F Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for

wiles, if payment be made in advance. MAIl remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are e directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in wited three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

If The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agund Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

theried to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial itte, but are not responsible for any of the debts Committee, out are included by any of the decis LORING, EDNUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTERL PHILLIPS.

BY In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

erry que tion are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL'

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ascent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PURITIVE 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 repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed!... To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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 THERT TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPADIATION AND PRIPET-

UATION OF BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

of preserving the African slave trade; the second

'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

WHOLE NUMBER 1096.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXV. NO. 27.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal. MASSACHUSETTS AND THE UNION. The recent nullifying legislation of Massachu

the receives grave consideration from every friend of the Union. It will lead to similar retaliatory legislation on the part of the Southern States against her and all other States following her expenses the and all other states against the and others will again retaliatory mple. She and others will again retaliate against ample. She and others will again retain to against the South, and thus, by mere separate State legis-lation, all the valuable purposes of the Union will be destroyed, and in the opinion of none will it be worth preserving.

When a system of retaliation is carried on be-

When a system of retaliation is carried on be-tseen States, it is never confined to the mere lex-tabless. The retribution prescribed always exceeds the offence to be redressed. Two recent examples must satisfy all, that, so far as regards the South, seeh will be the measure of redress when she commences the work of retaliation. For counter-acting a moneyed combination at the North to concommences the work of retaination. For countersting a moneyed combination at the North to control the politics of Kansas, the people of Missouri
promptly and effectually resorted to the bowieknife and revolver. A lady of Memphis, (Tenn.)
passing through Ohio, was assaulted by a ruffian
in a railroad car with her young female slave, who,
with its arms around her neck, was clinging to
her and shricking for protection. He tore them
assunder, from their mutual embrace, without any
legal warrant for se doing. His conduct was sustained by the judicial authorities. The little girl
was apprenticed to some one who thought be could
make profit out of her, and the lady was thus robbed of her property. When news of this outrage
reached Memphis, there happened to be two Ohio
fatboats lying at the wharf; public sentiment calles for vengeance, and, but for the carnest entreaties of some of their most respectable and influental citizens, the people of Memphis would have
pitched the cargoes of the two boats into the river. of the two boats into the river her were persuaded to content themselves with resolve in town meeting to cease all commercial in-tercourse with Cincinnati, the residence of the

Virginia, the leading Southern State, has put briefl under the guidance of the most hot-headed, intemperate man that could have been called from the whole South; a man who no doubt attributes all his own personal success in life to pugnacity and bellying. Submission to the nullifying legislation of bellying. Submission to the nullifying legislation of Massachusetts would not be expected from Virginia under any circumstances. How far she will go under the lead of her new Governor in retaliatory legislation, no man can foresee. What she does, the whole South, with the exception of Maryland and Kentucky, will also do. Those two States will forbear such legislation, not because they will not deem it eminently just and proper, but because their stake in the preservation of the Union is so large as to sink all other questions into comparative insignificance, and because they cannot afford to resort to any legislation which tends to a destruction of the Union.

truction of the Union.
The last Legislature of Massachusetts is said to have been composed of a very ignorant body of mea. But, whatever plausibility there may be in this excuse for their folly, they could not have been so ignorant as not to have known that the framers of the Federal Constitution considered a begro slave, as much as anything else, the legiti-mate subject of property. They knew that no Con-stitution would have been proposed or adopted which did not recognize that principle. They knew the universal sentiment of the South to be, that ownership of a slave as property was just as worthy of protection, and that its protection is just as amply guaranteed in the Federal Constitution. as the ownership of a bale of goods, as a box of shoes, or a cask of codfish. Massachusetts cannot, soes, or a cask of codish. Massachusetts cannot, under the plea of ignorance, escape the imputation of baving wilfully renounced her allegiance to the Union, or, in other words, wilfully refused to perform her duties under the national compact. By form her duties under the national compact. By the legislative countenance she has given to the theft and robbery of Southern property, by the immunity she promises to the thieres and robbers, and by the official exaltation of the more promi-nent of the aiders and abettors of those thieves nent of the aiders and abettors of those there's and robbers, she knowingly violates all sense of propriety and justice and hurls a presumptuous and vindictive defiance against the whole South. She could never have done this with her eyes entirely open to the consequences to herself. She did not know the extent of the retaliating power of the South. She was hugging herself in conscious security under the belief that her shipping, her cotton goods, her shoes; and her codfish, were panoplied in proof by the Constitution against all similar legislation on the part of the South. It is high time that she, and all other States inclined to believ her avanula, should be nedectived. The w her example, should be undeceived. The South has ample power to commend the ingredients of her poisoned chalice to her own lips, and she should be made to know it. She herself has, by her example, pointed the way to a simple applica-

nos of the lex talionis, which shall effectually deprive ber, by laws in strict accordance with the
stire of the Constitution, of all participation in
the commercial benefits of the Union.

Suppose Virginia, acting in the spirit of this
legislation of Massachusetts, should pass a law,
saying that nothing of the growth or product of
Massachusetts soil or labor, imported into Virginia after a named day, should be deemed the subpet of larceny or robbery, and that the stealing or
robbery of no such thing should be punished within that State. Suppose further, that every Southin that State. Suppose further, that every Southin that State. Suppose further, that every Southern State, with the exception of Maryland and Kentocky, should follow her example, and adopt a similar law. The consequence would be, the calling forth, and arousing into vigilant action, the transmous public sentiment of the South, to interdet all commercial intercourse with Massachusetts. All men, publicly and privately, would aid to enforce the interdict. No legislation, under ordinary circumstances, could devise so effectual a social serior of the south of the south of the southern of the social serior of the social se

are the effectual, practical power to counteract such a state of things. But there is no express
prohibition against such legislation, and Congress
has not even constructive power to ward off or allerinte any of its effects.

It belongs exclusively to the Legislature of Virguin to the counter when the legislature theft or It belongs exclusively to the Legislature of Virginia to preestibe what shall constitute theft or nobery within her borders. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution to fasten any part of her penal code upon her and make it irrepealable. Such a law as the one indicated makes no discrimination between citizens of Massachusetts and those of Virginia. It gives no more protection to the things described when in the hands of the one than it does when in the hands of the other. It merely declares that they shall not be considered or protected as property when in the hands of tion for express prohibition against such legisla-tion; or for any power in the government to com-

pel Virginia to punish as crime what she chooses to say shall not be crime, nor punished as such within her borders.

Say the power in Congress to regulate commerce among the States carries with it, as a necessary consequence, authority to punish theft or robbery of property imported into Virginia by a clitica of Massachusetts whilst to week by him. This would be assume to defend themselves in the speal to be the law of God.

It requires a sternness of virtue and clearness that the most intended and the protected it only whilst owned by him, and leave it unprotected when purchased by the law of God.

It requires a sternness of virtue and clearness to be the law of God.

It requires a sternness of virtue and clearness to be the law of God.

It requires a sternness of virtue and clearness of judgment to detect their fallacies and resist in the state of judgment to detect their fallacies and resist protected, to any valuable purpose, unless be can incidence and the state of the protection of such property even in the hands of the purchase era—rogues and robbers would langh at Congress could extend to the protection of such property even in the hands of the purchase era—rogues and robbers would langh at Congress could extend to the protection of such property even in the hands of the purchase era—rogues and robbers would langh at Congress could extend to the protection of such property even in the hands of the purchase era—rogues and robbers would langh at Congress could extend to the protection of such property even in the hands of the purchase era—rogues and robbers would langh at Congress would restate a local police and a judicial system in each Southern State, adequate to the enforcing such penalties and thereby additions of a rogue and robbers and the protection of the most stream and the protection of the most stream and the protection of the most stream and the protection of the protection of the most stream and the protection of the pr away slave is resisted in Massachusetts. Indeed, public sentiment in the South would effectually aid the legislatures in carrying out such a policy. By voluntary association, every crasion of it would be prevented, and all traitors attempting such evasion would be inexorably proscribed.

Every man of intelligence will at once exclaim that such legislation will be a plain violation of the

legislation of Massachusetts as to their slave property. Will she appeal to the moral sentiment of the South against an infraction of the spirit of the Constitution, which with honorable men should be deemed as inviolable as its plain, unambiguous letter? They will taunt her with her own derelic-tion, not only as to the spirit, but as to the plain letter? They will taunt her with her own dereittion, not only as to the spirit, but as to the plain
letter of the Constitution. They will tell her that
she attempts to deny to Southern men the plain
right of transit through her territory for their
slave property, and attempts by her legislation to
disable the Federal Government from fulfilling a
duty in the restitution of such property, expressly
enjoined by the Constitution in the plainest and
most indisputable manner. How far Southern
legislatures will suffer themselves to be controlled
by the mere spirit of the Constitution, when not
tied by its express language, she can judge by the
conduct of her own Legislature, when guilty of a
wanton aggression, and not stimulated, as the
South will be, by a thirst for retaliatory revenge.
By taking away the protection of her laws from
the ownership of slave property, and by inciting
her citizens to the thest and robbery of such property, Massachusetts repudiates the duty of comtity which she owes her sister States, and outrages
the moral sense of the South just as grossly as if
she had done the same thing in regard to cotton or
tobacco. In the estimation of Southern men, there

to defend the frequency of domestic treason, and we
the duty of domestic treason, and we
the true place of the true patiots everywhere are with
the hearts of the true patiots everywhere are with
the hearts of the true pati tobacco. In the estimation of Southern men, there is no difference between the two. In a moral point of view, they consider the one as much as the other a violation of her duty, as a party to the

Such a mode of retaliation, adopted, as it is likely to be, by nearly every Southern State, would be more injurious to the commercial interests of Massashusetts, than an embargo on her foreign commerce. Most of her factories, and the larger sommerce. Most of her indoories, and the inge-eart of her manufacturing labor, would be stopped in less than a year. Her capital and her labor would be transferred to other States. Being with out redress under the Constitution, she would seek her redress by an endeavor to dissolve the Union. If there be any common sense forethought guiding the present action, that must be her ultimate aim. she pursues her project further, it will b well for her to consider carefully the chance for

What she can accomplish in New England, sh herself best knows. The South will feel no par-ticular interest in preventing her from seducing the whole of it into secession. She will have little chance of carrying any other portion of the Union with her.

* From the New Orleans Picayune.

MASSACHUSETTS. It is not in the South alone, outraged as every Southern State is, in its most essential rights, by the late legislation of the Massachusetts Legisla-ture on the Fagitive Slave Law, that public opinture on the ragitive Slave Law, that public opinion is rising in indignant reprobation. All over the country, the press, without respect to party divisions, speaks with singular unabimity of the disloyalty to the Union, the disregard of the Conditional to the Condition of the C

the country, the press, without respect to farry divisions, speaks with singular unanimity of the disloyalty to the Union, the disregard of the Constitution, and the aggressive temper towards the slaveholding States, which are manifest in the slaveholding States which it invites before the people of slaveholding States, slaveholdi

to save us from these unspeakable disasters, of which the extent and the consequences no man can foresee, and from the contemplation of which all men must turn and shudder. Whether they have the consistency and virtue to do this is the great problem of the day—the most important, in fact, of any now before us, which awaits the solution of spirit of the Constitution, which so clearly contemplates a free intercommunication between the citizens of the different States for the purposes of commerce. Granted: it is clearly so; it is as flagrant a violation of the spirit of the national compact as could be devised. But in the estimation of Southern men, it is not at all more so than the similar ern men, it is not at all more so than the similar ern men, it is not at all more so than the similar ern men, it is not at all more so than the similar ern men, it is not at all more so than the similar ern men, it is not at all more so than the similar ern men, it is not at all more so than the similar ern men, it is not at all more so than the similar ern men, it is not at all more so than the similar events—for on it may depend peace or civil war—the events events—for on it may depend peace or civil war— the establishment of the Constitution in its proper country go with the resolute and patriotic men-who shall strive to rescue Massachusetts from her false position; and with what gladness and con-gratulations, with what gratitude and honors their succes would be welcomed to the remotest quarters of the country ! We feel that they need all encouragement from abroad to enable them to stand up against the fury of domestic treason, and we bid them speed on in the good work bravely, for

The act of Congress which provides a process, in the name of the President of the United States, for the recovery of fugitives from service, and a Federal Tribunal for the trial of the questions inrederal Tribunal for the trial of the questions involved, has not been nullified here, and never can be nullified any where, while the government of the United States stands, and the law itself continues to exist, and its officers are faithful to their duties. When the government of the United States is prostrated—when it no longer exists—or when it has no officers to rely upon who are faithful to their oaths of office, this law, like all other laws of the same government can be put down by State the same government, can be put down by State legislation. But until that day arrives, it is not legislation. But until that day arrives, it is not in the power or the wit of man to frame a State law which can defeat legal process of the United States, directed to be issued by an act of Congress, upon any subject of which Congress has constitu-

ional cognizance. In all this, we trust that no one will suppose w intend to offer an apology for those who cenacted this State law. Men who could place upon the statute book of the State a law which they knew must either remain there a dead letter, or could must either remain there is dead letter, or could only be executed by making actual war against the United States, putting the lives of the Federal officers in jeopardy, and leading directly to blood-shed—and who could do this after they had been warned by an executive message of its illegality—can have no excuse invented for them by any body can have no excuse invented for them by any body capable of appreciating a distinction between right and wrong. That it was done, affords only a melancholy proof of the reckless and daring spirit with which politicians of a certain class will trifle with the most delicate interests and sport with the most dangerous weapons, for the sake of ministering to and stimulating the natural dislike of slavery in the Northern mind. But let no Southern man or State be decired into the expectation

ble excitement and interchange of feelings and sen-timents respecting the disposition which the late Elijah Willis made of his property. Mr. Michael Willis, a brother of the deceased, and Mr. James Willis, a nephew, have just returned from Cincin-mati, whither they had repaired to ascertain the facts and particulars of the death and will of Elijah Willis. They procured and brought back with them a true copy of the will, and full report of the particulars. We have not examined or seen the will—but understand that it was drawn up by that

Ohio, John Joille, and in accordance with the advice and counsel of Henry Clay.

'The substance of this will, is, that said Joliffe (he being the appointed executor) shall sell the real and personal estate of said Elijab, collect all debts due and coming to him, and invest the propeeds in real estate in Ohio, for the benefit of

SELECTIONS.

From the Missouri Democrat

GRACK OF THE BLAVEHOLDERS WHIP

At a secting of the Nebraska Council, No. 57 in the Mis precinct of Jefferson Co., Kry, on the 29th of May, 1853, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1853, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1853, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1853, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1853, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1853, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1853, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1853, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1854, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1854, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1854, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1854, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1854, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1854, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 1854, N. Lawrence was called to the 29th of May, 2 YNCHING OF MR. PHILLIPS. by John Joliffe, a Cincinnati lawyer and abolition-ist, and said Joliffe is made executor of the will.

The Charleston Standard says:

crowd whether the sale should be made over again or not, and it was carried, there being very few nega-tive voices. Phillips then mounted the lumber pile again and was sold to the first hidden t, and said Joliffs is made executor of the will.

the Charleston Standard says:

In this vicinity at present, there is a consideration that the second to bid merely for the purpose of preventing any meaner merely for the purpose of preventing any meaner than the purpose of preventing and the purpose of preventing any meaner than the purpose of preventing any meaner than the purpose of preventing and the purpose of preventing and the purpose of preventing any meaner than the purpose of p bid. About this time, a drunken man on the ment attracted the attention of the crowd; ment attracted the attention of the crowd; he de-nounced the sale of a white man by a negro as an outrage and disgrace to the community, gesticulat-ing violently, and using a drunken man's language and oaths. The crowd soon surrounded him, listen-ing to him and to the remarks of the first speaker, who protested against the sale, and who now chimed in with the drunken speaker. One of the leaders of the lynching party, a red-faced man by the name of Johnson, came forward and defended notorious abolitionist and distinguished lawyer of the sale, declaring that a man, in becoming an obino, John Joliffe, and in accordance with the addrice and counsel of Henry Clay.

