THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

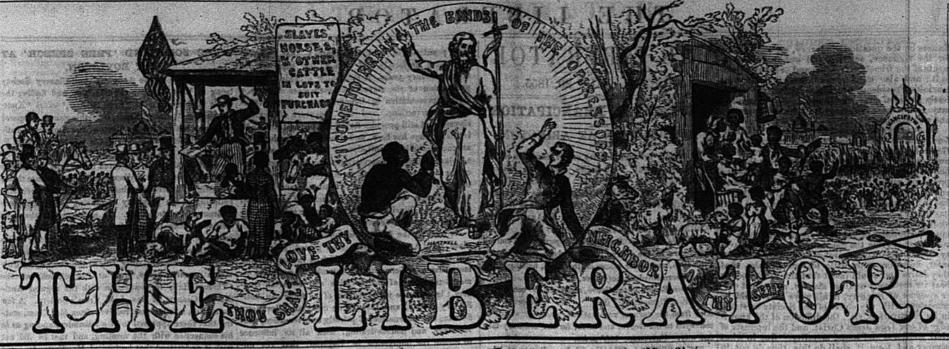
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

ROBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT. Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

Fire copies will be sent to one address for us, if payment be made in advance. ittances are to be made, and all letters ting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to rected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent Advertisements making less than one square in directimes for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

asylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auiel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia ittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORISC, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and WESTELL PRILLIPS. I the columns of The Liberaton, both sides of they question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXV. NO. 29.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

res of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

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

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND TREMENT

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams

of preserving the African slave trade; the second

WHOLE NUMBER 1098.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM. Wendell Phillips, in the late New England Antivery Convention, said :

We never have used a phrase, nor proposed a meas-t, nor announced a principle, for five years, that the manually did not steal it from us at the end of that community did not steat it from us at the end of that has, and claim it as their own; and ten years, five years hance, the community will claim Disunton as there own. I heard Stephen Foster twelve years ago, and he was not so harsh as Charles Sumner at the Meitian Theatre the other night. Charles Sumner i have stood aghast, if, at that time, he had been "Thy servant shall be turned into Stephen Foster (Applause.)

Wendell Phillips speaks this time like a prophlie tells us that the North stands now where abolitionists did five years ago-that Charles mer is now what Stephen Foster was twelve rs ago. And what is true in this respect with are ago. And want is true of the Kentucky Clique. relet years ago, the Missouri Democrat and Jeffer-ylagurer would have been treated as Garrison's Decetor was in 1835, for expressing now what was ten rank abolitionism in Missouri. Twelve years o, the Stephen Posters who are now your Sum-rs claimed the protection of the General Governsent to preach incendiary doctrines, and advocat-d that all who opposed them should be 'hung or enished, as the Clique do now. And to-day, the ners, Chases, and Greeleys claim, in common ith the Clique, to be the true Democracy. we years ago, the worst abused men in the nth were those uncompromising opponents of issouri Democrat and Jefferson Inquirer. Misand the same men that was used twelve by Garrison's Liberator. The men they now commend are the Stephen Fosters of twelve years The men they now abuse are the Col. Benas of twelve years ago. How long is it since ther of the Clique's organs contained a werd farable to any Northern man who had shown hoslity to abolitionism ! Not long ago, Senator Dougs visited St. Louis; the Democrat of course took ore than usually vile collection of denunciatory thets. But when Charles Sumner-this Stephen oster of twelve years ago-visited St. Louis, the ouglas, the opponent of abolitionism, it had noth-be but abuse; but for Sumner, the abolitionist, foe of the South, it had commendation. For orgias, the defender of the Constitution, when visited St. Louis, it reiterated Greeley's chargbut for Summer, the Stephen Foster of twelve

ars ago, it said :-Could not the Mercantile Library Association pre-Could not the Mercantile Library association pre-vall on the Hon. Mr. Sumner to deliver a lecture before the Association before his departure? We are sure it would gratify thousands to hear perhaps the most clo-past lecturer in the United States—for such is Mr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State of Massachusetts has by the acts of her list Legislature virtually dissolved her con-pection with this Union. She has declared her wa individual supremacy. While the voice of ouncing nullification, is yet ringng in the cars of the nation, she proclaims the aws of the United States a nullity, and defies us execute them on her soil. bedings, from any other State, would be rageous; but to see Massachusetts, the leader of the old thirteen, the prime mover in that great struggle which gave to us our national existence, the mother of Otis, Hancock, and Adams, thus nd over hand and foot to a set of blind, oted and fanatical demagogues and scamps, it is perfectly damnable; and yet she was the loudestmonthed in denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. She was the great State who breatened the destruction of any and every per-son who dared to prevent her from dictating to us the kind of institutions ourselves and our children were to live under. She imagines that all the wisdom of the world is contained within her borders, and that none but her people are compe-

lent of self-government.

We think the whole State should be put in straight jackets, and fed on bread and water, for the year at least. She is certainly insane.—Ne-

WHO IS PARK?

We have some more light relative to the pet of the St. Louis Democrat—G. S. PARK—below. It will be seen that Park is proved a negro thief: ferson (Mo.) Examiner.

Personally appeared before me, Wm. H. Sumners, within and for Platte county. Missouri, John M. L. Talbot, who states, that having been at the late Delaware payments in Kansas Territory. I beard same gentlemen talking of a man by the herd same gentlemen talking of a man by the heard same gentlemen talking of a man by the heard same of Park, who had been notified to leave Platts county on account of his abolition sentiments. I then told them I had seen a man whipped is Harrison county, Texas, for stealing negrees, I was then requested to describe said Park, which I did, and they said the description was a true one of G. S. Park. Some days subsewas a true one of G. S. Park. Some days subsequent, being in Parkville, I was requested by several of the cifizens to see if I could discover the man upon the streets whom I had seen whipped locked around, and saw him coming down the street. I recognized him when I was some four or the feet from him. G. S. Park, the man whom I in Parkville, was the identical man that I saw varpped in Harrison county, Texas. He was ted into the swamp, some five or six miles from arshall, by dogs. He was then brought back to and there tried by the citizens, and conemand, and there tried by the citizens, and con-commed to be publicly whipped for having stolen or decoyed off the negroes in Texas. George S. Park, the man whom I saw in Parkville, I feel well assured, is identical with the individual who was publicly whipped in Texas.

JOHN N. L. TALBOT. Seberibed and sworn to before me, this 8th day

WM. H. SUMMERS, J. P.

A WARNING TO THE NORTH. Our people are not a people to submit, tamely, a repeated violations of their dearest rights. Conservative as has been the policy of the South-the States in all that has pertained to national egislation vest. colation, yet conservatism, compromising, and compromision to aggression, are terms no longer in

our Southern vocabulary. The rejection of Kansas as a slave State will, we warm the madmen who dare risk the consequences of such an act, soon determine the came of the Union. Such an assault upon State Rights and our domestic institutions will soon settle the question, whether this Union is to be a Union of States, such as it is set down to be in the Compitantian or a Union and Union is to be a Union of States, such as it is set down to be in the Constitution, or a Union such as Theodore Parker, Garrison, Wilson or Giddings would have it. We tell the North, in plain language, that the value of the Union, South, is already calculated, and that it would do well to make the calculation for itself. With stout hearts, strong arms, and determined purpose only of the South. Lie of the South, biddings are south as the south state of the South. Lie of the South, biddings arms, and determined purpose only of the South. Lie of the South, biddings arms, and determined purpose only of the South. Lie of the South biddings arms, and determined purpose only of the South. Lie of the South biddings arms, and determined purpose only of the South. Lie of the South biddings arms, and determined purpose only of the South. Lie of the South biddings arms arms are sound as sounded the Governor or a sounded, in which the Governor or as slightly scratched. He succeeded, however, in casting his adversary off. By this time, the affair began to be serious, both gentlement as the Governor was alightly scratched. He succeeded, however, in casting the casting the Governor or a state of the South state of the South state of the South state of the South state of the Governor was alightly scratched. He succeeded, however, in casting the Governor or a state of the Governor was alightly scratched. He succeeded, however, in casting the Governor was alightly scratched. He succeeded, however, in casting the Governor was alightly scratched. He succeeded, however, in casting the seconds. He succeeded, however, i already calculated, and that it would do well to make the calculation for itself. With stout hearts, strong arms, and determined purpose, we, the people of the South, bide the issue. Northern folly or madness is pressing upon us on every side. As ready to strike for our homes and firesides, as our fathers were in the days of '76, we would yet say to the misguided fanatics, Consider well the value of the Union, ere you proceed one step further!—Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan.

THE SOUTH MUST BE SECTIONAL.

South; but if it is to be availed of, we must cast away every one at all infected with the leprosy of New England politics, and fall back upon our own New England polities, and fall back upon our own native sons for leaders, or if we have others, we should take them only from among those whose past life is a guaranty of their loyalty and devotion to our glorious land. We, people of the South, must in our turn become sectional, and, what is more, we must push our sectionalism, at least for the present, to extremes. We must eradicate from among us Northern ideas and politics, and adopt and steadily pursue Southern ideas and a Southern system. By doing so, we may yet be able to fight our foes on something like equal terms, or if, as we consider, an early dissolution of the Union is impending, we will be the better prepared for the new position into which we shall be thrown.—Louisiana Courier.

ABOLITION PAPERS IN MISSOURI.

A correspondent of the Platte Argus, writing from Lafavette county, uses the following language.

A correspondent of the Platte Argus, writing from Lafayette county, uses the following language in regard to certain papers in this State:—

and it will be granted. There is no one in the ecutive placed in a above list, who so richly deserves being dealt with must take its turn. in this manner, as the State Printer-Lusk. Ev-And why is this Stephen Foster of twelve years the Democrat tells us, 'the most eloquent beturer in the United States'! In delivering abolition lectures, 'Hon. Mr. Sumner' has acquired his fame.—Jefferson (Mo.) Examiner.

In this manner, as the State Printer—Just.

By body knows that, for three or four years past, that man has published a vile abolition paper in Jefferson City, and that he has lately been denouncing, in the most severe language that could be penned, the Missourians who assisted in frustrating the schemes of the Northern thieves sent to the schemes of the Northern thieves the

THE BOND OF UNION.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquire We have our slaves, and we came into this says: 'We have our slaves, and we came into the Confederacy under a solemn contract that we Confederacy under a solemn contract that we should keep them, and go with them where we please; and if they ran off, they should be delivered up to us. We regard them as a 'moral and political blessing a blessing which enures to mselves, as well as to us-and, whatever you, themselves, as well as to us—and, whatever you, gentlemen of the North, think abstractly upon the subject, we mean to enjoy this right, at all hazards. We love this Union, and desire to cherish it; but, if you violate the contract, we are released, and the UNION DISSOLVED.

SELECTIONS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post. RUPPIAN ASSAULT UPON GOV. REEDER.

WESTPORT, (Mo.) June 27, 1855.

This, Governor Reeder refused, at the same time saying that his refusal was not in consequence of any objection to the principle of such an enactment; on the contrary, that the owners of slaves had an undoubted right to be protected, and should always have his assistance as Governor; but that he could promise to sign no bill of whose form and provision he knew nothing. Stringfellow then demanded that he officially recommend the Legislature to adjourn from Pawnee, when they should convene. Governor Reeder declined to make any such promise, especially to a man who did not pretend to live in the Territory. Failing thus, Stringfellow resorted to low, violent personal abuse, the Governor in the meantime,—whom every day's experience proves to be a man of great nerve, and deliberately brave,—remaining cool and calm. Among other causes of complaint, Stringfellow charged flower of the state, if need be. The people are in earnest in this matter.—Ed. True Democrat.

The suggestion is timely and proper. The old motto, 'In time of peace, prepare for war,' is a good one, and should be acted upon in the present erisis. There is no doubt in our mind but a sanctime.

Upon this, Stringfellow challenged the Governor with a substanting the suggestion is a band. The course that the slavery propaganda have pursued and are pursuing will inevitably involve the nation in a war. The blow may be first commenced here, but when once

seized Stringfellow just as the Governor was about pulling trigger on him, when the Governor laid down his weapon, as his antagonist was not in a condition to defend himself. Several persons then interfered, and took Stringfellow away. This morning, he again went over to the Mission, but the Governor and his party had left for Pawnee.

There is a deliberate design apparent all through this disgraceful affair—first, to induce, if possible, the Governor to aid them in doing certain things which they fear they may not be able to do over his head, and not accomplishing that, to raise a

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

his head, and not accomplishing that, to raise a fight, which would end in putting him out of the way; for, had a fight ensued, and Stringfellow been hurt, the next day would have seen a mob pourint towards the Mission, bent on the annihilation of Is there no hope for the South and its people in the impending struggle? Or are we to await, in crouching dread, the day in which it may please these Northern despots to place their heels on the necks of a race whose forefathers at least knew their rights, and had stout hearts and willing arms to defend them?

There is, we think, yet a little hope left for the South; but if it is to be availed of, we must coat

the affairs of Kansas, says-

Failing in his object, the next step of Stringfel-low was to provoke a quarrel with Reeder, doubt-less with a view either to take his life or get up an

and a Legislature which they never elected, thrust upon them, and the Govyrnor is required, with a pistol at his throat, to promise his signature to the bills passed by this spurious Legislature, Atchison and Stringfellow control the Legislature, Atchison and Stringfellow draw the bills which the Legislature is to pass, and Stringfellow is sent, armed, to force Governor Reeder to become as compliant as the Legislature. The next thing we have in regard to certain papers in this State:

Such abolition clap-traps as the Independence Messenger, Jefferson Inquirer, St. Louis Intelligencer and Democrat, could not exist in Lexington twenty-four hours; and if the people of either one of the counties in which they are suffered to staltify the atmosphere, want any body to assist them in throwing the presses, editors and their sympathizers into the Missouri river, they will only have to let the Lafayette boys know the fact, and it will be granted. There is no one in the and it will be granted. There is no one in the must take its turn.

trating the schemes of the Northern thieves sent to Kansas. Yet this same Abolition rascal is elected to be State Printer by our Legislature! Our citizens pay him enough to fatten on, and yet he is straining every nerve to crush them!! Will this state of things forever exist!

There is another paper which the Weston mass meeting should have enumerated in their list. That paper is the Columbian Statesman. Switzler, its editor, and the famous James S. Rollins, have been loudly denouncing the students of the State University, because they gave sixty dollars towards und repel the villains with powder and ball. Let sending emigrants from that county to Kansas.

While Switzler, Rollins & Co. should and certainly will receive the condemnation of every true sion, and let them as manfully stand by their rights. Mobs are proverbially cowardly, and the more they are parleyed with, the more will be the outrages committed by them. They have no basis in right —no approving conscience to sustain them; let half their number fire into them, and they will flee like frightened sheep over a wall. A more rightwas never perpetrated than when Mayor Woodhull, of New York, ordered the military to hre into the mob. It put an end to violence, and preserved the peace of the city for the six years that have followed, and although a few lives were sacrificed at the time, it has been the preservation of thousands since. The renegades who come from Missouri to dictate conduct to Kansas must be taught to attend to their own business. The murdent of the state of the s fire into the mob. It put an end to violence, and der of Lovejoy and the Mormons ought to be suffi-cient to sate their propensities for blood; but if it is not, they ought to have shooting to their hearts' content. If a town, an individual, or a neighbor-hood is attacked, the people should rally and repel the attack. Forewarned, let them be forearmed. -Kansas Tribune.

ARMING FOR PREEDOM.

Westfort, (Mo.) June 27, 1855.

Governor Reeder was preparing, on the 26th, to leave for Pawnee, when Stringfellow rode up, alighted, and entering the office, sat down and commenced a general conversation. It became shortly apparent, however, that his purpose was no other than to seek a quarrel, it being necessary in some way to remove the Governor, all attempts to cajole him, or to frighten him and prevent his return, having failed. Mr. Stringfellow, as a basis of compromise, proposed to the Governor that he should agree to sanction any and all laws that should be passed punishing the abduction or attempted abduction of negroes, and the propagation of abolitionism.

This, Governor Reeder refused, at the same time saying that his refusal was not in consequence of any objection to the principle of such an enactment; on the contrary, that the owners of slaves had an undoubted right to be protected, and should always have his assistance as Governor; but that he could promise to sign no bill of whose form and provision he knew nothing. Stringfellow then demanded that he officially recommend the Legislature to adjourn from Pawnee, when they should ture to adjourn from Pawnee, when they should the ture to adjourn from Pawnee, when they should the provision he knew nothing. Stringfellow then demanded that he officially recommend the provisio

Of the result of such a conflict, it is useless for us to speak, further than that slavery will never surto speak, turner than that savery were vive it. We indeed regard the course pursued by the slavery propaganda as well calculated to shorten the existence of slavery by years.—Kansas Tri-

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate. THE 'CONDENSED' REPORT OF THE LONDON A. S. CONPERENCE.

Letter from J. B. Estlin, Esq., of Bristol, to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery BRISTOL. June 7, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE: DEAR SIR,-1 send for the Anti-Slavery Advocate

DEAR Sin,—I send for the Anti-Slavery Advocate, if you have room for its insertion, the copy of a letter I lately addressed to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on withdrawing my subscription from that Society.

As correct reports of the Anti-Slavery Conference, held in London last November, can only be gathered by consulting the Empire newspaper, the Anti-Slavery Advocate, and the American Anti-Slavery Standard, and Liberator. I am desirous of placing on record a protest against the official report of that Conference, published by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and of explaining the injustice done to the anti-slavery cause by that body.

