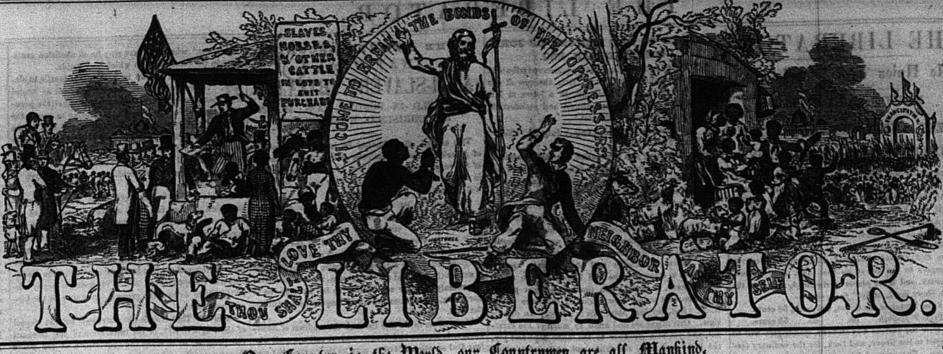
Trans_Two dollars and fifty cents per annun

Fire copies will be sent to one address for TES LLES, if payment be made in advance. B All remittances are to be made, and all les ating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are cted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square tel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts

rania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aucharised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tite, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Leane, Ednux Quincy, Samuel Philarick, and WESDELL PRILLIPS. or In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of the columns are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXV. NO. 30.



One 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 lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -- AD engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1099.

From the Rome (Geo.) Southerner. JUDGE LUMPKIN'S LETTER. CALHOEN, (GA.) June 13, 1855.

Hox. John H. Lumpkin:
Dear Sir—At a Convention of the Democratic
party of the 5th Congressional District, convened party of the 5th Congressional District, convends yesterday in this place, you were unanimously nominated as the candidate of that party for Congress, at the ensuing election in October next; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to amounte to you the gratifying result, and remost your acceptance.

Vour fellow-citizens,
[Signed by F. H. Price, Wesley Shropshire, R. M. Young, B. F. Chastain and Wm. A. Fort.]

Rose, 27th June, 1855. GENTLEMEN: -I am in the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., advising me that the Convention

the Democratic party of the Fifth Congressional District had unanimously nominated me as their candidate for Congress at the ensuing elec-tion, and urging my acceptance of the same. The circumstances which influenced the Convention to use my name, and the unanimity which it secured to their action finally, indicate so clearly the wishas of the people who were represented in that Conreation, that I do not leet myself at these to oppose any personal and private views and interests to this public requisition. It has been my good fortune to represent the people of this District in Congress, for the term of six years, heretofore, and has been the source of my greatest happiness at Il times since, to feel and know that I enjoyed, in fall and overflowing measure, their generous con-idence and cordial support. The honor conferred on me so freely, when young and inexperienced, imposes the obligation on me now to disregard any

and all sacrifices of a personal and private character, to comply with their wishes. I have carefully examined the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention which asset ed by the Democratic Condition at Milledgeville, and I yield them my cordial appears. I am well satisfied that they furnish the only true basis of a union of all at the South, inassuch as they will be placed on a line of co-operation and party association with the friends of our institutions in the Northern section of the Union. The Whig party have been disbanded, because the Northern division had become abolition-ied, and no person at the South could, consistently with his constitutional rights, continue his party association with them. The question of slavery has become one of paramount importance, and that man who neglects the means of ascertaining who are most worthy and reliable, does not fulfil the dates that he owes to the interest of his State—as amember of the Union. The enemies of Southern institutions, composed of free-soil Democrats, Northern Whigs, and Abolitionists, combined secrely in an oath-bound political organization, commonly called Know Nothings, (but claimed to be the Native American parks.) and openly tendered the Native American party,) and openly tendered to the Northern Democracy these great issues opposition to the Kansas Nebraska Territorial bill. position to the Kansas Nebraska Territorial bill, opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, opposition to the admission of any other staveholding States into the Union, and opposition to the execution of the fugitive slave law passed to the execution of the fugitive slave law passed by Congress. The issue so openly tendered by the American party at the North was boldly accepted by the Northern Democracy, a majority of whose representatives had aided in consummating these measures. In that contest, they were removed and measures. In that contest, they were purged and partied of all free-soil and abolition affiliations; but the combination proved too powerful, and they have been temporarily overthrown in nearly all of the non-slaveholding States of the Union. Yet these Kansas Nebraska Democrats are still able to seed transfer or D send twenty-one Democratic representatives to the next Congress, who will unite cordially with all true Southern men in support of our constitutional rights. Though they have been defeated, they are not conquered, but are now sounding the notes of preparation in all the free States for the inevitable conflict which awaits them. Will any Southern man refuse to encourage this noble band of patriots, who have armed themselves to do battle in our

cause! They have no direct personal interest in this question, and have had none from the com-mencement of this abolition excitement; but yet they have, at all times, patriotically thrown themselves into the breach, and told our enemies and aggressors that if they destroyed the rights of the South secured by the Constitution, it would be only after they themselves became the victims of their fearing. their fanatical rage and overwhelming power. Is there any other portion of the Northern people there any other portion of the Northern people from whom we can hope for succor and support in any contest on this question! The failure of the two sections of the American party to agree, in National Council, on a national party creed, is sufficient to satisfy the most confiding partizan that, in the Northern division of that organization, there never was enough of attachment to the Constitutional rights of the South to give them the ascentional rights of the South to give them the ascendency in a single Congressional District at the North. I would ask, in all sincerity and candor, where else can you look for co-operation to protect your rights but in the ranks of the Northern De-moraret merney! And is it not remarkable that Southern men will still refuse to co-operate with the only party that can be found at the North, who have shown themselves worthy of their respect and confidence. I will not permit myself to believe that patriotic Southern Whigs will any longer oppose a union with the sound and reliable Democrats of the non-slaveholding States of the Union, from partizan bias and prejudice against a name. The Whig party has been disbanded, and the issues that divided the two great national parties in former times have been settled, upon terms advantaged. former times have been settled upon terms advan-tigeous to both. A new party is being organized to take the place of the once powerful Whig party, with no Northern alliance, and with no prospect of any aid beyond the limits of the South. How can any aid beyond the limits of the South. How can any aid beyond the limits of the South. How can such a party, if successful in every Southern State, obtain for us our constitutional rights in the Union? Cass. Douglas. Richardson, Bright, and other Democrats at the North, have for ten years battled for our constitutional rights. If, however, the foul spirit of abolition fanaticism should so weaken their power and influence, that, with their hearly co-operation, we should fail to maintain our constitutional rights in the Union, I shall stand ready with an unalterable determination to maintain, in its letter and spirit the fourth resolution

rention, in 1850.

In conclusion, gentlemen, you will permit me through you to tender to the Convention my action of the convention of the convention my action of the convention. The convention of the very lind and complimentary terms you have used in making known to me the action of the Convention.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN H. LUMPKIN.

Menars. F. H. Price. Weeley Shrenships. E. M.

Mesara. F. H. Price, Wesley Shropshire, R. M. Young, B. F. Chastain, and Wm. A. Fort.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. | A CARD PROM PRESIDENT SHANNON,

Having resolved, long ago, that I would take no notice of the malicious Free Soil calumniators, who, week after week, hurl their envenomed shafts of detraction from behind the ramparts of a fictitious signature, I owe it to the people of Missouri, and to the interests of the State University, to pub-

Nearly six years ago, without solicitation of my part, the Presidency of Missouri University was tendered me by a Board of Curators, with not one of whom I ever enjoyed the pleasure of a peronal acquaintance.

During the last five years, I have devoted my

During the last five years, I have devoted my best energies to the promotion of the educational interests of the State, rarely condescending to take any notice of the vile anonymous alanders that were industriously circulated. With what success I have acted thus, the wide-spread and growing reputation of the State University furnishes the best evidence.

Why, then, am I assailed unceasingly in the public journals, by anonymous calumniators, with

Why, then, am I assailed unceasingly in the public journals, by anonymous calumniators, with such fiendish malignity, and with a zeal and perseverance worthy of a better cause!

To the intelligent, many of the assaults to which I allude furnish of themselves a ready reply. For making a public speech in defence of the institution of domestic slavery, I have been assailed as 'The political priest, who is at the head of our State University'—'This madman'—'Our politicoreligious priest'—'The bigoted and fanatical President of our State University,' &c. &c. I have I have been assailed as 'To-day, the Earl of Shaftesbury presides at an anti-slavery meeting, and denounces slaveholding churches as synagogues of Satan; to-morrow, the noble lord contributes to the treasury of the American Board of Missions, and thus strengthens the saveholding churches.

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To-day, the Earl of Shaftesbury presides at an anti-slavery meeting, and denounces slaveholding churches as synagogues of Satan; to-morrow. A Mission Board that plants Protestant churches in Turkey is by that act placed above rebuke, though it supports in its own country the heaven-defying iniquity of slavery.