Words grew very high, and one or two of the con-

with both moderation that it was drawn up by that motorious abilitionists and cling the internal control of the problem of the control of the problem of the control of the problem of the

brought against him, I express no opinion. There are organized courts in Kansas Territory, before which he could have been tried, and his guilt or which he could have been tried, and his guite of inhocence proved. I sim a Southerner myself—a Marylander by birth—and always resident in the State of Maryland, and have, therefore, no sympathy with abolitionism. And though not sympathizing with abolitionism, neither do I approve the course of those who trample law and order under their feet, and who, to gratify their violative der their feet, and who, to gratify their vindictive passions, will unlawfully seize upon an unarmed man, and barbarously ill-treat him. In this case, there was not even the semblance of a trial. The man was violently seized while peaceably assisting a neighbor, hurried across the river, and barbarously treated. This action has done injury to the proslavery party. Phillips has now more friends than he had before, and if his enemies insist on his leaving Leavenworth, bloodshed will very likely be the consequence. As a full and truthful account of the lynching may cause law-abiding citizens to reflect and observe the tendency of fanaticism, I have taken the pains to give a correct account of the proceedings. Much of the affair I was an eyewitness to. The rest of the proceedings I learned from those who were well-informed concerning them.

LAW AND ORDER.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, 20th ult. WHAT LEGISLATURES HAVE POWER TO DO.

The Express of Wednesday morning represents Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, as having been sorely embarrassed by some Socratic reasoner in the late Nativest Convention at Philadelphia, who asked him whether be held that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and having received his answer in the affirmative, said he would like to know if it did not then follow that Congress had the power to establish slavery there. The Express seems to regard this sort of reasoning as conclusive.

There is nothing, in fact, shallower or sillier. Do you hold that I have a right to save my neighbor's life if I can, when I see it in danger! the Southern questioner might have asked of Mr. Wilson, whose reply would, of course, have been in the affirmative. Do you not perceive, then, the wiseacre might proceed to ask, that by the same rule, you admit my right to take his life with my own hands!

We hear a great deal of this nonsense in the

rule, you admit my right to take his life with my own hands? We hear a great deal of this nonsense in the discussion of the slavery question, and journalists of the class who write for the Express listen admiringly with open ears and mouths, and call it wisdom. They should have been taught when children—we fear it is too late to teach them now—that there are many things which it is lawful to prevent, but not lawful to do; that there are many evils which we may properly rodress, without being justified when we commit them ourselves. The Express should know that we may expose a falsehood without being authorized to tell one; that we may stop a pickpocket in the exercise of his vocation, without therefore claiming the right to pick pockets ourselves; that we may prevent a murder, but have no right to commit one.

mit one.

In like manner, legislators may repeal an inhuman or immoral law, without acquiring or asserting the moral right to enact one. They may about the moral right to enact one. ing the moral right to enact one. They may abrogate an unconstitutional law without subjecting themselves to the impertinent remark, that by doing this, they imply that they have a right to pass an unconstitutional law. They may give freedom to those who are held in slavery, yet be very far from asserting any authority to enslave freemen. All crimes are forbidden by law—homicide, robbery, perjury, and transgressions of inferior rank. According to the doctrine of the Express, the Legislature, which has the right to pass the laws punishing these crimes, has, by parity of reason, the right to enact provisions for the immunity and protection of the murderer, for securing the thief in the unmolested possession of his plunder, and for giving the perjurer, in all cases, the full and unquestioned benefit of bis false testimony.

We would not have taken so much pains to expose this childish sophistry, did we not find it brought up from time with great parade, as a piece of perfectly cogent reasoning.

THE SLAVE POWER AND RUSSIA.

The press of the Southern States, so far as it expresses any opinion, is arrayed on the side of Russia. Many of the most influential newspapers at the North lean the same way. American ad-venturers seek employment in the Russian service. American tourists are filled with admiration of American tourists are filled with admiration of Russian power. American letter-writers abroad cram the columns of our press with cunning apolo-gies for Russian aggression. It would seem as if Russia had organized a regular system of agencies for so perverting the public opinion of this coun-try, as to make at the ally of its gigantic scheme of

try, as to make at the ally of its gigantic scheme of aggrandizement.

This process of perversion began in the South. Russian Serfdom and American Slavery are identical in principle. Russia has never manifested any repuguance to the 'peculiar institution' of the slave States, but, in an act of arbitration many years ago, recognised its claims. The Anti-Slavery Idea has no foothold within its bounds; it has never done an act or uttered a word which could be construed into an offence against the Slave Interest; it has no Colonies in our neighborhood in which to try the system of free labor. England and France, on the other hand, have rid themselves of Serfdom at home, and Slavery in their Colonies, and stand committed to the Anti-Slavery Idea; nor have their Governments or People been at pains to conceal their aversion to Slavery, as a system repugnant to modern civilization.

conceal their aversion to Slavery, as a system repugnant to modern civilization.

Hence, the Slave Interest regards Russia as its natural ally, England and France, as its natural enemies. It does not apprehend belligerent action on their part, but the weight of their moral position is all against it. Besides, they have large interests in this bemisphere, which are essentially identified with Free Labor. No one dreams that either would adopt coercive measures to bring about emancipation in Cuba, but whatever peaceful influence can be exerted to promote that object, will at once gratify popular opinion in both countries, and subserve their colonial interests; nor is it to be supposed that they would suffer, without something more than a protest, any violent attempt to perpetuate ally.

These circumstances fully explain the hostility of the Southern Press to the cause of the Allies and its sympathy with Russia. Their success would not be auspicious to the scheme of Slavery Propagandism, cherished in the South; their husbands and the South; their husbands and the South; Propagandism, cherished in the South; miliation would favor it. Russian Deep the Slave Interest, their common enemies might then march on, pari passe, dividing between them.

EGIATE

D. MASS pedale Conny BLOOM, PRINCIPALA ELOPMENT.

AL NATURE g of twenty-two

TO BE FUR. , and a cake of Cas of alippers or ligh d blacking, Web et Bible. . must be plainly

LS WILL BE RECEIVfull information ildren. located herself is here she can accom-on reasonable term. Apply to JOEL V.

OD OF air-Dyeing TREET.

OTHIC & Gymnasium MEN AND BOYS, IALL.

The Know Nothings of Massachusetts held a public moeting in Tremout Temple, on Thursday evening, last week. The meeting was called together to ratify the doings of the Northern seceders from the Philadelphia National Convention. The principal speakers were Gov. Gardner and Hon. Henry Wilson, both of whom were enthusiastically received by the assembly. Below we give the speech of Gov. Gardner, as we find it re-

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens-I thank you for your cordial greeting, after the exertion of the day. I am here as one of the delegates of Massachusetts, returned from the American Convention at Philadelphia. In that capacity I stand here now before you. Very soon I shall be obliged to leave the city, and will detain you but a few moments, in referring to the occasion and auspices under which we have met. I rejoice that it has become my fortune to make the first public American speech in the State of Massachusetts. (Applause.) I welcome these co-operators at our gathering here to-night. Truth cannot be dissemigathering here to-night. Truth cannot be disseminated too widely or too far. Heretofore speeches
have been made, redolent with truth, the good effects of which would have been incalculably great,
could they have been made public and spread
broadcast among the people. (Cheers.) I rejoice
to recognize before me those whom I have never
seen within closed doors—whom I have never met
at meetings of the American party. Perhaps there
are some who would never have come here if these
doors had been hermetically sealed. I see friends
and associates here, whom I welcome, for I want is before us and all the world, that the Union has held, and does now held the slave in his chains.

The Union pledges security, and affords it too, to slave claimants in the possession of their slaves. It pledges the whole north, as the plantation guard of the slaves. It keeps constantly pointed to the slave's heart every bayonet, musket and cannon muzzle of the national army and navy. It crushed Nat Turner and his heroic associates. It has crushed in embryo ten thousand efforts like it. Multitudes of stout hearts, ready to brave death and every danger, are in subjection, because of the union of freemen and slaveholders against them. The Union constitutes the President, whether he comes from Virginia or New Hampshire, the prince of kidnappers. It has enacted and executed the Fugitive Slave Laws of 1793 and 1850. But we need not, we cannot specify all the support it has and associates here, whom I welcome, for I want them to see the doctrines which we will stand by, and which we have long felt throbbing in our

hearts.

I am here a delegate returned from the Philadelphia Convention. Now we were willing to do our duty as we understand it—in our own quiet, humble, unobtrusive way, if necessary. But circumstances have forced it upon us to adopt a course, which I rejoice we decided to adopt. I do no wrong, or commit no impropriety, in referring to the published account of the proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia, and to their platform of principles; and when I say to you that that platform of principles caused the Massachusetts delegation, and almost the entire Northern delegation, to sign a paper which you have seen—I tell you no new thing, but a pregnant fact of the times. We are living in a historic day, and the events of this day are to have momentous bearings upon the history of our nation. It is a fact that cannot be winked out of sight. Why did those gentlemen secede! Because they were driven out from the Convention. They were forced to retire, or record their acquiescence in the doctrines of that Convention; and need I say that this was repugnant to the entire sense of the North, (cheers) wholly and entirely, an encroachment of Northern rights and the principles of liberty. It is unnecessary to say it. It is palpable. Now, we have come home, because, if we remained, we would be required to acquiesce in that platform as the expression of our sentiments, by which we would ive and which we would advocate. I told them that we would. hearts.
I am here a delegate returned from the Philadel sentiments, by which we would live and which we would advocate. I told them that we would not acquiesce if we could, and could not if we would. (Applause.) In that platform there are many new things and many true things; but the new things are not true, and the true are not new. That platform asked us to go farther on the subject of slavery than we ever went before. Only five years ago, when the compromise measures became law the when the compromise measures became law, the country was asked to acquiesce in those measures as a settlement of the question of slavery; and the country was asked to acquiesce in those measures as a settlement of the question of slavery; and the great mass of the community did acquiesce in them as that settlement, and on that pledge was the present national administration placed in power. Yet no sooner were they in power, than a new and gross outrage was committed upon a solemn compact of the entire nation. And then, and there, and now and forever, let the North demand a restoration of that broken compact. (Great cheering.) The Philadelphia Convention pledged themselves, and attempted to pledge us, in that broken faith. They had received their compensation—they had pocketed their momey for their bargain, and then wished to repudiate the whole transaction. They wished to establish as a rule that the question of slavery within the territories of the United States should not be legislated upon by Congress. That doctrine would destroy and root up the sacred ordinance of 1787. What was that but congressional interference with the subject of slavery in the territories? That same thing would destroy forever the Missouri prohibition. And now, having violated that agreement, and desiring to lay their hands on the national territory, they come with the modest proposition that we shall pledge ourselves that Congress shall not interfere with the subject of slavery anywhere in the United States. Then again they went further, and declared it as Subject of slavery anywhere in the United States. Then again they went further, and declared it as the sense of that Council, that no State could be stitution recognized slavery.

It may be that we shall not be able to restore

the Missouri Compromise; but we do mean to say that Kansas and Nebraska shall not come in as States, except under the original compact of free-dom of 1820. (Cheers.) And yet they wanted us to pledge ourselves in advance that we would allow Kansas to come in as a slave State, without one porters should declare as a part of the law of the territory that slavery should exist there. Those were the points which the delegates from the North were the points which the delegates from the North would not consent to. We preferred not to be domb. We told our Southern friends what we should do, if they forced their principles upon us—and we did it. We came home for an endorsement, of course, and with an entire upanimity it has been this day endorsed. (Cheers.)

Whatsoever favor I have received from my fellow-citizens—whatever of gratification I have experiment all teacher do not which in my mind

low-citizens—whatever of gratification I have ex-perienced—all together do not weigh in my mind as the approval of my fellow-citizens of my course upon this grave question the week before last, in the city of Philadelphia. Now the question has been removed, and the responsibility with it, from our hands to yours. When questions of simply Southern interest arise, the South are united with that chivalrous devotion to the interests of their section of the country which has always charac-terised them; they stand as one man in defence of

their own interests.

But I can hardly expect the North to do th same. I do not believe that when their interest alone is concerned, the North will be united; but when their rights and liberty itself are invaded, then is it too much to expect that Northern met will be true to their own duty! Cannot the North will be true to their own duty! Cannot the North now, at last, be one man, for daty! (Applause.) But, sir, I know very well it will be asked, what did the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention say anything about slavery for—why did they thus endanger the Union! In the first place, the question of slavery was not raised by the North. The Southern delegates declared that they would se-

I have heard so much about the destruction o I have heard so much about the destruction of the Union, that I have begun to look upon it as one of those fabulous myths that we read of in history. (Applause.) I don't believe those gentlemen could destroy the Union. It is too settled in the hearts of the people, and I do not believe any of them would destroy it if they could. It is a grand scarcrow, and means nothing. The Union to he destroy is if they could be union to he destroy. (Great cheering.) The South knows the value of the Union; and when a mun tells you in sober carnest Union; and when a man tells you in sober earnes that the Union is in danger, either set him dow for a fool, or that he believes that you are one

Gentlemen, we have duties as well as rights and I stand here, as I ever will stand, and declar my intention to obey all constitutional duties; but beyond that I will not go. I will not pander to

beyond that I will not go. I will not pander to any section, for any cause.

We have had to-day glorious tidings from other States. Ohio, along the telegraphic wires, has sent her words of cheer for Massachusetts. The course of her delegates at Philadelphia has been ratified at home with entire unanimity. She is with us. The little State of Rhode Island has done the same; and I believe that every State whose delegates signed the minority declaration will approve of the action of the signers of that declaration. (Cheers.) If they do not, we had rather be the honest delegates, who did their duty, than a constituency at home who do not know their own.

But we thank you for your endorsement to-day. Stand firm to the truth, ask only your own rights; for he that will not defend his own rights, is unworthy to have rights to defend. (Prolonged cheering.)

THE UNION MUST CHASE TO EXIST. THE LIBERATOR.

We shall enter into no defence of the American Anti-Slavery Sodety. Its past history is before the world, misrepresented it is true, as its present friends are calaminated. But for the vindication of the Society ant its members, we quietly wait for that justice which the future will bring, in the mean time zealously prosecuting our work, abcording to the light that is in us.

The Society has never abandoned the abolition of Slavery, immediate and utter, as its grand object towards which all its labors tend and for which all its efforts are exerted. So far as the slave is concerned, disurion is only a means to an end. The BOSTON, JULY 6, 1855.

the sacrifice of one principle or the other. That slaveholders will sacrifice their cherished princi-

WHO IS THE INFIDEL?

I perceive that the British Banner of the present week brands that noble reformer and philanthropist, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, as an 'INFI-

American Board,' and all similar societies ! 6. The Glasgow, Bristol and Clifton, Bridge-

2. The Free Will Baptists!
3. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery So-

A GARRISONIAN ABOLITIONIST.

THE PINGER ON THE WALL.

No free State legislature, chosen since the agita

ator favorable to that bill. Eleven U. S. Senators have been chosen, since that time, in eight North-

and the sum will be fifty-six. So the North has laid up during the past year

still on hand nine of the Senatorial traitors who voted for the fatal bill. The aggregate of their

service still to be endured amounts to twenty-six years. Five of the nine must be endured two years (if they live so long,) and the four others till 1859. Douglas' official life, like a tape-worm in the body politic, spins out through four long years to come.—Hartford Republican.

THOMAS MOORE AND DR. MADDAN ON SLAVERY AND

PRO-SLAVERY CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES. The following brief letter from Moore to Dr. Maddan, the biographer of Lady Blessington, appears in the Memoirs of that literary and fashionable lady, recently

STOPERTON, March 8, 1840.

Dean Da Maddan: I have but time to acknowledge and thank you for the very interesting paper on slavery, which you were so kind as to send me through the hands of my sister.

eed.
ing you every success in your benevolent effort,
I am, very truly, yours.
THOMAS MOORE.

To the Editors of 'The [London] Empire':

at its late annual

American Slavery '!

And, in the United States, by

ciety!