And I am still further induced to request the insertion of this letter, in consequence of the course pursued by Mr. S. Gurney, chairman of the late annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and one of the Society's principal. Slavery Society, and one of the Society a principal leaders and supporters, in preventing Mr. George Thompson from explaining the pro-slavery relations of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, lest he should inculpate the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and Sir Edward N. Buxton; thereby exhibiting a deference to religious rank unworthy the President deference to religious rank unworthy the Presiden of an anti-slavery meeting, and atterly inconsistent with the freedo'n and independence which ought

to characterize an anti-slavery platform.
Yours faithfully, J. B. ESTLIN. Yours faithfully,

To L. A. Chamerovzoio, Esq., Socretary of the Brit-ish and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. BRISTOL, May 21, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—In the spring of 1853, when I joined for the first time the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, I took the liberty (with other remarks) of these resistances.

marks) of thus writing to you :-

· Consistently with my idea of the requirement. Consistently with my idea of the requirements of the anti-slavery cause, I have never been able to become a subscriber to that Society. It is now about nine years since I began to investigate the subject of American slavery, and the earlier and later history of the abolition movement in the United States. The London Society did not appear to me to exhibit an intelligent interest in the great question, and the Reporter furnished me with very anty materials for understanding its true state. seanty materials for understanding the true-state. It was only by taking several American anti-slavery papers weekly that I produced the information I required, and then I ascertained that the Reporter misled its readers upon some very important points, by withholding from them intelligence that was essential to a knowledge of the work that was active to the work that w ally performed by the American anti-slavery party. Besides this, I was aware that the late secretary o the Society (representing, as I presumed, the senti-ments of the committee) was privately endeavor-ing to alienate sympathy and co-operation from abolitionists in America, whose enlightened, self-

sacrificing devotedness to the slave's cause finds no parallel on this side of the Atlantic. I cannot however, read the Reporters which have been issued since last January, and especially that of the present month, containing, with other happy omens of change, the "Address to the Christian Churchof change, the "Address to the Christian Churches," without perceiving that an entirely new spirit pervades the organ of the society, and that the anti-slavery cause is being advocated in an earnest and faithful manner. Under this conviction, and in the hope that the British and Foreign Association (feeling the increase of its responsibilities, in consequence of the unexampled interest in the anti-slavery cause which Mrs. Stowe has awakened throughout Great Britain), will put forth respond throughout Great Britain), will put forth renewed and vigorous efforts in promoting the abolition movement, I should be glad to become a member movement, I should be of the society,' &c.

After having long been accustomed, on various After having long been accustomed, on various public occasions, to declare my belief that your society was an obstacle in the way of the true antislavery cause, it was very gratifying to me to see such tokens of a change of policy as would allow

I think you have never doubted my desire and endeavor to reconcile opposing differences of opinion among the friends of the cause; and my highly valued friends in the United States (who belong to

Anti-Slavery Society.'

Anti-Slavery Society.'

Still, although I regretted that the resolution to recognize the labors of that society had been formally withdrawn by the proposer and seconder, on an implied assurance from the committee that past differences would never be allowed to interfere with differences would never be allowed to interfere with future harmony, yet, as the society promised, through the Reporter, to publish a full account of the proceedings of this Conference (in which various speakers had vindicated the claims of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and strongly pointed out the injustice that had been done to the American abolitionists in past years), I was inclined to hope that the Broad-street Society, by issuing such a record of all the transactions of the Conference as would serve for an historical document, might in reality accomplish the professed

commenced, it will not be confined to Kansas. The whole nation must be involved. On the one side, it will be a war of right and of liberty—not only liberty for the slave, but liberty for ourselves; on the other, it will be a war for chains and slavery. not of the result of such a conflict, it is usaless for as which want to such a conflict it is usaless for as which want to be a conflict. and statements; but it omits all those portion which would impart to the document an historica interest, and inspire confidence in the minds of the numerous friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this country and the United States.

My opinion of the unfaithfulness of their reports

cannot be considered a harsh one, when I draw your attention to the following facts:-Neither the pamphlet, nor the summary of the proceedings in the Reporter of January, '55, gives my list of the persons who were present at the

And it is especially remarkable that no mention is made of the appointment of lady delegates from Manchester; for your committee must be fully aware of the insult felt by many members of the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840, owing to the exclusion of female delegates from that in the test of the Scitish and

to the exclusion of female delegates from that important meeting, by the votes of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

While a long paper upon Cuba is inserted in the report, he notice is taken of Mr. Pillsbury's speech upon that paper, which General Thompson declar-ed to some friends present, was 'the speech of the

Much was said in the Conference, by several speakers, of the past course of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; but no allusion is made either to these speeches, or to the virtual pledge of the committee that a different policy should be adopted in future towards the American Anti-

Again, the important information given by Mr. Pillsbury, respecting the course of the Quakers in America on the slavery question, is altogether unnoticed.

noticed.

A speech of the Rev. J. Sherman is given, but the remarks which followed it, by Mr. Pillsbury, upon the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and which Mr. Sherman said was 'exactly the sort of information the Conference had assembled to hear,' were kept out.

But not only have Mr. Pillsbury's numerous, varied, and valuable statements been altogether ignored aven the very circumstance that so distinguished.

nored—even the very circumstance that so distinguished a man among the American abolitionists as Parker Pillsbury was present at this Conference is actually concealed from the readers of the report! To what but the most studied design can this omission be attributed!

In the present fearful extension of slavery in the state of the sta

America, a British anti-slavery society that does not make it a primary object to afford moral and material aid and cordial sympathy to the American abelitionists, overlooks, in my apprehension, the chief mode in which it can serve the cause; and for an Anti-Slavery Conference, professedly summoned to consider the requirements of the cause to publish as its results, essays upon Cuba, upon the freed negroes of the West Indies, upon the disuse of slave-labor produce, upon the Dutch slave possessions, upon ginning cotton in England, or the imprisonment of colored seamen in South Carolina, &c., and leave entirely out of view the tremendous struggles of the cause, and its devoted mendous struggles of the cause, and its devoted

be merely playing at anti-slavery!
Whatever, then, were my hopes and expectations when I united with your society, the result of the late Conference has completely disappointed them; and if no other evidence existed, the refusal of all special recognition of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the contriving such a report of the proceedings as to keep out of view speakers, whose remarks would have been received with peculiar interest by the most deveted abolitionists in this country and the United States, is sufficient to con-vince me that the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society is likely to pursue a course which I believe will be rather a hindrance than a help to the true anti-slavery movement.
Under these circumstances, I cannot, consistent-

ly with my sense of duty, allow my name to be longer associated with the society, and I must therefore request you to withdraw it. The interests of the British and Foreign Anti-

Slavery Society can be little affected by my being disconnected with it; but I believe no one is so insignificant that he may not by his example do some good or some harm. To secure myself from being chargeable with the latter is the purpose of

this communication.

I shall always rejoice to witness any benefit which you, or other members of your committee, may afford to the anti-slavery cause; and with sentiments of personal regard for yourself,

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

J. B. ESTLIN.

P. S .- I have omitted to mention that the Reporter of January is as unfaithful as the pamphlet of April in its notice of the Conference. The Reof April in its notice of the Conference. The Reporter professes to give nothing more than a 'general outline for reference,' because 'a full record
of the proceedings of the Conference was in preparation, in pamphlet form, under the direction of
the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-

I think you have never doubted my desire and endeavor to reconcile opposing differences of opinion among the friends of the cause; and my highly valued friends in the United States (who belong to the American Anti-Slavery Society) will, I am sure, readily attest to my encouraging them to hope for a more cordial feeling from the British and Foreign Association towards them, and counselling them to avoid unfriendly allusions to the past short-comings of that society, provided its future course were such as it promised to be.

I looked forward to the Anti-Slavery Conference (summoned by the British and Foreign Association for November, '54), with much hope that it would tend to carry out your professed purpose of establishing a good understanding between the friends of the slave in this country and in America; and it was no slight disappointment to me to find that at that Conference the leaders of the Broad-street Society resolutely opposed any special friendly recognition of the only pure anti-slavery society in the United States—the only one unfettered by political or sectarian purposes, viz., 'The American Anti-Slavery Society.'

Still, although I regretted that the resolution to recognize the labors of that society had been for-

cause, I cannot expect any genuine aid on behalf of the friends of the slave, from a society which, while making high pretentions of rendering essenwhile making high pretensions of rendering essential services to the movement, and claiming the control of it in this country, systematically undervalues and conceals the labors of the devoted and enlightened abolitionists of the United States.

THE LATE JOHN BISHOP ESTLIN

Among the deaths recorded in our obituary of this week, will be found one which will excite more han ordinary feelings among the great mour readers, and the record of which cann than ordinary feelings among the great majority of our readers, and the record of which cannot be allowed, on our part, to pass unaccompanied by a few words of respectful regret. The claims which few words of respectful regret. The claims which is convention.

During the present month, the promised report, blished by the British and Foreign Association, a come into my hands; and on perusing it, I am mpelled to say, that, as a record of the proceed
by any expressions which we could employ.

The reputation which Mr. Estlin achieved in his own (the medical) profession was not inconsiderable. Besides being an able and successful practitioner, in the ordinary sense of the term, his peculiarly delicate nervous organization gave him, in an unusual degree, the rarer qualification of a most skilful manipulator. The estimation in which he was personally held by his patients is the hest testimony to the spirit of kindly and discriminating sympathy in which his labors were habitually conducted. Among the poorer classes, the larger opportunities which were opened for the display of these qualities were fully responded to by him, and in no quarter will his memory be more gratefully cherished than in that in which the particular grounds for this estimate must necessarily romain most completely concealed. To the special qualifications of the medical man, Mr. Estlin added an established scientific reputation of the highest order. The wider circles among which his name will at the sendered familiar, will do justice to his intellectual position in this respect.

lectual position in this respect.

Among those practical embodiments of the principles of Christianity on which he placed most value, and with which he most warmly identified white, and with which he most warmly identified himself, it is scarcely necessary that we should particularize the movement for the Abolition of Negro Slavery. His single-hearted and unflinching devotion to this great cause, and the valuable services which he rendered to it during the latter cars of his life, through the press, on the public platform, and in the converse of social life, are matter of record, either in our columns, or in the memories of all whose sympathies have been arous-ed in its behalf. On both sides of the Atlantic, the name of Estlin will not soon be forgotten in the gatherings of the abolitionists. It was whilst exerting himself, two years ago, in London, beyond his strength, in the anti-slevery cause, and in the important work (in which, from his skill as an oculist, he was peculiarly interested) of providing a general literature for the blind, that Mr. Estlin as seized with the illness from which he never fully recovered. And it was at an anti-slavery committee, held by his special request, in his own house, on the evening of Friday week, that that recurrence of this attack took place which has given occasion for our present painful duty.—Lon-

RELEASING A SLAVE IN JAMAICA.

The Baltimore Republican, of the 29th of June, sublishes a letter from a correspondent at Savan-nah La Mar, in relation to the release of a slave on board the American brigantine Young America. We give the occurrence in the words of the cor-

The ressel was Young America, Capt. Rodgers, rom Baltimore. It was said that the Captain ook every precaution to hide the man on board, and every evening drew up his boat to prevent communication with the shore; and a strict watch was held over the slave. By some means the re-port got wind, and the inhabitants became terribly excited, calling upon the magistracy to interfere and obtain the man's release. The magistrates were in doubt, and considered it the duty of the custom officers to demand the liberation of the

The consignee of the vessel, Mr. Mason, a magistrate and a member of Assembly, is reported to have said, that 'the people had better look sharp what they were doing, or they might cause a Greytown scene—that the Americans would send a vessel into the harbor, and send bombs flying into the town.' The people not being intimidated, seeing that the authorities would not interfere, took the matter into their own hands, manned their canoes, and made for the brigantine. Five stalwart negroes first boarded her by main force, and seizing the slave, bore him off in triumph. When the man reached the shore, the people cheered voxiferously, and if the captain had not been careful of himself, he would have been assaulted.

and if the captain had not been careful of misch, he would have been assaulted.

The only magistrate who took any active part in the affair was Mr. Justice R. F. Thomas. He, to prevent an assault upon the Captain, dreading, from the great excitement, that such would have been the result, hastened to the beach, and received the liberated man with these words—'Are you as a lave!' 'I am a slave,' was the freeman or a slave! 'I am a slave,' was the ceply. 'Then,' said Mr. T., 'in the name of her reply. 'Then,' said Mr. T., 'in the name of her Majesty, the Queen, I now declare that you are free and at liberty, having landed on British soil.' Loud huzzas followed the announcement, and the mob united with the police in escorting the rescued man to the office of Mr. Justice Delson, who lirected him to be lodged under the care of the po-

directed him to be lodged under the care of the police until the following day.

The next day (Tuesday), Justices Delson and McDonald held the usual court. Mr. Justice P. F. Thomas being in court, was invited to take a seat upon the bench, which he did. This much was deposed by the man himself: 'That the Captain never ill-treated him; that he was a slave, and that his master was living in Baltimore; that the papers produced, viz., the manumission or free paper and protection ticket, were obtained from a friend named Nettles, which name he assumed.'

The magistrate particularly investigated the whole matter, and after hearing the evidence and inspecting the papers, came to this conclusion: 'That the man Nettles, alias Anderson, got on board an American ship, having for his object the hope of reaching British land: which having done, they declared him free, according to the laws of the land.' The moment the poor fellow heard the declaration, his countenance brightened, and he could only exclaim—'Free! Am I now free—quite free! Well, I never was free before,' and bowed to the Justices. bowed to the Justices.

ANTI-SLAVERY MUST BE THE TEST.

ANTI-SLAVERY MUST BE THE TEST.

No party can rally a majority of the voters of Massachusetts now, that does not make the radical anti-slavery principle its paramount issue. This is a 'fixed fact.' Is it likely that the opponents of the Know Nothings will rally unitedly upon the auti-slavery basis! We think not. There are in the State from ten to fifteen thousand Silver Gray Whigs, who love Judge Loring as carnestly as they hate the Free Silers. These men cannot be made to unite upon a man who is thoroughly and reliably anti-slavery. The Free Soilers—thirty thousand in number—will accept no man whose anti-slavery is not 'dyed in the wool.' The candidate, to receive their support, must be in favor of the removal of Loring. Will your Hunker Whige assent to that! If not, then it is of no use for hungry Whigs to talk about accepting 'some Democrat or Free Soiler.' Loring has disgraced the judiciary of the State; his continued retention in office is debauching the public morals, and he must be removed! Gov. Gardner has committed suicide, and of course is out of the question. Had he recognized the voice of the people by removing Loring and signing the Personal Liberty Bill, his reelection next fall would now have been certain. But he undertook to strike down that sentiment, and the result will be, that his own political head will roll off his shoulders with as great facility as a mud-turtle rolls off a log.—Northempton Courier.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF VERMONT The General Convention of Congregational min The General Convention of Congregational ministers and churches in Vermont, met at Brattleboro', June 19th, and was organized by the choice of Rev. Cephas W. Kent as Moderator, Rev. F. W. Olmstead, Scribe, and Rev. John Adams, Assistant

No Builde and St.

A very animated discussion was occasion the presentation of a memorial from the North-Western Association (Franklin county), on the pol-Western Association (Franklin county), on the policy of the American Tract Society in relation to the subject of slavery. The memorialists represented that in their view, the silence of the Society sented that in their view, the silence of the Society in relation to an evil of such magaitade, of which the General Convention has often expressed its abhorrence, and which is held in abhorrence in almost all the Christian world, is unnatural and inhuman, and in plain violation of the spirit of the Society's constitution, as well as of the spirit of the grant which requires the same was such as the same which requires the same which requires the same was same as the same which requires the same was same as the same which requires the same was same as the same was same was same as the same was same of the gospel which requires us to remember those who are in bonds as bound with them.' In view of this, the memorialists asked the Couvention' to withdraw, for the present, their recommendation of the American Tract Society to the confidence and patrounge of the churches in this State,' or if that was thought inexpedient, to inquire further, and report at the next annual meeting, so as in some way to relieve the Convention and the churchsome way to relieve the Convention and the churches of Vermont from all responsibility for the course of the Society. The memorial was at once referred to a committee, and the question in debate was whether this committee should be required to report to the present Convention, or have leave to postpone their report till next year. It was urged that if leave were allowed to postpone the report till next year, a new set of men might compose the Convention, and the sobject would be lost sight of. After a warm discussion, it was left to the discre-After a warm discussion, it was left to the discre tion of the committee when to report. An agent of the Tract Society, when was present, entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment, and asked leave to show, by extracts from the publications of the Society, that it was not culpably silent, as it

was alleged to bo.

Before the close of the Convention, the committee made a partial report, as follows :-

tee made a partial report, as follows:—

The committee appointed to consider the 'Memorial of the North-Western Consociation,' report as follows:

That we are not prepared to offer now, a full opinion on so important a matter as that treated of in the memorial; much less are we prepared to say anything which would cast suspicion on the operations of the American Tract Society, or tend to diminish its patronage in our churches; but that, considering the dissatisfaction felt somewhat widely, with its silence or alleged inadequate utterances on the subject of shvery, we recommend the appointment of a committee to investigate inadequate utterances on the subject of slavery, we recommend the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject more thoroughly, or, if necessary, still further to correspond with the executive officers of the Tract Society, with the view to ascertain more faily the facts in the case, and their intentions for the future; this committee to proper to this locally at this possible as a second control of the facts. this committee to report to this body at their next meet ing; and this recommendation we make with the hope and expectation that the report, hereafter made, wil satisfy the Convention, by communicating assurances that whatever is wrong, if any thing, in the operations of the Tract Society, will cease to have any further existence. J. CLEMENT, Chairman of Com.
Brattleboro', June 20, 1855.

The report was adopted, and a committee appointed, in accordance with the recommendation therein.

MASS. GENERAL ASSOCIATION. The General Association of Massachusetts me

this year at Northampton.

