can exist no union between freedom and slavery, any more than between Christianity and idolatry, and all attempts to reconcile them must prove equally abortive and sinful; and, Whereas, the slave States are united in sentimer

and purpose, not only to maintain slavery where it now exists, but to extend it indefinitely,-treating opposition to it as a disqualification for any office, and a an offence deserving chastisement : and Whereas, every Northern man, on visiting the South

must wear a padlock on his lips on the subject of slavery, and cannot open his mouth for ' the suffering and the dumb,' except at the peril of his life; and, Whereas, the colored citizens of the North are

hibited from entering the slave States for any purpose whatsoever, and in many cases have been confined loathsome prisons, and ultimately sold into slavery;

Whereas, the conditions exacted of the North by the South, as essential to the continuance of the existing Union, are in the highest degree oppressive, immoral and unchristian-to wit, that there shall be a slave representation in Congress; that no fugitive slave shall be permitted to find shelter or succor in any portion of the free States; that the military and naval power of the whole country shall be employed, whenever necessary, to put down a slave insurrection; that slavery shall be allowed to plant itself in all the Territories of the Union, and wherever the American flag shall be carried ; and,

Whereas, the continuance of religious fellowship and ooperation with the North is made by the South to depend upon the recognition of slavery as divinely sanctioned both in the Old and in the New Testaments, and The principal speakers on the occasion were Messrs all opposition to it as an assault upon Christianity it- Phillips, Garrison, Foster, and Foss. Hon. John Pren-Whereas, by its present religious and political allince with the North, the Slave Power is able to grasp all its mighty resources and influences, and to wield them with irresistible effect in prostrating all the safeguards of constitutional freedom, in making new invaons and fresh conquests of foreign territory for its exclusive possession, in silencing Northern pulpits and ribing the Northern press, in making Christian fidelity and political integrity an impossibility, and in selucing the entire North from its allegiance to virtue, liberty and God ; and,

left to herself, the South could no longer maintain her slave system, but would at once be stricken with paralysis, and thus compelled, for self-preservation, and by an inevitable necessity, to proclaim liberty to all in bondage on her soil; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the hour has come to proclaim, in season and out of season, the necessity and duty, on the part of the North, to secede from the South, and to form a free and independent republic; to make NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR PO-LITICALLY,' the test of patriotism, of genuine abolitionism, and of pure Christianity; and to denounce as a wild and guilty experiment the longer continuance of the old national compact, on any pretence what-

2. Resolved, That the American Union is, and has en, and, so long as the existing relations between the North and the South are perpetuated must continue to the Granite State ! Read the resolutions discussed be, the absolute supremacy of the Slave Power over the republic, moulding it to its own purpose, poison ing its life-blood, and destroying all reverence glorious truths embodied in the Declaration of Inde-

Whereas, until within a brief period, of all the nonslaveholding States, New Hampshire has been the most willing vassal and tool of the Slave Power, and, consequently, the most recreant to the cause of freedom universally ; therefore, 3. Resolved. That we deem it cause for sincere and

hearty congratulation, that the spell is at length broen-that a revolution has commenced in the Granite and which may yet place her in the van of all the following persons, mentioning the amount they choose free States in the struggle for the overthrow of the to subscribe in addition to the entrance fee of one dol that " the last shall be first."

to the Senate of the United States, we recognise a most encouraging change in the popular sentiment in New pay ten dollars a year, he will subscribe two hundred dollars. Hampshire; the triumph of manhood over servility, of dollars. If no case shall arise during the year calling straight-forward integrity over cowering demagogue- for aid, then no assessment will be levied on subscri disquieted throughout all her borders.

5. Resolved, That to stain Christianity with the blood of the slave-to represent Christ as sanctioning the awful crime of slavebe olding, and at peace with vast and ever-growing system of adultery, incest, oppression and murder—and to recognize slaveholders as suitable members of the Christian church, whose piety is neither to be impeached nor questioned—is to ex-hibit the most malignant type of 'infidelity,' and to make the Christian religion the deadliest enemy of God

resolutions submitted-particularly on the position of

Abby K. Foster moved the appointment of a Finance committee, and the following persons were chosen: Abby K. Foster, Wm. A. Butterfield, and H. Eliza-

Mr. Phillips spoke upon the necessity of scattering anti-slavery light among the people, both by the living roice and the press. We are a reading people, and that fact should not be lost sight of in our change public sentiment.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The meeting was opened with

singing by the Hutchinsons.

Stephen S. Foster first addressed the Convention dissenting from the speakers who had preceded him in their expressions of joy at the apparent change in the State. He proceeded to show the connection of the North with slaveholding in its political relations, and urged the necessity of a separation from the South.

Abby K. Foster made an appeal for pecuniary aid to

carry on the anti-slavery movement in the State.

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

Whereas, the Rev. Dr. Lord, President of Dartmout fore a proper anti-slavery feeling would pervade the College, has written and published to the world pamphlet, wherein he unequivocally affirms that chat tel slavery, as existing in the United States, without exception or modification, is upheld by natural and revealed religion, and most wisely and beneficently instituted by God, and therefore is not to be assailed as an enormity; and,

Whereas, in making such a declaration, Dr. Lord has made it manifest that he is an unbeliever in the openess and natural equality of mankind-in the sacredness of the marriage institution, and of the pa rental and filial relations of life-in the duty of obeying the command to undo the heavy burdens, and le the oppressed go free-and, therefore, is in spirit a tory of the worst type, and in moral rectitude withou chart or compass ; and,

Whereas, Dr. Lord has represented the friends and advocates of the enslaved to be inexcusable agitators ungovernable fanatics, and daring intermeddlers with the arrangements of Divine Providence-thus extorting speech of more than an hour's length, unfolded the fresh groans and outcries from the millions who are nature of the Slave Power in this country, showing its chained in the Southern house of bondage, and giving mmense influence through the capital invested in aid and comfort to the traffickers in slaves and souls

6. Resolved, That while such a man is allowed to occupy his present official station, the friends of freedom, humanity and true religion, throughout the entire North, should refuse to send their sons to Dartmouth College; the pulpit in which he is permitted to speak as a Christian minister, and the church which admits him to the communion table, should be held up to public reprobation; and the community which tolerates such a man as the head of its highest literary institution, cannot complain if it be suspected to be only a half-way and hypocritical lover of letters, liberty, or Mr. Garrison took exception to Mr. Foster's speech

and protested against rejoicing in the success of the Slave Power. He desired that Power to be met and ccessfully battled with in every issue that came up On motion, adjourned.

Evening Session. Met according to adjournment n Representatives' Hall The resolutions before the Convention were then read

by Mr. Garrison, after which he proceeded to speak on the want of freedom in this country, and the influence of our government on the despotisms of the old world He showed that there was no real union between the North and the South in sentiment, and urged the establishment of a Union based on freedom, justice and Mr. Phillips made the closing speech, in which he

arged a secession of the Northern States from the Union, and the formation of a new government.

On motion of Mr. Garrison, the thanks of the Convention were given to the House of Representatives for the use of their Hall for this meeting. J. W. PILLSBURY, President.

P. B. Conswell, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. We refer our readers to the official account of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention which was held in Concord, (N. H.) on Thursday and Friday, last week, in behalf of the American A. S. Society .tiss, of Keene, made some depressive remarks at the first session, intimating that such a Convention was quite superfluous-that New Hampshire was now ' right side up,' and needed no special enlightenment and no further change of position-that he was 'an anti-slavery man,' nur ___ &c. &c.; precisely in the vein, and almost exactly in the language, of the writer of the

article we have copied from the Keene . American News' in a preceding column-leaving it very plain that if the personal identity be not the same in both cases, the coincidence, at least, is remarkable. In reply, it was shown that, while New Hampshire has un-Whereas, without these resources and influences, and questionably made some progress in the right direction she is still pro-slavery in all her religious, political and constitutional relations to the South : that no forgitive slave is safe on her soil ; that opposition to the aggressions and encroachments of the Slave Power upon the North is not an effort for the abolition of slavery, put purely defensive; and that secession from the existing Union, on the part of the North, is the imperative duty of the hour. The attendance was large and highly respectable and intelligent - the speeches earnest, instructive and uncompromisingand the spirit exhibited throughout, by those in attendance, all that could have been desired. The closing evening meeting was held in the Representatives Hall, by a vote of the House, (the Legislature being in session,) and addresses were made by Messrs. Garrison and Phillips to a fine audience, both making the Disunion question the special topic of consideration, and both eliciting frequent applause. What a change for

THE DEPENSIVE LEAGUE OF PREEDOM.

this Convention.

In another column, we have given an appeal (already published in a tract) to the friends of fi Massachusetts, respecting the importance and duty of uniting together in an associated capacity, under the name of 'THE DEFENSIVE LEAGUE OF FREEDOM,' for the purpose of securing the fullest legal protection indemnity to all persons claimed as fugitives from slavery, or accused of violating the Fugitive Slave Bill. Persons who may wish to become members of the State, which promises to make atonement for the past, League are requested to send their names to any of the Slave Power, thus fulfilling the scriptural declaration, lar. It will be seen that only five per cent. per annuof this subscription can be called for. Thus any per 4. Resolved, That in the election of John P. Halk son willing to pay five dollars a year when ne

ELLIS GRAY LORING, No. 27 State street. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, Roxbury, Mass. SAMUEL CABOT, Jr., No. 17 Winter street. HENRY J. PRENTISS, No. 19 Water street. JOHN A. ANDREW, No. 4 Court street. SAMUEL G. Howe, No. 20 Bromfield street.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON. Believing o manly speech of this gentleman, made in the Nations thing Convention, we have copied it from the Mr. Garrison then addressed the Convention on the Eccning Telegraph, on our last page.

THE DEPENSIVE LEAGUE OF PRICEDON In proposing to form a league for the protects as defence of persons claimed as fugitive slave, as a persons accused of violating the Fugitive Slave led to the persons accused of violating the fugitive Slave led to the persons accused of violating the fugitive slave led to the persons accused of violating the fugitive slave led to the persons accused of violating the fugitive slave led to the persons accused t persons accused or violating the state distinctly what is proper to state distinctly what is properly which arises to be stated as the state of the 1800, it is proper to state anotherly what is proped to be done, and the necessity which exists for seas as organization. While the whole resources of the pass government are at the service of the Slave home. while the slaveholder has the use of United State to while the stavements and soldiers, of the Sales and shals, commissioners and soldiers, of the Sales and of revenue cutters, and of the treasury of the United of revenue current, when the base agencies, the case States to pay the expense of the state of th ed man, claimed as a Commonly por, ipaged protection as he best can. Commonly por, ipaged protection as ne ocas, and with only a tage the law, unexpected the law to prepare for his defence, he must depend up two to prepare for any coluntary unremuntate the accidental and, and to defend him. Is like a vice, of whoever is willing to defend him. Is like any ner, if, from an impulse of humanity, or a way duty, a man receive a fugitive slave into his home, pa duty, a man received, and help him on his man, his him food and longing, and neep and on as my, he liable to be dragged before a United States pile as exposed to heavy expenses, in addition to the thin may swallow up the whole of his property. If the may swallow up to make the should not need to up were only possible they have occurred, and are seen ring; and there is no existing organization with able to meet the actual present necessity. We, timfore, propose to organize a league, the distinct shed which shall be to secure the fullest legal potentia t persons claimed as fugitive slaves, and to process cused of violating the Fugitive Slave Bill; tel, and to indemnify such persons against costs, fee tel a penses, whenever they shall seem to descree indense ation.