DEATH OF JOHN BISHOP ESTLIN, ESO. We are called upon to chronicle an event which we have been apprehending for some months past, aware of the precarious state of his health—the death of Jones B. Estlin, Esq., of England, an eminent oculist and ject towards which all its labors tend and for which all its efforts are exerted. So far as the slave is concerned, disurion is only a means to an end. The Union as it now exists—as it ever has existed, is a crime against God and man, and is therefore to be abolished for its own sake. It is the main pillar and prop of Slavery, and is therefore one step to be taken for the uter overthrow of Slavery. We are not now speaking of some imaginary Union, that is Anti-Slavery, and is to result in emancipation, but of the existing, worse than diabolical Union, which now holds our millions of slaves in bonds, and has so helf them for two-thirds of a century. Whatever Anti-Slavery Goodell or Spooner or any-body else can distill from the Constitution, the fact is before us and all the world, that the Union has held, and does now hold the slave in his chains. things remarkably clear and accurate; his judgmen comprehensive and solid; his circumspection at al times admirable; his learning varied and exact; hi professional skill preëminent. Technically a Unitarian in his religious faith, he was world-embracing in hi Christian charity, and allowed no place in his genero nature for sectarian narrowness-judging men by their fruits, not by their professions, and making little c

dogmatic theology in comparison with a true life. While never weary in doing good to the poor and wretched at his own door, and seeking to enlighten and elevate the working classes throughout the kingdon giving with all liberality and judiciousness, and at the same time so as not to let the left hand know what the right hand performed,—he long took a deep and vital inneed not, we cannot specify all the support it has yielded the system. It has preserved and defend-ed it wherever it found it in existence, and extended it wherever it lound it in existence, and extended it over an immense area, before consecrated to freedom by God and man. It is the support of Slavery, and that Slavery may fall, abolitionists bow their strength for its overthrow.

Slavery and freedom are antagonisms. There never has been a union between them; there never man be. No many and the strength of the and gave to it not only the influence of his position and the weight of his character, but time, money, labor, 'in season and out of season,' carrying on an extensive correspondence at home and abroad, watching and exposing every effort in England, whether on the never has been a union between them; there never can be. No more can there be between men controlled by these opposing principles. What would be thought of the practicability or wisdom of a union with persistent horse thieves to abolish horse stealing? What of the union of the pure with the purposely, persistent lecher, to abolish licentiousness? The very statement marks its glaring abpart of American tourists or his own countrymen, to lower the tone of religious feeling and sentiment in regard to the inherent wickedness of slaveholding, and using his pen effectively in the preparation and publication of Anti-Slavery tracts for the enlightenment of the public mind on that subject. In all his labors, he was zealously aided by his beloved daughter, Miss ness! The very statement marks its glaring absurdity. Is there any less absurdity in the proposed union of abolitionists with determined slave-holders! If a union is ever effected, it must be by MARY B. ESTLIN, to whom, as well as to her father, the Anti-Slavery cause is immensely indebted. It was at his house that our estimable coadjutor, PARKER PILLSBURY, in the extremity of his illness, was so long ples, we have no expectation. The form of union may exist in the future, as it has in the past, by nursed and watched over, unquestionably to the preservation of his valuable life. Under the same roof has the aid of hypocrisy on the part of the professed friends of freedom, but in no other way. What sort of a union is practicable, what sort exists, what sort we seek to overthrow, may be learned by the present conflict in Kansas, by all the aggressions and extensions of Slavery, by all the humiliating debasement of the North realistics. been sheltered many an American fugitive slave, as

well as his advocate. The particulars of Dr. Estlin's death are not yet in our possession. We only learn that the closing scene sions and extensions of Slavery, by all the humi-iating debasement of the North, political and moral, past and present, and by all the sorrows of the daily increasing thousands of slaves. As, therefore, we love freedom, and hate Slavery, as we seek for the establishment of the former, and the utter-overthrow of the latter, we say, 'No Union with Slaveholders.'—Anti-Slavery Bugle. was marked on his part by more than philosophic com posure-by absolute Christian serenity. We indulge in no strain of lamentation at his removal, though feeling that a great bereavement has taken place. Be low we give an admirable paper from his pen upon the subject of 'Death,' which expresses his own views in relation to that change which awaits all mankind.

A MEDITATION UPON DEATH.

[Extracted from 'Morning and Evening Meditations

DEL. because, at the late annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a resolution was the shadow of death, I will fear no cril.

American Anti-Slavery Society, a resolution was adopted that pro-slavery religions organizations, like the 'American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,' are wholly undeserving of any pecuniary aid or public countenance, and cannot be supported without connivance at all the wrongs and outrages by which chattel slavery is characterized, and therefore ought to be instantly abandoned by every one claiming to be the friend of liberty, and a disciple of Christian and A disciple of Christian and A disciple of Christian and Compelled, as even the most spiritually-minded are, to be dither attention to the functions and feelings of the bodily frame,—dependent, as we all are, upon their healthy condition, not only for physical comfort, but for the proper exercise of our mental powers,—it is not to be wondered at, that the thoughts should sometimes wander to a period when this watchfulness will be no more needed,—when the most anxious care will no longer avail to prevent the vital flame from being extinguished. The stiffening of the limbs, once so full of activity,—the closing in utter darkness of the eyes, once the inlet of so much light and beauty,—the muteness of the lips, so long yocal with thought and feelings.—the coldness, the gloom, the stillness of the tomb,—all will occasionally intrude themselves on the imagination, and excite apprehensions that these fearful changes must be preceded by mental and bodily sufferings of an appalling nature.

If, however, we now and then glance at this picture, it is not one worthy of being duelt upon by the Christian is consideration.

Part its not a fit theme for the preacher or the poet to the christian is consideration.

Part its not a fit theme for the preacher or the poet to the christian is consideration.

Death is no accident of our being: it is an appointment of our heavenly Father. God has taken this event into his immediate charge, and we may certainly know that whatever may be the terrors of its appearance, it is appointed in wisdom and in love. It is apance, it is appointed in wisdom and in love. At is appointed by the same Being who opens our eyes upon the glories of this marvellous world, and is the Author of all the happiness we have ever enjoyed. A wise dispensation, ordered by a benevolent Creator, does not deserve to be figured as an 'enemy of the hu-5. The Wesleyans!
6. The Reform Book and Tract Society; and a bost of individual churches of various denominations!
I would further inquire whether the British and every sorrow may lean. The event of death is Banner intends to bring against the whole of these bodies, on both sides of the Atlantic, the charge

and every sorrow may lean. The event of death is unalterably the appointment of our Father in heaven, equally with His kindest and brightest dispensations.

Ignorant as we are, through the merciful arrangement of Providence, of the time and manner of our dissolution, we shall be unwise to speculate upon that wherein we cannot arrive at any reasonable and satisfactory conclusion. Experience shows that death is of 'bitter aversion to Christianity,' because they, one and all, act upon the principle of 'no religious one and all, act upon the principle of 'no religious fellowship with pro-slavery churches and organizations in the United States '! Finally, was it not the Hon. J. G. Birney who, in 1840, published in this country, under the auspices of the Great Conserence, of which Thomas Clarkson was President, a pamphlet with the title, 'The American Churches the Bulwarks of American Slavery'! wherein we cannot arrive at any reasonable and satisfactory conclusion. Experience shows that death is usually attended with less suffering than has been dreaded. The most painful diseases are not the most fatal ones, and they who recover often suffer more than those who die. Death is often painless, often in-

stantaneous.

Nor let us shudder at the decay of our bodily organ. [To every query of our correspondent, we answer, 'Yes,' and shall supply the proof in our next number.—Eds. Empire.]

Nor let us shudder at the decay of our bodily organs when the liberated spirit has no longer need of their aid. The seed perishes in the earth, while the young plant is rising into new existence.

And why should the long sleep of death appal us? Whether the change from death to life be immediate, or the unconscious repose be that of thousands of years, to him that 'falls asleep,' there will be no sensible interval between death and resurrection,—the night of dissolution will be instantly succeeded by the dawn of esternity.

dissolution will be instantly succeeded by the dawn of eternity.

And in that eternity, to what a glorious scene will the faithful Christian awake! Reinited with the dearest objects of his earthly regards, in a state where sorrow and sin, and pain and death, will be known no more;—in fellowship with the wise and good of all who have existed in every period of the world;—in the society of that blessed Savior who has sanctified the dark mansions of the tomb to all his followers;—and admitted to more intimate communion with his heavenly Father,—how happy and how favored will be his exaltation! how wise, how meroful will he regard that appointment which conducted him through the portals of the tomb to such felicity!

'When the sun of my life sets behind the dark mountains, and that night has come to me which comes to all, I will not dread its gathering terrors; I will not shrink from its narrow bed.' Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me.' ern States, every one opposed to the Douglas doc-trine. Eight of these are chosen for long terms, amounting in all to forty-six years of yet anexpired Senatorial service. Add ten years for the two an-ti-slavery Senators just chosen in New Hampshire, So the North has laid up during the past year, for future use, fifty-six years of anti-Nebrascal Senatorial service. Pro-Nebrascal Senatorial service laid up by the North, during the same time, none at all—Pugh, of Ohio, having been chosen by a legislature elected before the agitation of Douglas and Atchison's squatter sovereignty. The fifteen Northern States (not counting California, which, in grateful remembrance of 1850, always votes solid with the South and for slavery,) have still on head pine of the Senatorial traitors who

O Christian! to thy vows be true;
Be firm in faith,—in hope be brave:
Contemplate not with coward view
The dying hour, the silent grave.

Chase from thy thoughts these grovelling fears;
On nobler prospects fix thy gaze;
Turn from the vale of night and tears,
To heavenly scenes, to deathless days.

Thy faith, thy hope can pierce the skies;
There, radiant with a light divine,
The loved, the pure, the just, the wise,
In hely, happy concourse join.

There, freed from earth's oppressive load,—
From all that grieves, from all that taints,—
Behold them in their bright abode,
A blest 'Communion of the Saints.'

In nearer intercourse with God,—
Rejoiding in their Savior's love,—
They little head the gloomy road
Which led them to their bliss above.

Sweet their employment now to trace
The mysteries that perplexed them here
No clouds now well the Throng of Grace,
All that was dark is bright and clear.

Christian! O fear not life's last breath;
To thee a favored lot is given:
The pang that dims thy eyes with death,
Unscals them for thy birth in heaven.

An interesting biographical sketch of Dr. E., from the Bristol Gazette of the 14th ult., may be found on our last page. The following tribute is from the pen of our friend and co-laborer, William Wells Brown.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

The last arrival from Europe brings the sad intelli-gence of the death of Dr. John B. Estein, of Bristol, England. For many years, Dr. Estlin has been one o the most earnest, self-sacrificing and devoted friends of the American slave in Great Britain. Though not possessed of a large fortune, he was, nevertheless, lib-eral in his dountions to the Anti-Slavery cause. His sympathy was not confined to the Negro, but was shared by the needy of all countries and every color. Ever on the watch to detect and expose the sophistry of those Americans, who, while sojourning in England, should attempt to prejudice the minds of the British people against the Anti-Slavery cause, he was always among the first to welcome to the country the true friends of freedom. When informed that William and Ellen Craft had arrived in England after their interesting escape from the American slave-catchers, he said in a note to the writer of this, 'If the Crafts do not find ready friends where they are, send them to Bristol, and I will keep them at my expense, until some provision is made for them.' Satisfied that education was the main lever for the elevation of man, he was always seeking opportuni-ties to place colored exiles in schools. Beside the Crafts, many other American fugitive slaves are indebted to him for assistance in this direction. I know of at leas one family alone, for whom he spent more than five hundred dollars towards their education. In his own town, Mr. Estlin was loved and admired for his generosity in his profession, to those who were unable to pay for his valuable services. His refined education placed him in a position to do much in a literary way for the cause that lay so near his benevolent heart. having published several works against slavery, he has, for the past three years, been the chief support of a newspaper published in London, devoted to the dissemance unable to give any account of the proceedings on ination of the principles of the American abolitionists

his benevolent acts a secret. More than one has told the orator at Dorchester, on the pretence of celebrating me of his having stepped aside from his friends and the 225th anniversary of the settlement of that town those about him, to slip a sovereign in the hands of the needy. In all his philanthropic movements, Mr. Estlin was ably seconded by an amiable and devoted daughter, who is left to mourn his loss. Those Americans, who, while abroad, had the good fortune to meet this great and good man, will feel sad at the intelligence of his death.

WORCESTER CO. NORTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this long-established Society

evening and Sunday last. addressed by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. As usual, Mr. sonally, in his earnest and most honorable efforts as a cause and its claims.

On Sunday, July Ist, (the President of the Society not being present,) the meeting, which was composed of a very goodly number of ladies and gentlemen, was called to order, at the usual hour of morning meeting, by Mr. Mosas Smirn, of Holden, a Vice Presi-

dent, who briefly spoke on the objects of the meeting. It appeared that the hall in which we were met was usually occupied, on Sunday, by the Second Advent with shame—in view of the fact that every sevent! Church and its pastor, Rev. Mr. Crowell, and that they person in the land is a chattel slave, and therefore had suspended their customary meeting, and relin-quished the use of the hall to the Anti-Slavery Society, many of the members, with their minister, attending our meeting throughout the day. For this friendly act and manifestation of sympathy, the Anti-Slave-ry Society felt itself indebted, and repeatedly expressed the same, if not by a formal vote.

After the President's remarks, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Crowell.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Massachu-setts A. S. Society, read passages of Scripture from the

The other consideration which forbids all participe instructions contained therein to our country and to the present time.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER then briefly addressed the meet ing, in a manner evidently rivetting the attention and enough that calling forth the deep interest of his hearers. On motion, the following Committees were cho

On Business-Samuel May, Jr., William Wells liant orator, to entitle him to such a mark of respect. Brown, and Stephen S. Foster. On Finance-Mr. Flint of Rutland and Mr. Rich-

ardson of Holden.

The Society took a recess of one hour.

AFTERNOON. The Business Committee reported sev eral resolutions, the first, expressive of the spurious re- the Slave Power, ligion of the American people ; the second, of their false and worthless republicanism; the third, declaring it to be the duty of the friends of God and of the slave, in obedience to the laws of God and of conscience, to leave the parties, sects, and churches where this false religion and immoral principle prevail; the fourth, the power they hold to save this country and people from being dragged down by slavery into utter profligacy and

ruin. The fifth resolution was as follows : Resolved, That as reason and religion alike require that we should not consent with thieves, nor be partakers with adulterers, and as American Slavery is but another name for theft, adultery, murder and every other iniquity, we cannot honestly or rightfully continue for one moment in fellowship with slaveholders; and that, therefore, the American Union is fitly described in the words of Scripture as 'a convenant with death and an agreement with hell' which ought to be immediately and utterly abrogated, and ' Ne Union with Slaveholders, politically or religiously, become our watchword and our practice.

The meeting, which had enlarged to double the size of the morning assembly, was then addressed by William Wells Brown. His address was a clear and wellanstained effort to show the main influences which sun-

A collection was taken up, and the balance (\$4 24.) remaining after deducting the expenses of the meeting. was by vote appropriated to the Tract Fund of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Adjourned soon after 3 o'clock, until 5.

Evening. A very good number assembled at the hour appointed. A letter, addressed to the Society by its former President, JOHNUA T. EVERETT, was read.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER then addressed the meeting in a speech most clearly-reasoned and forcibly applied, showing, first, the impossibility of getting rid of slavery in this country by means of the ballot-box, inasmuc as all the politicians, with the exception of the very inconsiderable number who adopt Gerrit Smith's views of part, by an apolegy for presenting it, an unjustifiable the Constitution, allow and consent to the equal rights of attack upon the anti-slavery movement, and an attempt the slaveholders in the Union, and only ask that to full all approphension as to Kansas and Nebraska benon-slaveholders' rights may not be encroached upon ; secondly, showing the far greater power which will be exerted by the awakening of the conscience and the regeneration of the moral sentiment of the people, to which work we of the Axenican Anti-Slavent Socierr are giving ourselves; and lastly, exhibiting in the clearest manner the gross inconsistencies, unfaithful-ness, and moral cowardice of the Northern churches, which lie, a dreadful incubus, upon the hearts and consciences of the American people, and absolutely ren-der impossible,—intentionally and advisedly, in most

Derobester, June 30, 1855.

cases,—any effort of their multitudes of members to help the alave, or wips out the staip of slavery. Mr. Foster, having alluded to the Congregational and Baptist churches in Holden, and to their pastors, in illustration of some of his remarks, stirred up quite a feeling, which expressed itself, on the part of several present, in attempted defences of the churches and ministers in question. Mr. Foster maintained his ground, without difficulty.