Dr. Worcester, from a committee to whom had been committed the subject of slavery, as treated by our various Publication Societies, made a report.

The report contained a history of the correspond-ace which the committee had had with several Publication Societies, giving the officers of those societies opportunities to state the facts and the principles on which they acted touching the publication of anti-slavery matter; but it brought little which was not known before. It then took the

ground that it was not competent for this Association to attempt to control the action of the Ameri can Tract Society; that they had not come to thi body for advice, nor were they amenable to it. It further suggested that this body should cause a

further suggested that this body should cause a tract on slavery to be written, in which they could agree, before they undertake to require the publication of such a tract by the Society.

After some debate, the subject was laid upon the table, with a general understanding that this was to be the final disposal of it.

In the course of the discussion, Dr. Worcester said, in reference to the Tract Society, that there is no more propriety in this body advising that Society, than in their advising it. They are as wise, judicious, and ploos men as any here. Could the brethren here attend their weekly prayer-meeting, or such a convention of colporteurs as was lately or such a convention of colporteurs as was lately held at Charleston, S. C., they would be slow to do anything to weaken its efficiency. There is a great nation, and the Tract Society and Sabbath School Union are doing more in it than any other agency Had the ministers here such devotion to the work of saving souls as was manifested by some of the colporteurs at that convention, Massachusetts would become more than ever the glory of the land.

Rev. Mr. Richards, of Boston, defended the report. He thought it the duty of the Tract Society

to expurgate from standard works published b ollusions unpleasant to Southern Christians whom we know, from acquaintance, as Mr. Rich

ards declared, to be, in all the essentials, far in ad-eance of professors here!!

Dr. Edward Beecher remarked that he had actod, in bringing up the matter, as a friend of the Tract Society, regarding the subject as a compli-cated one, needing investigation on every side. He thought the Society were doing a great work at the South, and doubted not that this would be hindered by its publishing on the subject of slavery, though not reasonably so. There is no greater danger to this nation, however, than that of failing to take right views of the subject of slavery. ing to take right views of the subject of staver. How to obtain a Christian literature that shall sound on this subject, is the great problem, and whether it is feasible to do it, with the presen constitution of the Tract Society, can perhaps be determined only by offering it works for publication

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONN.

The General Association of Connecticut for 1855 Convened at Meriden on Tuesday, June 18th.

Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Terryville, asked that
the general substance and character of the Overtures from the District Association, which had been presented to the committee, might be made known to the Association. Several Overtures were read, among which was one from the Middlesex District, on the subject of Slavery, and another from the Hartford Central Association, in regard to the American Tract Society.

Overture on 'Slavery.

Resolved, That events which have recently transpired, especially in Kansas, are a confirmation of the worst apprehensions of the opponents of the system of American slavery; and that vigilance, activity, and plainness of speech against that great iniquity and danger of our land, are more than ever the duties of every citizen and of every patriot.

Overture on the 'American Tract Society.' At the annual meeting of the Hartford Central Association, held at New Britain, on the 5th of June, 1855, every pastor being present but one, and all the acting members but two, it was (after consideration) unani-mously voted to adopt the following Overture to the General Association about to convene at West Meriden

Whereas, the American Tract Society is an institu

Whereas, the American Tract Society is an institution long cherished by our churches, and has for its
object (according to its constitution) to promote the
interests of vital godiness and sound morality; and
Whereas, said Society has studiously avoided the discussion and condemnation of American slavery in its
publications, though reprobating many other sins less
flagrant and injurious; and,
Whereas, it is claimed—falsely, as we think—that
this policy of the Society is approved by the churches of
the North; therefore,
We request the General Association to express what
we believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the churches of Connecticut in opposition to this policy, in terms
which shall be explicit, and which will have influence
with the officers of the Society in inducing a change in
the respect named.

The committee subsequently reported as fol

lows:

On Slavery.—The resolution of the Middlesex
Association, sent to this body for its adoption, undoubtedly expresses the common sentiment of
Christians in our connexion; and the General Association has no hesitation in saying, in accordance
with that sentiment, that the pending contest in

Kansas on the question of slavery, especially calls THE LIBERATOR. the vigilance, activity, and out-spoken sent ents of the friends of freedom and order in regal to it: and also their prayerfulness that the same gracious Providence which has hitherto so mani-festly presided over the interests of this nation ide the controversy in favor of humanit

and righteoueness.

On the Tract Society.—The Overture of the Hartford Central Association suggests, not that the General Association will express a judgment of its own on the policy of the American Tract Society, but only that it will say what it believes to be the prevalent sentiment of the churches of Connecticut on that subject. This the General Association has no means of knowing. The churches that have taken action on this subject, so far as we know, are very few, nor have the pastors of the churches seemed prepared to speak decisively concerning it. From the general abhorrence of slavery that is felt in the churches of New England, we infer, however, with little fear of mistake, that they desire and would insist that the Tract Society bear its testimony against slavery, as against othbear its testimony against slavery, as against other systems of iniquity, in all ways that would be consistent with the object of the Society as stated in its constitution, viz., the diffusion of the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interests of vital godliness and sound morality. But in what manner and form it shall do this, they do not in general seem to think themselves well qualified to

The Society has not so entirely avoided the con demnation of slavery as the overture supposes. In the Notes of Dr. Edwards on the Bible, and other publications, it has pointedly arrayed the authority of God against it, and shown its contra-riety to the spirit of the Gospel. We know that riety to the spirit of the Gospel. We know that many esteemed members of our churches are not satisfied with this; but are hoping and waiting for some more direct and formal testimony of this great and noble Society, against the crying sin and shame of the land. We believe, however, that the great majority of our members have full confidence in the Publishing Committee. If they should see it consistent with the great and glorious object for which directly the Society was formed, to publish a tract, or series of tracts, that would avowedly and plainly, in the spirit of meekness, expose the sinfulness of slavery, they would exceedingly rejoice. But if the committee should judge otherwise, we believe that the great majority of our members are disposed to submit to their superior wisdom, believing that, in their position, they are

The overture of the American Tract Society was

again read.

Mr. Richardson said the true anti-slavery senti-

deplorable consequences to the cause of piety and philanthropy, and by great injury to the interests of the

He said it is high time the Church of Christ should make known its sentiments on this question. The evils of slavery everybody knows. All benevolent institutions expect to be governed by the pub-lic sentiment of the Church: they all tell us so. The Tract Society has spoken pointedly against other evils besides slavery, and it is demanded now that it shall also avow its opposition to this. Not to utter such a sentiment is to throw the influence

of the Society on the wrong side. Rev. Mr. Shipman said, that Dr. Porter's report answers all that is required of the Association.
Many would wish the Tract Society to express its
opinion more pointedly than it has ever done, but pinion more pointedly than it has ever done, but a confided to the opinion of those who direct it. He had great faith in the Society; it was founded and baptized by prayer; it has the blessing of God upon it. Silence can not be regarded as connivance with slavery.

Dr. Porter had no objection to making the pro-

posed substitute a separate matter entirely, said it was entirely irrelevant as a substitute. are only asked to express what we believe to be the opinions of the churches of Connecticut concerning the policy of the Tract Society. Though the report says, at the outset, 'We don't know,' yet we infer as well as we can. If the Society wishes to express its own opinion, that is another thing.

report was not adopted, and the overture was temporarily laid on the table. Mr. Richardson withdrew his substitute as such, and presented

'The relations of the American Tract Society to the subject of American Slavery having come before this Association, we deem it proper to express our opinion in the following resolution.

Before the discussion on this new proposition was had, the Committee adjourned for the purpose Celebrating the Lord's Supper.

At the conclusion of the celebration of the

the action proposed in the resolution. To interfere with Slavery would conflict with the objects of the Society, and abridge its usefulness.

Mr. Chipman was in favor of the resolution. Though he was an anti-slavery man, he stout held this to be the dictate of expediency.

Mr. Parmelee moved that the first clause of the

resolution be stricken out, and the remainder

CHIO CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE. This Conference adopted the following resolu-

tion at its late session on the Western Re That the Society, in making an exception in the

case of American slaveholding, by withholding all testimony against it, has done violence to its own testimony against it, has done violence to its own principles in dealing with sin; and it is our painful conviction, that its persistent silence on this subject is impairing its moral power against other evils, and weakening the attachment of many of its warmest friends—is really, though indirectly, fostering oppression, strengthening the hands of the oppressor, destroying Christianity by representing its friends as less hostile to this stupendous wrong than to minor evils, and is putting a powerful weapon in the hands of Infidelity, with which to assail the cause of Christ.

CHAMPLAIN PRESBYTERY.

To the Editors of the New York Evangelist:

DEAR BRETHREN—I am instructed, by a vote of Champlain Presbytery, to request the publication in your columns of the following resolutions passed by that body on the 20th inst., at their session

DAVID DOBIE, Stated Clerk.

1. Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Presbytery, the holding of slaves, as practised by mem-bers of our church in the Southern States, is a sin against God and the natural rights of man, and ought, therefore, to be faithfully and promptly dis-ciplined, according to the gospel, out of our Chris-

ciplined, according to the gospel, out of our Christian fellowship.

2. That as a constituent portion of the American Presbyterian Church, this Presbytery, in view of the aspects of Providence, feels more solemply than ever the responsibility laid ou us to get rid of the sin and shame of holding slaves; and therefore we frankly declare to all our brethren, our unwavering purpose to be satisfied with nothing short of action on this great iniquity, and such action as sin justly calls for from Christian men, when practised in their communion.

3. That a Committee of three be appointed to report at the next stated meeting on the powers of the General Assembly in regard to slaveholding in the Church.

4. Whereas, our memorial adopted at the adjourned meeting in Champlain, and given into the hands of our Commissioner to the General Assem-bly, was not recognized by that body; therefore, Resolved, That said memorial be and hereby is

reaffirmed, with a view of its being sent in usual way to the next General Assembly, to in New York in 1856.

BOSTON, JULY 20, 1855.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION

CELEBRATION AT ABINGTON.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Abolition of S The twenty-first anniversary of and of the peaceful ery in the British West Indies, and of the peaceful ery in the British West Indies, and of the peaceful MANCIPATION OF EIGHT HUNDRED SAND SLAVES, will be celebrated by the Massa setts Anti-Slavery Society, and the friends of freedorgenerally, at the beautiful Gnove in Anisoros, o VEDNESDAY, August 1st,

The Old Colony Railroad Company will convey passengers to the Grove on that day, from Boston, Plymouth, and other places on the Road, and upon the South Shore Road, at half fare, viz.:—

From Beston to the Grove, and back, 50 ce From Plymouth do. do. 55 cents.

And from the various way stations, passengers will be conveyed to the Grove, and back, for the ordinary fare

one way. CHILDREN, half price. SF A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Boston at 1 be fore 9, A. M. Plymouth passengers will take the train from that place at 9.20. Passengers at Dorchester, &c., will be taken by the Accommodation Train leaving Boston at 8.10. Those on the South Shore Road will take the train leaving Cohasset at 7.45, and at Brain tree join the Accommodation train from Boston. Tickets at the reduced fare will be furnished them. The names of the speakers will be announced

Committee of Arrangements, SAMUEL MAY, Jr. FRANCIS JACKSON, BOURNE SPOONER. LEWIS FORD, PHILANDER SHAW. THOMAS J. HUNT, BRIGGS ARNOLD, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE SAMUEL DYER

THE LATE MR. ESTLIN - THE BRITISH AND POREIGN A. S. SOCIETY.

We have transferred to our columns, from the las wisdom, believing that, in their position, they are better acquainted with all the facts of the case.

It was moved to accept the 'Slavery' portion of the report. Carried unanimously, without discusmented friend of humanity, John Bishof Estan, o umber of that admirably conducted little sheet, th mented friend of humanity, John Bishor Estals, of Bristol, accompanied by another, 'To L. A. CHAMEROV zow, Esq., Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,' withdrawing all connection with that ment was indeed conveyed in it. but as circum-stances are, it would strike one that the latter part lieve it was the very next day, after sending these letorganization, for the reasons therein set forth. We be is an apology for the Society. He therefore offer-ed the following as a substitute:— ters to the editor of the Advocate, that Mr. Estern re-ceived the paralytic shock which proved so speedily Resolved, That, in the opiniou of this body, it comes fatal in his case; so that this expression of his fealings, properly within the sphere of the American Tract Society, in its efforts to 'promote vital godliness and sound morality,' to publish a decided testimony against American Auto-Slavery Society and its prominent Advocates, and also respecting the tortuous morality,' to publish a decided testimony against American Auto-Slavery Society and Investity course naverage by the British and Forin regard to the American Anti-Slavery Society and its morality, to publish a decided testimony against American slavery; and that any attempted neutrality on so and unworthy course pursued by the British and Forvital a question cannot fail to be followed by the most eign A. S. Society, may be regarded most emphatically the fullest possession of his intellect,-his powers of keen analysis and clear discrimination remaining unimpaired to the last. The Advocate says- Mr. Estlin believed that faithfulness to the anti-slavery cause required him to bear his testimony thus publicly, and he never shrank from the performance of a duty because t was disagreeable. How vital, yet how evanescent a thing is human ex-

istence! How swift the transition from life to deathfrom the earthly to the spiritual sphere ! How strange -even with all its familiarity-the sudden extinction of all that is intelligent, affectionate, humane, actively benevolent, and morally sublime! There is no other change on earth so startling-none which cannot be met with more screnity and resignation.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh Death!

We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain—
But who shall teach us when to look for thee?"

Death, in itself, is as beneficent as life, and therefor be accepted with thankfulness, in the order of nature

But it is none the less wonderful when it snatches from us, almost instantaneously, as by a miraculous exercise of power, the unclouded intellect, the vigorous it for isolated action, with the following words of mind, the indomitable spirit, the generous beart, and leaves nothing in their place but coldness, and silence, and insensibility, never to be broken or

It was during our last visit to England, in 1846, that we became personally acquainted with Mr. Estrinfirst in London, and subsequently, and more particularly, under his own hospitable roof in Bristol. From that hour up to the last moment of conscious existence in the flesh, he took the deepest interest in the Anti-Slavery cause, and gave to it the most intelligent as Lord's Supper, the discussion in regard to the Lord's Supper, the Lor from a partisan spirit as magnanimity is from little ness. His caution, in judgment and action, was equal-Mr. Moore was opposed to it; he said he did led only by his rare conscientiousness. Naturally, his not look to the Tract Society as an exponent of fine nervous organization and womanly gentleness all belief. That is beyond its sphere; and he did not wish to see the policy of the Society chang-reformatory struggle, into the quietude of domestic life reformatory struggle, into the quietude of domestic life. or the routine of scientific investigation ; but his large benevolence, and strong sense of justice, and sympathy with the oppressed at home and abroad, impelled him to take his lot with those who, amidst obloquy and persecution, are striving to give liberty and peace to the world. The American Anti-Slavery Society owes to his memory its most grateful tribute, and will not be backward in attempting to pay the debt.

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Man chester (Eng.) Anti-Slavery Society, held on Wednesday evening, June 27th, 1855-W. Oldham, Esq. (Treasurer,) in the chair-it was moved by Mr. Wim. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Freestun, and resolved unanimously-

. That this Committee have heard with profound re-'That this Committee have heard with profound regret of the decease of their honored and lamented friend, J. B. Estlin, Esq., late of the city of Bristol. Having long known him as the liberal and unwavering friend of the oppressed slave, whose rights he ably advocated by his pen and supported by his generosity, and for whose emancipation he labored "in season and out of season" to the close of an active life, this Committee cannot allow the mournful cocasion to pass without recording their high sense of his virtues, and their conviction of the heavy loss which the anti-slavery cause has sustained by his removal from the scene of his earthly labors. And while bowing in the spirit of resignation to His will who is the sole Disposer of life the second enters their sincere avantages. of his earthly labors. And while bowing in the spirit of resignation to His will who is the sole Disposer of life, they would express their sincere sympathy with his bereaved family and circle, with the earnest desire that the event may be regarded in the light of a solemn call to supply, by increased zeal in this great work, the place of him who has been removed to his high reward.