The object of this Union, it will be seen, it leads

peaceable, and open. We do not propose to make as peaceable, and open.

forcible resistance to the laws, nor to make a grant into the slaveholding States for the purpose of freeze the slaves. Our organization will neither orsers pe praise those who do these things, but such is not so object. Our distinct purpose is to see that so may be beaten down by the Slave Power without an alone defence; that no man shall be crushed by the incres resources of the United States Government, vilog help from his fellow-citizens; and that no man hay ined for such simple acts of humanity as verbal feel it our duty to do ourselves under his comes stances. A singularly cruel and stern law is ter operation through the United States, for the support a tyrannical and evil institution. We do not that right that men should be ruined for disobeying a lar which commands them to do what (as they and wha lieve) God has forbidden. If we agree with then a their convictions, it is only right that we should us our share of the penalty. We would, merent, by means of this Union, present a broad front of near resistance to the execution of this law, and so items the great public opinion of freedom, that it shall be impossible to arrest a fugitive in this part of the Union This league will act, meantime, as a society of mutal protection, and every member shall thereby assist his portion of such penalties as would otherwis al with crushing weight on a few individuals.

We will now proceed to show that such a Using

The Fugitive Slave Act, approved Sept. 18, 1866, 6 clares that any person who shall knowingly asi rifully obstruct, hinder, or prevent the arrest of a feetive from slavery, or shall aid, abet or assist such pena owing labor or service, to escape from such claims. or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, shall less ject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollar, at imprisonment not exceeding six months, beside lette. ing, as civil damages, the sum of one thousand dela for each fugitive lost. The law also commands all pai citizens to aid and assist in arresting such faging, to be taken back into slavery.

Under this law, and the previous law of 1795, may cases have occurred, from which we select the fellowing as examples.

In 1847, there resided in the town of Manhalia Michigan, a colored family, consisting of Adan Crewhite, his wife, and five children. He was seler. dustrious, honest, -supporting himself and fauly h bis labor, -his wife a member of the Metholist Church and his children attending the schools. Suddenly, m merning, a party of Kentuckians appeared, chinit him and his family as slaves. A crowd assembled a the news, the Kentuckians drew pistols; and were a rested for breach of the peace. Meanwhile, Cresvin and his family escaped, and went to Canada. Ant was instituted, founded on the law of 1780, mi against some of the individuals in the crowd; and, if a second trial, a verdict was obtained, amounting, with expenses and costs, to six thousand dollars, which that

individuals were obliged to pay.

In 1848, a family of thirteen slaves, escaping into Maryland to the North, took refuge in the barn of heiel Kauffman, of Cumberland County, Pensylvan He gave them food and shelter, put them in his ways. and helped them on their way. For this offence is was prosecuted, and sentenced to pay a fine amounting. with costs, to two thousand dollars. He appealed to its Supreme Court of the State, and the decision was no versed. Judge Coulter delivered the epinion of its Bench, and in the course of his remarks used the filowing language :-

'The true question, in this aspect of the case, sagisto be and is, whether, in the State of Pennsylvania, a citizen who gives a cup of water and a messi dibread to famishing women and children, and penus them to rest a few hours in his barn, when they as supplicants to his merce, or even gives them a lift is supplicants to his mercy, or even gives them all a his wagon, even if it should turn out that they are fightives from slavery to freedom, does by that off a mercy and compassion break the law, and make himsi liable to their price in the mart where mes, woom, and children are bought and sold. After this, a new suit was commenced before July

Grier, in the United States Circuit Court, After steral hearings, a verdict was obtained against has man, amounting, with costs and expenses, to more than four thousand dollars. A large part, if not the whole, of this sum was paid for Mr. Kauffman and his friends, by contributions. Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Delaware, and

helping many slaves to escape, was indicted, confected, and sentenced to pay a sum which consumed all his property. When the Marshal took from his this nount, he said, 'I suppose this will teach you, Mr. Garrett, to be more careful hereafter.' Mr. G'ampl was, 'You have now taken my last dollar, but if yet hear of any fugitives from slavery, who need shelfer, send them to me.' Sherman M. Booth and John Rycroft, of Milesuise

Wisconsin, were lately convicted of aiding in the recent of the fugitive Glover, and sentenced, by Judge Milet. of the United States Court, to pay fines of one thousand and two hundred dollars, together with imprisons The Milwaukee Marshal and Clerk of the Court selects the jury, in this case, in defiance of a law of Congress to the contrary, and Judge Miller told the jury, is his charge, that he alone was judge of the law; that the defendant was guilty, and that it was their day to convict. Three of the jurors, after agreeing to the verdict, adopted the following resolution :-

Resolved. That while we feel ourselves bound, by a solemn oath, to perform a most painful duty, in decising the defendant guilty of the above charge, and this making him liable to the penalties of a most crue as dedicus law, yet, at the same time, in so doing, we declare that he performed a most noble, benerolent, and humane act, and we thus record our condemnation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and carnestly commend him to the elemency of the Court.

The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin las since nobly distinguished itself by discharging Book and his companions from imprisonment. But her have been afterward prosecuted in a civil suit for dasages before the same Judge Miller.

In 1854, Rush R. Sloan, of Sandusky, Ohio, was procuted under the Fogitive Slave Law, and senten pay nearly four thousand dollars by the U.S. Coart, JU

for simply claimed as not ascerts and that, they chose And, in Massachus lips, for s at the time are all fau necessity feat that a nexious is be enforce to opposition being puit to escape of slave-out will be east to punish gution. To tions to the making it thing in a secondly, it shall exclude the first thing in the land thirdly judge of the last too easy All that we

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TO THE DEAR Constitution of there is a dealing of the constitution of the cons To co from the small mat both part is not a si

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hat no man is t an adequate ment, without no man is ru-no man is ru-ns we should ir his circumlaw is now in the support of to not think it sobeying a law hey and we be-with them in re should take and so increase nat it shall be t of the Union. iety of mutual

ich a Union is t. 18, 1850, deingly and wil-rest of a fugi-sist such person such claimant, , aball be subnd dollars, and besides forfeitousand dollar mands all good

such fugitive of 1793, many of Marshall, in was sober, in-and family by thedist Church. Suddenly, one anada. A sui of 1798, and United States, crowd; and, at mounting, with

Pennsylvania n in his wagen, this offence he fine amounting, appealed to the opinion of the the case, ought can sylvania, a d a morsel of a, and permits when they are them a lift in at-they are force that offer of ad make himself a mes, women,

against Kauf-es, to more than not the whole, and his friends, Delaware, after oted, convicted,

from him this teach you, Mr. Mr. G's reply lar, but if you ng in the rescue y Judge Miller, of one thousand imprisonment. aw of Congress the jury, in his

law; that the their duty to greeing to the ves bound, by a duty, in declar-harge, and that most cruel and doing, we de-benevolent, and ondemnation of commend him

for emply doing his duty as counsel for some person for samply claimed as fugitives, advising his clients that he could out secretain that they were held by any legal process and therefore, they were at liberty to go where

they chose.
And, in addition to all this, we have the trials, in Massichuset's, of Theodore Parker and Wendell Philps, for speaking in Faneull Hall in behalf of liberty, u the time of the Burns rendition. With this case, w

It will be seen from these facts, that there is a rea are all familiar. it will be such a Union as we propose. It is evident that the United States Courts, knowing how ob dest that the Fugitive Slave Law, feel that it can only be enforced by a system of intimidation. By severe penalties indicted on individuals, they hope to put down penalties marched on marched and, they nope to put down opposition to the rest of being runed who shelters the fugitive, who alds him being fuses and pursuers, who does his duty as his is ecope unit in publicly denounces the iniquity of slave-catching, it is supposed that the Slave Law will be easily enforced. The great, object, therefore, is to punish secretly all who in any way oppose its exeto punns reversed in the state of the oppose its execution. This is accomplished, first, by large instruction to the Grand Jury of the United States Courts paking it a crime against the statute to say or do any thing in consequence of which the fugitive escapes secondly, by putting such questions to the petit jury as shall exclude all those who do not believe that the safe ty of the Union depends on the rendition of fugitives ; sed thirdly, by directing them that they are not to judge of the law, but only of the fact. In this way, it too easy to secure a verdict against the defendant. All that we can do is to see that he shall have proper counsel, and if unjustly convicted, or convicted of do ing justly, to take our share of the penalty, by conting to the expenses which he has incurred .-Such is the purpose of this league; and it is one which sencel not be ashamed to avow openly as legal, proper, and eminently necessary at the present time.

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE L.

The name of this Association shall be, THE DEFEN OVE LEAGUE OF FREEDOM.

The object of this Association shall be, to secure to al persons claimed as fogitives from Slavery, and to all persons contested of violating the Fugitive Slave Bill, the fallest legal protection; and also to indemnify all such persons against costs, fines, and expenses, whenever they shall seem to deserve such indemnification. ARTICLE III.

All persons may become members of the League b an persons may occome memoers or the League by signing the Constitution, and paying one dollar as en triber money, and also by subscribing such sum as he er she may choose, which subscription is liable to ar assessment according as it is needed, but not to exceed fire per cent., per annum, on the amount subscribed. ARTICLE IV. The officers of this Association shall consist of the

President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Central Committee, to be chosen every year, at the An wal Meeting. ARTICLE V.

The Central Committee shall consist of one memb from every county in the State, to whom shall be added the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasur-er, and five other members chosen at large. ARTICLE VI.

The duty of the Central Committee shall be to obtai miscribers to the League through the State; to collect and distribute the funds; to call meetings, and generally to conduct and control the affairs of the Associa

ARTICLE VIL.

This Constitution can be changed at any meeting of the Legue, called for that purpose by the Central Com-mitter, due notice being given.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION-EVERY WORD OF IT PRO-SLAVERY.