Mr. FRENCH, of Kingston, R. L. being present, opposed Mr. Foster's views of the U. S. Constitution. He said that the word slave was pot in the Constitution, nor anything which meant it; that the phrase "threeees,-any effort of their multitudes of members to

anything which meant it; that the phrase 'three fifths of all other persons, in the clause fixing the basis of representation, referred to the emigrants from foreign countries not yet naturalized! He presented several other equally striking views of American politic eral other equally striking views of American politics and religion. His remarks, which were of a rambling nature, brought him at length to what is known as the Dorr Rebellion—the Law and Order, or Algerine, party—and the different Constitutions which were submitted to the people of Rhode Island, some years since; in course of which, he said that Mr. Garrison had never published, or otherwise noticed, in the Liberator, the great visitors for freedom, at that time obtained by the great victory for freedom, at that time obtained b the Law and Order party, in securing the franchise to colored citizens ;-that he (Mr. French) once asked Mr. Garrison why he did not do so, and Mr. G. replied it was because the colored people did not vote with the

must have entirely misconceived Mr. Garrison's reply it was simply impossible that Mr. G. could have said or meant that which Mr. F. attributed to him.

Mr. Fosten spoke to the same effect, and both he and Rev. Mr. CROWELL pointed out several important omissions and errors which Mr. French had made in his remarks on Rhode Island politics.

The meeting, which was interesting throughout, and which, we hope and believe, will prove to have been very useful one, at nearly 8 o'clock, P. M., adjourned,

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

the 4th, either in the city or out of it. Justly grieved One of the characteristics of Mr. Estlin was, to keep and disgusted at the choice of Edward Evenery to be some of the citizens caused the following handbill to be printed and circulated in advance. Of course, it made considerable fluttering in certain quarters.

FOURTH OF JULY IN DORCHESTER,

EDWARD EVERETT. CITIZENS OF DORGHESTER!

You have selected the ensuing FOURTH OF JULY on which to commemorate the two hundred and twentyfifth anniversary of the settlement of your town was held in Holden, at the Town Hall, on Saturday
evening and Sunday last.

On Saturday evening, June 30th, the meeting was
weighty considerations why it should not, at this time, receive the countenance of the friends of Freedom Brown's speech was interesting to his hearers, awak- Justice and Humanity; -unless, indeed, the jesuitica ening not only sympathy and respect for himself, per- maxim, that 'the end sanctifies the means,' is to be accepted, and the awful dissembling of a nation stained man, but directing new attention to the anti-slavery with the blood of more than three millions of slave needs no rebuke.

The first consideration is THE DAY ITSELF. What true Patriot or reflecting Christian can feel him self justified in its hollow festivities-the public pa rade, the roar of cannon, the tumid declamation, th vain-glorious sentiment, the braggart rehearsal of the Declaration of Independence, which should make the ears of every American tingle, and his cheeks burn with shame-in view of the fact that every sevently marketable commodity; that, in all the Souther States, freedom of speech and of the press is utterly destroyed; that no citizen of the North can trave south of Mason and Dixon's line, as the avowed oppo nent of the horrible slave system, except at the peril of his life ; that the Fugitive Slave Bill yet remains un repealed; that the vast Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been wrested by violence from freedom; and that the whole land is under the despotic sway of

50th Paalm, first chapter of Isaiah, and the third chap- tion in your observance of the day is THE ORATOR ter of Luke. His comments upon the same showed the who has been chosen for the occasion. Either he must those whose self-respect, and sense of justice, and love of freedom, will not permit them to do this, must absent themselves from the public services. It is not

> EDWARD EVERETT is a native of Dorchester, or that he is a gifted and bril-Unless he has lived a manly life, and well performed his duty in an evil day,-or, at least, indicates a pu pose no longer to 'bow the knee to the dark spirit of Slavery,'-he ought to be rebuked for his pusillaninous course, and not treated as a son worthy of all nonor; especially in the present fearful struggle with

Remember what EDWARD EVERETT has said and

First. On the 9th of March, 1826, Mr. Everett then a representative in Congress from Middlesex, deivered a speech in the House, in the course of which he attered the following revolting sentiments :-

Neither am I one of those citizens of the North who would think it immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South. I am no soldier, Sir. My habits and education are very unmilitary: but THERE IS NO CAUSE IN WHICH I WOULD SOONER BUCKLE A KNAPSACK TO MY BACK, AND PUT A MUSKET TO MY SHOULDER, THAN THAT.

For avowing such sentiments, John Randolph, Virginia, rose in his place, and said, - I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man from the North who rises here to defend slavery on principle." On the same occasion, Mr. Mitchell, of Ten

'Sir, I do not go the length of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and hold that the existence of slavery in this country is almost a blessing. On the contrary, I am firmly settled in the opinion that it is a GREAT CURSE,—one of the greatest that could have been interwoven in our system. I, Mr. Chairman, am one of those whom these poor wretches call masters. I do not task them; I feed and clothe them well; but yet, also I they are slaves, and SLAVERY IS A CURSE in any shape.

Second. While he was Governor of the Comwealth, in 1836, he sent a message to the Legislature, responding to the demand of Virginia and other slave States, that Massachusetts should 'adopt penal enactments, or such other measures as will effectually suppress all associations within her limits, purporting to be, or having the character of, abolition societies,' and giving it as his opinion that the abolitionists should be indicted at common law!! Third. As Senator in Congress, one of his last acts

was the timid presentation of the Protest of THREE THOUSAND Clergymen in New England against the

coming slave States!

Massachusetts has placed her seal of cond upon him, in the most emphatic manner. Is it for Dor chester historically to disgrace herself by giving him and on the Fourth of July? At least, a portion of her itizens feel impelled, by their regard for he to bear this public testimony against so ill-timed and liegraceful a choice. They wash their hands of all re-

For the Liberator HUMAN BROTHERHOOD. [Every national flag is geographical, defined, us. christian, and therefore a denial of human brotherhold christian, and therefore a declarate domain newherlost.

As mankind are one, so there should be but one lag for As manking are one, at the symbol of university.

As manking are one, at the symbol of university.

Our flag is to the breeze unfurled. Its glory shall for aye increase ; For 'neath its folds a ransomed world Shall dwell in liberty and peace: In Freedom's glorious cause we band, Nor care to ask where man was born, Or what his rank, or native land. True souls such vain distinctions soon

Humanity, throughout the earth. Is one by Nature's sacred ties ; The accident of mortal birth No just supremacy implies : No race was born to be abhorred_ From the same origin all spring; The serf is equal to the lord; The subject lofty as the king!

The strong should vindicate the weak ; The rich compassionate the peor; The gifted for the outraged speak; The lofty succor the obscure :-One blood runs in the human reins; One brotherhood we rise or fall ; One destiny to us remains; One God is Father over all !

Our swords we into ploughshares beat; Our spears to pruning-hooks we turn; No more on battle-fields we meet-The arts of war no more we learn : The murderous weapons tyrants wield, Should be rejected by the free; Love is our sword, and Truth our shield Our aim and watchword, 'LIBERTY!'

Kings, emperors, popes, and potentates Whate'er your title, rank or claim, Your rule the soul of Freedom hates, Which neither whips nor chains can tame: Dashed to the earth be every throne ! Trodden each sceptre in the dust! We bow the knee to God alone-No other sovereign man may trust.

Hail ! men of every race and tongue ! Brothers in every land and clime! The banner to the breeze now flung, Accept as yours through coming time Upon its field of virgin white, The whole round globe exulting trace; It waves for Universal Right-It covers all the Human Race! Boston, July 4, 1855.

REV. DR. GANNETT.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : Will you allow me to correct the report of the fer words I spoke at the late New England Convention! The report says that I . censured Theodore Parier to saying any thing in commendation of a dergua (Dr. Gannett) who could have among his parishinen the man who sent Sims back to slavery.'

In looking over the account of the Ministen Cavention, four years since, published in a late scale of THE LIBERATOR, I noticed that our friend Pair spoke very highly of Dr. Gannett, and that he vide that the Doctor could disappear for a time, that he might utter still more praise of him, etc. I files presume to 'censure' Theodore Parker, but I mitte I regretted that he thus praised Dr. Gannett, and then

are the reasons : The Fugitive Slave Law is a horribe ensemble outlaws humanity, and breaks the positive communication

George T. Curtis, the United States Commission, from the meanest and most wicked motives,-in, in of place, praise and power,-dared to execute it, mi sent one poor man back to bondage-one hunss su

down to death.

Theodore Parker justly condemns, in words of strapest meaning, both the law and the guilty Conse

Dr. Gannett, a student for many years of the leadings of the prophets and of Jesus, and a presche d Christ's religion, screens the guilty Commission and-justifies his unspeakable crime on the ground s conscientiousness ' !

I ask if Dr. Gannett is in any respect better the Commissioner Curtis? Is moral truth so subtle athing that a man may do the work which a deril might son to do, and be excused on the ground of 'conscinion ness'? If so, why for a moment blame the dan-holder? or why cover with opprobrium the habyand ers and women-whippers of the South? Canad Sq.

too, plead 'conscientiousness'?
Dr. Gannett is a partaker of the crime of kidny ping! He hastened to cover with his surplice whose name, in the future, will be used as the spenyme of all that is foul and mean in the human dis-

ole of reasoning :- The Fugitive Slave Law is with to the last degree : George T. Curtis is a bestlet kidnapper : Theodore Parker condemns both. Guard screens Curtis, and Theodore Parker praises Games. if Gannett is not guilty, Curtis is not, and the Fertin Slave Law is not so bad after all.

I well know that out of the fullness of a noble less and a generous nature, Theodore Parker attered in praise of Dr. Gannett; but still, the latter descript and it seems to make the slave's great advocate appear insincere when he praises such a man as Gangel, as

Who is Gannett, that the noble Theodore Path should stoop to praise him? Has not the slave held his chained hands to him for mercy for twenty les years? Has not the Slave Power run riot in this less And has Gannett, from his place as a professed man ter of Christ, ever once heard the captive's praje, sought to check the tide of crime?

Four years since, he refused to exchange with it Pierpont, because the latter opposed the FugitireSan Law, and was an opponent of slavery. Yes, let's is now ready to exchange, and he has preached a mon against the Nebraska fraud. Indeed groans of three millions in chains never nevel is the hunting of men in the streets of Beston are shocked him; he has even covered with his clear robes the base kidnapper, and pleads for him that is 'conscientious.' But at last the sacred Norther pocket is touched; the Nebraska fraud reaches in terests of State street; and he becomes so valores he is almost ready to "dissolve the Usion"! The not all. He sees from his pulpit height the tide's humanity rising all around him. The shock of its waves make his church walls tremble. No or large the his church walls tremble. oth his owner, or ass his master's crib,' with buf h instinctive sagacity with which a Northern Deckt Divinity knows the hand that feeds him, and the his reliah interests lie. So, with his eye upon the ri-ing tide, and the vane which at last points are Arch he hastens to make his peace with freedom, and it ranges an exchange with the discarded Piercont I. S. May, Jr., placed this matter in its true light.

fore the Couvention, and said truly that it was in-ning in the open air, in State street, and repeating in the chimney-corner.'
Yours truly, GEO. W. PUTNIX.

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MIDDLESEX A. S. SOCIETY, The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-The annual meeting of the Town Hall, at Concord, Settry Society was held in the Fown Hall, at Concord, a Fridsy last, June 29th, commencing at 24 o'clock, a Fridsy last, June 29th, commencing at 24 o'clock, and closing its evening session at a late hour. Its chair was occupied by the President of the Society. The chair was occupied by the Freshent of the Society.

William Whiting. At the opening session, prayer was

fered by Rev. Mr. Prost, of Concord. A committee to dered by Rev. all. Flore, of Connectic. A committee to seminate efficers for the ensuing year was appointed, which subsequently reported the following list:—

President-William Whiting, of Concord. Free Presidents-J. G. Dodge, of West Cambridge Wellington, of Lexington.

Secretary—Charles Bowers, of Concord.

The weather being excessively warm, the attendar The weather those who were present enjoyed and not numerous, grains of the old pioneer of the anti-slavery cause arains of the Cause, and to the soul-stirring words of West Lloyd Garrison, and to the sour-stirring words of Wendell Phillips, both of whom dwelt at length upon the criminality of the existing American Union, and the the ermmany or the catesing ramerican union, and the religious and political duty to effect a separation be pers the free and slaveholding States, as abolitionists, as freemen, and as Christians. Rev. Mr. Frost asie some remarks, expressive of his interest in the case, and high appreciation of those who were labor-ing in its behalf; and though he was not quite prepared to advocate a dissolution of the Union, (still hoping i night be preserved and slavery abolished,) yet he confessel that his hope was less strong than formerly in that direction, and a peaceful separation from the South might ultimately be the only alternative that could be accepted by the North. Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, aste a very touching and effective speech, well calcu-lated to rouse the sluggish and to inspire the weary to need to rouse the stuggest and to tospire the weary to unremitting labors to abolish slavery in our land. We have good reason to hope and believe that deep and lasting impressions were made, which will in due time lasting impressions with the produce their ligitimate fruit.

WM. WHITING, President.

CHARLES BOWERS, Sec'y.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. Me EDITOR :

Sis,-I see on the fourth page of last week's Libe raise, a short criticism on HENRY WARD BEECHER and his 'Star Papers.' It is severe, but, I am sorry to sy, too truthful. Mr. Beecher has said many good things, but all that he has said and written, when ta tes in the gross, is but a pile of unwinnowed wheat. Is literary matters, he goes it on the Graham system and fills the voracious maw of the reading community with an unbelted, unshelled, unhusked hodge-podge of philosophy, morality and religion. The grain is there; then, he metes it out to his hungry admirers, salks, cobe, husks and all ; and finding them ready to syallow any thing he sanctions, says or writes, no doubt concludes that 'he is the man,' &c. Mr. B. is like a spelled child. His surroundings, position and relationship have all had something to do with the formation of his character, he having no inherent greatness of mind. His 'Star Papers' are full of froth and transeplental twaddle. He makes the little folks-and the big folks, too-say and do the most improbable things imaginable. One time he fills the world with mincing, lisping, hopping, skipping beaux and belles entimental innocents, pure as angels who have kept ther first estate. In the next sentence, perhaps, the pesamer pertraiture is blown away by the breath of is nostrils, and instead, we have a world of renegades, regummins, rascals, and revellers of all countries and all castes. All this kind of stuff might be pardonable and passable in men like Barnum or Ossian Dodge, the are mountebanks by profession, voluntarily making fols of themselves for the avowed purpose of 'putting money in their purse. But in one who has taken upon himself the responsible office of a preacher, a teacher, and a leader of the people, it is pitiful, it is humiliating and a sad commentary on the weakness of poor human nature. I hope Mr. B. may see his error, and reform He has really many sincere friends, whose hearts would be gladdened to find him 'clothed and in his right mind,' sitting at the feet of the Great Teacher, and ererently inquiring, ' Lord, what wouldst thou have CASTIGATION.

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EDWARD EVERETT. In consequence of the reproof ad ministered to this panderer to the Slave Power by THE Luzzaroz,-elicited by the humliating fact that he was chosen to be the orator, of the day at Dorchester, on the 4th inst., -that most malignant and depraved of pro-slavery journals, the New-York Journal of Com nerce, comes to his defence as follows :--

The above abuse, from such a source, is the highest the above abuse, from such a source, is the inglest couplinent Mr. Everett could receive from it, and we fel justified in offering our readers a report of his speech, which we understand he has been engaged for sme time in preparing. Dorchester is Mr. Everett's naive place; he is much beloxed by its inhabitants, and we doubt not that he will call forth all his energy and cloquence in advocating the grand cause of National Union, on the birth-day of its existence, against its Abelition enemies in the Bay State.