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To-day, the Earl of Shaftesbury presides at an anti-slavery meeting, and denounces slaveholding churches as synagogues of Satan; to-morrow. ident of our State University,' &c. &c. I have neither the inclination nor the ability to respond to such polite epithets; nor to honor, even by a kick, who use them. But I have a few suggestions to make to all honorable men, for the public

As President of the State University, it has be come my duty, among other things, to instruct the young men of the State in the principles of Moral Science. The text-book here, and in American Colleges generally, is Wayland's Moral Elements. a work of high merit, except on the subjects of War, the Sabbath, and Slavery. It is well known, however, that Wayland exerts all the powers of his great mind to prove that slavery is 'semper et ubique,' always and every where a moral wrong.

Had I been satisfied to teach Wayland's views. rithout note or comment, and thus corrupt the minds of the students committed to my would no doubt thus far have secured the approbation of my present calumniators. But, whether fortunately or unfortunately, I have committed an unpardonable offence, by believing and teaching in the lectore room, and on 'the hustings, that slavery is sanctioned alike by the Bible, the laws of Nature, and the Constitution of the United laws of Nature, and the Constitution of the United laws of an unpardonable offence, by believing and teaching in the lectore room, and on 'the hustings, that slavery is sanctioned alike by the Bible, the laws of Nature, and the Constitution of the United laws of Nature, and the Constitution of the United laws of Nature, and the Constitution of the United laws of Nature, and that Congress neither has, nor, terrest those who plead his cause.' But in the cases we have mentioned, the rule seems reversed, and next to making efforts for the slave's liberation, these to making efforts for the slave's liberation that the making efforts for the sla

self personally.

If these views and this course of conduct render

as, and nefas, right or wrong.

If office, or even life, be sacrificed in an effort to the total the sacrificed in an effort to the sacrification in the sacrificat ent to the regeneration of the world. I can con-

voted.

Pro-slavery journals everywhere are requested to publish this card; also, such Free Soil papers as have aided in assailing me are expected to copy it as an act of justice.

JAMES SHANNON,

President of the University, State of Missouri.

Columbia, Mo., July 9, 1855.

RETALIATION ON THE NORTH.

We observe with much gratification, from th one of our numerous exchanges, a determined res-lution, on the part of the whole South, to adoptone of our numerous exchanges, a determined resolution, on the part of the whole South, to adopt adequate and ample measures of retaliation against Massachusetts, and such other Northern States as have or shall hereafter throw legislative impediments in the way of the execution of the fagitive shave law. The very unanimity of feeling and of opinion on this subject affords a guaranty that nothing will be done rash, hasty, or unwise. Many have suggested that we exclude by law the ressels of Massachusetts from our ports. This done discretly, would bring us into unnecessary collision with the courts, and the other authorities of the federal government. But we may effect the same end indirectly, and avoid such collision. Let us can our contitents who shall receive or ship any goods or article whatever by a Massachusetts vessel, or who shall ship to Massachusetts, or receive in any vessel sailing direct from Massachusetts, any goods, grain, or other article, no matter to whom such vessel may belong, and also subjecting to like punishment any one who shall hold any intercourse with the captain or crew of a Massachusetts vessel whilst in our waters. We suggest this for consideration.—Richmond Enquirer.

SELECTIONS.

The Anti-Slavery cause suffers almost as much om the inconsistency of its professed friends as from the opposition of its open enemies. The following, from the London Anti-Slavery Advocate, is to the point. PACING BOTH WAYS.

It is well known that some of the leaders of the It is well known that some of the leaders of the anti-slavery movement in our country have formed an alliance with an American religious slaveholding body. Were Clarkson to rise from his grave, and appear among us, with what indignant tones would be denounce such policy! American slaveholders are accustomed to fall back for support upon the American Board of Missions. That Board, in like manner falls back arons its Fealigh and on the American Board of Missions.
in like manner, falls back upon its English supporters; who, in their turn, fall back on their digporters: who, in their turn, fall back on their dig-nity and their previous anti-slavery doings. We are, indeed, fallen upon evil times. Aiding to emancipate the slave to-day is put forward as an excuse for rivetting the fetters upon his limbs to-morrow. A Mission Board that plants Protestant churches in Turkey is by that act placed above re-

'synagogues of Satan,' for that Board supports slaveholding churches.

To-day, Sir Culling Eardley votes that slaveholders are unworthy of Christian fellowship. To-morrow, the baronet writes a letter to the public in support of contributing to the American Board, which folds slaveholders to its communion.

which folds slaveholders to its communion.

To-day, the Rev. Thomas Binney receives as his guest the world-renowned anti-slavery authoress.

To-morrow, the reverend gentleman strengthens the American Board, and thus sustains one of the most powerful bulwarks of a slaveholding religion.

To-day, Sir Edward N. Buxton delivers an antislavery speech in Exeter Hall. To-morrow, Sir Edward throws the shield of his influence around the American Board, one of the mightiest barriers

to the progress of the anti-slavery cause.

To-day, Samuel Gurney, Eq., takes the chair at an anti-slavery meeting, and expresses his desire to advance so good a cause. To-morrow—but we minds of the students committed to my trust. I retract the word—at the very same meeting, he would no doubt thus far have secured the approbation of my present calumniators. But, wheth-

States; and that Congress neither has, nor, vere it even a consolidated central despotism, could it possibly have the right to impair a vested right of property in slaves in the territories, the District of Columbia, or anywhere on earth, to which the authority of the Federal Government extends.

Now, I submit it to all honest minds, whether, in a slave State, this should give offence to any but the most ultra Free Soilers and Abolitionists and whether those who assail me, on this account, do not prove themselves the most shameless hyporcrites when they profess to be in favor of sustaining the institution of slavery.

To those who figree with me respecting the law funess of slavery, but doubt the propriety of my discussing it publicly, if any such there be, I remark, that I have been compelled to the course I have taken, by the following considerations:

I have long believed that God has raised up these United States as his swn chosen instrumental to Novertheless, I am fally coavined that no created power can save the Union five years, unless the swelling tide of anti-slavery fanaticism be beaten back. To accomplish this object, and thus save the Union, I can conceive of no better method than to enlighten the public mind on the subject of slavery in its various aspects.

With these views, I feel impelled by the high motives of patriotism, and regard for the salvation of a lost world, to enlighten the public mind on the subject of slavery in its various aspects.

With these views, I feel impelled by the high motives of patriotism, and regard for the salvation of a lost world, to enlighten the public mind to the utmost of my ability on this absorbing subject. Indeed, I would consider myself wholly unworthy the name of a man, or a Christian, were it to shrink from the faithful performance of this duty through the name of a man, or a Christian, were it to shrink from the faithful performance of this duty through the name of a man, or a Christian, were it to shrink from the faithful performance of the should be a st

ing to combine in one alliance.

Last year, at the Anti-Slavery Conference in Last year, at the Anti-Slavery Conference in London, he most unequivocally denied the state-scener I am removed, the better: for the State of Missouri is too poor to compensate me for an opposite course, or even to purchase my silence on this thrilling topic.

If it is desirable to have Free Soilism taught in the University, the people of the State will do well to instruct their representatives in the General Assembly, next fall, to suggest, to the bitter end, the efforts that will undoubtedly be made, by my present calumniators, to remove me from office, per fas, aut nefas, right or wrong.

If office, or even life, be sacrificed in an effort to man, Mr. Garney, protected Mr. Young and the in his speech referred to this subject, the chairman, Mr. Gurney, protected Mr. Young and the American Board by interposing his power—a power which he had no right thus to exercise—to silence Mr. Thompson; thus preventing a full exposure of the enormities of those relations which the American Board sustains to slavery.

Here are men who can unite with slaveholders and their abettors, but who must cautiously stand

Here are men who can unite with slaveholders and their abettors, but who must cautiously stand aloof from the earnest-hearted abolitionists. Such namby-pambyism will never abolish slavery, and, we will add, will never be respected by the English public when it is understood. The time has come when those who can hold religious fellowship with a slaveholders should give up all pretence to be laboring to overthrow slavery. When a person unites with the American Board, we accept it as an announcement on his part, that he is determined not to co-operate with the American abolitionists, and virtually abandons the slave to his fate.

Before closing, we beg leave to make a suggestion to the anti-slavery committees in the provinces. Has not the time arrived when each committee should utter its voice in regard to the American Board and its supporters! We believe that such committees would, without a dissenting voice, condemn a union with the American Board. Some have spoken in decided language; but have the other committees no duty to perform in such a crisis! Organized as they are to remove slavery, should they not consider the peculiar trials of the carnest-bearted laborers, who, in America, in the heat of the conflict, are pleading for the dumb! Ought an anti-slavery committee to sanction as an abolitionist, much less as a leader in the cause, one who supports a slaveholding religious society! While listening to the cries of those ready to perish, and remembering those in bonds as bound with them, should they not bear a a portion of the responsibility which those have assumed who oppose any union, direct or indirect, with slaveholders!