Pants, Canada West, June 17th . 1855. To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

DEAR FRIEND,-The character of the United States constitution continues to be a most question between oting and non-voting Abolitionists. I submit that here is a simpler, a more effectual, a truer method of lealing with this question, than that of resting the charge of pro-slavery on certain clauses of that instru-To convert voting Abolitionists into . Comeouters

from the present United States Government were small matter; but there is a pregnant fallacy by which not a small matter. It is the assumption that any Constitution, however formed, can by any possibility be anti-slavery. Freedom is the liberty of self-government; Slavery is subjection to the will of another The claim to self-government rests on the consciousness that in the soul God writes his all-sufficient law. Slavery rests its pretensions on the denial of this law, or on the denial of its sufficiency. All outward law is ne-

cessarily pro-slavery. There can be no place for it where self-government is acknowledged as a right and practised as a duty. The only law a free man can acknowledge is his own highest convictions of right for the time being. To the extent that he is subjected to any other law than that, to that extent he is enslaved. To admit that any other law than that of conscience is entitled to respect and obedience, is palpably to admit that slavery is right, and to concede to the slaveholder all he needs for his justification. What meaneth all this anti-slavery agitation? Is it

only a miserable contention among rivals for dominion over negroes? The slaveholder has possession By coaning and violence he maintains his authority. Mow shall he be proved an usurper? None who noknowledge the legitimacy of Constitutions can consistently open their mouths against him. To cunning and violence, Constitutions also, of whatever quality, are solely indebted for their execution. And the slaveholler knows that if other rule is less absolute than his ewn, it is only because the material ruled is less uanageable than his. Neither in Old England nor in New England is any liberty permitted under Constitutions that the people can be hindered of. Outward law supersedes the inward, human authority the divine, to the utmost extent of its ability. The veriest slaveholder can do no worse. Anti-slavery, if it is more than sentimental rant,

memeth that all authority but that of conscience is asgreation; that that light which enlighteneth every . man that cometh into the world is abundantly suffi cent for well-ordering all we ought to do or leave

To the plea that the letter law may, correspond with the spirit, and is not necessarily hostile to it, and that the outward may be auxiliary to the inward; it may answered, that the best-intentioned, actual of descring-to-be law-makers, never intend that the law of their manufacture shall correspond with the law of conscience. Their law-making propensities are the trict counterpart of their want of respect for, and their hek of confidence in the law of conscience. And were they ever so intent on making the outward the upression of the inward, it would be impossible to scomplish it. Could art duplicate the face of field and forest, with its endless diversified features, and its toutinuous living metamorphosis as modified by location status, &c., then might mimic legislation essay to duplicats the multiform phases of the spiritual life of the individuals that make up a state or nation. And if they could thus copy, what would be the use of it? Is it the copy or the original that is of authority, the Divine law or the human transcript? If the copyist withholds his hand, is the operation of the original thereby suspended, or its authority left incomplete? If the original, with the Divine signature, is law, without the endorsement of any Jefferson or King John, and plain as mother tongue, why copy at all? The here exclusively the original is appealed to, the more prerful its control. If the inward law is not law till re set it second hand from some copying clerk, then are we dependent on the copyist, cannot trust our own encion bess for the law of duty, must give up ourselves

to the guidance of others, must incur all the expense of attorneyship, and risk all the chances of imposition from priest and lawyer-craft. Human legislation has object to accomplish for which the inward law makes no pro vision; the inward provides only for Brotherhood, and only to evade the responsibilities of that relationship

is the outward resorted to.

It is not what a Constitution says that decides it character in reference to slavery. It is pro-slavery from the fact of its existence. It is immaterial whether letter-law be the Sermon on the Mount, or the last act of slavery propagandism,- 'Love one another,' or the law which sent Mrs. Douglass to prison for teach ing children to read. It all ignores the living law of liberty. If we are to be guided by dictation, and not by inward appreciation, we are at the mercy of the dictators. No matter where they lend or drive, it is the leading and driving that make the slave.

When Abolitionists admit that any outward be anti-slavery, and on that admission discuss the merits and demerits of the Bible, or of the United States Con stitution as law affecting slavery, they stultify themselves, and dodge the question at issue on which the slave's freedom depends. The anti-slavery work, which, above all others, needs to be done, is to insist on the absolute authority of conscience, and to de-molish every refuge of lies that is offered as a sub-Yours, very truly, GEORGE SUNTER, Jun. stitute for it.

SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE. We perceive a great difference between what w gained at Bunker Hill and what was gained on Mount Calvary. It is the difference between resisting evil with evil and resisting evil with good. It is the difference between the operation of a noble instinct and the maintenance of a disinterested principle. The former effected a change of masters ; the latter freed the soul of all masters. The Church of England is an improvement upon the Church of Rome. Henry VIII. and his ministers (or rather, his ministers and Henry VIII) got up a better Church than that of which Leo X. was the head. Luther, however, came out of the fundamental notions of Papacy. The fundamental principle of Protestantism is, Let every man think for himself.' The American Constitution, an opportunity to make which was secured by the behavior of the American militia eighty years ago, is an improvement. in some of its features, upon the English Constitution but not much more of an improvement than the Church

of England is upon the Church of Rome. We rejoice at the names of Warren and Washingto but not so much as at the names of Christ and Luther We still want a radical change. We predict a gloriou future for Adin Ballou's Constitution. We must have an end to our unrighteous Constitution, before we can adopt one with Christ as its corner-stone The 17th of June, 1775, led to the 4th of March, 1789; but there was no radical change for the better effected by either of those meetings. The fundamental principle of uni versal humanity is no where embodied politically, as

of wrongs which good men perpetrate. What is especally demanded of the Christian is a faithful, honest, generous testimony against enermities sanctioned by numbers and fashion and wealth, and especially by great and honored names."

The Anti-Slavery Organisation is at work creating circumstances fit for all persons to be in. God will see to the final, universal triumph of good over evil. It is our duty to emancipate ourselves and others as fast as possible from present bondage, to break to pieces all mrchines of torture, and give whatever is good to

every person now. The Golden Rule requires the dissolution of distract-

ing bargains with slaveholders. LUNENBURG

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN ABINGTON. For several years past, the anti-slavery friends of This they

Massachusetts Society furnishing speakers. These and day morning, but came to the conclusion that he too late to effect any good.—Cincinnati Inq. nual gatherings are always meetings of deep interest,

Dismion! Due credit was given to the Legislature of Massachusetts for their anti-slavery work, and to Gen. Wilson in particular, for his manly speech at the National Know Nothing Convention. The position of things at this national gathering was freely commented upon, and most cheering to the hearts of Abolitionists

satisfaction and success. We are happy to report that spatch.

ternoon, the audience listening with deep attention. After some closing remarks by Mr. Garrison, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

SAMUEL DYER, President.

WANSAS MEETING

RANSAS MEDTING.

Railroad Hall was filled to overflowing last evening. (says the Providence Journal.) by one of the most respectable and intelligent andiences ever assembled in Providence, to discuss a great public question. The chair was taken by Governor Hoppin, and John Eddy, Esq., was chosen Secretary. General Pomeroy, a resident of Kansas, and recently from that Territory, was then introduced by the chairman, who came forward and addressed the meeting for an hour. The principal portion of his remarks was devoted to a description of the soil, the agricultural advantages, and other peculiarities of the territory, which recommend it to the attention of settlers. The General having visited many portions of Kansas, was enabled to speak with confidence on these points. He next gave an account of the efforts made by certain people in Missouri to destroy the free dom of the emigrants there, and to force the institution of siavery upon the Territory. He was calm, yet elequent, and listened to with great attention.

Mr. John R. Bartlett then presented and read the following resolutions:—

Whereas, abundant evidence has been furr

Whereas, abundant evidence has been furnished to the public that in several of the electoral districts of the Territory of Kansas, the freedom of elections has been overthrown, and their legality destroyed by hands of armed men from the State of Missouri; therefore, Resolved, That this violent invasion, by citizens and residents of another State, of the rights and liberties of the people who occupy the soil of Kansas, is a flagrant and deliberate violation of the principles of popular sovereignty so prominently asserted in the bill for organizing that Territory, and a gross and wanton outrage upon the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That in the lawless acts which have there been perpetrated, we recognize the attempt to fasten the been perpetrated, we recognize the attempt to fasten the institution of slavery upon the free people of that ter-ritory against their wishes, and against their moral con-

institution of slavery upon the free people of that territory against their wishes, and against their moral convictions; an attempt whose successful accomplishment is fraught with serious perils to the interests of freedom and the independence of elections in every State of the Union; and is fitted to awaken the indignation and alarm of the whole American people.

Resolved, That the present condition of Kansas, and the mighty interests which are involved in its future destiny, call on the friends of freedom of all parties, and in all sections of the country, for renewed and persevering efforts to introduce into that Territory a population who shall protect the interests of free labor, and secure the ultimate establishment of free institutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the objects of the 'New England Emigrant Aid Society' are such as philanthropy and patriotism must approve, and that the efforts it is now making to secure for the Territory of Kansas a population of freemen, are worthy of the hearty cooperation and likeral contributions of all who desire to prevent the further extension of slavery in the public domain of the United States.

The Hon. Thomas Davis, late member of Congress

The Hon. Thomas Davis, late member of Congress from Rhode Island, followed in one of the most eloquent and stirring speeches we ever listened to from that gentleman. His observations related chiefly to the en-croachments of the Slave Power, and the serious and

cronchments of the Slave Power, and the serious and inevitable results which must follow.

The Hon. Mr. Fessenden, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, then made a few remarks, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Wayland, who made a most eloquent appeal in favor of freedom for Kansas. The Rev. Dr. Hedge, who was the last speaker, devoted himself chiefly to the philosophical question of the races, and believed that the Saxons of New Englishment of the races, and believed that the Saxons of New Englishment of the races, and believed that the Saxons of New Englishment of the races, and believed that the Saxons of New Englishment of the races, and believed that the Saxons of New Englishment of the races, and believed that the Saxons of New Englishment of the races. England, who ever carried liberty with them, would

yet, unless it be at Hopedale.

We are patriotic, but we must confess to a sickening sensation at the way the 17th of June and the 4th of July are observed; and yet, they are celebrated in accordance with their origin. They originated in impulses, rather than in the recognition of the God of all nations and the Father of all races, and they are given up to rioting and wild display.

The American Anti-Slavery Society proposes a radical change in the social, political and religious conditions of our native land. Allowing that the framers of the ship of State in 1789 were good men, it is our solemn duty, as Channing has told us, to speak plainly of wrongs which good men perpetrate. What is especially and the femment burned. Mr. Oakley, and re-enacted the corders of the day in the vicinity of boughs. On the forencon of Monday last, a gang of land pirates, who represent the pro-slavery interests of Missouri in Kansas—Propte Driven from their mode vicinity of boughs. On the forencon of Monday last, a gang of land pirates, who represent the pro-slavery interests of Missouri in Kansas—Propte Driven from their mode vicines is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of long is still the order of the day in the vicinity of head of land pirates, who represent the pror-slavery interests of Missouri in Kansas—Propte dent in the order of the day in the vicinity of land pirates, who represent the pror-slavery interests of Missouri in Kansas,—We plear that mob vicines is still the order of the day in the vicinity of land pirates, who represent the pror-slavery interests of Missouri in Kansas,—We plear More VIOLENCE IN KANSAS-PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM

and the tenement burned. Mr. Oakley's claim was purchased from a Southerner, a few months since, for \$250 dollars, but the new occupant was in favor of making Kansas a free State—hence the outrage.—Kansas Herald of Freedom, June 2.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES. The negroes had been worked and paid no wages for many years, on the plantation of Mr. Byrnes, of Bourbon Co. They had been observof Mr. Byrnes, of Bourbon Co. They had been observed, on several evenings, to mysteriously absent themselves from their owner's premises, and on Wednesday night they were watched by a son of Mr. Byrnes, who saw them in a secluded spot, about half a mile from the house, in conversation with two white men, with whom they were talking for upward of an hour. Informing they were taking for upward of an hour. Informing his father of the occurrence, the latter became alarmed, and despatched the son to a friend, who resided ten miles from his plantation, for assistance; the negroes, meantime, suspected something, stole off, and were followed by Mr. Byrnes, who, observing that they had bundles with them, attempted to prevent their leaving. Abington have made a pledge of \$100, and more recently of \$150, to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In order to raise this money, a meeting has annually been held in June or July, at the Town Hall, the

nual gatherings are always meetings of deep interest, the speakers sent out being the most talented of antislavery lecturers.