A word or two as to the British and Foreign Anti-

Slavery Society. In 1840, the well-known division in the America A. S. Society took place at its anniversary in New York, because the Society would not deny to woman her equal rights as a member thereof-leaving her t determine, on her own responsibility, whether she should plead for her own brothers and sisters, and refusing to put a padlock on her lips. The seceders were fusing to put a padlock on her lips. The seceders were almost exclusively of the Orthodox faith, and a large proportion of them Presbyterian and Congregational clergymen. They organized another Society, which, from the beginning, 'had a name to live, but was dead,' so far as any general action was concerned. Its efficiency was found in the dogged perseverance and executive business talent of a single man, Lawis Tar-PAN, who was truly the Society, as Louis the Fourteenth was the State, but who, at last, has merged himsel into a political organization, the object of which is to convince the American jurists, statesmen, divines, and people, that they have grossly misapprehended the spirit and design of the American Constitution ever-since its adoption, as pertaining to the free colored and

slave population of the United States !-- that, whereas 'FREE SOIL' AND 'FREE SPEECH' AT they have uniformly and unanimously supposed, for they have uniformly and unanimously supposed, for almost seventy years, it originally provided for the almost seventy years, it originally provided for the prosecution of the slave trade for a score of years, a slave representation in Congress, the suppression of slave insurrections, and the recapture of fugitive slaves—and still provides for all but the first item,—it is now, always has been, and always was intended to be, an uncompromising anti-slavery instrument, whereby all slaveholding is expressly prohibited in every part of the country!!—a task as sensible and feasible as to try to convince them that Washington and Hangook. of the country!!—a task as sensible and feasible as with the opportunity to discuss and openly refute them, to try to convince them that Washington and Hancock if possible; others were indifferent; while others still,

Slavery Society, and through its Secretary, Rev. John days after, a letter was received from Mr. Cross, statistics, the incarnation of priestly tergiversation, mains that there appeared to be a misunderstanding as to Sconze, the incarnation of priestly tergivereation, ma-levolence and double-dealing, used all its influence to create the impression in England, that the uncompromising abolitionists of America were a band of disorganizers and infidels, and therefore utterly un- Hall for Mr. Foster, on their own responsibility, or worthy of countenance. This was the more remarks ble, because the women in the Society of Friends have service, he would give notice of the lecture and attend himself. Thereupon, the question was put to him what to business matters as well as religious privileges—evening it would be unoccupied. He replied that he and therefore the London Quakers should naturally had no service arranged for Sunday evening, July 28th have applauded the course pursued by the America

of that class whom George Fox so strongly conden as 'hireling priests,' and who had the least possil affinity with Quakerism, in its original integrity. Finally, the Rev. JOHN SCORLE left his Secretar ship, (under what inducements, we are not fully apprised,) and emigrated to Canada West, where he still resides. His office was filled by L. A. CHAMEROVEOW, a gentleman of very different taste and temperament, who has been assiduously endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the Society which he represents and the friends of the American A. S. Society, but by a process far from being creditable to his sagacity, and arked by tortuous methods, incompatible with a manly, straight-forward course. However good his intenseeing whether he could not induce oil and water to

tions and really catholic his spirit may have been, in be lost in a kindred embrace, he has shown either that he does not understand the nature of the alienation be tween the two societies, or else that he is for effecting a hollow truce on the ground of expediency, hoping thereby to restore that confidence which the British and Foreign A. S. Society has lost at home as well as abroad, and so hushing all conflicting elements into repose. It is due to him to say, that, since he has had the editorial management of the Anti-Slavery Reporter, he has given in its columns an impartial sketch of the proceedings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, from time to time, along with the general anti-slavery intelligence from America-a degree of justice never meted out to that Society by Rev. John Sconle.

The extraordinary and most unwarrantable treat ment of the proceedings of the London Anti-Slavery Conference, held in November last, -and particularly of Mr. Pillsbury, on that occasion,-by the Commit tee of the British and Foreign A. S. Society, is state with great force and clearness by Mr. Estlin, in his letter to Mr. CHAMEROVZOW-a letter which has not yet been allowed to appear in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, and to which no reference has been made in that periodical. All honorable minds must be filled with tions of disgust and indignation, in view of conduct so unfair, so disgraceful, so utterly inexcusable. What a contrast it presents to the manly action of the American Anti-Slavery Society, under all circumstances What confidence can be placed in a Committee dealing thus summarily with a whole Conference, in total disregard of their own pledges, and without a single word of explanation?

THE KANSAS TRIBUNE.

The Kansas Tribune of the 20th ult. copies our crit em upon the Herald of Freedom, rebuking the latter paper for its pro-slavery sentiments and cowardly policy on the anti-slavery question generally, and adds-

'We have no objection to the anti-slavery press de-nouncing the miserable doughface of the Herald to their heart's content; no man ever better deserved it. Occasionally, when he feels perfectly secure, that edisylvania, and then some wag alarms him with an April story, and he is as tame as a kitten. When the Missourians invaded the Territory, he went into their camp and apologised, and explained that he was not an Abolitionist, and denied that he wrote an article that appeared in his paper, condemning the shooting of and has promised to come back two weeks from yester-

that appeared in his paper, condemning the shooting of a negro.

'What we do object to is that an anti-slavery paper should copy the Herald's toadyism, and represent it as the 'most outspoken journal in Kansas.' What have we ever uttered that approached the Liberator's quotation? Have we ever given utterance to a thought or an idea which would warrant any such conclusion? We are willing to appeal to our files for proof. We have no compromise to make an the slavery question, and have universally so declared ourselves. When we first visited Kansas, in September last, and penned our introductory under a tree on the banks of the Kansas, (the first anti-slavery editorial ever written in the Territory,) we declared ourselves 'opposed to slavery, from principle as well as policy,' and we have steadily and unswervingly, to the best of our ability, sustained that position. The Liberator appears to jump at the conclusion that the Herald is the most outspoken paper in the Territory, because he "claims to be" the most "outspoken man" in Kansas, is a species of censure entirely unwarranted.'

Our injustice to the Tribune, in representing the

Our injustice to the Tribune, in representing th sendo Herald of Freedom as the most outspoken jour nal in Kansas, 'in regard to the rights of the bona fid settlers, was not intentional. We had seen much less of it than of the latter, which has been urged upon the anti-slavery men in this quarter as preeminently deserving of their patronage, and obtained many subcribers on that account. We like the spirit and boldness of the Tribune, as manifested in this rejoinder, and will be careful hereafter to give credit to whom

credit is due. We are surprised to see in the Boston Evening Tel egraph of Tuesday, a complimentary notice of the Herald of Freedom, to this effect :- It ought to be sustained. We have seen it denounced as pro-slavery, by a paper professedly (!) anti-slavery, published in this city, but we regard it as a very valuable agent in the preservation of Kansas from slavery.' And this, after the avowal by the Herald of sentiments so thoroughly pro-slavery as the following :-

'Immediate and unconditional emancipation, we be-lieve, would be destructive to the best interests of all concerned. THE MASTER WOULD BE DESTROYED. (!1)

THE PIRST OF AUGUST.

The greatest deliverance of any people, reco usual, under the direction of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Also, in New Bedford, by the colored In short, he citizens, who are to be addressed by Frederick Dovo-LASS. Also, in Hopedale, in mass meeting of the friends of emancipation. Also, in Cincinnati, Ohio, by the colored people of that city. Also, in Morris's Grove, amaica, Long Island, by the New York City Slavery Society-in which we have agreed to p pate, by the urgent request of our New York fr Doubtless the day will be celebrated in various

and Jefferson were Hottentots, and not Americans, believing in the propriety of proving all things, were and that the Pilgrim Fathers were native cannibals, instead of exiles from the mother country!

As soon as the factious secession referred to took sented to this people for the first time in a long series sented to this people for the first time in a long series. As soon as the factious secession referred to took place, until a comparatively brief period, the British and Foreign A. S. Society, (which is in fact nothing more than a self-constituted Committee, composed almost exclusively of conservative and sectarian Quantitation and self-constituted committee, composed almost exclusively of conservative and sectarian Quantitation meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the most exclusively of conservative and sectarian Quantitation meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the most exclusively of conservative and sectarian Quantitation and all of the first time in a long series of years, a meeting was arranged for the forence and afternoon of Sunday, July 22d, at the unoccupied Unitarian meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the Market of the first time in a long series of years, a meeting was arranged for the forence and afternoon of Sunday, July 22d, at the unoccupied Unitarian meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the Sunday of the first time in a long series of years, a meeting was arranged for the forence and afternoon of Sunday, July 22d, at the unoccupied Unitarian meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the Sunday of the first time in a long series of years, a meeting was arranged for the forence and afternoon of Sunday, July 22d, at the unoccupied Unitarian meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the Sunday of the first time in a long series of years, a meeting was arranged for the forence and afternoon of Sunday, July 22d, at the unoccupied Unitarian meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the Sunday of the first time in a long series of years, a meeting was arranged for the forence and afternoon of Sunday, July 22d, at the unoccupied Unitarian meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the sunday of the first time in a long series of years, a meeting was arranged for the forence and afternoon of Sunday, July 22d, at the unoccupied Unitarian meeting-bouse, and at five o'clock, at the sunday of the first time in a long series of years, a meeting was arranged for the fore his connection with the meeting, and that he did no wish it understood that he invited Mr. Foster to assis him at his meeting ; but that, if they would engage th some evening when it was not occupied by a regular (the fifth Sunday of the month,) and if the Committee would let the use of the Hall, he would give the notice and attend himself, as before stated.

The Committee were applied to, and without healtr tion, the Chairman engaged the use of the Hall for the sum of two dollars, (although he had previously told Mr. Cross that he did not want to hear Mr. Foster, an did not think the people of the place did, and they would hold him responsible if he invited him.) Mr. Cross was notified of the engagement, and the matter was supposed to be finally adjusted.

Meanwhile, the man who had charge of the empty

Unitarian house had concluded (as he said, in con quence of some taunting remark of a member of th other Society) not to open the house, and no persua sion could move him thereto, although the consent the proprietors of the house was had, and not re-

letter was received from the Chairman of the Com mittee, saying that he should ' refuse to open " Thoms Hall" for Mr. Foster to lecture in, and no future cir cumstances can occur which can render it possible !!

And thus this Hall, which is open to every politica demagogue or sectarian bigot, or any ninepenny exhi bition that can meet its terms, is closed, and that, too for ever, as he would have it, without reason assigned to the representatives of the pioneer Apti-Slavery S ciety,-the only Society that, by itself or its auxilia ries, has any vital function, or keeps up any system of active operations in the community,-by this fragment of the late Free Soil party, whose prominent motto

INQUIRY ABOUT JOHN H. MARSHALL BOONTON, Morris Co., N. Y., } July 9, 1855.

DEAR FRIEND WALLCUT: We had yesterday a man of color lecturing against slavery, calling himself J. H. MARSHALL, who claims to have been over twenty years a slave. He says he was raised in Virginia, has lived in Kentucky and Louisiana, is a carpenter by trade, and bought his freedom for \$2500; has two sisters and one brother yet in slavery, for the liberation of whom he is going round the free States, lecturing and telling his expeience, and raising money. He has been very religious while here, identified himself with the church, and got the same church which was refused to W. W. BROWN last spring ; and when meeting was out, he came to Dr. John Grimes's house, (an ultra abolitionist,) and supped with us. I questioned him as to his residence. He says he has none. Was in Boston last week ; is familiar with all the friends in Boston, but seemed to avoid speaking of them. He is no darker colored than W. W. BROWN, and says his grandmother was an Indian. He has some talent for speaking, is well dressed, and wears a gold watch. I was not long enough in his company to question him on this head, but I think it watch, while soliciting funds from others, unless he got it as a present. He never once mentioned the name and has promised to come back two weeks from yester-

This JOHN H. MARSHALL is a most unscrupe lous and impudent knave, who has been again and again advertised in his true character, but who seem to be as destitute of shame as he is of principle. Some months ago, Elder Elias Hutchins, of Dover, N. H. was constrained to advertise him, in the Morning Star, as one who had 'rendered himself unworthy of confidence,' and 'who seeks to destroy inno virtue, and domestic peace. We copied Elder H's warning into The Liberaton, of April 27th, accompanying it with another from the Free Presbyterian which gave some particulars of his swindling caree for a long time past—the writer saying that Marshal formerly resided at or near Jeffersonville, Indian that he had been travelling and collecting money Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and other St the false pretence of endeavoring to assist Calvin Fairbank in the Kentucky Penitentiary; that he had realized upwards of twenty thousand dollars ; that he had been operating with certificates of recommenda-tion from Dr. Wm. H. Brisbane, John Joliffe, Esq. and Levi Coffin, merchant, of Cincinnati, who had en and the slave furned loss upon the world, ignorant, and wholly unqualified for the responsible duties of life, when emancipation does take place, it should be gradual in its operation, and the negro should be educated and fitted to sustain his new relationship to society." and that persecuted man set at liberty."

For the last two years, MARSHALL has spent most his time in Maine, where he succeeded in d upon the page of History, was witnessed in the peace-ful emancipation of Eight Hundred Thousand Chattel with much success, and affecting great piety of man Slaves in the British West India Colonies, on the First of August, 1834. I is an occasion that ought every where to be improved, by public celebration, to the overthrow of the hated slave system of our own land. In this State, the glorious event will be celebrated by a mass meeting in the beautiful Grove at Abington, as of which attempt she communicated in a letter to El

In short, he is a plausible, accomplished, h swindling villain, who will be deterred by no local ex posure from pursuing his career of imposture, and

He has evidently Indian blood in his veins; is about rtici- 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, of superior address inds. lectures with ability, and is well calculated to de ceive those whose hearts are filled with sympathy for an injured and oppressed race in our land,

LETTER PROM REV. MR. PESSENDE To THE EDITORS OF THE CONGREGATION

GENTLEMEN, -Many years ago, I refused to take a Christian Mirror, because, among other russ, h Christian Attror, occasio, among that man, a editor often used his influence to extensite in reeditor often used his minuteness of those who sought to conceal the symptom educate of those who sought to obscut the street in perpetuate the crimes and horrors of American dang perpetuate the crimes and horrors of American dang Before I subscribed for the Congregationalis, I was Sefore I supported that its conductors for says reference to the giant sin of our country, and the co reference to the grant would exert in regard to it was be directly opposite to that which was runed by Cummings. Trusting to this assurance, I and Cummings. Fracting to Massachusetts, that I spirk able to obtain what I had long desired and says without success,—a religious journal, suched by Congregationalists, that would be faithful to the in-Congregationalists, and would openly and possing a buke, as they deserve, all apologists and spaining the execrable system of chattel slavery. Bet, pasthe execuable system of coaster starry. Bet per men, I am disappointed to find you, in company in the editor of the Mirror, casting the mante of Ontian and brotherly charity over Dr. Nebenia Me who has written and published a book with the tree who has written and published a book with the tr design of making its readers believe that the design or making is a harmless and even burnders stitution, and has the approbation of God and the man tion of His word. As proved incontroveribly, to by civil tribunals and ecclesiastical bolin, a & South, the book abounds in statements repents to general condition and treatment of slave, w recklessly false. It betrays a calloumen of feder reference to the situation of three and a half all of imbruted human beings, which, in my julger would disgrace an intelligent Mohammedan er And if it fails of branding its author with iskin infamy, in the estimation of ministers and Origin of New England, it will only evince to my sint a melancholy fact, that their sensibilities have been utterly blunted in respect to the 'sum of all village and that long familiarity has brought then by upon it very much in the same light in which le H ams regards it. Gentlemen, I cannot find words in which to open my sense of the enormity of Dr. Adams's guita's conception and publication of his ' South Side Fort

that noming that noming the state of the sta

Slavery.' He is, I suppose, a Northern man, wales and educated among the lovers of liberty and late of oppression, and has long occupied the derahl a of oppression, and has long occupied in terms in responsible situation of an Orthodox paster of a key and wealthy church in Boston. He has had terms the very best means of obtaining supple and terms is formation in respect to all the great moral energy of the day. And yet, in the noon of the sheet century, he gives to the public a book, which, is no ence to slavery, and the efforts which are being mi for its removal from the country, 'calls eril paint good evil, puts darkness for light and light tries ness, bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter.' I mes help viewing his conduct in this matter as sinfil as superlative degree. But you, gentlemen, it ma look upon it in a very different light. You show the book in your columns, with Southern and Northe commendations of it; and, in calling the similar your readers to the advertisement, you are plants say, ' that the inferences from our remarks reports the book, to the effect that we have suffered or per-nal feelings of friendship and affection for it. him to decline, or the cordiality of our personal intenwith him to be interfered with, are wholly unufar ed. Honesty of intention, purity of motive, sal as mon brotherbood in Christ, will always counsel of us the interchange of fraternal reciprocities, is title of whatsoever differences of opinion.' I seems tlemen, I shall do you no injustice in inferrag in this statement, that, if slaveholding Orthoder ais ters and church members should come into purp ishes, in search of fugitive bondmen, you will them welcome to your firesides, your communication and your pulpits, as brethren beloved in talet You certainly must have as good reason to believe in to be as ' honest in their intentions and as pare if motives,' in the opinions which they have fend! slavery, as is Dr. Adams in entertaining substant the same opinions upon the same subject. And isi do you no injustice in further inferring the, I'k Adams should go to Utah, and return and palist book in vindication of polygamy as a dirint and less olent institution, you would not hesitate to whele It in the Congregationalist, and say to you min that you had full confidence in his laterty, at tice. I think you will not pretend that a book is in of polygamy would be more pernicious is its teles fuence than a book in favor of slaver; st the Scriptures do not give as much country least, to the practice of polygamy as of sixery; a is a man may not be as ' honest in his intention sold pure in his motives ' in publishing a book is justing

tion of polygamy as of slavery.

Now, entertaining the views which I deaf le. his and his book, I cannot consistently or conscions aid in sustaining a paper, the conductors of which advertise such a work in its columns, and my a public that they cherish the highest regard and me st affection for its author, as a good ministr a les Christ. I have receipts for the Congregationals to May 18th, 1855. I am indebted for the paper one month; I enclose the pay for that menth in the and wish it discontinued. I should be glad if you would publish this cont

cation, that my friends in this State may know the son why I stop the paper. Respectfully, JOSEPH P. FESSESIE

South Bridgton, June 15, 1855.

The above Letter was forwarded to my mable author for publication in Tex Luxuse the supposition that the Congregationelist had and ded not to publish it; but we are glad to see it last number of that journal. It is a noble incide borne in the most forcible manner.]-E4.Lik.

THE BOSTON TRUMPET.

Do you ever read that priestly, sectarias page, FRIEND GARRISON: oston Trumpet? A copy fell in my say, date June 23d, in which is an article besch. Better Thought Returning. The editor goes at the The meetings of Universalist bodies have ben up, for some ten or fifteen years past, in a lap a gree, to the discussion of outside questions of him law, slavery, anti-slavery, war, peace, be by He thinks that Conventions and Association was better to attend to the business of the demonstration in the demons and proceeds to endorse what another circul leafe says in the Maine Banner. I will give at the from this Eastern saint's article. He saysanti-slavery men, nor as temperance men, do lte si bers of our State Conventions meet samually it s sultation, but as believers in the impartial gas God, that brings salvation to the world. The

say, to build up our sect!