From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter. SLAVERY AND INPIDELITY.

Under the above heading, the British Banner of June 6th contains a criticism upon a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which demands a notice at

Anti-Slavery Society, which demands a notice at our hands.

It is not our purpose to discuss the personal question which the editor of the British Banner has raised, on the score of Mr. Garrison's peculiar nation we would submit to the editor of the series or or ertain subjects; views we consider to be decidedly open to very grave objections, and calculated to estrange many of the warmest friends of the anti-slavery cause in his own and this country, from the abolition morement with which his name is specially identified. But how objections have recommended the series in our opinion these may be, and however intemperate the language employed by the agents of Mr. Garrison's Society, in denouncing the iniquitous system and its abettors, against which they have been waging a twenty years war, we have yet to learn that the charges that have so called religious denominations of the United States are writhout foundation. The unfaithfulness of these bodies to the cause of the British Banner that the commendation of the United States are writhout foundation. The unfaithfulness of these bodies to the cause of the string beautiful and all connection with them strongly discounteranced. Let it be borne in mind that the Ker. Albert Barnes, one of the reputed luminaries of the American Church, has said emphatically: It is a specially important that the chief supporters of the Sarnes, one of the reputed luminaries of the American Church, has said emphatically: It is a sumber of the 15th May last, an article and proposed to the American Church, has said emphatically: It is a sumber of the 15th May last, an article and proposed to the American Church, has said emphatically: It is a sumber of the 15th May last, an article and proposed to the summer of the 15th May last, an article and proposed to the American Church, has said emphatically: It is a sumber of the 15th May last, an article and proposed may be a summer was a delegate from the Eresham Anti-the country, it has formed the subject of the most of the country, it has form

ing addresses; of the strongest resolutions; of the most decided action. The editor of the British Banner was a delegate from the Evesham Antimost decided action. The editor of the British Banner was a delegate from the Evesham Anti-Slavery Society to the Anti-Slavery Convention of 1843. He cannot but be aware that that assembly, acting upon the precedent established by the Convention of 1840, passed a strong resolution directed against the delinquent charches in the United States, on which occasion, as on the previous one, this unfaithfulness was proclaimed, and they were rebuked in the most public manner. Since then, the same charge has been reiterated, not only by ourselves, but by the abolitionists of America, including those who do not profess or sympathise with what is called 'Garrison Abolitionism.' In 1853 we published an address to British Christians, in which we gave the names of those very religious the original?'

We submit that this charge is even more definite than that advanced in the resolutions under notice. That it is not unfounded, may be judged by the further statement made by the same judged by the same number from which we have extracted the foregoing paragraph, and which is as follows:

'In December, 1844, a report of the Committee of the Syned of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilation of books by the American Tract Society, was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published by that Society, or Judged by the foregoing paragraph, and which is as follows:

'In December, 1844, a report of the Committee of the Syned of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilation of books by the American Tract Society, was published; and in that report of the Committee of the Syned of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilation of books by the American Tract Society, was published; and in that report of the Committee of the Syned of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the Syned of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilation of books by the American Tract Society, was published; and in that report of the Committee of the Syned of New York and N we gave the names of those very religious | the original?

honorable exceptions, notoriously sustain the asso-ciations above-named, whose policy is in harmony with the system under which they live and breathe, and hence has arisen that schism in the churches, with the system under which they live and breathe, and hence has arisen that schism in the churches, on anti-slavery grounds, that has led to the formation of the American Baptist Free Mission: the American Missionary Association; and the bodies known as the American Free Presbyterians, the American Free-will Baptists, the American Covenanters, the American Friends, and the American Reform Tract and Book Society. Far worthier of the character and standing of a religious journal like the British Banner would it be, were it to employ any influence it may possess in upholding the integrity of the anti-slavery principle, instead of running a-muck against men whose unwavering fidelity to the cause of the slave has never been called in question, however opinions may be divided as to the prudence of the course they have thought proper to pursue, in carrying on their crusade against his oppressors, and as to the orthodoxy of their religious views.

The following is an extract from the article in question:—

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**The following is an extract from the

week, in New York, by the presentation of a series of resolutions which out-Herods every thing he has hith-erto attempted. They run as follows: Resolved, That the following religious organization

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
The American Home Mission Society,
The American Bible Society,
The American Bible Union,
The American Bible Union,
The American Sanday Sobool Union,
The American Sanday Sobool Union,
The American and Foreign Christian Union,
The American and Foreign Christian Union,
The American Baptist Publication Society,
The American Baptist Publication Society,
The American Baptist Home Mission Society,
The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions,
The Missionary Societies of the Protestant Methodist,
the Episcopal Methodist, and Moravian bodies,
—respectively, being in league and followship with the
slave system, and inflexibly hostile to the anti-slavery
movement, are not only wholly undeserving of any pecuniary aid or public countenance at the North, but
cannot be supported without conniving at all the wrong
and outrages by which chattel slavery is characterized,
and therefore ought to be instantly abandoned by every
one claiming to be the friend of liberty, and a disciple
of Christ the Redeemer.

Resolved, That the attempt of the New York Independent, and other religious journals, to shield the American Board of Foreign Missions from anti-slavery condemnation, and to represent it as occupying a sound
position in regard to the enslaved millions in our land,
because of its action at Hartford respecting certain laws
in the Choctaw nation, pertaining to the instruction of
slaves and free colored persons in Mission schools, is
marked by fraud, jesuitism, and the supremacy of sectarian exclusiveness over the instincts of humanity.

Whether this be at last the climax, we know not;
but we consider it will be difficult, in point of reekless

ration of wretchedness, and the salvation of men. Hapration of wretchedness, and the salvation of men. Happily, however, the tendency of such a course is, at length, to obviate the necessity of any very strenuous endeavor to supply an antilote. We consider the virulence of Mr. Garrison in some degree to have spent its force, and that there is henceforth as little to be feared by the church as to be hoped for by the slave from any thing he may either say or do. His power, for evil or for good, may be viewed as at an end.

We submit that this charge is even more definite

Publications which can be referred to as the postumory
the American Tract Society, and to Religious Societies, and their leaning as to Slavery in the United
States. April, 1855. J. J. E. L.
1. Unanimous Remonstrance—referred to.

can S. S. Union, which is under dictation of the Slave Power, 1854. H. B. Knight, N. Y.,—

pp. 60.
7. Missionary Boards in relation to Slavery,
Caste, and Polygamy, from American Missionary,
Extra, May, 1854. 48 Beekman street, N. Y.

pp. 32.

8. Constitution of American Reform and Tract and Book Society. Cincinnati, (Ohio,) 1853—
pp. 12. (A pure Society.)

9. Separation from Sin and Sinners—Tract, No. 1 of the American Reform Tract and Book Society, (a noble monument of principle on the Slave

ry question.)
10. Tracts—No. 3, on Slavery; No. 14, on Col-

10. Tracts—No. 3, on Slavery; No. 14, on Colonization: and No. 15, on Fellowship with Slavery—excellent Tracts, by the Cincinnati Society: should be read. Every information will be given by that Society. They also publish, at Cincinnati, the Christian Press, monthly, which gives much information on the Slavery question.

11. Report of the Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the Mutilation of Books by the American Tract Society, and of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, December, 1844. Ten years ago! (See Notices in the Christian Watchman and Christian Politician of that time, and the Conservative, Rome, N. Y., of 1st January, 1845.)

Politician of that time, and the Conservative, Rome, N. Y., of 1st January, 1845.)

12. An Appeal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. O. Scott, of Lowell, 1838, Boston—pp. 156. (This contains the greatest array of facts to be found almost anywhere. As a book of reference, the author, in 1838, says it will be useful in after years.)

13. Part IV. of Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, chapters 1, 2, and 3.'

For the present, we abstain from further observations on this subject, of which, however, we propose not to lose sight.

*Of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Con., vide, Anti-Slavery Reporter for March last.— (En. 4. S. B.) + In the leader in the Bescoa, from which the above extract is taken.—(Ep. A. S. R.)

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Angumert.—The Coerespondent comforteth the Editors touching Mayor Smith and the Sims Brigade—He mourneth over the degeneracy of Fourth-of-July Orations—He giveth a recipe for making one—He rebuketh the Rev. Mr. Miner and sympathizeth with Mayor Smith—He telleth of the woes of Dorchester—And of the Battles thereof—He narrateth the blasphemies of the Chaplain—He sungesteth purgation of the town—And kinteth at Presidential possibilities—He telleth the rumor touching Mr. Eliot's degree—He sympathizeth with Hunkerdom—and complaineth of Bad Memories, &c. &c. &c.

Boston, July 15, 1855.