One of these annual meetings was held in the Town Hall, on Sunday, June 17, 1855, Samuel Dyer in the chair, on which occasion, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and C. L. Remond were the principal speakers. The spacious hall was filled by one of the most interesting and intelligent audiences ever convened in that most noted of anti-slavery rooms. The speakers were never listened to with more interest and attention. The remarks of Messrs. Garrison and Remond were devoted generally to the present aspect of things in the political world. Never were their hearts more cheered. Matters and things were advancing to a higher stand, as the events of every day proved. The position taken by Abolition ists was gradually yet surely advancing. Soon will the universal watchword of the North be—Abolition or Disunion! Due credit was given to the Legislature of the speakers sent out being the most talented of anti-slavery seal and female, on industry the stander of excitement, on Monday afternoon, on the wharf, near the steamer Caledonia, and occarying a great quantity of baggage off the steamer to the wharf. On inquiry, we learned that an old gentleman on board was taking nineteen slaves, male and female, by way of this city, from Culpepper, Virginia, as he alleged, for the purpose of freeing them in Ohio, and buying land for them. The slaves, however, from and things were advancing to a higher stand, as the events of every day proved. The position taken by Abolition ists was gradually yet surely advancing. Soon will the universal watchword of the North be—Abolition or Disunion! Due credit was given to the Legislature of the stander of control and the stander of colored people, male and female, occarying a great quantity of baggage off the steamer to the wharf. On inquiry, we learned that an old gentleman on board was taking nineteen slaves, male and female, by way of this city, from Culpepper, Virginia, as he alleged

are its results. The morning truly dawneth.

Remarks were also made by Lewis Ford, G. Bates,
Samuel Reed, and Mr. Torrey, all of an interesting nature, and adding much to the interest of the meeting.

Samuel Reed, and Mr. Torrey, all of the meeting. Pledges were taken by Elbridge Sprague, who has for several years past performed this duty with much intentions were such as he represents.—Pittsburg De-

setts A. S. Society was considerably larger than that of any preceding year, it being too hundred and fifty dollars! One gentleman, a resident of East Abington, and by no means a wealthy individual, but who has a heart, pledged \$100 of it; another worthy person, \$50; and a third, \$20. We should be happy to call their names, but we know they would not thank us for so doing; they give not to be praised of men.

The meeting was held to quite a late hour in the afternoon. the audience listening with deen attention beep bailed out by their masters. They will be brought up before Recorder Fabre for examination this morning.—New Orleans Bee, 4th.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

PRINCE HALL FESTIVAL. The festival of St. John's Day was celebrated yesterday by the Prince Hall Lodge of Masous, by a procession to and addresses and corremonies are fairned in the evening, at the same place. This Lodge is composed of a large number of very respectable and orderly colored residents of this city, and the excises throughout were quite interesting. The procession was discovered and carried into Newcastle, Delaware, which was bound for Philadelphia, and remaining there half drowned and nearly starved, until he was discovered and carried into Newcastle, Delaware, whence he was returned to his owner. Subsequently it whence he was returned to his owner. Subsequently it whence he was returned to his owner. Subsequently it states that a few days ago he made another bold attempt states that a few days ago he made another bold attempt tending upon his arrival there to make another effort to reach the Northern States. Unfortunately for him, reach the Northern States. Unfortunately for him, and the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen, some one passed upon the arrival of the cars at Millen and the cars of the gillen adopting the day.

After prayer, the Lodge returned to their room until ovening, when a levee closed the proceedings of the day.—Times of Tuesday. PRINCE HALL FESTIVAL. The festival of St. John'

ndrel 'as goes unhung.' The case is exciting universal disgust and indignation in this community :

BASE CONDUCT OF A NORTHERN CAPTAIN. We have seen a letter from Norfolk, Va., addres a respectable colored man in this city, of which

Oracle Going—Gone. The party of gentlemen who left her on Monday, for the purpose of pursuing the slaves who seemed on board a Northern vessel, returned vesterday after an ineffectual search in the 'Boada.' Slave property is becoming as hisecure on the seaboard of Virginia, as on the borders of Maryland and Kentucky Court of the Schooner Grace Darling of Boston, to carry them North for \$25 apiece, and sent Brown to the Captain to make arrangements to put them on board. The Captain to make arrangements to put them on board at 11 o'clock, Saturday night. Brown did so, and gave the Captain to \$125. After he received the money, he said to Brown he had forgot something, and he took the boat and came ashore, and got the police, and had the people put in juil. The gentlemen in Norfolk are getting up a sum of \$200 for the Captain. The people were four men and one woman.

* They are all in juil to await their trial. Dear brother, ask all the friends to be in prayer to Almighty God for us. We stand in need of your prayers at this time. Poor Sayles, it will go hard with the solution of the submitted to his fate in the most

Some days ago we published a paragraph giving substantially the facts of this case, though the name of the vessel and the Captain had not then reached us. It would be difficult to believe such meanness possible, if we had not before had abundant evidence of the servillity of many Northern Captains.
It does not appear that this selfish and mercenary It does not appear that this sensor and merceusty servant of slavery relinquished any part of the money paid to him, and in addition to the basest and most cruel treachery, he would seem to be guilty of robbery also.—Boston Evening Telegraph, 22nd inst.

From the Evening Telegraph, 25th inst. CAPTAIN GOODRICH OF THE 'GRACE DARLING!

This base poltroon, who betrayed the colored people of Norfolk that sought his aid to reach a land of freedom, is, we regret to chronicle it, a resident of Manchester, in this State. On Saturday, he was waited upon by a committee of gentlemen of this city, to learn some particulars of the affair in which his name is now so dishonorably associated, but he doggedly refused to give any information whatever, but in true braggedocia style intimated that those who didn't like his conduct might make the most of it, and that he would shoot the first man that laid hands upon him for violence.

On Saturday evening this menial took the cars for Manchester, and upon arriving at his residence was waited upon by some of the neighbors and residents of the town, who, justly indignant that such reproach should come upon their beautiful village by the presence of such a heartless wretch, essayed to draw from him some information or explanation of the matter. He

of such a heartless wretch, essayed to draw from him some information or explanation of the matter. He again declined to satisfy the proper curiosity evinced by the public, was very curt in his communications, and contented himself with simply intimating that he should make a statement in a few days in the public journals, of his doings. The interview, and manner of the man, was anything but satisfactory to the good people of the town, who shortly after prepared and run up on the public square, in front of the Orthodox church, an effigy of the treacherous Captain, labelled in these words:—

' Judas sold the oppressed for thirty pieces of silver.'
The figure was suffered to remain all through yesterday, (Sunday,) meeting the gaze of hundreds, and was still in sight this morning. Great feeling is manifested by the citizens of Manchester at the conduct of Goodrich, and they will probably make some public demonstration of their indignant sentiment.

Capt. Goodrich came to the city, this morning, in the cars, an object of aversion to all the passengers save

cars, an object of aversion to all the passengers save himself, who, one after another as they entered, desired he should be pointed out to them. He is probably about his vessel, to-day, but no demands of business, doubtless, will efface from his consciousness the sense of loath-ing with which he is viewed by all honorable men for his inhuman conduct.

is inhuman conduct.

The following handbill was posted about our streets, in the neighborhood of the shipping, yesterday morn-STOP THIEF!

Ran away from NORFOLK, Va., with One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars,

CAPT. GOODRICH.

of Manchester, Mass., Master of Schooner 'GRACE DARLING,' now lying in the barbor of Boston.

JUDAS took the thirty pieces, but he performed the service for those who paid him.

MARK THIS WRETCH! He decayed five colored

Slavery not Profitable.—An intelligent gentleman writing from Houston, Texas, to New York, states as follows:—'The cotton raised and picked here away for a price, TOOK THEIR MONEY, and then BETRAYED THEM! Let him have such a reception as he deserves, wherever he appears, at the North.

DESCRIPTION.—A leading to be performed the slave of the last Legislature.

Slavery not Profitable.—An intelligent gentleman writing from Houston, Texas, to New York, states as follows:—'The cotton raised and picked here worth from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ cents more than that which is a tended to by slave. as he deserves, wherever he appears, at the North.

DESCRIPTION. — A large — body; no soul; about 45 years of age; hair inclining to grey; no whiskers, complexion browned, teeth discolored by to-

The 'Grace Darling,' with pine lumber on board,

addressed to the proper authorities, with directions to make a proper use of them. We do not know that this has any connection with Goodrich's case, and we mention the circumstance in this article, because it occurs to us that Capt. G. is a resident of that town.

The Price of Beef must come down.—The Chicago Democral says that immense numbers of cattle have been brought from Texas to us that Capt. G. is a resident of that town.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GOODRICH.

We copy the following from the Traveller : W have received from Capt. Goodrich, of the scho er Grace Darling, a statement respecting his connection with the slave arrests made in Norfolk. He says that while at Norfolk, on the 9th inst., a "slave runner" while at Norfolk, on the 9th inst., a "slave runner" came on board and requested him to take a single slave to Boston, offering to pay him \$80 for the passage; but he refused to take the slave on board. In order, however, to inform himself of his liabilities in the case, Capt. Goodrich says he made inquiries of a Norfolk gentleman respecting the laws touching the question, stating to him the case. This gentleman advised that the slave be allowed to come on board, saying that he would have an officer and arrest him. Accordingly, the runner came on board, bringing five slaves instead of one, and they were all arrested. Capt. G. says that he had no motive in what he did but to protect himself from the laws of Virginia.'
We do not think this statement of Capt. Goodrich

we do not think this statement of Capt. Goodren helps his case very materially, neither will it be likely to relieve him from the odium which now rests upon his name for having betrayed five poor friendless negroes, who claimed his protection. It could not reasonably be expected that Capt. Goodrich would render somably be expected that Capt. Goodrich would render himself amenable to the rigorous laws of Virginia by giving passage to fugitive slaves, but some degree of mauliness and honor should have been exhibited. A simple refusal to give a passage to the fugitives was all that was required of him, even by the laws of Virginia. The betrayal of the negroes into the hands of the authorities was not demanded by the circumstances, and was a dishonorable act, whether the 'thirty pieces' of silver were actually pocketed or not. We do not envy Capt. Goodrich the notoriety which it has gained for him.—Boston Journal. 27th. of silver were actually pocketed or not. We do not envy Capt. Goodrich the notoriety which it has gained for him.—Boston Journal, 27th

The Allas says of Capt. G's explanation:

If the above be the best etatement of this affair which Capt: Goodrich can make, he ought, by all means, to keep silent. He says: that he had no other motive in what he did, but to protect himself from the laws of Virginia. What laws! He had been asked to bring the violated no law of Virginia—and if, by some damnable twistilication of the black code of that republic, he had, silence on his part would have been a perfect protection. But in order to stand well in Norfolk, as a skipper sams prace at sams reproche, he decoyed these poor people on board his schooner, for the purpose of betraying them.