In another nauseating article in the Transit deditor congratulates his readers that 'unbeid des away from our societies about eight years ap, "Parkerism" has not since lifted its bead same a
And now, it seems, they are about to exclude all risk

We had a brother, however, in this place, when as auti-Christian !! very liberal sect adjudged a heretic 'some set a set a sect adjudged a heretic 'some set a sect a eyes, and said that slavery, capital punishmes, intemperance, &c., were sins against God and least the control of the control ty, and is now faithful to those convictions. If the Parkerism or Infidelity, let us have it in preferat the sickening sectarian cant which passes for

It is gratifying to know that this brases T olreulation is beautifully small in SOUTH DANTES

that, if De ine and bener-to advertise your readers nal reciproci-book in favor n its tendency very ; or that untenance, si avery; or that ntions and as o of Dr. Adams s of which can

nd say to the and warm-nater of Jesus gationalist up the paper for onth in stamps, this communiknow the res-ESSENDEN. d to us by is LIBERATOR, OR to see it in the toble testimany. d. Lib.

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id.' That is in

e Trumpet, the unbelief shrank years ago, and head among us xolude all return

place, when the one eight year the pupit and or sect before his uninhment, wallow and humanitons. If this is in preference is useen for Christian raien Trumpe's II DANVERS

THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS. STONINGTON, July 11, 1855.

In these days of apostacy from pure Christianity TRIEND GARRISON : in the transfer in the friends of freedom to know there are some real friends of humanity in the that there are some that friends of numanity in the nomical church some and are not atraid to speak truly and forcibly in occasil of the oppressed. As a dehigher than most others, although they are not fully up higher than most of their high calling. The Eastern Asso to the mark this sect is composed of churches from New dation of this sees is composed of churches from Nes Jersey, Eastern New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island This lody held its Anniversary this year in Westerly, R. I. The session was characterized by Westerly, ft. 1. Live seesald was characterized by a most excellent spirit of freedom of thought and speech. Parious essays were read by persons who had been ap Various cassays activities of persons who had been ap-pointed at the previous session to prepare them.— Among them was one on Tobacco, deprecating its use. Among mem and the casay was

Another essay, on the Character and Influence adopted unanimously. Another essay, was read by Rev. S. S. Griswold, of American States, was tear by nev. S. S. Griswold, of Greenmanville, Ct. The essay maintained that Amer-ican slavery was identical with robbery, tyranny, infidelity and Atheism. Each of these points was suspied searly two hours. Rev. L. Crowlett, of New Jer sy, moved its adoption, as the sense of that body, Pending this motion, a general discussion took place. Speeches were made by Revs. A. B. Burbank, Rhode bland, D. Monsor, Alleghany, N. Y., H. H. Baker and L Crandall, of New Jersey, T. M. Clark, of Groton, Ct. T. S. Greenman, C. Greenman, S. S. Griswold, of Greenmanville, and many others. Some of the speeches were of the most ultra kind. The Mammoth Societies which refuse to speak out received a severe castigation. After the discussion, the essay was unanimously adopted as the sense of the Association, thereby showing the real anti-slavery sentiment of that body.

Another meeting, which will tell on the good cause,

was a Grove meeting, held on the western bank of Mystic river, July 4th. It was got up for a meeting of the people and free discussion. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Morgan, of Ledyard. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. S. Griswold. Music by the Mystic Cornet Band. The opening speech was made by Rev. Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, followed by Messrs. T. M. Clarke. --- Wentworth, Amasa Watrous, Rev. Mr. Baker, E. Dennison, S. S. Griswold, L. Crandall, and the closing speech by Rev. D. Moxson, of Alfred Acad-

Mr. Moxson's remark, that he hated the Union with slavery, and Mr. Crandall's, that dishonesty prevailed in the council which drew up our National Constitution, called forth severe censure, and, the next day, seemed to threaten a dissolution of the Union. Mystic was in commotion. Diana had been censured, and fogyism, conservatism and pro-slaveryism were loud in their in dignation. Some thought the speaker ought to be sent Kamschatka; others, that he ought to be run through with a red-hot iron; and one minister, that he ought to be made away with-carried off. The sword of truth seemed to have penetrated pretty deep.

Whether the Union is dissolved or not is yet a ques tion. If you could send us one of your agitators, perhars the breach might be healed. But, jesting aside cannot Mr. Garrison, or Mr. Phillips, or some other come and help us keep the ball in motion ?

lieping the world may not go to pieces, I subscribe GNOSTIC. Yours, truly,

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER. SALEM, Columbiana Co., O., June 30, 1855. My DEAR FRIEND :

Before I went to Europe, several friends in the Eas invited me to lecture in their neighborhoods. I promisel to do so as soon as I could, and said I would le them know through THE LIBERATOR when I could visit them. I am now at their service. They may choos the subjects of the lectures from the following :-

1. The Bible-its origin-its character-its worthits influence, when regarded as a book of divine authority. On this subject, I deliver three, six, nine of 2. The first great French Revolution. 1. Were it

herrors unparalleled in the history of the world? 2. Were its horrors chargeable on what the priests call in filelity? On this subject, I deliver one, two, three or

its character better than that of the worke? Is the Church a help or a hindrance to the improvement and happiness of mankind? 4. Slavery. The wickedness, the inconsistency,

infamy and folly of American slaveholding-the conduct of the Church in reference to slavery-the plans and policy of the Abolitionists, &c. 5. Pious Frauds in all ages and nations; or, th

foundations of men's belief in the supernatural origin of their religion exposed. 6. Orthodox fables respecting remarkable heretics

and disbelievers in the prevalent religious and theolo 7. Progress. The duty and the destiny of man Proofs of progress in the past and present. Grounds

of hope of progress in the future. Room for progress Obstacles to progress. Means of progress. 8. England and America, or the government, laws institutions, customs and manners of the two countries

compared. Time and terms may be learned on application. On the Biole question, I offer discussion with any in fluential clergyman of any of the principal Orthodox

> Yours, affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER.

Political. Ohio. The fusion Free Soil State Con rention of Ohio adjourned on the night of the 13th, after nominating the following candidates:—

For Governor, Hon, Salmon P. Chase; Lieutenant Governor, T. H. Ford; Judges of the Supreme Court, C. C. Converse and Jacob Brinkerhoff; Auditor of State, F. M. Wright; Treasurer of State, W. H. Gib-son; Secretary of State, J. H. Baker; Attorney General, F. B. Kimball; President of Board of Public Works, A. G. Convers

The proceedings are represented as having been very

Indiana. A despatch from Indiana of the 14th

'The Republican Convention held here yesterday was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this State. The number in attendance has been variously estimated, by some as high as 20,000.
One county alone sent by railroad a delegation of 1600.
The platform of last year was unanimously readopted, with the addition of a specific plank, which asserts that slavery is sectional and freedom alone national. Senators Wilson of Massachusetts and Harlan of Iowa made speeches. All the speeches and resolutions were fully opposed to the extension of slavery.

Illinois. The Know Nothing State Council, latel; in session at Springfield, has closed its labors. A plat-form of principles was adopted. Anti-slavery resolu-tions, including the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, were adopted by a vote of 74 to 35.

Vermont. The State Council of the Know Noth igg of Vermont, at Burlington, on the 11th inst., pul forth a thorough anti-slavery platform, and voted that the party should bereafter be known as the American party of Vermont. The Council made no nominations

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A WHITE BOY. On Sunday evening, July 1st, a most villanous attempt was made to kidaap a white boy by the name of Johnson, in Lower Providence, Montgomery Co. The boy was overtaken by some man in a wagon, who invited him to ride with him, promising to take him to his home. The boy consented, but after he had been carried a little ways, he discovered that they were going in the group boy consented, but after he had been carried a little boy consented, but after he had been carried a little ways, he discovered that they were going in the wrong ways, he discovered that they were going in the wrong ways, he discovered that they way had sufficiently after the way of th

carried about twenty miles.

A celored boy is missing from the same neighborhood, and it is feared has been kidnapped. A reward of \$100 has been offered for the arrest of this base will in

of age, and the probabilities are that he was several years older. It is known as a historical fact, that he was at the battle of Quebec, on the 13th of September, 1759, some 96 years ago. His recollection of that event was clear and distinct. He was there in the capacity of a body servant to an English officer, and was six-teen years of age or more at the time of sailing, in company with the English sailors, from the Island of company with the English sailors, from the Island of Jamaica, to return no more to the place of his nativity. He was subsequently engaged in the same capacity, though under a different officer, during the early period of the revolutionary war between this and the mother country. He was in the vicinity of Boston, at the time the tea was thrown overboard, and afterward at the battle of Lexington. He came to Florida long before the change of flags, and settled in St. Augustine, where he purchased his freedom, married, and reared a large family. During his long residence in the 'Anoient City,' where he experienced many reverses—living through a period much longer than is alloted to an ordinary life-time, his conduct was such as to command the esteem and respect of its inhabitants, as well under the administration of the United States as the dominion of Spain.

At the change of mags, he considered himsel and American citizen, and remained in St. Augustine, true to his allegiance, during the campaigns and military regime of Gen. Jackson; and subsequently rendered himself very useful to Gen. Hat Sreminele war. Indian interpreter in the late Seminole war.

Coming out of that protracted and disastrous war

Coming out of that protracted and disastrous war reduced in circumstances, with nothing to rely upon for support except a claim upon the government for service rendered, but little of which was ever recognized and paid, he came some ten years or more ago to Tallahassee, to live with his son George.

In 1849, George went a gold-hunting, with the intention, if successful, of returning in a few years, at furthest, and relieving himself of his embarrassments. In the mean time, his family as well as *Unled Tanev.

furthest, and relieving himself of his embarrassments. In the mean time, his family, as well as 'Uncle Toney,' were left in charge of Mr. Rutgers.

The circumstances attending his death were very remarkable. He died of no disease. His health continued good and his spirits cheerful down to within a day or so of his death. The first evidence of decay was that of sight: time, in other respects, working but little change in his appearance. This organ had almost entirely failed him. His memory was most singularly affected. He apparently had lucid intervals. At times, his recollection of the pust was clear and distinct; and then again, his memory seemed to have completely deserted him. Connected with this evidence of mental decay is this peculiar circumstance. His memory or idea of locality never failed him, though he forgot his friends, except those with whom he was in daily interserted him. Connected with this evidence of mental decay is this peculiar circumstance. His memory or idea of locality never failed him, though he forgot his friends, except those with whom he was in daily intercourse. His locomotion also continued good. If his meals were not sent to him regularly, he would go after them, walking from his cabin to the house, a distance of more than one hundred vards. This he did after them, walking from his cabin to the house, a distance of more than one hundred yards. This he did the day before his death. He usually ate heartily, and his appetite continued good to the last. He complained of no pains, no sickness, no aches of any kind. Being asked on Saturday how he felt, he replied, 'Ah, Ben, I'm going.' His extremities felt cold, and his breathing began to grow short, and gradually continued to grow shorter, until he breathed no more. Death seemed to come upon him like falling into a gentle sleep. 'The vital spark, like the socket of a candle, literally burned out. sleep. The vital s crally burned out.

Uncle Toney was much beloved by his own people A scalous member of the Baptist Church, his funeral on Sunday afternoon was one of the largest processions we remember to have seen.

SENTENCE OF CAPTAIN SMITH FOR SERVING ON BOARD A SLAVE VESSEL. It may be recollected that, in October last, James Smith, captain of the Julia Moulton, was found guilty of receiving on board that vessel several hundred negroes, and carrying them to Caba, with intent to make them slaves; being an offence which subjected him to the penalty of death. This verdict, however, could not be sustained, and was set aside on the ground of a technical defect. He was then again indicted, and in consequence of doubt existing as to the evidence of the original charge, he was allowed to p'ead guilty to the minor charge of having voluntarily served on board a vessel engaged in the slave trade, which he did in May last. His sentence was, however, postponed, at the instance of the U. S. District Attorney, who expected to receive information from him which woll lead to the detection of several others engaged in similar pursuits. The Court this day sentenced him to be imprisoned two years, from the time he pleaded, being twenty-one months from the present time, and to pay a fine of \$1,000.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The pro-slavery politicians of Texas are greatly disturbed because the German settlers in that State retain their dislike of slavery. The German paper published at San Antonio, the Zeilung, is bold in its opposition to slavery, as fatal to the growth and prosperity of Texas; and the Austin State Gezette is clamerous for a lay inflicting death, or at least imprisonment for SENTENCE OF CAPTAIN SMITH FOR SERVING ON BOARD

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The pro-slavery politicians of Texas are greatly disturbed because the German settlers in that State retain their dislike of slavery. The German paper published at San Antonio, the Zeilung, is bold in its opposition to slavery, as fatal to the growth and prosperity of Texas; and the Austin State Gazette is classerous for a law inflicting death, or at least imprisonment for life, for the publication of such incendiary sentiments. It says, if such sentiments prevail among the Germans, we would not allow a German to tread our soil. This beautiful and lovely country, intended by its products of cotton to be the home of millions of our Southern sons, and by its position and resources, capable of wielding the sceptre of political and commercial power in the South, is too precious a heritage to be despoiled at this time by abolitionists, and that incendiary hand, too, to come from foreigners to whem we have tendered the rights of American citizens!

A GOLD-HEADED CANE FOR GOVERNOR GARDNER.

— Many former Bostonians, residing at San Francisco, have promptly and spontaneously testified their appreciation of the firmness and independence which has characterised the conduct of Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, in his refusal to remove Judge Loring from office for enforcing the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. A friend just from the Bay City informs us that a splendid gold-headed cane, encircled with brilliant jewels, has been prepared, which will be presented to His Excellency, Governor Gardner, through Mr. Thomas K. Battelle, who leaves in the next steamer for the Atlantic side. The total cost of this magnificent gift is not less than five hundred dollars!—Sacramento Union, June 16.

BF A very large number of persons, throughout the country, (not of the non-resistance school,) felt that Gov. Gardner richly deserved to be caned for his course in relation to Judge Loring, but not exactly in the manner hit upon by his pro-slavery admirers in Cali-fornia. 'Cain, where is thy brother Abel?'

By It is told of an itinerant phrenologist, who had appointed a lecture somewhere in Alabama, where they cut down the telegraph poles because they prevent its raining, that he was waited upon by a committee of the enlightened citizens, and ordered to leave the place. They were not abolitionists, and would not, therefore, tolerate free-nology.

Southers Chivalay in a Cheesea Ornines. On Satarday morning, while one of the Chelsea complement of Chelsea, and several gentlement, an amusing incident occurred.

While at the office in Chelsea, a sosp-locked blood stepped into the ompiles and took a seal. He was a man who had the appearance of one born out the brown hills of New-Hampshire, and yet, in his bearing and look, he very much resembled a Mississippi river blacking, or a Southern third-rate alayed-fiver.

Well, the omnibus started, and all was quiet until it reached the foll-house, where Robert Morris, Edg., as member of the Suffel hand the stranger through the stranger to the conversation, he very much resembled a Mississippi river blacking, or a Southern third-rate alayed-fiver blacking, and the stranger loud the stranger with all his might, exclaimed the stranger loud the stranger and the stranger loud the stranger and the stranger loud the stranger and the stranger loud the stranger loud

and the poor wretch, who, in his section of country, did not ride with 'niggers,' was obliged to sit cheek-by-jowl with our friend Morris for the residue of the trip!—Boston Telegraph.

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER. Died at the residence of H. L. Rutgers, Esq., at Tallahassee, Fla., on the 15th of June, Tonger Procter, a free man of color, in the 112th year of his age. The Tallahassee Sentinel thus notices the death of this remarkable man:

'Uncle Tongy,' as he was familiarly called, must have been, at the time of his death, at least 112 years of age, and the probabilities are that he was several searched to the commissioner at Barnwell, to await the final desistance of the will of the execution of the will of the propose of commencing the proper legal proceedings in relation to the execution of the will. The South Carolinian says that 'if he is, as he is alleged to be, an abolitionist, he has been foolhardy in risking his person among a population who have good cause to be wary of entertaining such arch agitators among them.' He has deposited notes and bonds to the amount of \$22_-to 100_0, which were found on Mr. Willis's person after his death, with the commissioner at Barnwell, to await the death, with the commissioner at Barnwell, to await the final decision of the case. The Edisto (S. C.) Clarion learns from a private

The Edisto (S. C.) Clarion learns from a private source, that Mr. Joliffs, executor of the Elijah Willis will, was advised by the citizens of Williston to leave that place in short order; and that, being indisposed to bide the consequences, he did, in fact, leave on the down train of cars on Montlay morning, for Cincinnati

This is the liberty enjoyed at the South, under the Constitution, by Northern citizens!

SLAVE SET AT LIBERTY ON HABEAS CORPUS. In th matter of Celeste, a mulatto woman, alleged to be a fugitive slave, on habeas corpus—before Judge Burgoyne.

This was an application for the release of Celeste, who was detained on board the steamer Mediator, late from

New Orleans, on the ground that her passage was not New Orleans, on the ground that her passage was not paid.

It was claimed by the Captain that Celeste had been brought on board by her master, John Wilson, and that said Wilson came with her to Cincinnati, and left the boat yesterday morning, for the ostensible purpose of procuring money to pay her passage, and had not yet returned. Celeste had occupied a state room alone during the trip, for which he was to have been paid \$20, and he was detaining her until her passage should

pe paid.

Celestestated that her master brought her here to se her free, but the Captain knew nothing of this beyond what she had told, herself. The court ordered that she should be set at liberty.