I told you, in my last, that there was some lurking unkindness between Dr. Smith, our Ichthyologie Mayor, and the Sims Brigade, which hindered any of them from doing escort duty on the Birthday of the Nation. You will be happy to learn that no grudge exists between that eminent Magistrate and these his Strelitzes, and you may discharge your minds of any uneasiness you may feel as to any contingent discrepancy between them. charge your minds of any uneasiness you may feel as to any contingent discrepancy between them, which might hinder the keeping of the peace, in case another Burns should endanger it. The story, as I understand, was on this wise. The Arrangement of the Proceedings on the Fourth was referred to a Committee of the City Council. One individual, once a Webster Whig, as I think, on his own responsibility, asked one of the two Regiments into which the Sims Brigade is divided, to perform the Escort, and his invitation was accepted. Now, it so happened that the Company commanded by the gallant Captain Evans, which distinguished itself so much, on the day of the Burns Victory, by a successful attack on one Apothecary's boy, which disabled that dangerous member of society which disabled that dangerous member of society for life, belonged to this Regiment. The majority of the Committee, dreading, perhaps, lest the su-perabundant energy of this heroic band might over-low in some irregular direction, refused to concur flow in some irregular direction, refused to concur in the arrangement of their colleague, unless Cap-tain Evans' Company were excluded. This the Regiment refused to agree to, and the other Regi-ment, thinking its negro-catching honor at stake, also declined acting, so the Committee had to go out of town for its martial protection. You will be glad to hear, however, that it was ample, and that the City Government proceeded to Church and that the City Government proceeded to Church and to Dinner without molestation from their enemies. to Dinner without molestation from their enemies. Perhaps, another year, the City Government may have virtue enough to refuse to ask any of the Sims Brigade to act on any occasion, which, as they exist only to show their gold lace and cock's tails, and to show how widely their round-shouldered, slouching ranks differ from real soldiers, would be a heavy blow and great discouragement, by cutting off one of their main chances for making fools of thomselves.

It is very hard that the Fourth of July cannot be celebrated in the good old way, without our negrocatching patriots being made uncomfortable by unpleasant things being said in their hearing. Perhaps you may remember that I rebuked, last year, the Rev. Mr. Stone for delivering an Anti-Slave-catching Oration before our valuable Mayor and his chief allies, in his campaign against the Traitor It was extremely unpleasant, and of evil describes them as 'being in league and fellowship with the slareholders of the South.' The authorities on which we founded our allegations were—let. A statement compiled by Professor Blanchard, of Knox College, Illinois: 2dly, A work entitled 'Facts for Baptist Churches,' published in American Anti-Slavery Almanae:' all of them independent of the American Society. According to these authorities, the number of slaves held by members and ministers of the so-called Protestant Churches in America amounted at that time to 660,000, repsenting at a low estimate a value of \$528,469,400, or £105,690,080. Now the various religious denominations of the United States do. with a few honorable exceptions, notoriously austain the asco-citations above, ranged whose policy is in barmony. a branch of the Tree of Liberty or a claw of the American Eagle, and let it simmer for an hour over the Fire of Freedom (one used for roasting a negro alive is the best), and then you have it. Garnish to your liking, and serve up hot. That's the sort of thing we want. But this was not at all the sort of thing the Rev. Mr. Miner gave us this year. I was not near enough to see him myself, but I was told that our beloved Mayor looked as if he should like to change places with one of the equirrels he has lately colonized, or even with one of the fishes he had formerly maligned, so he could get away from where he was. Indeed, there were those so wanting in the respect due to dignities as to say that "He looked like a fool!" But that was obviously impossible. I am sorry to say that this to say that "He looked like a fool!" But that was obviously impossible. I am sorry to say that this great Magistrate did not show the energy in keeping the peace on the night before the Fourth which he had promised. It was even more obstreperously rictous than usual. Extraordinary efforts to keep the peace are only to be expected on extraordinary occasions, such as helping a slave-catcher to his negro.

I am grieved to have it to tell, moreover, that Boston was not the only town in this neighborhood

It is very hard that the Fourth of July cannot be

I am grieved to have it to tell, moreover, that Boston was not the only town in this neighborhood in which the glorious Fourth was perverted from its natural and proper uses to the annoyance of Our First Men. In Dorchester, for instance, they had selected that day for the Celebration of the Settlement of the Town, or for some Anniversary or other, and secured no less eminent a son of the soil than Mr. Everett, as the Orator. Now, would you believe it possible that there could be found men (or monstors in their shape) who would print. or other, and secured no less eminent a son of the soil than Mr. Exercit, as the Orator. Now, would you believe it possible that there could be found men (or monsters in their shape) who would print, post, publish, and distribute Handbills protesting against this choice, and quoting in full poor Mr. Everett's unlucky musket and knapsack Speech, with John Bandolph's remarks thereon, and picking whatever holes, besides, they might in his coat! Doubt the doctrine of Total Depravity, after this, ye who can! And not only this, but Mr. Battles, the Master of the High School, flatly refused to marshal the children on the occasion, or to take any part in the Celebration. For this contumery, he has been hung in effigy, and is threatened with the loss of his place. It is said that, when remonstrated with and this latter alternative hinted at, he had the presumption to say that he was a man before he was a schoolmaster, and that he would not assist in what he thought wrong to save his life, not to say his place. And it is said he went to the fanatical Meeting at Framinghum, instead. I can scarcely credit these shocking stories, and only tell them that, in case Mr. Battles should be made to walk Spanish; School Committees in other places may know what manner of man he is, and govern themselves accordingly.

And this was by no means the worst. At the very celebration itself, the Rev. Mr. Hall, the minister of the First Church, stood up in the great Tent, before I don't know how many hundreds or thousands of people, and made the most shocking prayer you can conceive of. All the great ones of Dorchester were at a white heat with rage, and it was said the Orator himself showed some symptoms of emotion. It was full of the most shocking prayer you can conceive of. All the great ones of Dorchester were at a white heat with rage, and it was said the Orator himself showed some symptoms of emotion. It was full of the most shocking country. It was a virtual condemnation of the

P. . M

the rethrell asses, it the tree of the tree, it the tree, it the tree, it the tree, it the tree of the tree, it the red tree, it the red tree, it the tree of the the

Willia amuel Hall, dass. i arrett, Vt.; J. ucker, oklyn,

tion.

How interesting and how varied are the circum

es under which, from time to time, I have seen this

beautiful dwelling! I am now just from my tour on

the continent, and find it what, in the world's estima-

darkness must surely now enshroud this once happy home. But, my dear May, this is all only an outside

peace. True, the earthly form of him we so revered

Addison is reported to have called a young relative to

* Come see how a Christian can die! * For two whole

more cheerful and happy serenity could have shone in

his countenance, had he only been preparing for some

little journey to his dearest friends, where the brightest

riably did he inspire the same emotions in others ;

the household. All that a pure and holy faith and

trust in God could do, seems to have been done for both

father and child. Never, it seems to me, have I seen

such true devotion to each other, between earthly

friends, as subsisted between that father and that

daughter ; and yet, when the hour came, the one could

depart in hallowed peace, and the other behold with

a boly resignation, a serene and submissive smile.

But never have I felt and appreciated the value of

that divinely religious trust, which is Miss Estlin's so-eminently, (and which, thank God, may be ours,) as

at this moment. . . . It is indeed good to be here.

Here may it well be said, 'It is better to go to the

Dark indeed, and mistaken, as it appears to me, are

the views which are entertained generally on the subject

of death Little does it avail that the church and its

ministry profess to believe that Jesus rose from the

grave, and in bodily presence ascended to heaven. To

little purpose does the church preach, that life and im-

and dread of death are almost universal. Death is still

crowned the 'king of terrors.' The shroud, the wind-

ing sheet, the pall, are his regal robes ; the tomb is his

palace, the hearse his chariot; and his horses are still

pale, as in the visions of Patmos. We have been taught

to regard him as some unchained or unprisoned fiend,

permitted as a tormentor to ravage the world, to devour

and destroy the bodies, and people perdition with the souls of men. And as such he has been used on earth,

as a means for binding and enslaving the human family

under the will of designing priestoraft, and tyrants in

every form. Well has the apostle told us, that an im-

portant part of the mission of Jesus was, ' to deliver

those who, through fear of death, were all their life-

time subject to bondage.' But how sadly and imper-

fectly has that part of his work been fulfilled! How

little can be done for its fulfilment, while so fearful a

We read of some, over whom ' the second death hath

the first death hath no power that we would take a-

way. What power did death exert upon our departed

friend? Over such a household as this, he has no do-

minion of which we need desire to deprive him-none

but that like a mother's voice, which lulls her tired

child to sleep. To the good, the true, to those who are

really alive, death is no monster—only a messenger, a servant from our Father's house; God's own charioteer,

sent to fetch us, his absent children, home. Such, and

only such was he, to our ever honored friend, Mr. Est-

lin. So too does his surviving daughter regard him. .

To both of these, for the untold kindness they have

hown me, I owe what no life is long enough to repay.