According to his own account, he told these wretches a meaningless, purposeless and malignant falsehood. As meaningless, purposeless and melior many in the bargain, is not of the least consequence; although we do not find the least difficulty in believing that the man who could be guilty of one not, would hardly higgle at the other.

Another Serverance

The Allas saye of Capt. G's explanation:

If the above be the best etatement of this affair which Capt: Goodrich can make, he ought by all means, to be company to his feet, jumped over a cliff, and fell thirty feet into the Kentucky river. He has has nice, and is supposed to have drowned. A land of liberty!

The Leviathan—A Naval Wonder.—A steamboat company in England is now building a monstrous steamer, to be called the Leviathan, which is expected to make a trip to the United States next spring. She will be 680 feet in length. Her serve will be combined with the paddle, worked by engines, which, although nominally of 2600 horse power, will in reality be capable of being worked up to 10,000 horse power. The projector believes that he has obtained a speed hitherto unknown in ocean-going steamers.

On the 30th ult., during a thunder shower, Multona Springs, Miss., were kil

Another Stampede. Another party of negroes, some fifteen in number, disappeared from Norfolk on Sunday morning last, and as soon as the fact became known, efforts were made to charter a steamer to go in pursuit of the Northern vessel which was supposed to have taken them on board. No steamer sould be obtained, however; so, as soon as possible, some half dozen citizens, well armed and equipped, proceeded to Hampton, where the pilot-boat Reindeer, celebrated for speed, was chartered for the pursuit. The Argus says:—

A very determined and persevering effort will be made to overtake and bring back the slaves, and those who have carried them off. The chase and search will be vigorously kept up for two or three weeks, if necessary, along the coast as far North at least as Naw Bedford. A suitable number of muskets, revolvers, &c., as well as a good supply of provisions, were taken by the priming party. If the coaster, with the slaves on at

oard, should be found, and resistance should be made

board, should be found, and restaured, there will be some hot work.

Last week, two other slaves escaped, one of whom be longed to Mr. Seth March, who has gone to the North determined, if possible, to secure him and bring his

Horace Greeley in Prison.—Mr. Greeley writes to the Tribune an entertaining account of his nearly three days' confinement in the famous 'Maison de Detention,' or Prison for Debtors, in the Rue de Clichy, Paris. He submitted to his fate in the most philosophical manner possible. Mr. Greeley was arrested at the suit of Mons. Lechesne, a sculptor, who sent a statue to the New York exhibition, and he affirmed that it had been broken, and he could not get it back. He laid his damages at \$2500, and sued Mr. Greeley as a Director of the Crystal Palace Association. The tribunal, on a statement of the facts in the case, discharged Mr. Greeley at once.

Mr. Greeley says that the only American confined in Clichy was a gentleman from Boston, who would probably be liberated soon, through the instrumentality of American friends in Paris.

There is a great deal of truth in the following remark of the N. V. Evening Post:—
'If Senator Wilson had yielded in the contest which 'If Senator Wilson had yielded in the contest which is going on in the Convention in Philadelphia, he would have gone back to Washington as insignificant a man as the majority of the Senators from the Northern States have been for many years past. He becomes, by the step he has taken, a man of mark, a leader, a person to be consulted, a man to whose opinions a certain deference is always to be paid.

Hon, John P. Hale is to deliver the ore tion on the Fourth of July at Lawrence, Mass.; Hon. Henry Wilson at Bridgewater; and Hon. Anson Bur-1 ngame at Shelburne Falls.

Illinois Prohibitory Law .- Returns from the whole State of Illinois, with the exception of seven counties, give a majority against the prohibitory liquor law of 10.661—the majorities for the law amounting to 19,007; against it, 29,668.

The Houston (Texas) Bulletin says that Mr. Jesse Williams, an esteemed citizen of Lamar county, Texas, realizes a sufficient amount of money from the industrial pursuits of his honey-bees, to purchase one good field negro each and every year!

A Slave Case.—The case of Jeronimo Aer nes, charged with bringing an African boy into the port of New York with the intent to make him a slave, in September last, came up in the U. S. District Attorney's office on Saturday of last week, and defendant was held in \$20,000 bonds to answer the charge. Concord, June 23 .- An Irishman named

Sullivan was killed on the Railroad, about a mile from here, by the early train to Boston. He stepped from one track to avoid one train, and was run down by another, the approach of which he had not noticed His head was severed from his body.

Flour. - The Cleveland Herald offers to stake its reputation for veracity, that flour will be down to \$6.50 per barrel in thirty days. It says the crops never looked better in the State of Ohio, and the prospect is that there will be the largest yield ever known in the State of the largest of the same state.

Fugitives from Labor .- The Boston Journal

Joseph McKean Churchill, of Milton, has been ap pointed by the Governor and Council a Commissioner for Norfolk County, for the protection of persons arrested as fugitives from labor, under the Personal Liberty Law of the last Legislature.

Coal has fallen in New York to 86 ton, and pointoes are sold at 75 cts. a bushel. Primbutter is selling in Albany at 22 cents a pound.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island, at lies at Piper's wharf, Sea street.

We learn that A. H. Allen, furniture dealer, Nos. 1 its late session, granted decrees of divorce in thirty-nine cases, twenty-nine of which were on petitions of and 2 Dock square, who is a native of Manchester, has wives to be divorced from their husbands. The Price of Beef must come down .- The

and wintered in Illinois, and are now being sent for ward over the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads. Woman's Rights Convention .- Mrs. Pauling

W. Davis and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell officially an nounce that the next Convention will be held in Cincin nati, on the 17th and 18th days of October cusuing. A Colored Church in Lynn .- We under

stand that the colored people are moving in the matter of establishing an African Church in Lynn. The loca-tion is not yet fixed. It is to be of the Methodist order. -Lynn Bay State. Death of a Distinguished Character.-True

Death of a Distinguished Character.—True Moody, a colored man, for many years connected with the Lynn Hotel, died in this city on Monday morning last. He will be remembered by many who made his acquaintance in the days of travelling by stage and private vehicles, as always being at his post to take charge of their horses and receive their ninepences, of which he would not unfrequently have his mouth full—the treasury to which they all went. Amid all the changes of keepers through which the house has passed, 'Old True' held on, till at last he has gone to make up his final account.—Lynn paper. A very extraordinary disease has lately

On the 30th ult., during a thunder shower, Mr. Andrew J. Berry and wife, living five miles east of Multona Springs, Miss., were killed by lightning. There was appearance of a shower in the evening, and his wife was assisting him in gathering some wheat. The lightning struck an old stump close by, killing them both, and mangling them considerably. As Mr. Davis Bennett was ploughing

with his nephew in Quebec, lows, a few days since, a thunder storm came on, and the two men were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning, and the four oxen seriously injured that they survived but a short time. Hon. Salmon P. Chase has accepted a

call in behalf of the Republican County Committee, to address a mass meeting of the citizens of Portage county, Ohio, at Ravenna, on the 4th of July. In his letter he says that 'all minor differences of opinion must be disregarded for the sake of agreement and harmony on the common platform of No Stavenx coration Stave States! Upon that platform all must be welcome, of whatever birth and whatever creed, who are willing to unite in good faith in defence of Freedom and Free Institutions.

WE MUST BE A READING PEOPLE Two new papers have recently been established by young colored men in Ohio: The People's Record, at Cleveland, by Wm. H. Day-a monthly, containing facts worth preserving relating to colored men and women, independent criticisms, &c. &c. Advance price, fifty cents per annum;—also, The Herald of Freedom, at Cincinnati, by Petra H. Chark—'aiming to develop the race, and silencing the calumnies of our enemies, at home and abroad.' Advance price, two dollars per annum, one dollar for six months. The subscriber will cheerfully forward the names and cash of any persons desiring either paper.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BREWSTER RAYS stable Co. The friends of the Auti-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 the NEW HALL, by

GEORGE W. PUTNAM, of Lynn. Exercises in the

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.

The Post office address of AARON M. POWELL will be Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y. until further notice-The Post office address of LUCY STONE BLACK-WELL is 90 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio. All communications for the subscriber, until fur-

ther notice, should be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, JR THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY

SOCIETY will hold their Annual Meeting in the Town Hall, CONCORD. Mass., on Friday, June 29, commencing at 24 o'clock, P. M., to choose officers for the ensuing year, and to attend to any business that may come before k.

The meeting will be holden in the afternoon and evening, and will be addressed by Wr. LLOYD GARRISON and WENDELL-PHILLIPS, Esqs., of Boston.

It is earnestly desired that there may be a glorious turn-out on that occasion. There will be free speech and a free platform. Come one, come all, men, women and children! and make it manifest that the descendants of those who so bravely resisted British op-

scendants of those who so bravely resisted British op-pre-sion in 1775, are not only alize, but awake, too, on the great subject of HUMAN FREEDOM! WILLIAM WHITING, President.

M. M. BROOKS, Sec'y.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, is expected to lecture in CLAPPVILLE, (Leicester,) on Sunday afternoon next, AARON M. POWELL, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows, in COLUMBIA Co., N. Y.:

Spencertown, Saturday evening, June 30.
Sunday afternoon and everg, July 1. WORCESTER NORTH ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.—A regular quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. North Anti-Slavery Society will be held at HOL-DEN, commencing on Saturday evening, June 20th, and continuing through the day and evening of Sunday,

July 1st.

WM. Wells Brown, Stephen S. Foster, Samuel MAY, Jr., and other speakers, will be present.
D. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held at PEMBROKE, Sunday, July 1st, in the Town Hall, at 104 o'clock, A. M.

Annuaw T. Foss, NATHANIEL H. WHITING, and other speakers will attend.

SAMUEL DYER, Secretary, ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massa chuset's Anti-Slavery Society, will occupy the pulpit of the Independent Church in CUMMINGTON, (Hamp-

shire County,) on Sunday, July 8, and the three succeeding 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 address will be CUMMINGTON, Mass.

NOTICE.

Rev. THOMAS JAMES will deliver an Anti-Slavery Leo West Centre street. The public are respectfully invite to attend. Lecture to commence at half-past 6 o'clock.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOURTH OF JU-LY.—The Phrenological Cabinets of Fowlers, Wells & Co., 142 Washington street, Boston, 308-Broadway, New York, and 231 Arch street, Philadelphia, will be Open and Free to Visitors daily, including the Fouritr of July. Charts and written descriptions of character given when desired.

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

MARRIED-In this city, June 19, by Rev. Theodor Parker, Mr. RICHARD WILSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARIA A. HOWARD, daughter of the late Peter How-

ard.
In North Andover, June 14, by Rev. Mr. Williams,
LEOPOLD GROZELIER, artist, late of Paris, to SARAH A. PETERS, of North Andover.