T. J. Gitchell, Esq., appeared for the applicant.—
Cincinnati Gazette, July 7.

\$20, and he was detaining her until her passage sh

Turkish 'Progress.' A correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from Constantinople, and alluding to the fact that the Sultan has recently abolished the sale of slaves in his dominious, so that even the name of slavery will soon cease to be a reproach to the Mahometan character, remarks that 'while this is going on, ships, bearing the proud flag of our country, arrive in Constantinople with cargoes of new rum, thus signalizing the opening of the way in Turkey to more free commercial relations and to the spread of western civilization. To the disgrace and demoralization of the Turks, their vile cargoes find a too ready and profitable market.' TURKISH 'PROGRESS.' A correspondent of the Prov

sented a petition from certain proprietors, merchauts, and inhabitants of Barbadoes, praying that the produce of Cuba and Porto Rico may be excluded from the markets of the United Kingdom until the Spanish Government shall have effectually abolished the slave trade. Lord Brougham said that the signatures to the petition fully represented the feeling of that ancient colony, and that they had reason to complain of the competition be-tween free and slave labor in the manufacture of sugar, resulting from the neglect of Spain to enforce its trea-ties for the suppression of the slave trade.

DISCHARGED. Harriet Barritt, Fanny Smith, Isaa Goodwin and J. W. Thomas, who were in jail for bein in the State without license, were whipped and dis charged .- St. Louis Mirror.

Shame on Missouri! 'Whipped and discharged for the crime of being free men and women! - Chicago

If these free negroes had gone to Illinois, and, if the laws of that State had been executed, they would have been sold for the crime of being free men and women.

And if sold into Kentucky, and any white man had been suspected of helping them out of bondage, he would have been pursued and killed by some ruffian constable aided by a crowd of citizens.—National Era.

Now, the single fact that Harriet Barritt, Fanny Smith, Isaac Goodwin and J. W. Thomas were treated in the manner described, is a far more stern, pregnant and rugged reality than all the stump orators that ever floundered in rhetorical mud. They were asked to show their passports in Missouri, and as they had none, they were thrown into prison. In prison, they were scourged, and then driven forth out of the State. Now, Austria never did any thing more mean, cruel, barbarous, tyrannical, despotical or bratal than this. The Spanish inquisition was never more malignant in its spirit. Such facts should temper our 4th of July jubilations, and they should also impress our minds with the importance of laboring to abolish slavery wherever it can be done.—Worcester Spy.

mouth Church, on Sunday evening last, on 'his personal experience as a slave.' The house was full to overflowing, and many went away, unable to get in. He has lately had word that his pretended owners were coming to take him back into slavery. He said it was his intention to remain here. He did not feel alarmed at the threat made to take him back. He 'felt it his duty to stay, and prove to the community that he was a man.'—Syracuse paper.

Terrible Destruction of Life by one Cannon Ball.—In the attack upon the quarries, Russian riflepits and trenches, on the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th June, by a detachment from the British army, the 62d regiment formed part of the reserve, and during the night, had only two or three casualities among the men. Shortly after daylight, Major Dixon was shot through the head, and, in a short time, several of the men were killed and wounded. After occupying the works, a group of men were sitting together talking, under shelter of the embankment, when a cannon ball came in, jumped over one of the officers, (Capt. Daubeny,) struck Capt. Ingall on the left thigh, without breaking the bone; then mortally wounded Lt. Col. Shearman, killed Capt. Foster on the spot, and also killed two Color-Sergeants and four privates, wounding three other privates, two of them Maj. Dickson's and Capt. Ingall's servants. Thus one shot killed two officers and six men, and wounded one officer and three men. The Adjutant, who was present, as well as Capt. Daubenay, miraculously escaped.

A ' Spiritual' Prediction .- The New Eng A 'Spiritual' Prediction.—The New England Spiritualist puts on record as a test, the communication received on the 80th of June from a spirit, to the effect that 'Dr. Kane has recently passed away from the earth life, his mortal body having been crushed by the loc as he went after his crew, who had gone in search of land. His ships have been broken to pieces and destroyed, and most, if not all of his crew, are in the spirit land. The spirit also stated that he, in company with Dr. Kane, Sir John Franklin and others, was last night in the polar regions, and saw the remains of Dr. Kane, upon the ice, with clothes, papers, and his watch, upon which they say is his name, he having engraved it thereon, not expecting to escape, but hoping that it might possibly be found by some one in search of him.'

The peninsula upon which the Allies are encamped contains the bodies of at least fifty thousand men and horses, who have died since the army landed, and the air is tainted with the pestilential miasma from this source, and from a camp of one hundred and fifty thousand men. The plateau upon which the main body of the troops are bivouacked is destitute of trees or shade, and the fierce rays of the sun, from a cloudless sky, are reflected from an arid and almost verdureless plain. The intense heat of the day is only moderated by the damps of the night, which, however, are impregnated with the miasmatic exhalations from the pestilential earth. The cholera and other diseases must necessarily carry off thousands in such a locality, and pessionitial carro. The choiers and other diseases must necessarily carry off thousands in such a locality, and death will perhaps decimate the ranks under circum-stances which cannot fail to bring more of horror to the mind of the soldier than to witness the carnage of the

Liquor Law in New Hampshire.—The Legis

Mr. Van Buren, the Ex-President, re

turned from Europe in the steamer Pacific. He is said to be looking extremely well. The death of John Black, Esq., formerly

and for nearly twenty-five years editor of the Morning Chronicle, is announced. Mr. Black was the 'father' of the London press. He had just completed his seventy-second year Sword Fishing .- On Monday last, the fish-

on Tuesday, 50 more—having an average weight of 200 pounds. So large a catch in the short space of two days is unparalleled in the memory of man. Peru-The liberated slaves of Lima have presented Dr. M. T. Ureta with a gold plate, suitably inscribed, as an acknowledgment of his services in procuring their manumission.

A slave, who was recommended as a good bricklayer, was recently sold at Augusta, Ga., for \$1200. Having knocked his master down with a brick, the latter could do no less than speak of his proficiency in brick-laying.

Mrs. Judson's Mother Dead .- Mrs. Levina R. Chubbuck died in Hamilton, on the evening of the 3d, at the advanced age of 70. Mrs. Chubbuck was one of a type of women, whose passing away we greatly re-gret—the old-fashioned Mother. She was the mother of her who was known in the literary world as Fanny Forrester, and to the religious as the wife of the great

M. R. Kefp, a home missionary stationed in Madawas-ka, writes to the Portland Mirror, under date of June 24th, that the people in that portion of Maine are, and have been for months, in a state of starvation. He states that probably five hundred families, with an average of eight children each, have gone without bread from one to eight weeks at a time this spring. They keep alive now on greens, a few fish and frogs, and it is said they have eaten snakes. One or two cases of starvation are said to have occurred before the spring Fuel for Railroads .- It is estimated that the

Famine in Madawaska .- A letter from Rev.

cost of the fuel now annually consumed on the rail-roads in the United States, reaches the large sum of fourteen millions of dollars. The average annual con-sumption is equal to about one hundred and forty cords

Sunday Travelling.—An ordinance being in Dayton, Ohio, against Sunday labor, &c., the officers of a railway train, running from Dayton to Cincinnati, have been lately arrested and fined for a breach of it. The case will be taken into the Court of Common Pleas to test the right to run a railway train on the Sab-Braddock's Defeat .- Monday, the 9th inst.

General Braddock, by the French and Indians, on the Monongabela river. The defeat was total—sixty-four officers out of eighty-five, and about six hundred privates, were killed. Three Hundred and Fifty Houses Burnt.

A letter from Bergin, in Norway, of the 2d inst., states that on the previous night a fire broke out in that city, by which 350 houses were destroyed.

Colored Militia.—There has been a company of colored men organized as militia in Providence, R. L. and the Legislature has granted them the use of the State arms. During the Revolution, Rhode Island furnished a large number of negroes, who were excellent soldiers. Many attempts have been made to organize a company of blacks, but never before with success.

A colored volunteer company, called the 'Attuck Blues,' made their first parade in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday of last week. They are said to be well drilled, well uniformed, and well officered. They were preceded by a colored brass band.

Woman's Rights .- At the Fourth of July celebration at Barre Plains, the Declaration of Inde-pendence was read in an admirable manner by Miss Sylvia Walker, a school teacher in the place.

Tremendous Gale .- Marietta, Marshall county, Iowa, was visited, during the last week in June, by a terrible sterm, which blew down ten or twelve dwelling housee, shops and stores, besides doing a great amount of damage in other respects. Imprisonment for Debt Abolished .- The law

passed by the last Legislature of Massachusetts, abolishing imprisonment for debt, went into operation on Wednesday, the 4th inst. A Big Tree.-There is a black walnut tree about twenty miles north of Kalamazoo, Mich., in the county of Allegan, which measures thirty-three feet in circumference two feet from the ground.

Mrs. Catherine Scholey, a woman wh has been on exhibition for years as one of the largest and heaviest persons in the world, died in Sciota, Ohio, on the 5th inst., of neuralgia. Her exhibitor, Colone Wood, had an insurance of \$25,000 upon her life.

Fatal Accident .- As the Hon. Dr. Averet late Representative to Congress from the Halifax Dis-trict, in Virginia, was retiring to bed a few days ago, the fiame of his candle communicated to his clothes, and before effectual assistance could be rendered, he was burned to death.

COLORED ENTERPRISE. The Newport News thus notices the enter

The Sea-Girr House, Newfort, R. I. The above spacious and elegant hotel, recently erected in this city under the direction of Thomas Downing, of New York, (who has exhibited much judgment in planning the same,) was opened by his son, George T. Downing, to the inspection of the public, on Thursday evening last, at which time a large number of ladice and gentlemen spent several hours in inspecting its beautiful apartments, and testing the quality of the creams and loes, for which the proprietor has won a world-wide reputation. The house is delightfully situated on the Hill, and directly opposite the new 'Touro Park,' and in the immediate vicinity of the large and fashionable hotels. The view from the roof is one of the finest and most extensive in Newport; the entire bay and adjacent islands and rivers being spread out in one grand panorams. Its exterior is highly ornamented, and presents an exceedingly tasteful appearance. Indeed, no expense has been spared, either in the external or internal arrangements to runder this establishment all that is required in a first class fashionable hotel.

The entire front of the house is capable of being thrown into one spacious salcon, by unfolding the connecting doors, and is beautifully furnished with rich Brussels carpeting. The chairs are of rosewood, concert with heavy satin brocade. Expensive lace curtains descend from the oeiling and window cornices. The private parlors are commodious, and open into pleasant, airy bedrooms attached. In the upper stories are large, well-ventilated lodging-rooms.

The arrangements as to board will be as parties may desire, either in private dining-room or at table d'hote. In the lower story is a sitting-room for gentlemen, and two spacious stores for the sale of light and fanciful merchandise, and the ice cream and refreshmen, and two spacious stores for the sale of light and fanciful merchandise, and the ice cream and refreshment saloon, the walls of which are hung with paper hangings of a new design. The front bazaar is separated by a THE SEA-GIRT HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I. The

game of all kinds, together with New York cysters, can be procured as above.

In erecting this hotel, Mr. Downing has supplied a long-needed establishment in this increasingly popular watering place, and we are confident he will be amply repaid for his enterprise and heavy outlay of capital, his name being familiar with the visitors at Newport, as a popular and successful caterer.

Liquor Law in New Hampshire.—The Legislature have passed a Prohibitory Liquor Law. In the Senate, it was passed by 10 to 1 votes, and in the House, the vote was 218 to 50.

The Maine Insurance losses of New York and Boston, in 1854, were \$18,072,000.

J. N. T. Tucker, the editor who killed his son Vincent, at Brooklyn, in August last, escaped from the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, on Wednesday last. from the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, on Wednesday last. The great trotting match against time, of twenty miles an hour, was performed on Thursday, on the Centreville, (L. I.) course, by Lady Fulton, in 59m. 55s. She made several breaks, and at one time the adds against her were six to one. The purse was \$5000.

KANNAS, The Lawrence (Kansas) papers state that several of the inhabitants of Wyandott have been forced to leave that place upon suspicion of being Abolitionists. A convention of delegates from all parts of the Territory had just been held, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That we look upon the conduct of a portion, as a gross outrage upon the elective franchise and our rights as freemen, and a violation of the principles of popular sovereignty; and inasmuch as many of the members of the present Legislature are men who were their election to a combined system of force and fraud, we do not feel bound to obey any law of their enacting.

Resolved, That the legally elected members of the

present Legislature be requested, as good and patriotic citizens of Kansas, to resign, and repudiate the fraud.

Resolved, That in reply to the threats of war so frequently made in our neighboring State, our answer is,

Resolved. That the people of Kansas are opposed to the establishment of slavery here; and if established, it will be contrary to the wishes of three-fourths of our

people.

Resolved, That Kansas has a right to and does her by invoke the aid of the General Government against the lawless course of the slavery propaganda with ref-erence to this territory.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN. Intelligence has been received of the death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the East. The melancholy news was received by Lord Panmure from General Simpson on the afternoon of the 30th ult. For some days previously, Lord Raglan had been suffering from indisposition, but until 4 P. M. on the 28th, his Lordship progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendants. Afterwards, alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. From 5 P. M. he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sunk, until 25 minutes before 9, at which hour hedied. Major-General Simpson had succeeded Lord Raglan.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from May 1, to July 10, 1855. Reed from Worcester County South A. S.
Society, by hand of S. May, Jr.,
From James Baxter, Boston, by hand of
R. F. W.,

From S. May, Jr., for collections from Dr. J. M. Aldrich, Fall River, to rede pledge, A. M. Chase, Canton, do. do., 20 00 Simon Mears, Manchester, to redeem pledge, 5 00 James Dee, East Bridgewater, do. do., 0 50 Joshua H. Ordway, to redeem pledge, 3 00 Samuel Barrett, Concord, do. do., 10 00 James N. Buffam, Lynn, do. do., 25 00—74 Rec'd of S. May, Jr., for collections and donations at N. E. A. S. Convention,

E. B. Perkins, Salem, to redeem E. B. Perkins, Solution of the piedge, Stephen Barker, Methuen, donation, 10 00 James Nowell, Portsmouth, N. H., 25 00 bal. pledge,
Robert Roberts, Boston,
Cyrus Houghton, Holliston, to redeem
pledge,
Francis Cutler, Holliston, to redeem 8 00

Francis Cutler, Holliston, to redeem pledge,

Bec'd of Sallie Holley, for collections—
In Amberst, N. H., \$11 23, Milford 10 26, Abbot Hill 1 54, Temple 1 60, Jaffrey 1, New Ipswich 5 96, Keene, over expenses, 10 75, Mariboro' 9, Troy 1 89, Walpole 4 57, Winchester 3 97, Montague 15 75, Lee Hill 6 10, Epping 1, Nottingham 9 16, Mason Village 2 62, E. Wilton, over expenses, 1 40,

97 80-97 80 ec'd of Wm. W. Brown, for collections— At Great Falls 5, Rochester 2, S. New-market 4 46, Brewster 1 25, E. Dennis 4 67, N. Dennis 12, Stone-

ham 2 50, Hyannis 1 50, Har-ham 2 50, Hyannis 1 50, Har-wich 8 47, 41 85—41 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, July 10, 1855. 41 85-41 85

For the Concord, N. H., Convention. James Nowell, Portsmouth, B. F. Hutchinson, Milford, J. Hutchinson, do. Charles A. Burns do. \$5 00 B. F. Hutchinson, almove,
J. Hutchinson, do.
Charles A. Burns do.
Moses Cartland, Weare,
Lewis Greenleaf, do.
Eliza Greenleaf, do.
C. T. Henson, do.
Moses Breed do.
M. A. Hodgeden do.
Mary P. Kenney do.
Benjamin Chase, Auburn,
Amos Chase, do.
Levi Beane, Candia,
Stephen S. Beane, Candia,
C. A. Foss, Barrington,
J. Hale, New Ipswich,
E. Jones, Gillsum
Luther Melendy, Amherst,
N. C. Ladd, Sanbornton Bridge,
G. W. Brindle, Concord,
J. Noyes do. 1 00 1 00 0 50 0 25 1 00 1 00 0 25 1 00 M. Worcester, Pembroke, B. Merrill, Canterbury,

PLEDGES REDEEMED. D. T. Watson, Concord, P. B. Cogswell, do. DONATIONS FROM CANTERBURY, N. H. wid M. Poster 3 00 Edward Osgood
n Poster 1 00 Geo. W. Peverly
rah M. Foster 1 00 Caroline G. Talent
rolline Foster 0 50 Susannah Keezer arah M. Foster

PLEDGES FROM CANTERBURY. The Crimea is 124 miles broad in the widest place, and its length from east to west is 170 miles.

The Tartar population of the Crimea is about 61,000.

David M. Foster 2 00 David Morrill, 21, 5 00 David M. Clough, 5 00 W. M. Snowden, Concord, 0 50 C. A. Hutson, Pepperell, Mass. 5 00

The Christian Examinen and Religious Miscellahy-July. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.—1855.

Contents :- 1. Americans and the Men of the Old World. 2. Unitarianism and Foreign Missions. 3. Migrations and their Objects. 4. Ernest's Tra-5. Greece, and the Greek Church. 6. Norton's Tran lations of the Gospels. 7. James on the Nature of Evil. Notices of Becent Publications.

MY COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, MY COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.' Among the various emblems and mottoes displayed on Boston Common on the 4th of July. not one attracted more marked attention than the above, which adorned N. L. Perkins's ice cream saloon. The several processions passing through Tremont street, during the day, and constant throng of visitors, on noticing its proprietor, a colored American, must have been struck by this significant appeal, on 'Independence

AN IMPOSTOR CAGED.

AN IMPOSTOR CAGED.