Here and hereafter and forever I hope they will find m

so nearly imitating themselves, as that they shall not

regret their labor of love, as lost upon a wholly unwor-

You must have had a glorious triumph at the Anni-

Yours, my dear friend, for their sakes,

BE Rev. THOMAS BENSON, of New York, has been

unanimously called to, and has accepted, the pastoral charge of the Independent Baptist Church and Society in this city, and enters upon his duties about the 1st of

PARKER PILLSBURY.

great battle for humanity and freedom.

mistake darkens the world !

thy object.

house of mourning than to the house of feasting.'

ork neglected, not one word unspoken.

duct of the surviving daughter.

been desired?

tion, is a 'house of mourning.' To a stranger, who

Holy Compromises, which Professor Stuart and Dr. Woods had looked upon and pronounced them to be good, and which Dr. Dewey would sooner send his Mother to a plantation, with a hoe in her hand and a whip at her back, than have a tittle of hand and a whip at her back, than have a tittle of them pass away. And not only of them, but of the great Apostle Daniel. Has it not been settled by the agreement of the weightiest ministers of all the great denominations, equivalent to an (Ecumenical Council—Dr. Tyng, Dr. Spencer, Dr. Krebs, Dr. Bethune, Dr. Lord, Dr. Barrett, Dr. Waterbury, and a thousand more—that the Blesseld Fugitive Slave Act was a Supplementary Reveal the supplementary lation—a Complemental Gospel—repealing, as all new laws do, whatever former laws were inconsis-tent with itself? And now, is the settled Faith of a Community to be shaken in this audacious way The man, further, had the insolence to intimate that we were not a Nation without spot or blem that we were not a Nation without spot or blem-ish, and that we had some things to be ashamed of and to amend! And this is the Birth-day of the Nation! Are these things to be endured! No wonder that the solidest men of Dorchester grew livid at the hearing. Will they think the lustra-tion of the town complete by the elimination of a simple schoolmaster, without also expurgating it of a monster like this? Will they permit such a wolf to trouble the fountain whence the waters of life flow to them and their lambs? We should hope not—but we shall see. Between ourselves there are those who think that Mr. Everett migh there are those who think that Mr. Everett might even yet be persuaded to be President of the United Statos, if a majority of Electors should think it essential to Public Safety. I do not say whether this be so or not; but there was a carefully-written leader in the Courier, a day or two afterwards, which squinted horribly in that direction.

You will have seen how the Overseers of Harvard are said to have treated the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, for soting for the Compromise Measures. The sto-

for voting for the Compromise Measures. The sto-ry is, that the Corporation sent down his name with those of the other candidates for the Degree of Dogtor of Laws, and the impracticable fellows below (the same that turned Judge Loring out of below (the same that turned Judge Loring out of his lectureship) refused to confirm the nomination. Of course, it could have been for no reason except that fatal vote, for he deserved the compliment, on general and University grounds, as much as half those that get it. Hunkerdom, of all stripes, has been stirred up to its depths by this demonstration—and with some reason: for it shows that there is a large class of men here, and they too coming into power gradually, who have very bad memories!—memories, that is to say, that don't forget! The Daily Advertiser thinks that if the votes in Congress are to influence action on Degrees, these will become as worthless as a Tammany Hall resolution. Are they worth any more, now! And resolution. Are they worth any more, now! And if a man's public character and acts are not to be considered in making up his title to an Honorary Degree, what, in the name of Common Sense, are to be considered! This action is, I believe, per-fectly unprecedented. I imagine it is the very first instance of a refusal, on the part of the Overseers, to confirm a Degree proposed by the Corporation. And this gives it its sting. If, indeed, it be true; for I don't vouch for it, at all. It could have crept out only through some breach of the vote of secre-cy adopted on the occasion. But, as it must have been entered on the Records of buth Boundary en entered on the Records of both Boards, it can not be kept permanently a secret—probably not longer than until after Commencement, which is next week. If there is anything more to tell then, you shall bear of it in my next letter. p. y.

ONE MÁN POWER.

It is stated by the National Intelligencer that the personal liberty act of Massachusetts will become inoperative, as the Governor, not believing it constitutional, will not give the requisite orders to in-sure its administration. If Massachusetts submits to the petty domination of one man, we much mis-take her spirit. What right has the Governor to decide on the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a law! The doctrine of the hunker press and judiciary is to enforce the laws until they are repealed, or pronounced unconstitutional by the proper authority, and we shall hold them to their true when intended to support slavery and the fug tive slave act. That portion of the press which would denounce any attempt to defeat the opera-tion of the fugitive slave act, speaks of this inten-tion of Gov. Gardner with commendation, or with-

But, says an objector, on your principles, how do you defend your position? If the Governor re-ally thinks this law unconstitutional, how can be enforce it? We reply, that we admit every man's right to decide on the unconstitutionality or right-fulness of any edict. But it does not, therefore, follow that a Governor can become the judiciary of a State, and pronounce on the constitutionality of a law, and thus make his opinion govern the whole State. Such a government is a monarchy of the meanest character. The Governor has his option, either to enforce the laws of Massachusetts, or to resign. He was elected to execute the laws, not to decide what is law. Take a case. Suppose a sheriff were elected to execute the laws of this county, and a man is sentenced to be hung : but, says sheriff. I hold the hanging of a man to be unco stitutional—I will therefore never enforce the decision of the Court. Would not such a position meet tive, to execute the law or resign. So we say of Gov. Gardner, and we think the sturdy freemen of the old. Bay State, who have enacted a wholesome the old Bay State, who have enacted a and constitutional law for the protection of her own citizens, will show this truckling flunkey of a Governor that the law must be enforced, or he be ejected from an office which he has disgraced by his subservience to the Slave Power.

The idea of Gov. Gardner having any constitu-

tional objections to this new law is preposterous; every sensible man who will read this law, and who understands the first principles upon which all laws are founded, will be convinced of the rightfulness and constitutionality of the Personal Liberty Law of Massachusetts

Several weeks since, we argued this quastion at some length, and defied those Hunker presses which denounce it, to discuss this question; but, so far as we have seen, they have not dared to accept the issue. The truth is, Governor Gardner's conscientious scruples lie in the direction of Southern patronage and national offices. The idea of a man's conscience instigating him to aid in the ex-ecution of the Fugitive Slave Act is preposterous. The truth of this whole matter is this: Massachusetts citizens have been kidnapped, taken South and sold into slavery; and she has a right—nay, it is her duty, to defend her meanest citizens.

If the States have not the right to protect their own citizens, the sooner this Union is dissolved, the better. We have shown that neither the peo-ple nor the States have ever given to the Federal Government this power, and we trust Pennsylvania will stand up with Massachusetts, and say they never will.—Norristown Olive Branch.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER. A letter

in the Telegraph, from Chicago, 16th, says—
'In going up the Mississippi, on the lows side, to take a boat somewhere near Rock Island, he bired a man to drive him fifteen unles in a buggy. The horse was only three years old, the man very careless, and the road almost impassable. In consequence of the breaking of one of the shafts, the horse became unmanageable, and broke away at a furious pace. Mr. Sumner had sufficient presence of mind to cling firmly to the buggy, although feeling that a precipitation down an embankment, or a collision, was unavoidable, and the latter catastrophe really came to pass. The buggy was dashed against the projecting rails of a zig-zag fence with such tremendous force, that it whirled some ten or twelve feet into the air, and, turning several complete somersets, came down upon the ground with Mr. Sumner had not attempted to leap. The fall stunned him, and it was impossible for him to extricate himself until a party in another vehicle came to his assistance. His leg was badly bruised, and one of his toes very badly crushed. The spinal region, I am happy to inform you, was not at all affected; his back-bone is as strong and stiff as ever.' in the Telegraph, from Chicago, 16th, says-

AROTHER OUTRAGE IN KANSAS. We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Kansas City, that through rowdies from elsewhere, there has been another attempt at a 'demonstration' in that place. The victim was an 'abolitionist,' brought from Wyandot.

McGee, of Westport, who led out the mob against the American Hotel, some time since, and repented so humbly next day, was conspicuous in the affray. The man was threatened with a ducking, but, at the suggestion of some of the Kansas citizens, was put on board a boat going down the river instead, not, however, till said M'Gee administered an oath that he would never return, which, craven-like, he consented to take. We await further particulars.—Heraid of Freedom.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders, BOSTON, JULY 27, 1855.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION

CELEBRATION AT ABINGTON.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Abolition of Sla very in the British West Indies, and of the peaceful EMANCIPATION OF EIGHT HUNDRED THOU-SAND SLAVES, will be celebrated by the Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Society, and the friends of freedom generally, at the beautiful GROVE in ABINGTON, on

WEDNESDAY, 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 Boston to the Grove, and back, 50 cents. 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. 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 Braintree join the Accommodation train from Boston. Tick ets at the reduced fare will be furnished them.