DEATH OF JUDGE WILDS. The venerable Samuel Summer Wilde, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, died at his residence in Boston, on Friday last, in the 85th year of his age. Judge Wilde was a member of the much-abused Convention which assembled in Hartford in the autumn of 1814, and was, we believe, the last survivor thereof. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1789, but received the degree of Doctor of Laws from no less than three colleges, viz: from Harvard; in 1810, from Dartmouth and Bowdoin.—Salem Register.

An Appropriate Bridal Present.

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE A HAPPY HOME AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE

THE REPRODUCTIVE ELEMENT IN MAN, AS A MEANS TO HIS ELE-VATION AND HAPPINESS. BY HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED. For sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklin street; and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price,

ADDITIONAL SPEECHES, ADDRESSES. AND OCCASIONAL SERMONS.

IN two volumes. By Theodore Parker. Price, \$2 50

In two volumes. By Theodore Parker. Price, \$2 50

Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH.

No. 15 Franklin street.

May 11.

4w May 11.

LETTERS ON SLAVERY. A DDRESSED to the Pro-Slavery Men of America; showing its Illegality in all Ages and Nations: its destructive war upon Society and Government, Morals and Religion. By O. S. Freeman. Price, 25 cents. Postage, 3 cents. Just published, and for sale by

BELA MARSH, No. 14 Franklin street. Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The lecation is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. ROG-ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester,

B

From the Mobile Daily Register,

HENRY WARD BEECHER

POETRY.

AN APPEAL TO NORTHERN PREEMEN. BY C. JILLSON.

If there is any efficiency in the earnest prayers of virtuous men, or one redeeming quality in Human Progression, Slavery must eventually die.

Where our fathers fought so bravely, When they yielded up their lives; Where they shouted, 'On to battle! Let us screen our homes and wives ! Shall a host of Southern tyrants. Mad with rage, inspired by gain, Dare to trample on our freedom, Like an army on the slain?

Who'll submit without a murmur. When the rights our fathers gave, Are trodden 'neath the feet of pirates, And the free man made a slave? Who will see his friend or neighbor Fettered on New England's soil, Dragged away to Southern bondage, Chained to everlasting toil?

Who can look, without emotion, O'er the broad, unpeopled West, And behold the murky blackness Rising o'er proud Slavery's crest ? Who can see the rights of Freedom Bought and sold for nought but gain, And fair Kansas' smiling valleys Cursed with Slavery's damning stain? None, who boast that loved New England Is their birth-place and their home;

None, whose hearts beat true to Freedom, Wheresoe'er they chance to roam; None, who spurn the name of master, And resolve to free the slave, Though they are compelled to rest, Like Tonney, in a martyr's grave. Ah! there is a call for action !

How it echoes o'er the land ! Freemen ! let us hear your voices, Let us see a willing hand. Backward turn the vile invader Break each link in Slavery's chain; Let free thought, free speech, free action, Ne'er be trifled with again.

Northern Freemen ! wake to duty; Now 's the time to strike for Right; Now's the day-the hour-the moment, Now let freemen dare to fight ! And in this great moral battle We may look for aid on high, And the victor shall be Freedom-SLAVERY IS DOOMED TO DIE! Southbridge, Mass.

WATCHING ANGELS.

Wrapped in the silence of the brooding night, The mortal, on his pillow calmly sleeping, Sees not the band of angels, clad in light, Around his couch their tireless vigil keeping. Perchance his thought flies wildly high and far, A thousand shadowy forms his sense deceiving, But in the woof of all his fancy there, A golden thread that angel-band are weaving. Perchance the slumberer feels intrusive care-Deep in his heart some longing wish is waking; Perchance his soul is drooping in despair,

His o'ertasked heart beneath its burden breaking But there the angels shed the light of love, The dark cloud now no more is mantled o'er him; He sees the ladder reach him from above, And sees the angels who to heaven restore him. Haply the slumberer in a fever dream

Suffers unconscious, ever restless turning, While through his veins the life-supporting stream Courses in liquid fire, its channels burning. Then are the viewless hands laid on his brow, The pure life-essence in his frame distilling, Coursing its every fevered part-and now The temple of the soul with pleasure filling.

But most the watching angels guide the thought-If in the mortal's heart be wrong or erro Soon by the pure and viewless influence taught, He sees his wrong as in a magic mirror. He sees the end where leads his tortuous path, Its darkness and its danger, and, awaking, He finds within his soul a holier faith, And turns with willing heart, his sin forsaking.

Thus does God guard his children, whether laid In all unconscious sleep upon the pillow, Or wandering wildly far from mortal aid, Upon the waste, the mountain, or the billow. No one is left unguarded on his way,

Though oft by passion's gale all wildly driven;

Aye at the helm is He whom waves obey, Who guides life's bark, and moors it in the haven

WINDS OF SPRING.

BY FREDERICK TENNYSON. If sudden Summer shone with all her light, Who could abide her coming ? and what eyes, Awaking, could confront the flaming skies Of morning, and not tremble at the sight?

Slowly she bends unto us from the height Of her enthronement, and unvails her crown With sovran sweetness, as she steppeth down; Love shades her triumphs, Mercy stays her might.

If, like the frosts of Winter, Woe, and Pain, And sharp Misfortune, like the winds of Spring, Were not, some flowers, most sweet in blossoming, Would not be gathered in the world again.

Hope would not, like the early primrose, blow; Nor Charity, like the violet on the plain; Nor Faith, like the bright cross, dashed with rain Nor Pity, like the pale bells in the snow,

Men would be Gods in their unchanging bliss, If Joy's midsummer senith could be still Unshadow'd by a passing cloud of ill— And the high worlds unseen for light-of this.

But if the star of Gladness rose no more, Self-centered hearts would harden into stone; Life's sweetest lights, from good and evil thrown, Rise, like the rainbow, 'twixt the sun and shower.

JUNE.

BY R. H. STODDARD. The summer-time has come again, With all its light and mirth, And June leads on the laughing hours, To bless the weary earth.

The supshine lies along the street, So dim and cold before, And in the open window creeps, And slumbers on the floor. The country was so fresh and fine,

And beautiful in May. It must be more than beautiful-A Paradise to-day! If I were only there again,

I'd seek the lance apart, And shout aloud in mighty words, To ease my happy heart.

PLOWERS. Bright missals from angelic throngs, In every by-way left, How were the earth of glory shorn, Were it of flowers bereft !

THE LIBERATOR.

THE BEING OF GOD.

PRIESD GARRISON:
For more than twenty years, I have patronised Tur LIBERATOR, and read it with interest, as will appear by the following rule for household observance, viz.

The Liberator and Practical Christian are not to be destroyed or mutilated, but preserved for distribution for the benefit of those who do not otherwise see them. But occasionally, a few numbers have to be withheld. on account of comething that would injure rather than benefit the cause of Reform, either doctrinally or practically. An article of this character I find in No. 18 of the present volume, May 4th, from the pen of Fran-CIS BARRY, of Ohio, headed, 'Belief in a God.' Had we a doctrinal corner, known as the 'Refuge of Meta-physical Absurdities,' I would not object to friend Barry's article having a place in it. But, inserted without such place, and without comment, it leads those who are not constant readers to suppose the sentiments countenanced by the editor. To me, it is an attempt to 'cast out devils by Beelzebub.' It is attacking attempt to 'cast out devised y seemeout.' It is attacking error with error, absurdity with absurdity, contending against a belief in a located, personified God—the warapproving, slavery-countenancing God, by an avowed belief in no God, and denouncing any God who even permils an evil to exist, when he has power to abolish it; for the question is not so much what God could do as what he can do without infringing an established order of things, or taking away the free agency of

But I have a deeper ground for the charge of about dity in Francis Barry, in that he believes in no God, and yet claims to be a reformer—one who 'has not failed to do all in his power for outraged humanity,' and that, because of his veneration for the 'great principles of Justice, Love and Truth'; and I call on him to be consistent with himself, and deny his obligation to any power above the selfishness of man, and no longer profess a belief in and devotion to the great principles above named, or confess a belief in the Christian's God. For if he believes in Justice, Love and Truth, does he not also believe in Wisdom and Purity, Light, Life and Power?—and what more than these conjoined do we need to make a God entire? or what more can we find in the Christian's God, as the first principles of his nature or elements of his being? Mercy might be added as the offspring of Love, as Justice is the handmaid of Truth. Orthodox professors regard these as attributes of Deity; the liberal more enlightened Christian recognises them as elements or component parts of his being, comprising conjointly the embodiment of one absolute, self-existent, omnipresent Goodness; one God-one in name-one in power-his will and purposes always the same, and always consistent with his nature. Would it not be more consistent to conclude, that those who take for His will or commandment, (and so call it right,) any thing arbitrary or unjust, are mistaken, and are either ignorantly or purposely perverting truth—calling good evil, and evil good, and pronounce such men ignorant of the Divine character, than to take their notions for truth, and call God a 'liar, a scoundrel, a mean and lazy being, or deny his existence altogether? Rather, Let God be true, though every man a liar."

I think friend Barry lacks the prudence of Jesus, as manifested by his saying, 'I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now '; and the discretion of Paul, when he spoke of things not lawful to be uttered that had been seen, and attempted no description of them ;--not lawful to be uttered, because

not comprehensible by the hearer. As friend Barry says of his opponent, so I say of him were this the only instance of my being pained with reformers admitting themselves infidels and atheists. (I mean, reformers whose fruit bears testimony to better things,) I might not thus have noticed his communi cation ; but as divers others have fallen into the same error, done injustice to themselves and injured the cause of humanity, by not being fully understood, I feel bound to enter my protest against accepting an ap-pellation which the world (and especially the religious portion of it) will interpret their own way, our reserv-ed definition of infidel to a slaveholding, war-making religion, and atheist to the God of such a religion, to the contrary notwithstanding. Witness Joseph Barker in controversy with Dr. Berg. He sustained his position logically and kept his temper nobly, but admitted himself an infidel, and said he had seen Christians die a wretched and unhappy death, and infidels a peacefu and happy one; and yet, no one acquainted with the character of the man (except the religiously blinded) will for a moment admit him to be infidel to Christianity or Humanity. But as the most bigotted Orthodox believes his religion to be Christianity, and his God a good one and the author of all good, he will, of course, understand infidelity to be, opposition to Christianity, and atheism, or the denial of his God, a denial of the true God. Hence the impropriety of such admissions, and they are but too frequent. Many more instances might be cited, but let these names suffice.

Yet one more, without name, may be cited. I knew the man well, and the readers of THE LIBERATOR have doubtless known his character. He officiated as an Orthodox Baptist minister at the rise of the present anti-slavery agitation, and by investigating the rights o man and the nature of truth, he became convinced that a slaveholding, war-making religion was not Christi anity, nor the God of such a religion the true God and finally went on, or was driven on, by the disgus he imbibed for religion and the character given by re ligionists to what they called God, until he became anxious to be clearly understood as denouncing religion and Christianity indiscriminately, denying the existence of any God, and discarding the idea of design in the established order of Nature. And yet, no man was more scrupulously conscientious, more severely self-denying, or more persevering in active, self-sacrificing duties than he; and no greater stickler for the harmony of cause and effect could be found ; and I see by THE LIBERATOR of May 11 that he is still among the reformers. Such do not seem to see, that in tracing every effect to its cause, and that cause as the effect of a cause beyond it, until they come to the great First Cause, that they may there rest in the belief of that Cause as being God over all, through all and in all blessed for ever.