And that other vile and mercenary sheet, which is whelly committed to the service of the devil and slavery, namely, the Boston Post, sympathizes with bim in this style :--

Hox: EDWARD EVERETT .- We have seen a handbill, purporting to be from certain citizens of Dorchester, assigning reasons why 'the friends of freedom, justice and humanity' should not give the proposed festival in that town their countenance. The first of these reasons is, that slavery is not abolished; and the other consideration is, that Hon. Edward Everett is the orator! This miserable concern is from the class among us who hold that the bells should be tolled, and minute guns hold that the bells should be tolled, and minute gard, on the Fourth of July. The abuse of such men is passe. Their 'freedom' would be marchy; their 'justice' is treachery; their 'humanily' would consist in rousing the slaves to cut the threats of their masters.

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN FLESH. The following beastly advertisements appear in the Savannah Republican of June 14th -

AT PRIVATE SALE—A negro woman, 20 years old; her daughter, 4, and an infant. Also, a negro woman, 20 years old, and her daughter, 5 years old, and her daughter, 5 years old, raised in fell; a black girl, 17 years old, raised in fell; a black girl, 13 years old, house servant. Also, a black man, 23 years old, good boot and aboumaker. Also, from 50 to 80 negroes in families. Also, a woman about 60 years of age, a first-rate pastry cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent house servant—warranted sound. Also, a good, fair cook, washer and ironer, and house servant, aged about 20 years, with her felld, about two years, sound and healthy: sold for no full.

For Sale-A woman, S1 years old, first rate house For SALE—A woman, 31 years old, first rate house servant and good seamstress, with her children, as follows:—a girl, 12 years old, a boy, 6 years, a girl, 3 years, a boy, 2 years; and an infant, 15 months old—bild for no fault, and to remain in the city—warranted sound. Also, a mulatto man, 23 years old, first-rate mulatto and hostler. Also, a black man, 30 years old, a good expenter, and his wife, 35 years old, field hand. Also, a black man, 35 years old, and bis wife, 37 years old, first-rate house servant, and their child, 4 years old, first-rate house servant, and their child, 4 years old, apply to WM. WRIGHT.

GLYNX SHERIFF'S SALE, Will be sold, on the first nessay in August next, before the Court-House door in the town of Brunswick, between the usual hours of a the town of Brunswick, between the usual hours of mie, the following property, viz: Davis, negro man, about 40 years of age, levied on as the property of William A. Sallens, to satisfy a fi fa on the foreclosure of a morigage, issued out of the Inferior Court of Glynn County, in favor of John P. Scarlett, assignee.

JOHN P. LAMB, S. G. C. Brunswick, May 29, 1855.

WHAT WILL MASSACHUSETTS DO? - The following clarming letter appears in the Montgomery, (Alaba

Montgonery, (Alabama,) June 12, 1855.

Six-I had the honor to receive the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of Massachusetts, from your predecessor. Since my appointment, orrain Legislative concuments have passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, which I deem contrary to the Constitution and laws of our country. I therefore return to you my commission, not wishing to hold an appointment from a State that does not recognize the Constitution and laws of our country.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARRISON.

To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PREMIUM. The

From the Kanawha Republican, June 20.

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS TO CRACK.

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS TO CRACK.

A little more than a month ago, two negro men, one belonging to Judge Summers and the other to William Gillison, Esq., made their escape from this place. Efforts were made to retake them, and liberal rewards offered for their apprehension, but nothing was heard of them until last Tuesday evening, when 'Lafayette,' the Judge's boy, made his appearance in the stage from Guyandotte, voluntarily returning to his master, to ask forgiveness, and to be restored to former relations. His account of himself was briefly this:—That Mr. Gillison's boy and himself left here in company with a white man, who conducted them to as far as Sandusky city. They travelled on foot to Zanesville, crossing the Ohio at Point Pleasant in the night; and from Zanesville went on the way to Sandusky city, where the white man left them, after placing them on board a steamer to cross the lake into Canada. He represented to them that he lived in Ohio. The boys remained in Canada some ten or twelve days, and not seeing that they could do any thing for themselves there, they came over to Detroit. Finding their prospects no better at that place, 'Lafe' determined on an immediate return home. With barely money enough to pay his way to Cincinnati, he reached that place by railway, and going on board a steamer bound up the river, he worked his way to Guyandotte, and going immediately to a near relative of his master, who resided in that vicinity, begged him to send him forward, under safe convoy, and with despatch, to his destination. His purpose was, throughout, to reach home without being captured, believing, as he said, that if he could get to his master and make a clean breast of it, and a voluntary surrender, he would not sell him

We understand that he has seen the elephant, and is satisfied.

He has received a full pardon, and gone to work

We understand that he has seen the elephant, and is satisfied.

He has received a full pardon, and gone to work again, the happiest and most contented fellow alive, and declares that he would not, now he has seen for himself, exchange conditions with the best provided free negro he saw while in Canada. He states that he saw a number of colored people in Canada and Detroit from this place and from about Parkersburg: and that almost all he converged with wished to return to Virfrom this place and from about Parkersburg: and that almost all he conversed with wished to return to Virginia, and would return, if they had the means of coming, and were certain of not being sold. They are nearly all poor, and doing badly. He says wages are low, and that he saw no money while in Canada but copper cents—a circulating medium to which he has been only unacoustomed in this rester.

mearly all poor, and doing badly. He says wages are low, and that he saw no money while in Canada but copper cents—a circulating medium to which he has been quite unaccustomed in this region.

**The We leave it for thirty thousand fugitive slaves in Canada—still behind—to crack this nut.—Ed. Lin.

Havana Soldiers. The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans **Picayune* writtes as follows about the new soldiers of the Island:—

**Passing the royal jail on Sunday last, I observed that all the soldiers on duty there were negroes. This is something quite new for Cuba, for negroes to be placed as guards upon white men. Some of the prisoners, feeling annoyed at the circumstance, teased one of the sentinels, who, being angry, thrust his bayonet through the prison bars, but, all fortunately, got out of the way of the weapon. The negro then cocked his musket, but, happily, it was not loaded. The prisoners reported these things to the authorities, and composed mostly of Liberty party leaders, with a liberal infusion of anti-slavery men who have been pretain-General, hearing of these things, has very properplained of negroes being placed over them. The Ca-tain-General, hearing of these things, has very prope ly caused all the negro regular soldiers, who were en-listed, it will be remembered, during the administra-tion of the Marques de la Pezuela, to be disbanded.

The Colonization Society has, in past years, palliated African slavery. Its officers have been man-stealers and defenders of man-stealing. So far as the Colonization Society is a means of civilizing Africa without putting to sleep the consciences of Southern slaveholders, it has our good wishes.—Hartford Republican.

3. The unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and,
4. The protection of the people of the territories from the unlawful invasion of slavery propagandists.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH. A correspondent, writing from Salt Lake, Feb. 25, gives a shocking account of the polygamy of the Mormons. He says that they seldom continue to support their wives:—'Brigham Young declared, last Conference, that he did not know how many wives he had. "Tell the Gentiles," said he, "I do not know half of them when I see them." The majority of these poor women are compelled to work for their daily bread, and many works and many works he had. "Tell the Gentiles," said he, "I do not know half of them when I see them." The majority of these poor women are compelled to work for their daily bread, and many works he had a slight. declared, last Conference, that he did not know how many wives he had. "Tell the Gentiles," said he, "I do not know half of them when I see them." The majority of these poor women are compelled to work for their daily bread, and many are in such a destitute condition that they are forced to seek the charity of strangers. It is an actual fact, that one of the wives of the Chief of the Apostles gains her livelihood by washing for the boarders of a public house in town. Indeed, it is nothing uncommon for these lords of creation to send their wives out in the canons for wood, and any day you can see women chopping wood and driving cattle to the mountains. Subjected to a slavery exceeded only at the South, turned into prostitutes and concubines against their will, denied even woman's chief prerogative—the use of her tongue—here are now hundreds of females who only want the opportunity to abandon forever a life which so illy befits the proud spirit of American womanhood."—Exchange. It is dangerous, as times go, to be a well dressed, made on the undersigned and their will, denied even woman's address, had on go appearance. He was seen that we was the use of her tougue—here a gard their will, denied even woman's address, while the use of her tougue—here a gard their will, denied even woman's address, while the use of her tougue—here a gard their will, denied even woman's better a gard their will, denied even woman's address, while the said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man was the said and the production of the said slave, on her simple affidavit that he is Le Grand Wannanted to the said the said appearing, white man was peased, in the said special and it denies to the person so arrested a trial by production of the say body else. If any such holid appearanted in the head slave, on her simple affidavit that he is Le Grand Wannanted and the united said appearing, white man was peased, in the said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man. The law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United said appearing, white man, the law of the United Said appearing, white man, the law of the United Said appearing, white man, the law of the United Said appearing, white man, the law of the United Said ap

FROM KANSAS. We learn from Fort Leavenworth, that Mr. McCrea, who shot Malcolm Clark, has been committed to jail on a charge of murder, bail having been refused.

It is reported that a violent personal rencontre had taken place between Gov. Reeder and Stringfellow, and that the Governor was hadly beaten.

KNOW NOTHING STATE CONVENTION.

EF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PREMIUM. The Directors of the American Reform Tract and Book Society are authorised to offer One Hundred Dollars premium for the best manuscript of a Religious Auti-Sia yery Subshit School Book, of sufficient length to make not less than one hundred nor over two hundred printed pages, 18mo.

Authors can treat the subject according to their own judgment and taste, in regard to the particular style or form; whether as a narrative or take; historically or allegorically; or in any method in which they think the subject can be presented to make it interesting, and also to bring the truth to bear upon the conscience.

Whatever form the writers may choose, the great moral truth, that 'American Chattel Slavebolding is a sin against God, and a crime against man, and ought, therefore, to be immediately repented of and abolished, must be maintained, and the book must be imbued with the spirit of the Goope.

'Let Christ be exhibited with his heart of infinite love bearing in sympathy with the poor slave; and the mind, in learning to pity the condition of the latter, will lears to love the Savior.

The manuscripts must be sent, post-paid, to T. B. Masos, Secretary of the American Reform Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, Ohlo, previous to the first Monday in November next, with the author's manuscript as may fall of the first; and the Directors will pay from the Treasury of the Society as fair remuneration for all manuscripts which the Publishing Committee shall consider worthy of a place in its catalogue.

The following gratheme have been appointed judgest Bev. T. D. Caow.

Jours Jocarys, Beyling Jocard School, Jocar

Resolved, That this organization be henceforth known as the American Party in Massachusetts, and does hereby sever all connection with the majority of the National American Council recently assembled at Phil-

adelphia.

Resolved, That this party affirm with renewed en

Resolved, That this party affirm with renewed energy the distinctive principles of Americanism, which we have heretofore expressed.

Resolved, That the action of a portion of the South, in attempting to send Papists into the late Council at Philadelphia, affords grounds of suspicion that they have other ulterior objects in view, which they seek to strengthen by an alliance with the American party.

Resolved, That this party hereafter stands distinctly pledged to use all Constitutional means to effect the restoration of the prohibition clause of the Missouri Compromise, and to secure free institutions in Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That the interests of the whole country imperatively require the union and cooperation of the

imperatively require the union and cooperation of the people of Massachusetts and the free States, and we invite the cooperation of men of all parties in Massachusetts and the free States to maintain and advance the principles we profess.

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Council declares

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils.

RADICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The General Convention of radical abolitionists assembled here, was called to order by Gerrit Smith. James McCune Smith was chosen President. Gerrit Smith, from the Committee on Finance, made a report, which was accepted. He also read letters from Chief Justice Hutchinson, of Vermout, and the editor of the Kansas Herald of Freedom. There was an animated debate on a motion to amend the declaration of principles so as to read, 'Slavery invades all natural rights,' instead of 'Slavery annihilates all natural rights,' instead of 'Slavery annihilates all natural rights,' The amendment was rejected, the majority voting for, 'annihilation.' The leading idea of the platform is, that slavery is unconstitutional, illegal, and wicked, wherever it exists. The best of feeling has thus far characterized the proceedings. The Convention adjourned to to-morrow morning.

The three sessions of the Convention to-day ha

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In the New Hampshire Legisla-ture, on Friday, Mr. Tappan, Representative elect to Congress, Chairman of the Committee to which were we like a little speech that Dr.

on the occasion, as reported in the Couwho was glad of an opportunity to define his position on the Colonization cause, as he had been misuaderstood with regard to it. He felt a deep interest in the cause itself, and desired its prosperity; but as it had often been supported on wrong grounds, and with its friends. He would tolerate nothing that furnished any excuse or palliation for American Slavery.

The Colonization Society has, in past years, palliated and defenders of man-atealing.

Society held its antimes, it is the duty of the Free States to postpone all differences of opinion on minor questions, and unite in demanding the immediate restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and in resisting the admission of slave States formed out of territory covered by that compromise: that, standing upon an issue so clearly right, no threats of dissolution of the Union shall deter New Hampshire from doing all in her power to restore Kansas and Nebraska to freedom. To this end the following demands are made:

1. That no more Slave States or territory shall are be added to this Union.

2. The abolition of Slavery in the subject of Slavery, reported a series of resolutions to the effect, that in consideration of the exigencies of the subject of Slavery, reported a series of resolutions to the effect, that in consideration of the exigencies of the subject of Slavery, reported a series of resolutions to the effect, that in consideration of the exigencies of the subject of Slavery, reported a series of resolutions to the effect, that in consideration of the State of positions, and unite in demanding the immediate restoration of the union on the Colonization cause, as he had been misunders and in resisting the admission of slave states formed out of territory covered by that compromise, and in resisting the admission of slave states formed out of territory covered by that compromise; that, standing upon an issue so clearly right, no the effect, that in consideration of the union of the uni

upon by the K. N. National Council at Philadelphia, calls attention to the fact, that the yeas represented sixtees, with 146 electoral votes, while the mays represented sixteen States, with 150 electoral votes. Each State was entitled to seven delegates, and the reason why the South carried the Platform was owing alone to the fact, that there was a better attendance in the delegations from the Slave than from the Free States. The South is always wide awake, while Northern doefaces are napping.

A SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF CAPT. GOODRICH. We cut the following from the Transcript, published in Portsmouth, Va.:—

Capt. Goodrich, of the schooner Grace Darling, who so nobly caused the arrest of several slaves, a short time since, when endeavoring to escape to the same up, he arose and flew towards the Kentucky tiver. Coming to a high cliff, he fell at first about sore feet, and then ten, and finally over a precipice thirty feet high. Making the fall al

feet.

Pullam seemed endowed with more than mortal vigor, and on arising, plunged into the Kentucky river.

Nothing has been heard of him since, and preparations were being made to drag the river, as it is presumed he was drowned.

Whatever may have been the guilt of the poor fellow, he certainly merited, by reason of his exhibit of spirit, a more fortunate and—Louisville Courier.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—MYSTERIOUS ARREST OF

Last evening, we were informed that a colored boy, a
fugitive slave, had been arrested, taken before a U. S.
Commissioner, and by him consigned to the frombs. One
of our reporters was immediately despatched to inventigate the correctness of the report. On visiting the
Tombs, it was ascertained that a colored boy named Fermino had been sent there by United States (Commission
or Brigham. An interview was held with the lad, who
is a likely African, about 16 years old. He offers and
little English, more French, some bepand,
it was a considered to the contract of the boy away, and placed him with his mother in Twenty-eighth street, where he kept him for some time until Hermes had left. Since that time, the boy has been employed as a waiter, as above stated. We learned from the same gentleman, that this Capt. Hermes used to talk as though he had been engaged in the slave-trade, or been where the trade was carried on. The Captain had also given them to understand, that he had a vessel fitting up in this city, with which he intended first to go to Brazil, and thence to the coast of Africa. The Captain's name is Geronimo Hermes. He was arrested on Friday last, charged with having brought into the United States from St. Paul's de Loando, on the Coast of Africa, a negro boy named Fermino, with a the United States from St. Paul's de Loando, on the Coast of Africa, a negro boy named Fermino, with a view to his being a slave, and committed for examination. The boy was arrested yesterday as a witness against him. —N. Y. Tribune.