RETURNING-Leave the Grove, for Boston, a 64 o'clock ; for Plymouth, at 6 o'clock.

In case the weather should be unfavorable for Grove meeting, the Town Hall (near the Grove) will be opened for the occasion.

Cold water will be supplied to all, and there will be

efreshments for sale on the ground. Among the speakers engaged for the occasion VENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, Rev. JAMES FREE-MAN CLARKE, REV. CALES STETSON, REV. ANDREW T Foss, and NATHANIEL H. WHITING.

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

By the following, which we copy from the Cincinnati Herald of Freedom, it will be seen that the colored citizens of Cincinnati intend celebrating the glorious First of August in a very effective manner.

GRAND PIC-NIC CELEBRATION, AUGUST FIRST. The Colored Citizens of Cincinnati will-celebrate the Emancipation of the British West Indies, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1855, in a beautiful Grove, immediately on the river, near Palestine, about an hour's ride on the steamer.

Instrumental Music, singing, speaking, etc.

J. MERCER LANGSTON, Orator of the Day. The colored citizens cordially invite all Societies them in the celebration of this welcome anniversary.

The steamers 'Champion' and 'Lancaster' will leave
the foot of Walnut street, at 8, A. M., precisely. Passage to the Grove and back, 50 cents; children half

President of the Day-WM. W. WATSON. Vice Presidents—John I. Gaines, Charles Satchel, L. C. Flewellan, James Johnson, Levin Brown, William Casey, J. R. Tinsley, Geo. Tosspot, F. Robinson, Geo. Walker, Wallace Shelton, Samuel W. Troy.

Committee of Arrangements—John I. Gaines, William D. Goff, George Walker, Francis Robinson, Wm. R. Casey, H. C. Jackson.

Grand Marshal—Milton Franklin.

EXERCISES AT THE GROVE. 1. Prayer, by the Chaplain. 2. Music, by the Band. 3. Reading the Act of Emancipation, by William

Walker, Esq.
Song by the Glee Club of thirty-two Misses.
Oration, by J. M. Langston, Esq. Music, by the Band.

Song, by the Glee Club.

Address, by Peter H. Clark. 9. Song, by the Glee Club

. The bondmen are free in the isles of the main.

10. Music, by the Band. 11. Miscellaneous addresses. 19 Renediction

The procession will form at Allen Chapel, precisely at 7 o clock—right resting on Broadway. At the hour designated, the procession will move up Broadway to Eighth, out of Eighth to Elm, down Elm to Fourth, down Fourth to Walnut, down Walnut to the river.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

3. Car of Slavery, containing boys representing the ondition of Slavery.

3. Car of Freedom, containing thirty-two Misses representing the condition of Freedom.

4. Pioneer colored citizens, in open carriages.

5. President, Orator, and Chaplain.

Sons of Liberty.
 Sons of Enterprise.
 Colored Americans.

PIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

Have you room enough left in this week's LIBERATO for me just to say to your readers that we are making preparations for a First of August Celebration at Hope dale, and are anticipating quite a large, interesting and profitable meeting? It will be held in the grove or our domain in which it was held last year, and we hop that all our neighboring towns will be fully represented CHARLES C. BURLEIGH has engaged to be present or the occasion, and other able and eloquent speakers are

WM. H. FISH. Honedale, July 25, 1855

CELEBRATION ON LONG ISLAND.

The Twenty-First Anniversary of the Emancipation f the Slaves in the West India Islands will be celebrat ed on Wednesday next, August 1st, in Morris's Grove. on the Long Island Railroad, one mile and a half wes of Jamaica, and 12 miles from New York. A specia train of cars will leave Brooklyn at 10 o'clock, A. M WM. LLOYD GARRISON has consented to be present, and deliver an address. Other speakers have been invited A band of music has been engaged for the occasion.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT BANGOR. WM. WELLS BROWN is to address the friends of Free dom at Bangor, on Wednesday next, August 1st, on West India Emancipation.

BRITISH RELIGIOUS TESTIMONY. At a meeting of the Western Christian Union, belo at Bristol, England, May 3d, 1855, Rev. S. A. STEIN THAL, of Bridgewater, moved the following Resolution which was carried by acclamation :-

'That this meeting has heard with the highest satis faction of the course pursued by the Attorney General of Massachusetts, [meaning Hon. Benj. F. Hallett, U. S. District Attorney for Massachusetts,] in declining to press the indictment against Messrs. Parker, Phil lips and Higginson, for aiding a fugitive slave, and warmly congratulate these gentlemen, and the American Anti-Slavery Socitey, on the success of their efforts in behalf of the oppressed, and in support of that impartial liberty which is the unalienable right of every human being, without regard to clime or color;—that from what is now transpiring in the United States, they indulge the hope that the time may not be far distant when the people of that kindred nation shall be true to the great principles of freedom, and when they wi consider it to be a glorious and not a guilty deed to have aided the abolitionists in their noble and Christian work, and to have rescued a fellow-creature from the

THE TWENTY-SECOND TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN RISHOP ESTLIN, ESQ. NATIONAL The following feeling and well-deserved tribute to

the much lamented Mr. Estrux, from the pen of our ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, absent friend, PARKER PILLSBURY, in a letter to Mr. Max, will be read with deep interest and satisfaction.

Sweet is the memory of the just.

THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855. 47 PARK Sr., Bristol, (Eng.,) July 7th, 1855. This annual effort, having for its end the Abolition

of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes of the community, that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and a crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the manction

had only known the external standing and worth of Mr. Estrum, his eminence in his profession, his many distinguished professional as well as personal friends, the official and other important relations he bore to given, that consequently all political, and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations many literary, scientific and philanthropic associs-tions,—to a stranger who had known only so much. is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavor our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. and no more, it would seem that a midnight pall of We propose to do this through the medium of News

view. One might see and know so much of the exterpapers, Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who nal, and yet be a stranger to the inner hope and joy, fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and the light and love, the faith and philosophy, which shone upon and illumined all within,—and which illucooperation. The country is stirred as it never yet plishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in Sad to me were the tidings of the departure. They too many cases, by what poor and insufficient moreached me one cold, dismal day, away among the mountains of Switzerland—the coldest, dreariest day of all my continental tour. But I have come here, and I

Should American Slavery be abolished through the force of moral power, a nobler example will have been utter inconsistency with genuine Christianity and true am comforted. Here all seems life, and joy, and given to the world than any previous age has ever witnessed. It is in the Colonial possessions of Monarchical Governments that slavery has been abolished. We has passed from our view. But it was only the earthly; and the transit was as beautiful, as the long life had been honorable and useful. What more could have are laboring for its extinction in the midst of a great nation, where it is inwoven with every fibre of commercial, political and religious life, and where, with unimportant exceptions, every man is a voter. We do ly be the property of man. his side, in his very last moment, and said to him, not allude to these facts with any discouraging purpose, but only that we may declare, with convinc years, the friends of Mr. Estlin may almost be said to earnestness, the necessity there exists for the promulgahave had this sublime and instructive spectacle before tion, not of any half-way testimonies or diluted doc them. More than once has he said to me, 'I know as trine, but for the truth in its entire efficiency, 'witha medical man that my case admits of no remedy-that out concealment and without compromise." my next change must be one of worlds.' And yet, no

This great mission the American Anti-Slavery Society alone discharges, and therefore we cooperate with it. Her members refuse to be concerned in the administraprospects and anticipations were before him. Even tion of a government cemented by the blood of slaves, when the hand of disease lay heaviest upon him, he was almost invariably cheerful and happy, and as invaand chattels personal, subject to all the fluctuation while, at the same time, so true was he to every convicthat mark other property, the souls for which they tion of duty, so faithful in the prompt discharge of eve- profess to believe He died. This is the treason and this ry obligation to his God and his fellow-men, and so the infidelity that so convulse our country. Whether licitous that each passing day should be crowned that country be destroyed or saved, we cheerfully leave with its appropriate work, so far as his strength avail- the character of the American Abolitionists to the ver ed, that now there seems not one duty undone, not one dict of coming ages, believing that it will then appear that Loyalty consisted in adhesion to Righteons and Faith in the declaration that the Altars of the But all this might have been expected as the termination of such a life And all this will be told, and Lord were not even as those of Moloch.

more, by many far abler pens and tongues than mine. We solicit correspondence, counsel and a Let me, then, speak to you of the light and joy, the from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in hope, the faith, the assurance, which still survive and Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conshine in the heart and life, the conversation and conduct of the surviving daughter.

committed to our hands, and to make faithful account If it was sublime and glorious to see how a true man for the same at the close of our undertaking.

could die, to me it is equally so to witness the manner Communications may be addressed to the Co in which a dispensation, apparently so peculiarly afflic- at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 188 Nassau street tive, could be borne by the only surviving member of New York.

ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY MAY, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. HELEN E. GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE. AMY M. REMOND. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH R. MAY, CAROLINE WESTON. SUSAN C. CABOT, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society was held in Upton, commencing Saturday evening, July 21st, and continuing through the day and evening of July 22d.