Rev. Charles Smith, a colored man, and representing himself as a preacher, came among us a few days ago, for the purpose of raising funds to aid him in the redemption of a part of his family from slavery. He was fortified with letters purporting to have been written by a gentleman in Washington, recommending his case to the sympathies of the benevolent, and on the strength of these he succeeded in making collections from a number of our citizens. Some of them, however, not relying fully upon his statements, wrote to Rev. Mr. Johns, sof Washington, one of his prelended vouchers, and received in reply that he knew nothing of the matter, and that, so far as he was concerned, he believed the Rev. ceived in reply that he knew nothing of the matter, and that, so far as he was concerned, he believed the Rev. Charles Smith to be an impostor. Upon this representation, and other suspicious circumstances, the fellow was arrested, and on Monday, on a hearing before Justice Rossiter, evidence sufficient was elicited to hold him for trial, and in default of ball, he was committed to prison, where he will find time, by the August sessione, to reflect upon his case.—Norristown Olive Branch.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Socie-ty will be held at UPTON, Saturday evening and Sun-day, July 21st and 22d,—commencing at 74, P. M., of Saturday.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, SANUEL MAY, Jr., and STR-

PHER S. FOSTER, design to be present. The members of the Society in the neighboring towns, and all friends of the cause, are requested to attend.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

John H. Crane, See'y.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and CHARLES C. BUR-LEIGH, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will attend a meeting in SPRINGFIELD, on Sunday, Aug. 5th.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in the State of Maine, as follows:— Bath, Sunday, July 22.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at NEW LONDON. (Ct.) on Sunday, July 15; and at PUTNAM, (formerly Quinnebang, or Pomfret Depot. Ct.) on Saturday evening, the 28th, and at 104 o'clock. Sunday morning, 29th inst.; also, at SOUTH WOODSTOCK Methodist Meeting-House, on Sunday, 29th, at 1 and 5, P. M.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in HOLDEN, on Sunday afternoon, July 22.

Also—at SHELDONVILLE (Wrentham,) Sunday, July 29th, at the usual hour of afternoon meeting; and in the Universalist meeting-house at WEST WRENTHAM, at 5½, P. M., same day.

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.

cause are expected to be in attendance. ELIZABETH C. STANTON, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, WILLIAM HAY,
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.

HELP THE COLORED YOUTH TO LEARN TRADES. The subscriber is constantly receiving application from parents for places where their sons and daughters n acquire mechanical and artistic knowledge. V will respond to this most laudable appeal?

Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

DIED—In Westboro', July 4, HANNIBAL S. ALDRICH, aged 40, son of our friend Mr. Clark Aldrich, of Upton. Mr. A., though in feeble health for many years, had been detained from his usual avocations but two days. He was clerk of the town of Westboro' at the time of his death, and had been so for a number of years. He leaves a wife and five children. In Boston, July 8th, at the residence of his uncle,

William S. Bartlett, Esq., AMASA BARTLETT, Jr., a native, and until recently a resident of Plymouth, sged 21 years—greatly beloved and deplored as a most 2 00-47 00 7 FF Here are the sad particulars of his death :-

FATAL ACCIDENT. On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., in the jail yard in Boston, as Amasa Bartlett, Jr., son of Amasa Bartlett, Esq., of this town, was pulling, in company with a friend, the rolling machine which is used for smoothing the gravel walks, he was so jammed in his stomach, between a building and the handle of the machine, as to cause his death. He lingered in much suffering till Sunday, 3, P. M., when he bid an affectionate adleu to the friends of earth, to join the happy angel band of loving ones who had gone before, and who, doubtless, waited with outstretched arms to receive so precious a gift of earth.—Old Colony Memorial (Plymouth).

DR. H. W. MASON. DENTIST. 286 WASHINGTON, near Bedford St.,

BOSTON. DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental medicine and Surgery, and operates on the most reasonable

Dr. Augustus Theodore Stamm, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN,

HAS established himself in Boston as a Physician,
Having acquired his methods of treatment and experience during more than twelve years of scientific
travels in various countries and climates, he trasts that
his services will prove satisfactory to the public, and
he offers himself for consultation in difficult cases.

Letters from the country will be speedily replied to.

FORMORE OF BEACON STREET. Jy 20

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

An Appropriate Bridal Present.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE

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

BY HENRY C. WRIGHT. SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklin street. Price, \$1.00. July 20.

LETTERS ON SLAVERY.

A DDRESSED to the Pro-Slavery Men of America; showing its Illegality in all Ages and Nations: its destructive war upon Society and Government, Morals and Religion. By O. S. Freeman. Price, 25 cents. Postage, 3 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Franklin street.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. GOD HAS DONE ALL THINGS WELL! REPLECTIONS, on reading in THE LIBERATOR the following sentence in Francis Barry's article :-

'If there is a God, he must be a remarkably mea and lazy being to suffer slavery to exist so long, whe he has the power to abolish it.' Oh, could our minds, extended, pierce

Beyond this mental night, We'd see that God, in wisdom pure, Has made his works aright. That ev'ry thing we think is wrong. And held by stubborn Fate,

In a Progressive state. Therefore, 'whatever is, is right,' Just for its time—no more; Another age brings higher truth Men never knew before.

Is just the best that it can be

Then let us think that God is just, Love well our fellow-men, And try to pierce beyond the clouds Which now obstruct our ken. D. HITCHINGS Richfield, N. Y.

WAR AND PEACE. SUGGESTED BY LANDSHER'S ADMIRABLE PICTURES, SO EN TITLED.

The war-banner floats—there are spears on the coast And the valley resounds with the landing of bosts! The ships in the offing like Bacchanals reel, And the bayonets flash forth like a river of steel ! The villagers flee from the coming of War,

And their flocks speed alarmed to the mountains afar Mead, vintage, and garden, that toil had made swee Lie trodden and tossed 'neath the tempest of feet; And the church where each Sabbath their homage wa

given, Seems lifting its spire as appealing to Heaven But vain supplication ! the war-blast is there. And the red breath of slaughter is loading the ear The carnage rolls onward, nor ebbs in its flow 'Mid the storm-blaze of havoc, and ravage, and woe See ! the ranks have been routed, the centre hath broke And, like lightning, the sword, through the sulphurous smoke,

Flashes down on the flying! Resistance is gone; While the madness of passion yields mercy to none! The steed, whose proud neck in War's tempest was

Now leaps from the strife, but its rider is lost ! The columns are shattered—the banners o'erthrown, And the lips are now stiff that the trumpet have blown. All struggling and wounded, the steed pants for breath, Or lifts its wild head in the grandeur of death ! The limbs that shook earth 'neath the fire of their speed Now quiver, and quail, and grow weak as a reed. The eyes that, like star-beams, glanced light o'er the

plain, Glare, blood-shot and filmed, in convulsion and pain; Slow straining each nerve, one last effort to make, While his nostrils, distended with agony, shake ! He springs, and, -with forelock extended in air,-Is dead-with the effort that mocked his despair !

Alas! for the leaves and the flowers of the spring, The lark has just left them with blood on her wing. The hive of the bee, so untainted before, Lies plashed by the feet that have waded through gore And the cot, with its roses, where beauty and love Seemed linked to the angels and Eden above, Now ruined-in embers-its sweetness forgot, Sinks, shattered in heaps, 'neath the flame-hissing shot And the church,-with a sin that humanity loathes,-Is turned to a stable, and ringing with oaths ! For ruin and rapine, and murder and wrath, Still follow, like demons, War's desolate path.

Come, let us mount the cliff, the crested height, Where Dover rears her fortress to the sight ! Like beings of the deep, the vessels glide, Proud of their own reflection in the tide; Proud of their mission, which is war no more; But commerce, Christian love, from shore to shore Stilled the red thunder in its murderous throat, Lies by the majesty of Truth o'erthrown, Rusted, dismounted, weed and moss o'ergrown. The cautious lamb hath dared to make its way Unto the very mouth which spoke-to slay ! While e'en the butterfly within it dips, And grass and flowers spring from its iron lips !

O, might of Peace, that in the throat of death Can scatter bloom with thine immortal breath, And bid the timid lamb no longer heed The cannon's mouth, but there in safety feed ! Crop the wild flowers that live within its breast, And taste the sweets of nature and of rest! When will men learn, who still to battle haste, That Peace is property, and War is weste? That Education makes a nation great, And Knowledge is the safeguard of the State.

False is the triumph of the Battle hour : The noblest triumph is in Moral power. Time laughs at battles, and the fruits they earn ; The conquering sword lies conquered in its turn. But there's a power which even Time can't bind-E'en Time itself is vanquished by the Mind! It grasps beyond the victor's blood-won name, And marshals centuries on the path of fame.

Then welcome Peace! May nations build thy shrine Profess thy creed, and own thy birth divine ! May Science, Literature, and Genius spring, Like rays of glory, from thine angel wing ! Strike down deception-let no wrong endure Take to thy heart the interests of the poor ; And prove, O Peace! that War usurps thy right; Not his, but thine, the victory and the might ! Strength with simplicity, with grandeur rest ! And majesty, with meekness, guard thy breast, Till War, and misery, and crime, be gone, And all the people of the earth are one. CHARLES SWAIN.

THAT LAND.

FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND. There is a land where beauty will not fade. Nor sorrow dim the eye ; Where true hearts will not shrink nor be dismayed. And love will pever die. Tell me,-I fain would go, For I am burdened with a heavy woe; The beautiful have left me all alone; The true, the tender from my path have gone; And I am weak, and fainting with despair ; Where is it ? Tell me, where !

Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod before The desolate paths of life; Must bear in meekness, as He meekly bore, Sorrow, and toil, and strife.

Think how the Son of God These thorny paths bath trod : Think how he longed to go, Yet tarried out for thee th' appointed woe : Think of his loneliness in places dim, When no man comforted nor cared for him; Think how he prayed, unaided and alone, In that dread agony, 'Thy will be done!' Christ, in his heaven of heavens, will hear thy prayer

Hear the just law-the judgment of the skies ; He that hates truth shall be the dupe of lies.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER PROM G. B. STEBBINS. AURORA, Kane Co., Ill., July 4, 1855,

W I GARRISON .

DEAR FRIEND, -I came to this beautiful place yesterday, and am stopping at the home of Rev. H. Slade formerly of Foxbore', in your State, and whose earnest activity in our good cause you well know. I sit by a window, looking out on pleasant groves, new, hopeful across the prairies, and the blue sky with only an occasional white cloud to lessen the heat of a fervid sun. The firing of cannon, and the ceaseless din of all imag-inable smaller missiles, can be heard in the distance in the centre of the town. We have just returned from a fine grove, in which some two thousand people were gathered for a celebration of the day by speeches, music and a dinner. It fell to the lot of Mr. Slade to read the Declaration of Independence, and as speakers expected from abroad had not arrived, the Methodist clarsyman of the place gave an opening address. Toward the close, he said, that if we wanted the Union preserved, we must make it worth preserving; that he was for a Union for liberty, not for slavery, and if it only answered the latter end, he would oppose it, and it must go down, for God would be against it. He was for making the Union worth preserving. The Committee of Arrangements invited me to follow, and I did so by reading the Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society, adopted in Philadelphia in 1833, as a fit complement to the other Declaration which had just been read, and occupied a half hour in showing that our mission was to be true to class,—a manly people. I wish, too, you could stand on the banks of the beautiful Rock river, and see its clear water flowing past grove and prairie. A great tide of emigration is setting West this season. This town has a population of about five thousand, and is finely located on the Fox river.

But my sheet is full, and I must close. I have thought of your celebration at Framingham, and wished much to be there. It is good to be at such gatherings; it gives strength as well as enjoyment. The Western people do not understand well the radical anti-slavery movement, but are in favor of free, carnett discussion, and have no malignant prejudice. It is a wide clergyman of the place gave an opening address. Tohour in showing that our mission was to be true to cussion, and have no malig the duty of our day, and extend liberty to all the infield ready for the harvest. habitants of the land. The reading was listened to with earnest attention, and the greater part of these present seemed glad to hear the utterance of anti-sla-

adjourned to long tables spread beneath the trees, and some four hundred sat down, while many more waited for their turn. Both men and women partock of the graph of June 28d. It is fit only for your ' Refuge of good things, and only cold water graced the board for drink. Toasts were given,—some of the ordinary mutual compliment character, others more significant. A Congregational clergyman preaching here gave-The principles of 1776-May they increase and plain man from a neighboring county gave— Thomas fin, Ga., Mobile and New Orleans. In the latter city, for delivered twenty-six lectures, to intelligent, and spread, until not a slave breathes in our land.' A pendence from foreign oppression, the second has de-clared our independence of the Rum Power.

The people are now dispersing, extra trains goin east and west crowded with passengers. This was not an especial Anti-Slavery or Temperance celebration, therefore these signs of right sentiment are all the more significant. In point of intelligence and appearance, the gathering would compare well with similar ones in

I came into the State four weeks since, stopping first at Joliet and vicinity, and going next to Blo ington-a fine town in a grove on the great prairie south of La Salle, and a hundred and sixty miles south-

I wish you could see these wide prairies. Taking the cars at La Salle for Bloomington, sixty miles South, I crossed the great bridge of the Illinois Central Railroad, which stretches across the Illinois river, the canal, and the low land between—from bluff to bluff, almost three-fourths of a mile, at a height of seventy-five feet. It is upheld by many massive piers, solid as the rock near by from which they were hewn. Going over an up grade for a mile or two along deep ravines and through broken wood-land, the high level of the prairies was at last reached. As we rolled on, trees prairies was at last reached. As we rolled on, trees the welfare prairie stretching away like ocean waves, and the grass It is my opinion that the white race are the bending before the breeze to complete the illusion. It gives one feelings quite like those experienced on the water, with no shore in view, and an approaching grove or house is halled as an island on the occan would be. Objects can be seen at a great distance, and a house standing out against the horizon looms up like a ship at sea. It gives one, too, a feeling of expanding freedom, of abounding life. As a passenger expressed it. I feel like as a Methodist does, when he shouse it. 'I feel like as a Methodist does, when he shouts

Villages are rapidly springing up along the railroad, but is bestowed kindly and freely, even to the las and new farm-houses, with their young orchards and struggle which releases the soul from its tenemen groves of locust trees.

The whole distance, we crossed but one belt of forest of any size, and were several times where not a tree could be seen. The soil is very rich, and, approaching Bloomington, crops were luxuriant. I did not stop going down, but passed on to Cairo. Going through two miles of forest, we were again on the prairie. Twenty miles brought us to a large brick building, too ring up in the distance like a mountain, where the passengers took supper. Stations are built every ten miles most of the way. At dusk, we passed Decatur, a town about the size of Bloomington, and went through oak-openings for some distance.

Night soon closed in, but I could see that the prairies were not as large, and forests were more frequent. The soil, too, changed from the black loam of the prairies to a light brown clay, rich, excellent for corn, good for wheat. At Decatur, passengers took other cars west to Springfield and Jacksonville, and at midnight, others left at Sandoval, by another road, for St. Louis.

At daylight, we were amid grove and prairie, and soon entered heavy forests. This section is called Egypt-an appropriate name. It was settled earlier than the Northern part of the State, but is far behind it in every good thing. Poor whites from the South are there, living in miserable cabins, scratching over

I had gone south three hundred and twenty mile since the previous afternoon, and was four hundred miles or more from Chicago. A steamboat could leave men and women whose we the levee, and traverse, in different directions, more chief in behalf of the stant fuelve thousand miles of navigable waters,—from to relieve and become more

the falls of St. Anthony to New Orleans, from far toward the Rocky Mountains to rivers washing the spurs of the Alleghanies. A lever ran along parallel to the Mississippi, and in the triangle between the two was Cairo. A great hotel, a few large stores, a dozen saloons. alias groggeries, and houses of most varied style, sont-tered about, with vacant spaces between, covered by a rank growth of weeds, constitute the town. It is great landing-place for steamers. Several stopped while I was there. One large boat, crowded with sengers, ladies sitting by state-room doors, three stories above the water, the glass pilot-house, with its gree homes, and church spires in sight in the distance. It blinds, still above, and the tall smoke pipes high over has been a delightful day, a fine breeze coming fresh all, its lower deck crowded with bales and bags, and a group of negroes patiently waiting the order to make fast, swept proudly up to the shore. It was from Lou isville, bound to New Orleans, and bore the name of R. J. Ward—the father of the man who shot a school-teacher in cold-blood, and was acquitted of the foul

I returned in the afternoon to Bloomingtonof three thousand people, in a fine grove, with rich prairies stretching away around it. It has a good population, quite a mingling of Kentuckians of the bette class, -a manly people. I wish, too, you could stand

ion, and have no malignant prejudice. It is a wide

Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

SPIRITUALISM AND SLAVERY.

Sourg HINGHAM, June 8th, 1855. FRIEND GARRISON

The following article I cut from the Spiritual Tel-

In the same paper, the editor gives an account of T L. Harris lecturing in the South,-at Baltimore, Grif for the most part, very large audiences.' Mr. Clapp' church was freely thrown open for Mr. Harris. Th editor, Mr. Brittan, has not one word to say concern extols New Orleans as a 'centre of radiation,' and say that ' the cause is in an exceedingly healthy state i this city '! So we see that New York Spiritualism, as well as New York Know Nothingism, makes no contro versy with slavery.

THE 'SACRED CIRCLE' ON SLAVERY. The March number of the Sacred Circle is a val

nable and interesting one.

I was especially gratified with Judge Edmond west of Chicago. There is a Congregational church, with a fidelity to anti-slavery principles which would put to shame many a Puritan parish in New England. I have also visited Henry, Princeton, Belvidere, Marengo, and have generally had good gatherings. This week I go to Batavia and St. Charles, and return here to speak Saturday and Sunday; then to Elgin and Dundee, thence through Chicago to Kankakee and Urbanna—towns of two or three thousand people on a railroad South — and then to Wisconsin for a few which so often springs from a common origin; and railroad South — and then to Wisconsin for a few weeks.