An Interesting Lesson in American Geography.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a long table of figures taken from the census report, arrives at the following results, which, although they are as precise and certain as any other sum in arithmetic, a large part of the people of the Union steadfastly deny or purposely ignore. A traveller who should set out at the Texan frontier, or any where else on the Southwestern side of the national domain, and journey towards the North and East, would meet on his road the following facts, one after another, in as regular succession as the steps of a ladder:

1. Farms regularly diminish in size and increase in number, as we proceed from South to North and East.

2. The proportion of improved land steadily increases, and that of unimproved land steadily increases, and that of unimproved land steadily diminishes, irrespective of the density of population, as we proceed from South to North and East.

3. The cash value of farms, both in the aggregate and in the price per acre, regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

4. The production of corn and wheat regularly and steadily increases, without an exception, as we proceed from South to North and East. An Interesting Lesson in American Geog

4. The production of corn and wheat regularly and steadily increases, without an exception, as we proceed from South to North and East.

5. The productive industry of the people, both in the aggregate and as individuals, regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

6. The density of population regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

7. The rate of increase of population regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

Pro-Slavery Convention in Missouri,-'The Pro-Stavery Convention in Missouri.—Inc.

large property of the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to their interests at this time. The St. Louis Intelligencer favors the project; but it desires that the Convention should be composed exclusively of slaveholders. It says it will in

composed electaries, that case 'be conservative.'
'After a life-time residence in the South, (remarks the editor.) we can say this with truth, that we never the editor,) we can say this with truth, that we never yet knew a mob composed of slaveholders. Public outrages have been committed in the South—mobs have been raised—presses destroyed—persons outraged, and life taken, and all in the name of slavery; but we have never known an instance in which slaveholders themselves have been the members of the mob. The actors have always been 'lewd fellows of the baser sort'—panderers to the position and wealth that they could never aspire to—who thought by thus acting they might gain favor from slaveholders, men of wealth, whom they were willing to serve as masters. But we have never known slaveholders who did not spurn and despise the truckling rowdies and law-breakers thus acting in their name.'

lew days ago, at Jackson, Miss., before a large audience, in favor of the private conquest of Cuba. He argued that this was the only plan, as the attempt to gued that this was the only plan, as the attempt to

The Batchelder Money .- The Mobile Register of June 22d has the following :

ister of June 22d has the following:

A Proper Movement.—A paragraph appeared in one of our city papers, a few days since, to the effect that the sum of \$817 89 had been collected for the relief of the widow of James Batchelder, who was killed in the Anthony Burns' riot at Boston, and handed to her. It being stated that the whole subscription of the South to this fund amounted to less than ten dollars, one of our well-known philanthropists has started a subscription list in this city, for the relief of the widow, to which we hope to see a large number of names subscribed, that will realize a respectable amount of money. The cause is one of those which should induce a contribution from every Southerner.

Arrest of an Alleged Fugitive Slave at Burlington.—A correspondent informs us that quite an excitement was caused at Burlington, Iowa, on Saturday morning, by the arrest of a colored man named Dick, alleged to be a fagitive slave. He was brought before the United States Commissioner, who postponed the case till to-morrow, to allow the defendant time to prepare his defence. Meantime, he is committed to jail.—Chicago Press, June 21.

A Slave in Connecticut. - The Norwich A State in Connecticut. — The Norwich Courier, of the 21st, says that a Mr. Weaver of Pomfret, bought a slave in Cuba, brought him to Connecticut, and set him to work on his farm. 'Mahodi,' (such was his name,) complained of the hard work to which he was subjected, and gave 'leg-bail' last week. Mr. Weaver followed him to Killingly, with a writ of habeas corpus, but 'the people defeated him, and slipped Mahodi off on the "underground railroad."'

Celebration.—The colored people of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and the neighboring towns, assembled in this Borough, on Monday last, for the purpose of having a general jubile. The weather was unpropitious, and, therefore, the display was not such as it would have been, had the day been fine. A banner was presented at the Hall of the Penn Buildings, and an oration delivered to those in attendance. In the afternoon a procession was formed, and the party marched through the principal streets, with banners and music, after which the company repaired to the steamers waiting at the pier for their reception, and all departed for their homes.—Chetter (Pan.) Republican. Celebration.-The colored people of Phila

Horrible Tragedy in Brooklyn.—On Saturday night, a horrible tragedy took place at Brooklyn. A party of young men had spent the evening in company, and shortly after 12 o'clock they started for their homes. On the corner of Fulton avenue, they came across three men lying in the gutter asleep, and apparently drunk. The first party, remarking that the sleepers might be robbed, attempted to arouse them, when one of the sleepers, named O'Gorman, jumped up, drew a knife, and without words or provocation of any sort, stabbed three of the party to that one of them died, another is mortally wounded, and a third was badly injured. The name of the deceased was Charles Johnson, and his brother Robert is not expected to survive. O'Gorman was subsequently arrested, after a hard fight.

Exciting Pursuit of a Negro by a Police

An important decision was delivered in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, in the case of the brig Porpoise, seized for being engaged in the slave trade. It was held that a vessel which has acted as a tender upon slavers, and has carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves before the eyes of the captain, and has otherwise aided in the slave transportation, although she had not actually carried a single slave, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade within the statute. This reverses a previous opinion of the Court, and will take away another of the facilities for engaging with impunity in this nefarious traffic.—

Boston Journal.

The London (C. W.) Free Press of Fri-The London (C. W.) Free Press of Friday says, that on the previous afternoon, a thunder storm passed over the town. It appears that the electric fluid entered the house of Mr. M'Kerlie, brother of the late member from East Brant, and killed his second daughter, about 17 years of age, and a fired man. Mr. M'Kerlie himself is severely wounded about the thighs; and the man who brought the information to the wife of the deceased man, was knocked down. Part of the clothes of the unfortunate young lady were carried away in flames up the chimney.

The Learned Professions' in Boston According to the Boston Directory for 1855, there are in the city 420 lawyers, 110 physicians, and 98 clergymen acting as pasters of religious societies. Senator Summer travels in the slav

States with perfect impunity and great boldness. Al tentions of many prominent citizens. Within the 380 years past, not less than 1,200,000 young men have been withdrawn from Switzerland, to engage in foreign service.

Last year, there were as many murders thirty-two, committed in the State of Mississippi, as it the whole of New England; the population of which is five times greater than that of Mississippi.

Rev. James A. Lyon, of Columbus, Mississippi, recently said in a sermon, that 'it is a shame-ful fact, that no rich man can be hanged for murder in the Southwest!' He also said, 'The frequency with which slaves are killed, and the little attention paid to it by the officers of the land, is a crying evil.'

The correspondent of the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says:—'There are now living, three in this State and two in Massachusetts, five brothers, Squier by name, the youngest 83, the cldest 96; their united ages about 450—all of them, in the fullness of manhood, over six feet in height and up to six feet four inches, their physical proportions well developed.'

A very little thing is one 'Lucifer,' and yet the enormous conflagration of 'Lucifers' may be imagined from the fact that a single manufacturing house near Manchester, England, purchases entire districts of forests in Canada, for the purpose of con-Cuba.-Gen. Quitman delivered a lecture a

few days ago, at Jackson, Miss., before a large audience, in favor of the private conquest of Cuba. He ar-

presented Neal Dow with a silver pitcher and two gob lets, as a testimonial to his 'fidelity to temperance.'

The son of a gentleman of Virginia arrived in this city, says the Columbus (Ohio) Fact of Saturday, with eight of his father's slaves, being likely and good looking young men and women, to whom was given their freedom papers and about \$200 each.

The bodies of a young man and youn woman were discovered on Wednesday morning, on the piazza of the house in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the parents of the former reside. They were lovers, and had committed suicide with prussic acid. The name of the young man was Horatic Gustin. The woman had been for some time an inmate of a house of ill-fame in New York, where the young man had visited her, under an

Ex-President Fillmore was presented Queen Victoria by the Earl of Clarendon, at an audience, and subsequently was present at a drawing-room.

Mr. Buchanan accompanied him. Mr. Fillmore afterwards dined with the Queen.

Over the Falls .- At Niagara Falls, 23d ult a man who was just landing from a skiff was carried away by the current, and swept over the Falls. His name is unknown, but he is supposed to have been on his way from Canada with vegetables.

Mayor Hill, of Brooklyn, at a recent temperance meeting, said that more than three hundred ill-used wives had called upon him, since the first of January, to complain of their drunken husbands, who squandered all their money in rum, and left them with-out the means of support. The fear of infection recently cause

The fear of infection recently caused some persons at Aberdeen, Scotland, to burn all the clothing, and even the prayer-book, of a deceased cholera patient; but six £1 notes found on his person were religiously preserved. There is nothing remarkable in this. Equally inconsistent risks are run every day for less money.

Germans in Texas.—There are said to be no less than 50,000 German emigrants already located in Texas, and 1,500 more are now on their way from Hamburg to the port of Indianola. They have, it is said, established an anti-elavery paper at San Antonio.

Henry Ward Beecher is to deliver the coration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University at the approaching Commencement.

Mr. Gadslen, our Minister to Mexico, as in bad odo with the Mexican government, it regarding him as the nucleus around which gather the revolutionists of the country. It will not be surprising if Mexico shall refuse to have diplomatic relations with him, as complaints of him have been made to the State department.

any sort, stabbed three of the party so that one of them died, another is mortally wounded, and a third was badly injured. The name of the decessed was Charles Johnson, and his brother Robert is not expected to survive. O'Gorman was subsequently arrested, after a hard fight.

Anti-Liquor-Law Celebration.—One hundred guns were fired at Chicago, 28th alt., in celebration was attended mostly by Germans and other foreigners.

Death from the Sting of a Locust.—We are informed by a gentleman, whose versoity and reliability we can vouch for, that a youth in the adjoining county of Lawrence, while out fishing one day last week, was stung by a locust, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. He had caught several with the intention of using them as bait, and put them in his had for asfe-keeping, when one of them stung him on the head, esuaing the effect above stated.—Alhens, (Alast Hereld, 7th.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Scoie ty acknowledges the receipt of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, from Thomas and ESTREE STURGE, of London. FRANCIS JACKSON.

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will occupy the pulpit of the Independent Church in CUMMINGTON, (Hamp-shire County.) on Sunday, July 8, and the three suc-ceeding Sundays. During the three intermediate weeks, he will lecture on American Slavery in the neighboring towns, of which due notice will be given in the several places he may visit. places he may visit.

From the 8th to 29th July, Mr. Foss's post-office address will be CUMMINGTON, Mass.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give a lecture in LEI-CESTER, at the new Town Hall, on Sunday after-

She will also give a lecture on Sunday, July 15th, at RUTLAND. THE WOMEN'S WEEKLY MEETINGS

Persons interested in the Spiritual, Social and Industrial advancement of Woman will hold weekly meetings for the discussion of the best ways and means of promoting the same, at the rooms of J. M. Spear, 865 Washington street, (up two flights of stairs,) commencing at 8 o'clock. All friends interested are invited to WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

A Convention will be held at Saratoga Springs, the 15th and 16th of August next, to discuss woman's right of suffrage. In the progress of human events, woman now demands the recognition of her civil existence, her legal rights, her social equality with man. How her claims can be the most easily and speedily established on a firm, enduring basis will be the subject of deliberation, at the coming convention. The friends of the movement, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Most of the eminent advocates of the cause are expected to be in attendance. ELIZABETH C. STANTON, ERRENTINE L. ROSE, WILLIAM HAY, SANUEL J. MAY, ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, LYDIA MOTT, SUSAN B. ANTHONY,

New York State Woman's Rights Committee. 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. DIED-In Pembroke, Mass., MARY E. McLAUTHIAN, daughter of Lewis McLauthilin, aged 14 years. In Washington, N. J., of congestive bilious fever, Mr. E. A. Kneeland, aged 32 years. He has long been a

true friend of the slave.
In New York, June 17th, D. Annie W., wife of Geo.
H. TAYLOR, M. D., and daughter of the late B. O.
Wellington, Esq., East Lexington, Mass.

COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

REVOLUTION.

A Sa means of enlightening public sentiment on an interesting, but much neglected, department of American History, the subscriber has been induced to make a compilation of facts portraying the patrictism and bravery exhibited by Colored Americans, on land and sea, in 'times that tried men's souls,' embracing the old French War of '55, the Revolution of '76, the struggle of 1812, and subsequent periods. These facts have been gleaned from military records, State documents, private correspondence, and fireside conversations, confirmed by oral and written testimonies of John Hancock, Governor Eustis, the late Judge Story, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Tristam Burgess, Hon. Charles Pinckney, etc., etc., and by the tributes of Washington, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Thomas Jefferson and Gen. Jackson.

The subscriber is indebted for further interesting facts and testimonies to John G. Whittier, (the Bard of Freedom); Wendell Phillips, Esq.; J. W. C. Pennington, D.D.; William Howard Day, Esq.; Rev. Theodore Parker, Charles Lenox Remond, Hon. Charles Summer, Prof. Wm. G. Allen, Lydia Maria Child, James McCune Smith, M.D.; Hon. Henry Wilson, J. Mercer Langston, Esq.; David Lee Child, Esq.; Rev. Daniel A. Payne, Hon. Anson Burlingame, James M. Whitfield, (the Poet;) Robert Purvis, Esq.; Hon. J. R. Giddings, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Prof. Geo. B. Vashon, Edmund Jackson, Esq.; Robert Morris, Esq.; Rev. Amos G. Beman. Dr. M. R. Delany, William Wells Brown, Lewis and Milton Clark, Rev. Henry F. Harrington, the late Henry Bibb, Angelina J. Knox, Rev. John W. Lewis, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Wm. Yates, Esq.; Wm. J. Watkins, Esq.; and several others.

The work will contain an extract from the Address of the National Convention of July, 1863, and will be interspersed with interesting sketches (public and personal) of the Battle of New Orleans, the Insurrection of Nat. Turner in Virginia, and Denmark Veazie in South Carolina, and the New York Plot of 1741, as in part detailed by Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., in his 'Criminal Trials.

Washington, on board the Creole, and by the heroes of

Christians.

Among other contents of the work will be found proofs of the acknowledged Citizenship of Colored Americans, with a Letter of Hon. Wm. H. Seward; an account of the proscription of colored citizens by the Pederal government; New England Colonial action on the treat, ment of colored persons, bond and free; sentiments of the colored people on Colonization, the Fugitive Slave Law, and Self. Elevation; together with reminiscences of Phillis Wheatley, Paul Cuffee, (Navigator) David Walker, Richard Bannekar, (Astronomer.) James Forten, J. B. Vashon, Richard Potter, (Ventriloquist.) Hosea Easton, David Ruggles, (Hydropathist.) Rev. Lemuel Haynes, and other celebrities.

The book will be graced with an introduction by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Illustrated by engravings of prominent historical events; among them, Crispus Attucks at the Boston Massacre, 5th March, 1770, and the Colored American's valor on Bunker Hill. Also, a fac simile autographic certificate of General Washington, conveying an honorable discharge to a colored soldier.

In the effort to publish this edition, a heavy responsibility (pecuniary and otherwise) has been assumed by the subscriber, which he believes will be appreciated by the friends of humanity and progress, who are invited by this circular to forward their names and subscriptions for copies.

Should sufficient encouragement be extended, the work will be issued in May, at the price of \$1 per copy. On receipt of price, the book will be miled (postage paid) to subscribers.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Christians.

Among other contents of the work will be found proofs

Boston, April, 1855.

DR. H. W. MASON, DENTIST.

286 WASHINGTON, near Bedford St., DR. M. is a regular graduate in Dental Medicine and Surgery, and operates on the most reasonable

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, \$1.00.

LETTERS ON SLAVERY.

A DRESSED 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 location 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,

POETRY.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY PALLEN! AN EPISTOLARY LAMENT, supposed to have been writte by a surviving Hunker, soon after the last New Hampshire Election, and addressed to his old friend [FRANKLIN PIERCE] in Washington.