Peru, 5th mo. 22d, 1855.

A WORD TO PRANCIS BARRY.

SAMUEL KEESE.

FRANCIS BARRY : Sir. - Although not personally acquainted, still, I take the liberty to address you. I have noticed, for some time, your articles in THE LIBERATOR, and like your investigating spirit. You frankly state your dis-belief in the existence of a God, and civilly ask any one to enlighten your mind upon the subject. I may not be able to give you the desired information; but to me, it is more reasonable than any I have read advanced against you.

A great many things we know, of which it would be hard to give the modus operandi. For instance : we all know that grass grows, but it would be out of our power to tell every why and wherefore in regard to its growth. We are finite and progressive beings, and are variously constituted. It is no proof that a thing is not so because I cannot see it, and vice versa. I may be created with the organ of number so small a to be entirely unable to comprehend and learn the multiplication table, as in the case of the celebrated George Combe. It may be that some of my other or gans are so diminutive that I cannot possibly see in some other direction. Now, it would be poor philoso-phy in me, this being the case, to say that other people

were mistaken in regard to them. I have noticed one principle which will, I think, te found to hold good wherever applied. This principle I will try to illustrate. Where Nature or God adapts one particular thing for another, the other exists. For

instance : the spider has certain faculties, which lead it to make a web, for the purpose of catching files—and files exist. The duck is made with a web foot, adapting it for water—and water exists.

Now, I ask if the web foot of the duck does not prove the existence of water, as much as if we ad seen the Pacific ocean?

Let us apply the principle a little further:

All nations and races have and do believe in the existence of a great First Cause, or God, and it must be that there is such a being.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is

In love, I claim the relation of the same Fa-

Richfield, N. Y., May 26th, 1855.

HON. HENRY WILSON, of Mass.,

Irise, Mr. President, to rebuke the insolence of the member from New York (Mr Squires)—to repel the improved and wanton assault be has made upon me and upon my State. I came not hereful to essault any man by word or act.—I shall president no man from the North or the South to small me by word or act, with impunity. Every member of this National Council will be are vitness that I have uttered no words of unkindness towards any member during the sittings of the Convention; and all of you will notice that the wanton assault just made upon me, has not been provoked by word or act of mine. From gentlemen of the South, with whom I widely differ in sentiment and opinion, I have received acts of courtery and kindness I shall ever remember with grateful recollections, whatever may be the results of our deliberations. But the member from Nutre York has not only followed the example of his colleague (Mr. Barker) and assauled my Electronic of the has made a charge against me the sent only with a determination, and on his face and now before this Conventions, and on his face pronounce utterly false. Let be the part of the sent of into the fathomless political graves dug for them by the betrayed and indignant people of New

into the fathomiess political graves dog for them by the betrayed and indignant people of New York.

The member who undertook last night to rebuke the delegates from Massachusetts (Mr. Barker)—who wanted to be Mayor of New York and could not win the coveted prize—who sapired to be re-elected President of this National Council, and we would not consent to allow your chair, Sir, to be filled by one who blasphemously sneered at "the Higher Law" of that Being "whose hand moves the stars and heaves the pulses of the deep?—boasted of their victor es. He tells us that they carried the Legislature of the State. Sir, this same Legislature elected William H. Seward to the United States Senate by a decisive majority, in spits of the petty tricks and agonizing shricks of that member and his associates, the Silver Greys. Yes, Sir, the Legislature the member claims to have chosen, passed by an immense majority, resolutions in layer of the restoration of Free-lom to Kansas and Nebraska. With both of her Senators and twenty-eight of her thirty-three Representatives in Congress, with the Governor and Lieut. Governor and majorities in both branches of the Legislature, with all these evidences of the sentiments of the people of that great State before us, these delegates have the brazen hardibood to rise here and assure gentlemen of this National Council believe these idiotic declaration. The member from Massachuretts—Mr. Wilson—No interruption from you air, no

declarations?

Air. Burker—The member from Massachuretts—
Mr. Wilson—No interruption from you air, no interruption from that quarter! If any gentleman wishes to put a question to me or to demand an explanation of any remarks of mine I will cheerful y yield the floor, but no interruption from that quarter!

Mr. President

that quarter!
Mr. President, we of the North will hold these
members from New York responsible for the defeat of the proposition to restore Freedom to Kan
mas and Nebraska. If that great State had a dele-

Mr. President, we of the Koria win not thee members from New York responsible for the defeat of the proposition to restore Freedom to Kansas and Nebraka. If that great State had a delegation here that reflected the sentiment of the people, we should have received the support of liberal men of the South, who would have agreed to do us justice. Many distinguished sons of the South admit the repeal of the Missouri problicition to be an outrage upon the rights of the North—a violation of the plighted faith of the nation. Honor and good faith, Freedom and Public Order, all demand its restoration. But the men of the South who would have stood by us have been stricken down by the treacherous action of these members of New York. Upon their heads be the responsibility of the defeat of the cherished wishes of the people, and the triumph of the policy of slavery.

I tell you liberal men of the South, men of Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, you, who are ready to resist at home the fanaticism of alavery, to stand upon a real national pit ifform, to demand your own rights and to do justice to us—I tell you, that these men of New York; these men, who betray us and deceive you; who are false to the North and not true to the South, are your enemies! They put clubs into the hands of the slavery fanatics of the extreme South to smite you down. Our mission is to hunt down this race of politicians! Itell you, men of the South, that we mean to hunt down—to exterminate this breed of Doughfoes—those fawning, creeping, cringing creatures, that a merciful Providence in his infinite mercy permits to crawl round among men! For the past fifteen months the people of the North have been chasing down this race is "growing small by degrees and beautifully less." When we have hounded down this breed, represented here to day by the member from New York, (Mr. Squires) then you of the South, and we of the North may meet in National Convention, each of us ready to demand our own rights and willing to concede the richts o

ews of the sentiments and actions of the people. Massachusetts as they seem to have of the semments and opinions of the people they misrepremit. When Massachusetts pleads to any arraignent before the nation, she will demand that her consers are competent to draw the bill. She as no answer to make to her New York accusers at the answer of silent contempt.

Gentlemen of talents and of character, have uncreased in the contempt. To those creater here to arraign Massachusetts. To those

ment before the nation, she will demand that her accusers are competent to draw the bill. She has no answer to make to her New York accusers but the answer of silent contempt.

Gentlemen of talents and of character, have undertaken here to arraign Massachusetts. To those gentlemen I have to say, that Massachusetts means to go to the very verge of her constitutional powers, to protect the personal rights of her people. She means to exercise her constitutional rights, for the security of the liberties of her people. She means to exercise her constitutional rights, for the security of the liberties of her people, against what she deems to be unconstitutional, inhuman and unchristian legislation; and it fell you fankly, if any constitutional powers are in doubt, she will construct them in favor of liberty; not in favor of slavery In the fu ure, if she erra at all, in the interpretation of her reserved rights, as a sovereign State, I trust she will go a little beyond the limits of State sovereignty, rasher than fall abort of marching up to those limits. The personal liberties of her people demand that she should do so.

Massachusetts has the right, if she chooses, to remove from her Judicial Beneh, any officers, who shall consent to perform the duties imposed upon United States. Commissioners. She denies your right, gentlemen, to arraign her here or elsewhere for the exercise of her own constitutional powers. By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Massachusetts has a right to forbid the use of her prisons—she has a right to torbid the use of her prisons—she has a right to the benifits of the writ of Habese Corpus, and to a jury trial. She proposes to test the question of politics from labor. She believes that every human being within her limits, has a right to the benifits of the writ of Habese Corpus, and to a jury trial. She proposes to test the question of the safety of the Willington poole, with free schools, free churches, free labor, is competent to take care of her own material interests.

here, sir, to save Liberty, now perfiled—not to save the Union, which is safe in the hearts of the people.

Sir, this majority platform—this New York platform—was adopted in committee by seventeen votes to fourteen. Two of these votes are from Minnesota ard the District of Columbia, that have no electoral votes to give, and in all the other States the American party has been defeated whenever its banner has been raised. The friends of that majority report have not an electoral vote now secured, and they cannot pleige us one with any degree of certainty. The minority platform, in favor of the restoration of freedom to Kansas and Nebraska, received fourteen votes from fourteen States having one hundred and wenty-six electoral votes, all now secured. Iow a is not here, and N w York can easily be ours upon that minority platform. Adopt the majority platform, and these one hundre i and twenty-six votes are lost;—Iowa and New York go with them, and the States that impose this platform upon us will nearly all be swept by the Democracy. Adopt the restoration policy, and we can sweep every free State like a whirlwind. Adopt the majority report, and defeat is inevitable—annihilation sure.

This majority platform expressly declares that "the American party cannot be held in any man ner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either the Whig or Democratic parties." Having made this declaration, what does it propose the American party shall do? It proposes that the assisting laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance." It proposes not only to sanctify the legislation of the past, but to ignore all action in the future. It declares that Congress has no constitutional power "to exclude any State from admission in

presery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States and that any interfer. late upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any incerference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States and a breach of the national faith." The adoption of this Platform commits the American party unconditionally to the policy of Slavery—to the iron dominion of the Black Power. I tell you, sir, I tell this convention, that we cannot stand upon this platform in a single free State of the North. The people of the North will repudiate it, spurn it, spit upon it. For myself, sir, I here and now tell you to your faces, that I will trample with disdain on your platform. I will not support it. I will support no man who stands upon it. A lopt that platform, and you array against you everything that is pure and holy—everything that has the elements of permanency in it—the noblest pulsations of the human heart—the ho lest convictions of the human soul—the profoundest ideas of the human intellect and the attributes of Almighty God! Your party will be withered and consumed by the blanting breath of the people's wrath! There is an old Spanish proverb, which says that "the feet of the avenging Delties are shod with wool." Softly and silently these avenging delties are advancing upon you. You will find that "the mills of God grind slowly, but they grind to powder."

Of one hundred and forty-two representatives of

"the feet of the avenging Delties are advancing upon you. You will find that "the mills of God grind slowly, but they grind to powder."

Of one hundred and forty-two representatives of the free States of the North, one hundred and twenty, elected by more than 300,000 majority, are pledged against the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity. Your platform requires these representatives to violate their pledges to the people, to amother their own hollest convictions, to abandon your party or resign their seats. Do you, sir, believe these representatives will obey your unholy decrees? Do you believe they will be trays free and generous people at your bidding? I tell gou may! They will trample with disdain upon your platform. They will spurn it, and spurn yoh. The people will sustain them, and trample your platform and you in the dust.