The meetings were held in the very commodi erley Hall, and were all respectably attended—the Sunday sessions full-with an audience that listened with increasing interest, to the end of the protracted ssions, to the stirring truths announced and discussed by W. L. Garrison, Samuel May, Jr., and Stephen S. no power.' There are those too, I trust, over whom

Church and Union of this country, and the duty of all who have any regard for the rights of man, and their own integrity of character, to immediately second therefrom, were dwelt upon with great carnestness and power by all the speakers.

Worcester, related some incidents of his experience in Upton, while acting as colporteur for the American Anti-Slavery Society. He related a conversation be tween bimself and the Rev. Mr. Warren, pastor of the Orthodox society, in which that gentleman denounced the abolitionists in severe terms, though he professed to be an anti-slavery man himself, and stated that he had acted with the Free Soil party.

This announcement produced quite a ser

among the Free Soilers present, it being the first intimation they had ever received that Mr. Warren was one of their number.

versaries. I was with you in spirit, for I remembered The conduct of Mr. Warren and his dupes, and oth the days, and kept them holy. It was delightful to me the days, and kept them not. I was designated to me the conduct of Mr. Warren and all dupes, and other to see that I, too, was remembered. I do strive to de clerical reprobates, who, while professing to be friends serve these kindly expressions of regard on the part of the slave, yet neglect no opportunity to slander and my associates. No movement of yours and theirs, so misrepresent his best friends, and to destroy the influmy associates. No movement of yours and theirs, so interpresent in the society has determined, this far as registered in the Standard or Liberator, escapes code of the only organization that is keeping up a year, to make special efforts to secure funds and to cirof former years. But let my old companions in arms May, be sure that all that remains to me of life and strength

Mr. Howland is doing a good work in Worces Mr. Howand is doing a good and by the private those States, they parade before them the fact, that no ensecrated to the cause; and I count no higher earthly honor than to stand or fall with them, in our discussion of the subject of slavery, he being enabled in this way to affect a class of people who can be reached in no other, especially the pro-slavery priesthood.

well adapted to the latitude of the Orthodox church of

ern pulpits, who, impudently assuming to be anti-sland the works of a Society that boasts that it shall publish nothing but with the consent and approval of Nehevery in spirit and position, lose no opportunity to assall and malign the uncompromising friends of the slave—representing them as wholly undeserving of support or countenance—exciting against them the bitters are the works of a Society that boasts that it shall publish nothing but with the consent and approval of Nehevery in spirit and position, lose no opportunity to assall and malign the uncompromising friends of the slave—representing them as wholly undeserving of support or receive his works into their consent and approval of Nehevery in spirit and position, lose no opportunity to assall and adams. Let all the people be put on their guard against the agents of this reverend spologist for slave—representing them as wholly undeserving of support or receive his works into their consent and approval of Nehevery in spirit and position, lose no opportunity to assall and malign the uncompromising friends of the slave—representing them as wholly undeserving of support or receive his works into their consent and approval of Nehevery in spirit and position, lose no opportunity to assall and malign the uncompromising friends of the slave—representing them as wholly undeserving of support or receive his works of a Society that boasts that it shall publish nothing but with the consent and approval of Nehevery in the property of the property of the property of the support of t We agree with the Freeman in considering this a good likeness, though it is not so well executed as that by Groselier. There is room for improvement upcountenance—exciting against them the bitterest relig-lous prejudices on account of their alleged theological rejudices on account of their alleged theological This same Tract Society has associated with Nehemins, and striving insidiously and uncessingly to ah Adams, as Directors, Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, of Bal-

crush out' whalever there may be of abolition sentiment in the community in which they reside

Resolved, That he who in principle is hostile to als very, 'remembering them that are in bonds as bound ANTI-SLAVERY BAZARN, with them,' never stops to inquire what are the pecufetters of the oppressed, but gladly takes him by the hand as a co-worker in the cause of liberty, and reserves his rebuke for those, who, making loud professions of piety, are found closing their ears to the cries of the perishing, and giving efficient aid to the traffickers in perishing, an human flesh.

Resolved, That 'ultra abolitionism' is simply the recognition of the full and complete manho lave—the assertion of his right to immediate and unconditional emancipation—the affirmation of his superiority to all institutions and compacts that can exist only by his enslavement; the uncompromising endorsement of the self-evident truths embodied in the Declaration of Independence; and to represent it in any other light is to evince the grossest ignorance or the bas est hypocrisy.

Resolved, That ours is not a struggle for the repea

Compromise, or to resist the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the rights of the North; but it is one of uncompromising hostility to slavery, wherever it exists, and cannot be terminated until every slave is set free from his fetters. Resolved. That we carnestly protest against any oth er issue being raised, except that of the inherent sin fulness of slaveholding, under all circumstances, its

of the Fugitive Bill, or the restoration of the Mis

patriotism, and the duty and necessity of seeking it immediate abolition. Resolved, That they are guilty of the worst fanati cism, the grossest folly, the most unbridled lawlessnes the vilest profligacy, the blackest treason, and the mo shooking blasphemy, who affirm that man can rightful-

E. L. CAPRON. President. J. H. CRANE, Secretary.

LETTER PROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

RANDOLPH, Ohio, July 16, 1855.

I have been in Ohio some three weeks. Yesterday in connection with JAMES BARNABY, I held meetings in Marlboro', and lectured on Man, his Necessities and Destiny. It is scarcely possible to utter a sent ment on slavery; and the religion and government that sustain it, too radical for the people of this region Ministers and churches, of all classes, are obliged to square their Bibles, their worship, their conceptions of God, their preaching, prayers and psalms, and their plety, to the anti-slavery sentiment, or they cannot nake them take with the people. Outwardly, they are obliged to disavow pro-slavery and sanction anti-slavery, in some form, or their religion is despised, and their worship made contemptible. What a change But a few years ago, ministers and churches in this region unblushingly pleaded the sanctions of their God in support of the 'sum of all villanies,' and their only argument against the assault of anti-slavery was, ' Infidelity ! '- Blasphemy ! ' This argument has lost its power. The Infidel of yesterday is become the Christ of to-day; the blasphemer of the past is become the true savior of the present; and the crucified of '85 is become the redeemer of '55, to redeem the nation from its sin. Everlasting thanks to God for bold, energetic, uncompromising, stern, dauntless men and women, who in the inceptive stage of the Anti-Slavery movement, and up to 1840, laid their lives and their all on the altar of humanity! God bless you, dear friend, for the deep, earnest, determined stroke you first struck against slavery, and all that should be found to sustain it !

It is true, if the first principle of anti-slavery,- i. e., that slavery is a sin, per se, and to be immediately abolished, that what the American church and clergy have worshipped as God is a demon of injustice, their Christ hath a devil, their worship is an insult to humanity, their Christianity a stupendous fraud, and their ecclesiastical organizations 'synagogues of Satan '; for they all insisted that slavery was right under some circumstances, and immediate abolition a sin. The first true and earnest word you ever spoke against slavery was a denial, in fact, that what the American church and republic called God had any existence, except in the slaveholding heads and hearts of his worshippers. The result was inevitable : you, and all who ists. And so we all were, to what this slaveholding people call God. We denied his existence and scorned his worship, and turned to bow at the shrine of ar anti-slavery God. We set up the worship of the God of the oppressed, and said to the God of slavery, "Get thee behind us, Satan, for thou art an offence unto us." Now, the mass of the people, in the Church and out of it, are, some tacitly, and some openly, confessing that the God of love and justice is with us, and that to fight against anti-elavery is to fight against God. Great and wondrous is the revolution all over New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Yet the slaveholding spirit dies hard in the hearts of

the clergy. Reverend Doctors of Divinity are strongely unwilling to confess that they have been mistaken in the theology they have learned of the great and mighty in intellect, and that they have been taught a purer, holier, more saving and sublime religion and worship by the despised Abolitionists, whom they have so long and persistently denounced as infidels and oster.