DEAR GENERAL, toll the White House bell! Call all your understrappers; Send up a wail in Washington, Among the old kidnappers. Let Cushing bend his marrow-bones, And FORNEY sit in ashes. While you apply to Douglas' back

Let sackcloth wrap you all about, As every limb is shaking. And groans from every lip go out, That Northern dough is baking! This tale of woe, that from our hills The magic wire is bear ng, To you is but a furnace light

The penitential lashes!

Upon your eye-balls glaring !-A tale that bids you hurry up, And put your house in order, From every granite peak about, To every Southern border.

This storm-cloud, now portending wrath, There can be no mistaking; It thunders our ' finality,' As Northern hills are quaking !

Times change. When mischief-making Hazz Broke from the party traces. In search of public sentiment. You plied suspicious places— You scampered to the people's pulse, To quell the mischief brewing; Alas! that 'public sentiment Is now yourself pursuing!

You kicked away the 'Baltimore' Your party made you stand on, To which you pledged fidelity,— And swore not to abandon; So has New Hampshine kicked away Yours, Douglases and Casses, And built a ' Platform' for herself-THE PLATFORM OF THE MASSES! The deed is done-the Platform rent-

The 'Hunker' reign is ended; Howl, Satan, howl !-- no farther now Can Slavery be extended ! Accuraced be the ' Ides of March'-This ruin we'd prevented, If our tom-fool ' Town-meeting day' Had never been invented ! Woe worth the day the Granite State

Began at first to falter; The ' nigger' and 'know-nothing' men Have stormed the old 'Gibraltar.' We lie in heaps-profanely killed By ballot ammunition-Our rank and file in one day sent All headlong to perdition !

From Bay State line to 'Little Vic.' Is one promiscuous slaughter-The holy blood of Hunkerdom Runs down our streets like water ! The 'nigger' shout, and pealing bell, Are waxing loud and louder, Our bones are ground to powder ! And 'mid a mocking multitude, On gallows high as steeple, They 've hung our noblest generals up,

To please the 'nigger' people. There Harper, Wells, and Harriman, The fatal poose is strangling; The highest mid the 'traitor crew' Hangs HARRY HIBBARD dengling ! The storm has stooped o'er hill and vale,

By every winding river, And heroes with their harness on, Are swept away forever; And babbling boys, and beardless youth, Of buried Thugs are talking; And where some gallant Dought Stands up an urchin mocking !

We are 'crushed out'-a base reward For years of pious toiling; We've licked the dust from Southern feet. Our very manhood soiling-Stood watch-dogs at the despot call, While Slavery was extending, And crouched in loathsome vassalage, Our every back-bone bending.

We've trolden down old Pilgrim rights, Presched sabolition dying, Deceiving free-born Northern men By systematic lying. We've stood at every gambling haunt, Where offices were prizes, And torn in shreds, at Slavery's beck, Old Freedom's Compromises.

We've panted for the ' nigger hunt,' With true four-footed valor, And flung our manhood's pride away. For Slavery's iron collar! A truckling brood of Northern slaves .-The scorn of Freemen winning,-We loudly bawled 'Democracy,' The more that we were sinning.

We've carsed the 'higher law' of God, Proclaiming man a 'chattel, That curling bair and sable skin Mark but 'two-legged cattle'-That selling them on auction-blocks, Is serving two great Gods at once, DEMOCRACY and HEAVEN!

the subject of all properties at We've bent our backs to every task That most disgraces * freemen, And sometimes played the hypocrite,
And sometimer played the demon—
Been Slavery's faithful scavengers, Whenever we were able.

And made the 'Devil's Masterpiece'

Our Democratic Bible ! But all for nought !- the god we served Le but an olden liar: And we are swept, like chaff, before An all-consuming Gre.

The storm-track of the People's wrath

On every wreck is written, Where PREEDON, with her stalwart arm, Our tyrant host has smitten.

So patriot toil is recompensed-So proudest hopes are blighted-Oh, never was so sad a scene ce Smithfield fires were lighted !-So wrath is on the track of sin, So flames are made to kindle. So sternly does New Hampshire damn The great 'Nebraska Swindle' i

Hung be the sky in direst black? With every 'Dough-face' wailing, As you and I, with Hunkerdom, Go up Salt River sailing ! And while along that gloomy wave Our traiter craft is stealing, From every hill-top, round about, The Freeman's shout is pealing-

in the next evening, instead of opening their own house to right the wrong which had been done her, I did not believe it, and I do not believe it now. Wheth-Hurrah! hurrab!-the day is won! The tyrant foe is clearing, With DOUGLAS guiding at the helm, The old Arch Trarron steering! er a sexton would take such a responsibility, I leave it for others to judge. It may be so, but the case is an The tattered flag you bear aloft,

exception to all general rules.

He ears that I attempted to show that the Univer-The Compnomise you've broken, The dirge the winds are walling round, list body was pro-slavery. I did not attempt any sucthing, but merely stated a fact, without making an The lying words you've spoken. Before the whirlwind you have stirred,

in steadfastness and integrity of purpose. Few there be who would have persevered with so little counte-

rightfully attributed to his almost unaided efforts.

been transferred from the brain to the stick, as they

Under all these disabilities, and what to most men

would have been discouragements, the proprietor of

John Frost is truly a man of few words, and hence

does not deal much in abstractions. He is greatly

prone to follow the example of Nathan, making those

whom he is addressing understand distinctly, 'Thou

of honesty. As they don't mix well, and hence cannot have an abiding place together, he chooses to discard

Friend Garrison,-The above, like the boy's music

looked over a copy of the Aurora, of which I inci-

me that three cents would pay their passage to Boston

and that if W. L. G. could find no other use for them,

the paper would serve as well on some shaving day

There is a reason why the head man of the Libera-tor should know of such men as J. F. Surrounded as

he is by talent of a high order, there is danger that

those of less intellectual calibre, and no pretension,

may be overlooked in the great work of substituting

the right for the wrong. It seems to have been a sub-

ject of regret by one of the olden time, that the 'poor

man who saved the city by his wisdom was forgotten.

That was not the last case of neglected worth. There are instances, even in these Christian times, notwith-

standing the injunction to appreciate ' the day of small

There are two reasons why the humblest workers should not be overlooked. They need encouragement. It adds to their life and strength to have their agency

acknowledged by those who are prominent in a good

work ; it is human nature to desire identification with

Reform requires great men; great in conception,

great thinking, far-seeing men ; perchance, great wri-

ting, great talking men. It cannot begin, it cannot

progress without them. We need not fear that they

will not be appreciated. Undiscerning and ungrateful

as is the world, it has not been remiss in evincing re-

spect for this class. It seems to forget, however, that

they cannot accomplish any great work. It forgets

that the masses, who must be looked to in the executive

department, are at most but middle men, and that no

great end can be reached until their sympathies are ex-

cited; they must be enlisted, and that for the whole

war. Good generals are important, good rank-men are

indispensable, when the battle rages. It is a wise ar-

rangement which makes them skilful tacticians, for the

generals may die, or retire, or desert, and they may be

This is not the world's way-pity it is not. Reform

ers should not follow the world's example ; they should

follow Right. Men express great sympathy with

Washington on account of his sufferings and privations

during the Revolution, and especially during the hard

winter. If he suffered, it must have been mentally;

physically, he did not; while the soldiers were encamp-

ed on Valley Forge Hill, exposed to the wintry winds

from every quarter, with scant rations, thinly clad

and so nearly shocless that they left blood-tracks in the

snow. Their General homed in the well-built, stylish

mansion of Quaker Joseph Potts, with ample shelter,

on the banks of the Schuylkill. Washington lies at

Mt. Vernon, covered with glory; the men were covered

with snow when suffering and exhaustion extinguished

vitality, and, like Moses, 'no man knoweth of their

sepulchre unto this day '; but, unlike Moses, no man

Let Abolitionists put a proper estimate on the value

P. S. The leading thought which gave rise to this

tuous independence. All Hunkerdom around him con-

spired to crush him, but he would not stay crushed

Free Soilers, with whom he was united, could not coax

nor coerce him into 'Fusion.' His party had in it

REPLY TO REV. D. H. PLUMB.

The Liberator of June 22 contains a letter from D.

H. Plumb, which charges me repeatedly with false-bood. He says that solen I stated in the Melodeon

that the Warren Society shut a female lecturer (So-

journer Truth) out of the House, I stated that which I knew to be false. As I did not make such a statement,

the charge falls to the ground. He says that I knew

when I made the statement, that the key of the meet-ing-house was spirited away by an irresponsible per-son, after the Committee had granted leave for her to

speak. I did not know any such thing, and I do no know it now. To be sure, I heard it said by some of the people, members of the Society, who listened to Sojourner Truth when she spoke from the meeting-house steps, that the sexton had taken the meeting-

ty to shut the house and carry away the key; but a

the Committee permitted the citizens of Warren to pro-

is such a thing as principle-a ' higher law.'

AMOS GILBERT.

WEXMOUTH, June 28, 1855.

required to fill vacancies.

knows even their names.

as though no pen had touched it.

the Murora has thrown off twenty volumes.

the former

remarks, pro or con. After I sat down, I regrets that I had not added that it was said that the hou Your pirate bark is driven. was locked by the sexton, on his own responsibility; and when I learned that it was through the infinence of Rev. H. D. L. Webster, (instead of C. H., as I wrote To find an unreturning port In old Salt River haven ! Then crowd the deck, and crowd the sail. And to the utmost task her-New Hampshire shoults-Good-BY, Good-BY. THE PIRATE CREW-NEBRASKA THE LIBERATOR

Rev. H. D. L. Webster, (instead of C. H., as I wrote before,) that the house was opened to Sojourner, I promptly stated it in the *Liberator*, giving all the other facts bearing upon the case. What I did state in the Melodeon was simply this. The Committee of the Warren Society granted a female lecturer the use of their house, and notice was given accordingly; when their house, and notice was given accordingly; when she and the people arrived there, the house was locked, and she spoke from the steps. Would it not be well for Mr. Plumb to confine himself to facts, instead of false-hoods, to realities, instead of building up men of straw, JOHN PROST, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW LINBON (ORIO) AUROBA. Why, here is the Aurora, nearly the age of the Liberator, about half its size, with a small fraction of its and then demolishing them so savagely? That he is fitted for this kind of warfare, his letter and his ramreputation or patronage, though not a whit behind it

but then, will it pay? nance and encouragement as have been vouchsafed to this humble sheet. Whatever its editor and proprie-But whence this new-born real for the good name the denomination? Has he forgotten what he has said tor may have done for reform and progress, may be to me, more than once, that the only way for a clergyman to be popular in our order was to sacrifice his short list of subscribers, and its limited circulation, dependence, and preach what will suit the people ! know this was said some half a dozen years ago, as commanding but little advertising patronage, while its politics, or rather its anti-politics; have deprived it of it is possible that the reverend gentleman has since met with a change. How would be like to see the article which he published in a paper in New York, which any share in the public printing, the publisher could have better afforded, as did Franklin, to set before his guests a bran pudding than a roasted turkey. Correcharges the denomination with holding Reform Meetspondents have not extended a helping hand, and the ings, which had no heart in them? He lost caste then editor having the manual labor to perform, has comand now he is eminently judicious, as I have been in posed his editorials at the case. His thoughts have

pant sayings at the Melodeon give abundant evidence

Mr. Plumb stated, in the Melodeon, that the Unitari an and Universalist bodies were anti-slavery; i. e., after the CHARLES SUMNER stamp—the Universalists of Massachusetts, and the Unitarians, out of Boston Will not the Unitarians of Salem, Newburyport, Low ell, etc., be surprised when they learn this? As it is quite popular now to be anti-slavery, they may be thankful to Mr. Plumb for reminding them of a fact which they were not before aware of. As to my own wise ones : Frost does not believe that policy is any part ministers, in this State, are sincerely opposed to slavery. That a majority of the preachers preach the gospel of freedom as boldly as they feel they should, I do not believe. Does Mr. Plumb believe differently?

We are not so much in earnest as we should be in re-

whistled itself, here, as I sit in Nathan Galbraith's lation to this matter, and our position and our action tannery, on this side of the far west. Had just show it. When we are really in earnest, shall we remain in full fellowship with slaveholders? Will it be dentally see a number in these last years, and as the said in a secular paper that the sentiment, ' Hail to thoughts passed through my mind, somehow, they Daniel Webster! was received at a Universalist Festiwent off in black streaks on this sheet: It occurred to val with 'enthusiastic and rapturous applause' Will a clergyman who defends the 'sum of all villa nies,' who is a wholesale slanderer of the colored people of the North, be spoken of in our papers as 'ou dear brother,' 'our good brother,' so repeatedly, without giving offence? I refer to Rev. T. Clapp, of New Orleans, who has preached in a city where slave murder and slave cruelties are common things-in a State where slavery's greatest wrongs are daily and hourly perpetrated-and yet he says that he has never wit essed any suffering at the South which at all com pared with what he had witnessed at the North. But Dr. Howe, of Boston, only spent a few days in New Orleans, and yet he saw sights so diabolical, so devilishly inhuman, that Nature herself, in view of them might well shudder, and the very beavens weep Frederika Bremer attempted to apologize for oppres sion in every slave State she visited ; but in Louis she learned facts so revolting, so fiendishly cruel, that Nature's entrancing scenes through which she passe could not remove the gloom which had fallen upon he spirits, nor draw her soul into full communion with eminent co-workers. But, better than this, if middle their gladness and beauty. How true it is that there men see that middle men's efficiency is known and acknowledged, they are stimulated to think, 'Cannot 1 are really in earnest, will clergymen who defend slavealso do something? Ought I not to bring my powers, ry, and would be willing to own slaves, be settled over humble though they be, into use? Why stand I here gazing at the five talented? If I add a hundred per jured in the least? Will Lucy Storm be denounced as cent. to my capital stock, shall I not have done well? an infidel by a defender of slavery, and the soundness

What can others more, than put what they have to of his faith be never called in question? holder, or an apologist for slavery, into his deak. Is such a course consistent? Is it right to fellowship a man before the world, and then refuse the Christian and brotherly courtesies which that fellowship may justly claim? As Mr. Plumb has seen fit to accuse m repeatedly of falsehood, when he ought to know me better, having always been friends, he ought not to think hard if I express a doubt of his statement Would be refuse to admit Dr. Williamson into his desi should be enter his house next Sunday morning? I de not believe it. Dr. Williamson defends slavery from the Bible, for the good which it does to the colored man and there is not a popular Society of our order in th State that would object to him because of his views. A few years since, he was stationed at Lowell, over a Sc ciety, the members of which are as anti-slavery a use of any popular Society with which I am acquain ed. He is received with open arms; while J. G. For man, who has preached against slavery and war a though he meant what he said, is accused of creating iscord, and considered a very injudicious man.

Do not these facts show that there is a lack of ea estness, of faithfulness to the slave, in our order? I eems so to me. Like other religious bodies, we are progressing, I acknowledge, and I would that I could say that we are in advance.

W. G. CAMBRIDGE.

'THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE' LANCASTER, Mass., June 25, 1855.

I would like to have you solve a question for m which I have not brains or learning enough to settl without doubt in my own mind, viz. : Why has there never been a book, with any pretensions to talent, pub-lished in favor of slavery? By far the ablest one of their common soldiers. The Generals will have have ever seen-and I regret to say that I have been foolish enough to waste some considerable time on them
-is 'The Planter's Northern Bride'; and that is full of absurdities and contradictions. In the first part o the book, Mr. Moreland, the hero of the story, is reparticle has been slightly touched, namely, Frost's virresented as sitting down to dinner in a Northern H tel, and when the landlord asks his body servant to sit down at the same table, as springing up and leaving the room in anger. He issues forth and is accosted by another doughface, who apologizes for the conduct of the landlord. Moreland immediately grows eloquent himself and wife. It is rather believed that, through his steadfastness, some are beginning to see that there and bursts forth in a panegyric on slavery and anath ma against all Abelitionists. He declares that the ne groes are treated with the utmost consideration, and 'are often the master's best friends.' The character of Mr. Hastings, who, it is evident from several things, is esigned to represent Wm. Lloyd Garrison, is that of a nan who is excited to fury, and loses all control of himself at the slightest contradiction! An admirable representation of Mr. Garrison! Mr. Moreland also says. with perfect nonchalance, that, to be sure, there are en who hold slaves who are cruel, but still, there are as many gruel men at the North! As though that ere any reason why they should have control over their slaves, for whose treatment they are responsible to no man? Please be kind enough to dispel my pounts.