Sir, the gentlem in from Alabama (Judge Hopkins) takes exception to the declaration made by me the other day, in reply to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bolling) that "the past was yours—the future ours!" He objects, be tells us, to my assuming the functions of a prophet. Sir, I make little pretensions to the gift of prophecy—but it requires but a slight knowledge of the aspects of the slavery question in America, to pronounce the opinion, that the past or the Republic belongs to Slavery—the future to Freedom. Perhaps the distinguished gentleman from Alabama believes that we of the North are mere conquered provinces—that the people will obey your decrees and "conquer their prejudices." One year ago, when the alsve propagandists proposed to repeal so much of the Act of the 6th of March, 1820, as prohibited slavery in the vast territory lying in the heart of the Continent, these slave propagandists laughed to scorn the predictions of the friends of freedom, that the repeal would meet the steri realstance of the Black power, and the Administration, and its Northern tools in Congress, have gone down before the stormy wrath of the people. The predictions made by us in the Spring of 1854, are now hist

of these resolutions, to turn back for only seven years and read the history of that brief period. Seven years ago this very month, in this city, the great Whig party, led by Clay, Webster, and some of the most gifted statesman of the Republic, hooted out of their National Courention the grand doctrine of Slavery prohibilition in the Territories. On that day the Whig party began to die. It staggered into power, and with its palaied and withered hand it signed the Pugitive Slave Act, and with its feeble expiring voice it declared that, the Compromise Act of 1830 should be "a final settlement of the Slavery question," and then its sunk into a dishonered grave. Such was the fate of that once powerful party, which sometimes contested successfully with its great rival for power. The Democratic party went down in 1849, because the people loved it or had confidence in it, but because the people loved it or had confidence in it, but because the people hated and distrusted its rival. It laid its victorious hand upon the anti-slavery movement, and to-day it floats upon the waves of the political seas, a hastered, radderies wreck. I warm you, sir, not to attempt to accomplished statesmen, ignominiously failed to accomplished control parties, with a millow and a half of voters each, led by old chiefrafis and accomplished statesmen, ignominiously failed to accomplished control parties with a millow and a half of voters cach, led by old chiefrafis and accomplished control from Alabama (Judge Hopkins) brings into this National Covernment from the inauguration of a learned juries and able lawyer. I listened with attention to its eaborste speech of nearly two hours, and I must say with entire respect for the distinguished gentleman, that he most skillfully avoided judicial decisions and historical facts. His positions were mere unsupported

lead to the emancipation of slaves. Congress accepted the grant upon that condition, and thus made the nation responsible for the crime of slavery.

Mr Cunningham, of South Carolina—Mr. President, I own a slave, and the gentleman from Massachusetts owns a horse. Does the gentleman believe that the federal government has any more right to exclude my slave from the territories of the United States, than it has to exclude his horse? Will the gentleman give me an answer?

Mr. Wilson. I will answer by saying that if my horse belongs to a breed that blasts the earth wherever it puts down its hoof, so that a blade of grass will never grow where it treads, the government has the right to keep my horse out of the territories. Where the slave plants his beel, the earth withers. By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, "the state of slavery is a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the verge of the State law." Slavery does not exist by any municipal law in the territories. Congress has no constitutional power to establish it there, therefore the local law of the States authorizing slavery can not to be transported to the territories, and the slave becomes a freeman when he is carried beyond the authority of the local law of the State. The slave in Kansas is not held by the authority of law, but by the force of the master

The views of the anti-slavery men of the North are studiously misrepresented by the pro-slavery presses of the North, and by the slave propaganda of the South. This question of slavery, overriding as it does every other question here and in every section of the country, by the people of the country, and discussed in the light of humanity and Christian patriotism. Northern men and Southern men must bring to the discussion of the country, by the people of the country, and discussed in the light of humanity and Christian patriotism. Northern men and Southern men must bring to the discussion of this transcendent question something beside hard words and rash acts. We want c

axistence.

I believe slavery to be a "mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the verge of the State law," and that the people of the States where it exists are alone legally responsible for its existence.

I believe the federal government has no more right to make a slaver than to make a king—no more right to permit slavery to be established where it has exclusive jurisdiction than it has to permit an order of nobility to be established.

I am in favor of relieving the Federal Government from all connection with, and responsibility for, the existence of slavery. To effect this object I am in favor of the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia and the prohibition of slavery in all the territories. in all the territories.

Mr. Mallory of New York—Mr. President, if
the gentleman will allow me, I should like to ask
him if the power to abolish slavery does not carry
with it the power to establish slavery by the
Federal Government?

Mr. Wilson—I think not. Freedom is the rule
—slavery the exception. Slavery can only legally

Federal Government?

Mr. Wilson—I think not. Freedom is the rule—slavery the exception. Slavery can only legally exist by positive law. There is no power expressed or implied in the Constitution of the United States to institute slavery. The Constitution was ordained and established "to promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty;" not to establish slavery. The Supreme Court of Massachusetta under the authority of hrr Constitution decreed the abolition of slavery—the power to abolish it, would not authorize the Court to restablish it.

establish it.

Mr. Boteler of Virginia — Will the gentleman from Massachusetts read the remsinder of the sentence of the Constitution which says that the blessings of liberty are to be seedred "to ourselves and our posterity." Negroes are not "ourselves" or the posterity."

tence of the Constitution which says that the blessings of liberty are to be seedred "to ourselves and our posterity." Negroes are not "ourselves" or "our posterity." Negroes are not "ourselves" or "our posterity."

Mr. Wilson—Seven States have abolished slavery since the adoption of the Constitution, and these Negroes are a portion of "ourselves" and "our posterity." I accept the Declaration of National independence and the Constitution of the United States, as the political charts of the American citizen—and they impose upon every American citizen the imperative obligation so to exercise his national political rights as "to secure the blessings of liberty," and to maintain inviolate the "self-evident truths that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their creator with the inalienable right of liberty."

Standing by Williams's slave pen nineteen years ago, and gazing upon men, women and children, collected for the Southern markets, I pledged myself to liberty, and have never, in public or private, at home or abruad, spoken or written one word inconsistent with that pledge, and I never will do so to save any party, at the command of any body of men on earth. When I united with the American organization in March, 1854, in its hour of weakness—I told the men with whom I acted that my anti-slavery opinions were the matured convictions of years, and that I would not modify or qualify my opinions or suppress my sentiments for no consideration on earth. From that hour to this, in public and in private, I have freely uttered my anti-slavery sentiments, and labored to promote the anti-slavery cause, and I tell you now, that I will continue to do so. You shall not prosoribe anti-slavery renuements, and labored to promote the anti-slavery renuements, and labored to promote the anti-slavery cause, and I tell you now, that I will continue to do so. You shall not prosoribe anti-slavery principles, measures or men, without receiving from me the most determined and unrelenting hostility. It is a painful thing to

Reject this majority platform—adopt the pro-position to restore freedom to Kansas and Nebras-ka, and to protect the actual settlers from violence and outrag—simplify your rales—make an opin organization—banish all bigotry and intolerance organisation—banish all bigotry and intolerance from your ranks—place your movement in harmony with the humane progressive spirit of the age, and you may win and retain power, and elevate and improve the political character of the country. Adopt this majority platform—commit the American movement to the slave perpetualists and the slave propagandists, and you will go down before the burning indignation and withering scorn of American freemen.

HENRY WILSON. Southern Know Nothings may talk about Henry Wilson and Massachusetts as much as they please, and say that they stand alone; but it will not do. Mr. Wilson is powerful only because he speaks the sentiments of the North. Massachusetts does not stand alone. Her sentiments are those of all the New England States, and of most of the Western States.—Bosion correspondent of N. Y. Ecc. Post.

From the Mobile Daily Register.

HENRY WARD BECCHER

Our New York correspondent has sent at large extract from a forthcoming work of Henry Wal Beecher, entitled 'Star Papers, or Experienced Art and Nature'—and sends us, also, a Pascry upon the author, with not one word of which a we agree. We think our correspondent mines ceives Beecher altogether. He is a shan, at nothing more—in common parlance a hunter, and one of the most nauseating of the chas, saiv because he is a religious humbug. Mr. Beste is a very shallow man—n very malignant and and, withal, a coarse, vulgar man. This one is a very shallow man—n very malignant and, withal, a coarse, vulgar man. This one skill 'which our correspondent ascribes to has.

The extract sent us is a fair specimen of h. Beecher's caliber. The title of the book is like eloquence, intended to catch the eye and ur the soft-headed multitude, and the costeau pear to correspond with the title. They see a be a combination of frivolity, piety as is dence in the most approved rheturical propring to produce startling effects upon those who is an understand the tricks of oratory. The title sent us commences with a careless, sportic a count of abortive trout fishing, catching man to proving. This an arrant piece of hidren without one spark of true eloquence in it. Man and praying. "Tis an arrant piece of hidren without one spark of true eloquence in it. Man ing is more common, and, we may add, a new vulgar trick of oratory, than that of poloning strong effects by sudden contrasts, but the man we discover that they are not natural, and side rated merely to produce an effect, as they have ally are by Beecher, they become flat and disparted merely to produce an effect, as they have ally are by Beecher, they become flat and disparted merely to produce an effect, as they have ally are by Beecher, they become flat and disparted merely to produce an effect, as they have ally are by Beecher, they become flat and disparted merely to produce an effect, as they have all years by Beecher, they beco man. However, the stomach of a bunard is a man. However, the stomach of a buzzed is as stronger than the literary palates of cerain pa-tions of the North. The fouler a thing saven as more it will be relished in some parts of the cas-try, and, no doubt, Mr. Henry Ward Beeler has not written without a very clear perception of HOPEDALE

JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MAN DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SITE. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedele Com

nity. MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOK PRINCIPAL

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NAME

The first Summer Term, consisting of tweetyen weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855.

TERMS. (PATABLE IN ADVANCE)

(PATABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Ardinea, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, Enry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Phismig, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algen, Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Veal National Doard, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use in books, access to the Library, stationery; Chief nics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipels, upons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace bon mpointers, battledoors and shuttlecots, desegrames, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of elements, 188)

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extra.

Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all the

prices. For other extra branches, see Circular. ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE ILL NISHED BY THE PUPIL,

(And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be in at the Institution at the retail price.)

Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a calted is tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slipper of shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking is ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be paid.

marked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces det corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot spin piece their clothes unless this is done.

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

A LIMITED SUMEER OF DAY PUPILS WILL SEED.

The terms are Circular.

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March 30. 6m

Boarding for Children, MRS. CATHARINE LEWIS has located bareful by the control of the con April 27.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing 284, WASHINGTON STREET.

MADAME CARTEAUX, having remored is \$\foating\$ Washington Street, avails herself of this miss for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and ity for the liberal palronage awarded her, and sail respectfully assure them that, by miremitting calcords to please, she hopes for a continuance of the yors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dress last and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champools it such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be credit, as it produces new hair where baldness had also place.

Her chemical researches have developed as his Her chemical researches have developed as his ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a feeders looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultre, for removing freekles, &c., is fast complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast complexion the feeders of the feeders of

BOSTON TRECOTHIC Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasins

FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMES AND SOIL TRECOTHIC HALL Corner of Boylston and Tremont Street

PROFESSOR STEWART respectfully inform to his Gymnasium in the above splendid ball, which capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassit of the kind in the United State Certy accommodation is provided for the kind and gentlemen who may wish to avail themselved and gentlemen who may wish to avail themselved healthy exercise and amusement.

An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the res., for use of Lady patrons.

Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., unit.
M., every day.
Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 16, 1, and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.