I wish you could see these wide prairies. Taking the from the products of slave labor. I might fairly set

grew scarce, and at last we were 'out of sight of land'
—nothing but the ocean of luxuriant verdure far as the
which is often expressed upon this subject by many
who have not been eye-witnesses to the intercourse

the superannuated negro is not reluctantly given as we too often witness in the case of our own titute brethren and sisters of lighter complexion

The bitterest curse of slavery falls upon the ma ter, and upon the indigent white man of the slave-bolding States: whilst the condition of the black may have been improved, and his ultimate hope of progress brightened by his connection with a more civilized race.

It is my belief, founded upon a more extended

and intimate knowledge of the subject and its practical operation than is often afforded to a citizen o the non-slaveholding States, that the destitution to say nothing of the crime induced by the social inequality which prevails in the free States, occa-sions a greater amount, and a more aggravated soons a greater amount, and a more aggravate, hopeless, and soul-harrowing misery, than may be found among the entire slave population of the United States. (!!!) I am not aware that any constitution of society

I am not aware that any constitution of society now exists, in which an equality of political and social rights is enjoyed. Without the right to both, the security of either is impracticable. Where a comparatively large amount of political freedom prevails, the evils of social inequality are aggravated by mortified pride and the intolerable shame of a conscious degradation, which no healing balm can soothe.

The severest calamity which the slave is compelled to endure, is the forcible runture of the ties.

pelled to endure, is the forcible rupture of the ties of marriage and of consanguinity—the separation of husband from wife, and of parent from child. are there, living in miserable cabins, scratching over the rich soil with poor ploughs, digging holes in the clay to get muddy water, when by going through to the sand beneath, they could get it clear and cold. The people are hospitable and social, but listless and ignorant, and full of the prejudices of ignorance, loving whiskey and hating 'niggers.' We were getting south, too. The previous afternoon, wheat was green; at daylight, turning yellow; and at last, several fields were passed where it was cut and stacked in the field.

The local was think with constituted by the master. Cases of total disregard to the family attachments of the slave, even amongst the most hardened dealers, are by no means common; and the impression sought to be given, and by many honestly entertained, that the universal practice of the slaveholder is to barter them with no more regard for their feelings than might be shown for the beasts that perish, is a cruel and unfounded misters.

light, turning yellow; and at last, several fields were passed where it was cut and stacked in the field.

The land was hilly, with occasional clearings, and now and then a large steam saw-mill, cutting out lumber and wood to send up into the prairie region by railroad. The soil grew more wet and low, the trees of enormous size, draped with heavy vines, and a thick undergrowth. We were on the bottom lands near the river, the road raised on a high embankment. Two miles or more we ran over heavy frame work, the road timber resting on great upright logs, bedded on others buried in the soil. This was crossed slowly, and soon the road curved slightly to the left, and we were on the bank of the Ohio, with the Kentucky forests in sight on the opposite side.

We soon came to a lerce, and stopped at a large depot. I stepped out on the platform, and in sight just below was the Mississippi, pouring its great flood to meet the Ohio just below a green island. Fields and forests were in view on the Missouri side beyond.

I had gone south three hundred and twenty miles since the previous afternoon, and was four hundred.

May I not earnestly implore those men and women whose warmest sympathic enlisted in behalf of the slave, to make an

fering and the destitute who are ever near them, and whose only dependence for relief is through their benevolence? No, I may not implore this sid, even to the most destitute and meritorious sufferers. It would be deemed an officious assumption. How is it, then, with the slaveholders throughout the States and Territories where this institution prevails, treat their negroes kindly. They are well fed and comfortably clad. They have their holidays and Sabbaths, and frequently dwellings, and gardens, and domestic animals of their own. When past their prime, or disabled by disease or age, they are not turned out to die, or sold like a village pauper, to the lowest bidder, but are tenderly and comfortably eared for while life endures. Yet an extraordinary excitement begins, missionaries are sent forth, slavery is denounced as an outrage against humanity: its evils, great as they truly are, are excessively exaggerated, and represented as one uninterropted series of savage barbarity, which the Christian world and all good men are invoked to the rightsous labor of extirpating.

With the common attributes of humanity, could

With the common attributes of humanity, could our fellow-citizens at the South do otherwise than resent and resist such threatened interference with their domestic institutions!—an interference which, however well intended, if successful, must expose them to a servile war, and all its horrible excesses—an inevitable, sanguinary, and fearful strife, to be quelled by no other means than the extirpation of the race it was vainly proposed to redeem.

ed to redeem.

Men perform good deeds from the promptings of their own hearts; they may be persuaded by the voice of kindoess and wisdom; but by threats,

the voice of kindoess and wisdom; but by interest misrepresentation and abuse, never.

We all need social reform; and the best means of promoting this object is to be found in mutual forbearance, universal charity, and the diligent cultivation of the benevolent affections.

When the heart is right, the intellect seldom W.S. W.

POURTH OF JULY AT BRIDGEWATER. EAST BRIDGEWATER, July 8, 1855.

According to announcement, the opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity assembled on Sprague's Hill, in Bridgewater, on the Fourth, and organized by choosing Dr. Cales Swan, of Easton, for President, with three Vice Presidents.

Dr. Swan made a few very appropriate remarks, after

which, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Brigham, of Bridgewater.

Breck, Esq., of Bridgewater, made some re marks in favor of union among politicians, in opposition to any more slave territory. He then quoted Hen ry Wilson, rejoicing that 'the goods of Massachusette are for sale, not her principles.' Three cheers wer

B. W. Harris, Esq., of East Bridgewater, was the introduced. He defined the political position he had previously occupied. He had been a firm adherent of Whig principles, as laid down by Daniel Webster. He believed him to have been an Aonest man through his DONATIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE OLD COL whole life. He believed the compromise measures of 1850 to be just and right! 'And this,' said he, 'is Bourne 1850 to be just and right: Abut the platform I now stand upon. I have not abated one Silas Hollis, the platform I now stand upon. I have not abated one Lewis Ford, jot or tittle from it.' I may not have quoted his prenise words, but the substance is exact. He then stated Melsar Sprague, that 'Massachusetts had gone far enough in regard to Edward Y. Perry, compromising, and he should hold the South to her N. H. Whiting part of the bargain, before giving in another inch.' part of the bargain, before giving in another incu. Hervey Dyer, Robt. H. Morchead, rather stupid myself, and away from Framingham, and consequently out of my element on the Fourth of July, M. M. White, I could not see any thing to applaud on the old hunker Willard Pool, Whig platform. Mr. Harris thinks the Fugitive Slave Job H. Beal. Law 'just and right,' with all the other abominations in that infamous 'omnibus' bill! I would ask if John & Pratt, there is any hunker in your little city who will go further than that ; and if so, in God's name, what can

After Mr. Harris sat down, Mr. Wilson came forward, amid hearty cheers, and made some eloquent remarks on the day and the occasion, after which he made a strong appeal to the audience for united action in the great struggle before us. He thought that all party considerations should be laid aside, and the whole people should unite in one solid phalanx against the further extension of slavery, and for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill. He, too, agreed with Webster when he said he would vote against the addition of another inch of slave territory. 'Did he do it?' said some one of a domestic life? Was it His design to separate the in the crowd. Wilson looked wise, smiled rather slyly man from his wife, the mother from the child, or the his remarks were generally well received, and may do good. He culogized the Union in his usual manner, which, you know, could not well be avoided in a politi-

But I am taking up your time, and will forbear No Union with Slaveholders !!

OLD COLONY A. B OCIETY.

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Town Hall in Pembroke, on Sunday, July 1, 1855; the President, BOURNE SPOONER, presiding.

Edward Y. Perry, Rufus Bates and Lewis McLauthlin were chosen a committee on nomination of officers, and Lewis Ford and Job H. Beal a committee on

NATHANIEL H. WHITING first addressed the meeting, in some very interesting remarks upon our anniversary gathering, reminding us of the sad inroads which natural and moral death have made in our ranks. He spoke of the long and earnest years some had labored, amid obloguy and scorn, to throw off this mighty incubus which had so long crushed humanity. And what had been done? If the black man had not been freed, we, at least, had done much for ourselves. Every blow that had been struck for humanity had only conduced to our own freedom. We have been putting up beacon lights, and if the nation swamps on the rocks and goes down, our labors have not been in vain. We were purselves in chains, and knew it not. We saw the slave toiling in the rice swamp, and labored for his redemp tion; in doing which, we found the chain fastened to our own limbs, and that we must first emancipate our

Mr. W. spoke of the early history of the cause, and of its sure and steady progress to the present time. DEAR GARRISON:
This, said Mr. W., is a life-work, and we are ready for it. As long as there is a claim set up of one human soul over another, our work lasts. Skies look dark, as fil the lasts thereof.' How pale would the faces of the we are accustomed to look at things, and some hope to Southern delegation to the National Festivities at Dor grapple with the monster only through violence and chester become, if intelligence should reach them that od. But while the whole physical force of the country is on the side of slavery, nothing can be hoped for but through moral means. In this cause, as of old, sist their masters unto death! How wicked we should one can chase a thousand.'

We have every thing, then, to encourage us. No this day in keeping with its original! We glorify our matter how few our numbers, we are mightier than ancestors for doing the very thing that the Constitution declares and punishes as insurrection. Providence, every thing must be accomplished by labor; so let us go forward to the work with renewed strength, and battle with the monster, knowing that, inasmuch

Rev. ANDREW T. Foss spoke at length of the indiffer-sentiment shall be a little more enlightened, when the nee we have to contend with, and of the religious in-which is spiritual in us shall be a little more cultivat ce which is brought to bear against the cause tianity, which was always to do right and obey God. This had been settled by an eternal decree of God him-AFTERNOON SESSION. LEWIS FORD spoke on the

subject of funds, and urged the friends to do all they could, by pledges and donations, to sustain the cause, generously promising to add one dollar to every eight to contributed. Lewis McLauritan knew from experience the bless-lness of giving to this cause, and of course could safe-

y commend it to others.

Mesers. Foss and Whiting each spoke again, at coniderable length, on the subject of funds, and of the

was accepted.

The Committee on Finance reported something over \$116 00 in pledges, donations and collection.

On motion of N. H. Whiting, Voted, that the thanks of this Society be tendered t

e town of Pembroke, for the rare liberality of grantng the use of their hall, free of charge. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, the

meeting was well attended, and was altogether one of the most interesting and hopeful meetings which the Society has held for years. 8. DYER, Secretary.

O. C. A. S. Society in account with Lawis Ford, Treas

Balance in the treasury from last year's acc't,	881	61
Collection at Kingston	10	444
Hingham	ie 4:	68
Hanson	18	63
Plymouth	. 13	52
Scituate	al. 7	28
Hanover	. 4	27
South Scituate (Church Hill)	. 2	43
East Abington		22
East Bridgewater, (Joppa)		15
North Bridgewater	. 3	81
Marshfield	. 8	25
" Duxbury	4	00
Received from Charlotte Bradford	. 8	00
Lewis McLauthlin	. 1	00
Whole amount received	\$110	24
Expenses.		
Paid Sallie Holley	.\$38	38
W. L. Garrison	. 10	00
Wm. W. Brown	. 6	00
N. H. Whiting	. 8 9	50
Lewis Ford		00
Travelling expenses and conveyance for lec		236
turers	7	08
Handbills, postage, and express	. 6	72
to the second two states to the second secon	974	68

Leaving a balance in the treasury of \$35 56. L. FORD. Treasures

ONY A. S. SOCIETY. \$20 00 | George J. Peterson, 10 00 | Samuel Dyer, 12 00 | William Spooner, 5 00 | E. E. Scott, 5 00 E. E. Scott,
5 00 Rufus Bates,
5 00 John Noyes,
5 00 Mary D. Sprague,
5 00 Dorothy B. Dyer,
4 00 Miles Sampson,
3 00 Sarah E. White,
2 00 Betsey B. Poole,
2 00 Otis P. Josselyn,
2 00 Abby B. Josselyn,
2 00 Andrew Clark,
2 00 Albert Josselyn,
2 00 James M. Josselyn,
2 00 Joshua Mann,
2 00 Cash, Seth Jo Total donations and pledges, \$111 00; Collection, 84 08.

This is the curse of our country, and the blackes record on her history. May the God of our fathers protect us from the curses attendant upon it ! Did He rho created all things design that those whom he had made to differ externally should be bought and sold like merchandise? Did He intend that man should buy his fellow-man? and not only his body, but his soul, and confine him mentally and physically? Did He create man to live excluded from all the privileges reate them, or any of His creatures, destitute of feeling? Must the mother of that babe leave her darling at early morn, and hasten to the field? Must she check the tears that roll down her care-worn cheeks, lest the eye of the driver be upon her, watching for an opportunity to exercise his power? And must that mother at night, weary and worn, with nothing to cheer he drooping spirits but the thought of embracing her child, must she return to her cheerless cabin to find deserted? And must she, after a night of anguish resume her labor, sick at heart and almost driven t despair? Must she, beneath the stern gaze of the iron hearted overseer, work with double diligence, lest on symptom of emotion should bring the cursed lash ope her? And does not every feeling of hatred and anger existing in her bosom arise when her master passe by? Is not this hardening the heart, and does not ev ery such scene add one more coating of darknes around her soul? Would not that mother, think you allow the lash to torture her to death, if by so doing her child could breathe the air of freedom? Wer these, I ask, the intentions of the wise Creator of al things? Nay; else how were all men free and equal Was this the state of things our fathers fought for Was it for such things as these they left their homes to become free ? Was it for this they endured hardship and trials-that man should buy and sell his brother America! America! thy sun is eclipsed so long as the galling chains of slavery remain within thy borders. Thy stars and stripes no longer wave over the land freedom, but are bedimmed with the sackcloth of sla KATE CLIPTON. City of Peace, 1855.

NO PELLOWSHIP WITH OPPRESSION.

You advise us to have no fellowship with to-day elebration- to make no provision for the flesh, to fulthe slaves, irritated by repeated aggressions, had er be deemed, if we should advise the slaves to celebra

We are peace men, and therefore we advise the slaver not to shoot their oppressors as our fathers did theirs but to run away from them, or to put them in safe as we work for humanity, we do good to ourselves. keeping till they come to themselves. When public ed, we shall feel more like hiding our faces, when the

Fourth of July comes round, than getting up shamfights, and glorification speeches, and amusements more becoming Hades than Heaven. But now, we are so infirm in the moral regions, and so undeveloped in spiritual things, that it would be like putting new wind to old bettles for our people to spend the Fourth of July in a rational manner. The spirit of liberty would be said to be dying out, if we had not our usual number

Let us continue our ' just reproof and disfellowshi of our pro-slavery government, not doubting that the gates of heaven will prevail all the sooner for whatever efforts we may make in behalf of universal freedom

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE

HOME SCHOOL HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MASS DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Course MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM.

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

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-in weeks, will commence Thursday, May 8, 1855. TERMS. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Compositios, Hastry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algers, Bementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Masic, board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of the books, access to the Library, stationery; Calishanics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipies, was ons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace hosp ampointers, battledoors and shuttlesocks, dissense games, puzzles, ctc., (per quarter of eleven webs, \$40.00.

BXTRAS.

Book-Keeping by single entry. 50

"by double entry. 50

Astronomy. 50

Ancient Languages, each, 50 Modern
Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru-

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

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR. MISHED BY THE PUPIL, (And which, if not convenient to obloin, may be had at the Institution at the retail price.)

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

All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly

marked.

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

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

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE REEST-

D. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full information please address the Principals.

March 30.

6m

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

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284
Washington Street, avails herself of this neisns for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and well respectfully assure them that, by unremitting measures to please, she hopes for a continuance of their is

vors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing later and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champoons, at such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled,
as it produces new hair where baldness had his Her chemical researches have developed as inini

Her chemical researches have developed as simble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desidential looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renoving the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commendated the following treeff to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residents, at their room, which will be open from 8, A. M., ti., P. M. She has numerous recommendations five the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhen which can be seen by those who desire. which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

BOSTON TRECOTHIC

Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium, FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOTS,

TRECOTHIC HALL, Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets. DROFESSOR STEWART respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he has qued lymnasium in the above splendid hall, which, is

his Gymnasinm in the above splendid hall, which, is capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by up other establishment of the kind in the United State. other establishment of the kind in the United State.

Every accommodation is provided for those lafes and gentlemen who may wish to avail themselve of healthy exercises and amusement.

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

TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE BALL.

Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4, ?.

M., every day.

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

MOTORPATHY.

MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprieter of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, sell known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of March He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 24th They will be happy to receive calls from their friends, and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally to enquire into the merits of his new system of trusts, diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively aurisus from past experience that he can cure the worst care of diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively surfif from past experience that he can cure the worst cast of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases; for which is torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable trush to confident is he of success in every case, having any some thousands without a failure, that he is willing to enter into an agreement to board, lodge and tred the patient, without charge, if he fails to perform according to agreement. He has treated within the past rus, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which though by far the largest institution for the sick is the country, has been found wholly inadequate for the commodation of invalida seeking admission. He is adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four say building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet that restorer of the constitution, from the effects of the trush restorer of the constitution, from the effects of sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many fersion of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat diseases heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cred by its aid

ality.

Consultations, Thours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.)

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

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Wilh
Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Sanst
Dans, Bulfineh Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Hall,
Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mss.;
Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barrd,
Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barrd,
Waterville, Me. A. G. Dans, M.D., Brandon, U.;
B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tuckin,
B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tuckin,
Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Profeesor George Bush, Editor N. C. Revesitory, Broadlys,
New York.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. It lecation is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access final parts of the city. For particulars, address & Robinson and the city. For particulars, address & Robinson and the city. For Rogers, Sup't, Wordson, Mass.

Worcester, April 18.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

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