Yours, dear air, with the utmost respect, FRANCIS AMASA WALKER

Miss Harriet C. Woodman, daughter aber C. Woodman, of Portland, Me., has been elected

From the Troy Times, June 19. SENTENCE OF HENRIETTA ROBINSON THE ' VEILED MURDERESS.'

THE MYSTERIOUS VEIL REMOVED.

This afternoon, at ten minutes past three of clock, Mrs. Henrietta Robinson was brought into court by Sheriff Price, to receive the sentence of

the law.

The fact that the prisoner was to be sentenced this afternoon had been somewhat noised about town, and, in consequence, a large crowd had collected before the opening of the court.

Mrs. Robinson entered the court-room with a firm, sprightly step, laughing and conversing with the Sheriff, and, taking her seat by the side of her counsel, Mr. Pierson, ahe said composedly—' How do you do, Mr. Pierson!'

The District Attorney, Mr. Bingham, arose and said:

said:
'May it please the Court,—I have a motion to May it please the Court,—I have a motion to make in the matter of Henrietta Robinson, who stands convicted of the murder of Timothy Lanagan. I am informed that the prisoner is now in the court-room, and if it may please the Court, I more that the sentence of the law now be passed upon her.'
Mr. Pierson remarked that he had now nothing

to say against the passing of sentence. He had done for his client all that lay in his power. He considered that she had been unjustly condemned, but the Supreme Court had adjudged otherwise, and ordered this Court to pass sentence upon her. He could do nothing further for her. He begged leave to inquire what disposition had been made of the motion of the District Attorney, made on

After the confusion which was caused in obeying this order had subsided, Judge Harris said .

'Mrs. Robinson, have you any objections to re-

Mrs. Robinson, have you any objections to removing your veil?

Mrs. Robinson threw her veil over her bonnet, laughing and conversing meanwhile.

The Court—It is my duty to inform you that the Supreme Court at Albany has denied the application of your counsel for a new trial in your case, and has ordered this Court to proceed to pass the sentence upon you. Have you any thing to say before that sentence is passed?

Mrs. Robinson—Yes, I have much to say: but I know I should be interrupted.

The Court—You have been convicted of the wilful marger of Timothy Langean.

ful murder of Timothy Lansgan.

Mrs. Robinson—Yes, but it was upon false evidence. You have all conspired against me.—

hame, Judge, shame!
The Court—The law has proceeded with a slow

The sentence of the Court is, that you, Henrietta Robinson, be detained in the county prison until the third day of August next, and that on that day, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon, you be ing his appointed task regularly, the discipline hanged by the neck until you are dead: and may good, in his infinite mercy, save your soul.

Here approaches its end, let him be brought into

Mr. Pierson—Be quiet.

The prisoner still kept up a conversation with Mr. Pierson, which we were unable to hear, merely distinguishing the name of John C. Mather. The audience at this point became greatly excited. The greatest confusion prevailed.

The Court—It is particularly desirable that the audience should remain seated. It is to be hop-ed that no one will follow the prisoner to the car-

riage. The Sheriff will remove her.

Sheriff Price here asked Mrs. Robinson to accompany him. She turned and looked sharply at him for a moment, then drawing the sharply at company nim. She turned and looked sharply at him for a moment, then, drawing her veil ever her face, and pointing her finger at Judge Harris, ex-claimed, solemnly—' Judge Harris, may the Judge of Judges be your Judge!'

The prisoner was then conducted from the court-room—her fice being again covered by the myste-rious blue veil. She was, despite the request of the Court, followed to the jail by quite a large number of spectators. .

From the Bristol (Eng.) Gazette, June 14. THE LATE J. B. ESTLIN, ESQ.

Our obituary this week records the death of this much honored and much loved gentleman, and whilst his remains yet linger with us, we are desirous of paying a passing tribate to his memory. Mr. Estlin was born in 1786 at the house of his father, Dr. Estlin, on St. Michael's-hill. The doctor was for years the pastor of Lewin's-mead Chapel, and at the same time conducted an academy at which many of the first men of that day received their education; he was the contemporary and the friend of Southey, Coleridge, Robert Hall, &c., and it was at his table that Walter Savage Lander first met the poet laureate. And here we &c., and it was at his table that Walter Savage Landor first met the poet laureate. And here we may deviate for a moment to notice that a finer, a nobler, a more truly Catholic spirit prevailed in that day, amongst the great and good, than seems to animate the present age. It was in Lewin's-mead Chapel, and with the permission, probably at the request, of Dr. Estlin, that Robert Hall preached his celebrated sermon on Modern Infidelity. What would be thought and said now of a Baptist Minister preaching in a Unitarian Chapei! But so it is, we get every day more sectarian and less Christian. With such a father and such friends, it is not surprising that young Estlin less Christian. With such a father and such friends, it is not surprising that young Estlin should early imbibe those principles to which during a long life he adhered with unshaken fidelity. Designed for the medical profession, he entered at the Edinburgh University where he much distinguished himself, and there became acquainted with the late Dr. Prichard, who subsequently married his sister. His professional education completed, Mr. Estlin started in practice in his native city, and soon rendered himself eminent even amongst the many eminent professional men of whom Bris. Mr. Estlin started in practice in his native city, and soon rendered himself eminent even amongst the many eminent professional men of whom Bristol could then boast. There was one branch of his profession, however, to which Mr. Estlin particularly devoted himself, and it is not too much to say that his reputation as an ocalist was second to none, either in the kingdom or on the continent. In 1812, he established the Dispensary for the cure of Complaints in the Eye, situated in Frogmore-street, and from that period to the present, between 60,000 and 70,000 patients have been either entirely cured or greatly relieved therein. For the first fifteen months of the Institution, all its expenses were defrayed by Mr. Estlin alone, and until disabled by illness, he continued to give his services

gratuitously, bestowing medical superintendence, and managing the finances with discreet economy. As was truly said by our contemporary the Mercury in an article on the Dispensary, written in December, 1850, "Mr. Estlin was first the parent and afterwards the fostering friend of the charity, without whom it is impossible not to see it would never have held its way." Mr. Estlin married Miss Bagebot, daughter of Mr. Bagehot of Langport, by whom he leaves one daughter. It is now about two years ago that Mr. Estlin was visited in London with a paralytic seizure, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. The seizure returned on Friday last, and Mr. Prichard and Mr. Morgan were immediately in attendance; their skill, however, was in vain, and Sunday witnessed the close of Mr. Estlin's useful and valuable life. With great sweetness of temper and kindness of disposition, Mr. Estlin evinced an infexible firmness in advocating what he believed to be right. Through life he was the constant friend and supporter of liberal principles and liberal measures. An enemy to tyranny and oppression in every shape, he devoted years of his life to the Anti-Slavery cause, and it may be interesting to state that it was while attending an Anti-Slavery committee meeting that he was seized with his last illness, so that he may be said to have literally died in barness. Adored in his own private circle, he was esteemed by all who had the happiness and pleasure of his acquaintance, and the gap which his removal has occasioned will not be speedily filled up. The following extract from his will is worthy of preservation, as showing at once much sound sense, and setting a good and needed example:—

'Anxious to mark my disapproval of the absurd

He could do nothing further for her. He begged leave to inquire what disposition had been made of the motion of the District Attorney, made on Saturday last, to amend the record.

The Court replied, that although no order had been entered, he had concluded to grant the motion of the District Attorney, in the manner desired by Mr. Pierson—striking out Sheriff Price's affidavit with the other matter.

Mr. Pierson then desired that the Court should correct a slight-clerical letter which had been made in the affidavit—it having been dated the 24th of June, instead of the 24th of May.

The Court informed Mr. Pierson that the error should be corrected.

Mr. Pierson—I have nothing further to say against the passing of sentence. I have exhausted all my power to save this poor woman. I considered that she should have had a new trial, but the Supreme Court thought otherwise. I have done all in my power to avert her sentence, without hope of fee or reward of any kind.

The Court—Officers will see that the spectators are seated.

After the confusion which was caused in other. Michael's;) and Ten Pounds to the minister of St.
Paul's church, (all in Bristol.) To be distributed
by them in small sums according to their discretion
to the deserving poor in their respective Parishes.

A PROPOSITION.

It is said to have been remarked by an old politician, that 'if the people of the extremes could exchange work for a year—if the Southern people could occupy the North, and the Northern people could occupy the South, for twelve months,—it would curs them both of all ill-feeling.—Post.

This is an excellent suggestion, and perfectly feasible, to a certain extent, at least. Let the editor of the Post try the experiment himself, and perhaps others will follow. Let him (with his family) swap places with some plantation negro and his family, and see how he likes the discipline. In the course of twelve months, if he had good luck, he might see a good many features of the institution which he is now willing to have extended and dence. You have all conspired against me.—
Shame, Judge, shame!

The Court—The law has proceeded with a slow but steady step to judgment. You have proceeded through its every phase, until you have arrived at this condition. You have lost all. To you, life is lost—character is gone—friends are gone.

Mrs. Robinson—No, no,—not all.

The Court—If I thought you would listen to me—but I know you would not—I would advise you to abandon this struggle with the world; I would advise you to throw off this feigned insanity, and prepare to meet, with true womanly resignation, the fate which awaits you. Every would advise you to throw off this feigned insanity, and prepare to meet, with true womanly resignation, the fate which awaits you. Every
thing is lost to you. Life to you is not worth
possessing. Honor and virtue are lost.

Mrs. Robinson—Don't trouble yourself about
that, Judge.

The Court—I am aware that you would listen
to nothing from me. I shall, therefore, without
further remark, proceed to pass sentence upon
you.

Is steady and conservative principles, believes
a sin to man away, and therefore may be safely
trusted to stay with whoever buys him. Goes for
the Nebraska Bill, and therefore will not object to
any other menial occupation. Sold for no fault,
but only in order that he may know how it feels to
be a negro slave. Whe bids! In other lots, the
editor's family ought of course to be sold, that he
may estimate the feelings of those whom slavery
you. may estimate the feelings of those whom slavery separates. Then, to give him a specimen of the domestic slave trade, let him be taken to New Orleans, and sold a few times there. Some car should be taken to see that the beneficent whip should be set in operation upon his back; and i God, in his infinite merey, save your soul.

Mrs. Robinson—You had better pray for your Kentucky, and encouraged to run away. westred her to remain quiet.

Mrs. Robinson—Why should I remain quiet!

What for! I am the victim of a political conspiracy which is calculated to crush an innocent man. All have deserted me. Martin I. Townsend has deserted me. Sheriff Price is a shared less heartless. his escape, and, coming to Boston, should rush into the clutches of Hallett, Curtis, Loring & Co

into the clutches of Hallett, Curtis, Loring & Co.

He ought to have a trial after the fashion of Sims and Burns, and be remanded, crammed into a Southern jail, and flogged a few times more. Then he would bear to be brought back again, and might be safely trusted to resume the management of his newspaper, 'cured of his ill-feeling' toward's the abolitionists, at any rate.

As for the plantation negro who should be brought to take his place, he should be one who had all his life long been a chattel personal, and then he would be just the person to be a substitute for one who has so long been a chattel political.—

Boston Evening Telegraph. Boston Evening Telegraph.

From the London Empire, June 9th.

KOSSUTH AND THE AMERICAN PRESS M. Kossuth, who is already a weekly contributor to the Loudon Atlas, and a correspondent of the New York Daily Times, has just completed an arrangement with the proprietors of the New York Independent, a religious newspaper, with a circulation of 17,000, chiefly amongst the Congregationalists of the United States. The principal editors of the Independent are the Rev. Dr. Cherver, the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, the Rev. Henry Ward Bescher, and the Rev. Johnua Leavitt. The articles of Kossuth are to bear upon the public affairs of Europe, with special reference to their connexion with moral and social questions. For those articles, we are informed, the writer is to receive a compensation the times greater than is allowed to any other contributor to the paper. This Benjamite appropriation is in consequence of the rare faculty of discernment which M. Kossuth has evinced with respect both to characters and events; his grand philosophy of humanity and the "solidarity" of nations; his logity evers of the principal and his sympolhy with history in every roam; (!) his genius, brilliant with Oriental poesy, and grand with classic elegance; the fascination of his style, even when he betrays a foreign idiom; and the comprehensiveness of his thoughts upon whatever question he touches." М. Kossuтн, who is already a weekly contribu-

comprehensiveness of his thoughts upon whatever question he touches.'

On some future and fitting occasion, we may have a word to say respecting Kossurn's 'lofty views of the principles of the Gospel,' and of 'his sympathy with liberty in every form.'

ham county, North Carolina, Willis Hester was executed last week for stealing a slave. He denied his guilt, alleging that he purchased him from another for the sum of eight hundred dollars.

We find the above in the Baltimere Sun and other papers, and presume it is true. Hester would not have been hung for the first offence of stealing any other description of chattel. He might have stolen a cow or a horse, and still be in no danger of hanging. Nay, he might have stolen a child, or even a wife of the best citizen of North Carolina, and still his life would not have been sacrificed. Why is it regarded as so much more criminal to steal a slave! Simply because slavery is so unnatural and unjust an institution, that it can only continue to exist by the constant support of the arm of power. All statutes must be emacted with reference to it. It must affect all the political and social relations of the people. It is itself a cruel and secursed wrong, and it must be We find the above in the Baltimere Sun an

upheld by cruelty and wrong. Mercy is incompatible with it; the light of knowledge is incompatible, with it; justice is incompatible with it. The libertine who despoils the poor man's less walks forth at noon-day; the knave who steak the rich man's slave is hung!

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MAIL

DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEIR.

Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale County nity. MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOK

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

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty in weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

(PATABLE IN ADVASCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Anthrease Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Compositin, Hasry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosoph, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra. Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Maise board, washing, nending, fuel, light, used inthooks, access to the Library, stationery; Calindra ince or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipedes, valous, eleghts, bats, balls, hoops, grace bees as pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, desired games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of cirtu veiz.)

EXTRAS. (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.)

Higher Algebra..... Elementary Geometry..... Geometry
Higher Algebra and Geometry
Book-Keeping by single entry
' by double entry

Modern
Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru-

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all size For other extra branches, see Circular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE ITS NISHED BY THE PUPIL, (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be tel at the Institution at the relail price.)

Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cale of Cu tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of sippers of shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking. We ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be plain

marked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces of the corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot age a piece their clothes unless this is done.

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

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE BEITH

p. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full informita, lease address the Principals.

March 30.

6m

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

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to M Washington Street, avails herself of this neinfor tendering thanks to the Ladies of Bestea and the liberal patronage awarded her, and was respectfully assure them that, by unremitting unsorns to please, she hopes for a continuance of the h

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing later and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champeing us such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be such as it produces new hair where baldness had his

Her chemical researches have developed as island ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a designation looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renorating looked for.) Her vie removing freckles, &c., is fast consessing teelf to favor. For all her compounds and there are teelf to favor. at her room, which will be open from 8, A.M., w. P. M. She has numerous recommendations find fishionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elected which can be seen by those who desire.

BOSTON TRECOTHIC Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium TOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEREN AND POTS,

TRECOTHIC HALL, Corner of Boylston and Tremont Street. PROFESSOR STEWART respectfully infers in his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which is capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by my other establishment of the kind in the United Sun.

Every accommodation is provided for these him and gentlemen who may wish to avail themselved healthy exercise and amusement.

An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, for it use of Lady patrons. TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE BALL Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4.7 M., every day.

Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, 4.1
and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present propriete disampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, will known for his success in the cure of chronic cleen, especially those incident to Woman, will be the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Mass He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 19th of the public will be hanny to proceive calls from their hims. known for his success in the content of the second process of the

ality.

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

without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be so
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