The deep criminality of remaining in the existing Priests, the Priests, Levites, Pharisees and Sadducees of old to confess that they had learned purer and more just conceptions of God and his worship from Jesus, the friend of publicans and sinners, and the malefactor of Calvary, than they had received from Moses and the prophets. Yet truth was mighty, and did prevail. So At the afternoon session, Joseph A. Howland, of is it now. The American church and clergy have received purer, truer and more ennobling conception of God and man from the abolitionists, whom they have despised and hunted, and would gladly have crucified as malefactors, than they ever received from Andover, Cambridge, New Haven, Princeton, or other fountain of theology and religion under their control. It is very pleasant to me to find that the people, where I have had opportunity to learn their views, are fixing their seal of reprobation most effectually on the American Tract Society. One of the publications of that Society is now before me. I find that they boldly put forth to the world the fact, that nothing can me be published by that Society, except what has received the sanction of the Rev. NEUEMIAN ADAMS, D.D. They seem to put forth this fact for the especial atten-tion of the South. The Society has determined, this far as registered in the Standard or Liberator, escapes ence of the only organization that is account to make special efforts to secure funds and to circums, and I long to mingle again in the conflict; though steady and effective fire into the camp of slavery, was culate their publications in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana and Arkansas, and they have secured many collisions and Arkansas, and they have secured many collisions in Alabama. culate their publications in Alabama, Mississippi, Louporteurs in those regions. To secure the con the slave-breeders, slave-drivers and slave-traders a tract can be iss ed, nor a book published, which he not been inspected and approved by their special friend and advocate in the North, NEHERLAH ADAMS, who has The following admirable resolutions were presented by Mr. Garrison, from the Business Committee, and thoroughly discussed during the sessions of Sunday,—the first of which was read by Mr. Howland, as being the first of which was read by Mr. Howland, as being PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. We have received rom the publisher, W. C. Nell, a splendid lithographic keness of Wendell, East, drawn on stone a most perfect likeness, presenting the subject in a oble attitude. — Boston Christian Freemen.

Resolved, That the worst form of opposition to the Doctor. I shall never meet another of those colopor and agents, without calling him to a public nor for his iniquitous course in consenting to district the works of a Society that boasts that it shall put nothing but with the course of the society in spirit and position, lose no opposition to the locator. I shall never meet another of those colopor and agents, without calling him to a public nor for his iniquitous course in consenting to district the works of a Society that boasts that it shall put nothing but with the course of the society in spirit and position, lose no opposition to the locator. I shall never meet another of those colopor and agents, without calling him to a public nor his iniquitous course in consenting to district the works of a Society that boasts that it shall put nothing but with the course of the society in spirit and position, lose no opposition to the locator. I shall never meet another of those colopor and agents, without calling him to a public nor his iniquitous course in consenting to district the works of a Society that boasts that it shall put nothing but with the course of the society that boasts that it shall put nothing but with the calling him to a public nor his iniquitous course in consenting to the works of a Society that boasts that it shall put nothing but with the calling him to a public nor his iniquitous course in consenting to the works of a Society that boasts that it shall put nothing but with the sinvention. cars, where they stationed themselves to sell or giv away the slaveholding religion of the slaveholdin Doctor. I shall never meet another of those colporteur

timore, Rev. Wm. H. Barnvell, of Charleston, S. C. and Rev. W. A. Scott, of New Orleans-all clay and Hev. W. A. Soot, and advocates of the divinity of slavery. They all believe, with Dr. Adams, that the slavery. They all believe, with Dr. Adams, that the Bible sanctions slavery, and that books and trees a religion should maintain that slavery is a God-colaised and God-approved institution. How long will de agents and colporteurs of such a religion be tentained by the people of the North?

Then the Orthodox clergy of Manachusetts, vin Then the Orthonox Dies. Rev. LYMAN DECOMEN, 18-18, 18semish Adams, the great robbery, and unutifolic concubinage, the theft, the robbery, and unutifolic pollutions of slavery, to lead their public worship ad pollutions or survey, and to set a sit on the highest sent in their synagogue, and to set a sit on the nigness sent in them when and what to say, to read to them the Bible, and to say who most pur and when. In doing this, the Orthodox minister of and when. In using the house in the pair of the pair o Massachusetts sustained activery. They endered to sentiments of the 'South-Side View,' and his character as a good Christian and Christian minister, and a as a good Curistian and Curistian minute, and it what they could to screen him from popular custom. But their conduct is reprobated by many in the ngion. It is a matter of wonder and deep regret the Dr. Beecher and his sons should thus endeaver to me Dr. Beecher and mis some small character to me the crimes and horrors of slavery. But the well moves. It is apparent in this region, in the coasts of churches and ministers. They are obliged to get out the way, or be for ever mathed up beneath the use slavery locomotive. You will have learned, ere this reaches you, that

Chase has been nominated for Governor, Ford to Chase has been hominated to Governor, ren as Lieut. Governor, and Brinkerhoff for Supreme Judg; but you cannot feel the excitement caused by the It is certain they will be elected. The enthusian of the people is great. Hunkerdom is dumb. All the Reserve and the eastern portions of the State will give nearly a unanimous vote for Chase and Co.; m it thought, and justly, judging from appearance. The thought, and justiy, judging from appearance. The great gathering in Columbus was very harmonious and nearly unanimous. No Mone Slave Transparance No Mone Slave States—The Restoration of management of the control of MISSOURI COMPROMISE—these are the watchwest of the party here. The resolutions adopted by the party in Indiana, at their recent gathering in the State onital, are before me. They take the same ground that is taken in Ohio. They heartily repudiate the Pillsdelphia platform, and sanction the withdrawal of the free-State delegates from that Convention, raled by slaveholding bullies and drunkards. Ohio, one year hence, will stand side by side with Massachusetts in in relations to the Federal Government. Like the oil Bay State, she will plant her heel on the Fugitive Lay. and of course on the authority of the Federal Govern

Dear Garrison-Will Massachusetts recede? The inquiry is often and anxiously put in Ohio. Her postion is now a sublime one, as much so as that of any Sun or member of such a confederacy can be. 'God an the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' from a step a dastardly and despicable. Let every one who can sound the trump of Disunion now be heard. Would that you and Phillips, and Stephen and Abby Foser. could be at the Anti-Slavery Anniversary in Ohi, August 25th. 'No Union with Slaveholders' is the only Gospel of Salvation to the North, and to the political party, by whatever name called, that shall g. tempt its political redemption from the Slave Power; and those who prescribe any other remely vill, or long, see their prescription become accursed.

The Anti-Slavery Committee in Salem, with the Begle, are laboring most efficiently. The Bugle gium uncertain sound. It is one of the best anti-slaver papers in the land. The Anniversary is to be beld u Alliance-a place easy of access from the cut sel west, the north and south, by railway, in the nist d a region where the Union is altogether secondary to Liberty and Humanity.

P. S. I am now at the station in Alliance, when! am doomed to wait six hours for a train to take new Salem. Patience ! patience ! But I have the confer. of being surrounded by such fields of wheat, oats, on and potatoes, as Ohio seldom sees. Let no one buy s pound of flour for four weeks to come, who can to without. Already, wheat is dull at \$1,00 a bushi, and corn and oats people don't buy. A few webs m months will bring potatoes and oats to 25 cens per bushel here, corn to 50, and wheat to 75 cents or ii, But it was amusing to pass from the power of the ber in Boston to that of the bull in Ohio, as I did a fer weeks since. In Boston, the bear was for tearing deva the price of wheat and flour; in Ohio, the ball vat tossing it up. 'Lord, bring down the price of bread!' was the morning and evening prayer of Boston; 'Lerl, keep it up-higher, higher still ! ' is the prayer of Ohio. Boston is only a consumer of bread; Ohio is also a producer. 'Down ! down !' is the ery of the consumer ; 'Up! up!' that of the producer. An these two classes antagonisms? They should not be; they will not always be. Perfect love and harmeny should exist between the consumer and producer. The interests of both are the same. What is good fit either is good for the other.

And the fruit crop of Ohio! You should be here in the time of peaches, plums and pears. I would like to roll a few barrels of them into THE LIBERATOR office, there open them, and let you all see and feel speciment of Ohio fruit. But one thing rely upon-Bread will be cheap next winter!

A CLERICAL BULLY. Extract of a letter from AABON M. POWELL to the General Agent, dated

GHENT, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 21, 1856. The latest scene that I have witnessed in the antislavery drama was enacted two evenings since, in this town, at the Lutheran Church, the circumstances at tending which I will briefly relate.

Several weeks ago, soon after my return from Bes on the occasion of my first meeting here, a fried and patron of THE LIBERATOR, Mr. Hogeboom, applied for and would probably have secured the use of the lecture-room of the Lutheran Church for our meeting. but for the opposing influence of the paster thered the Rev. Nathan Cornell,—the fact of whose opposite I subsequently made mention of in a letter to the dail-Slavery Standard. The paragraph, as it was read is the neighborhood, disturbed somewhat the quiet of the pastor, and occasioned some fluttering; however, and er opportunity presented itself, a few days ago, for him ow that he was "as much opposed to slavery at any body.

Mr. J. N. Still, one of the brothers of the family whose history has been given in the Standard, is traelling in this county, exhibiting a Diorama of Usels Tom's Cabin, and giving, in connection with his exhibitions, lectures, mostly upon the characteristic festers of the 'peculiar institution.' He applied to the above named pastor for the use of their church, who, after becoming satisfied that the applicant was in no wise of ficially connected with WM. LLOTD GARRISON, or with your correspondent, concluded that it would be safe, and, I apprehend, in view of the paragraph in the Standard, likewise expedient, to allow him the use of

the basement of their house.

After Mr. Still had concluded his exercises, having some personal acquaintance with his brother, Peter Still, and some knowledge of the history of their family, and as many persons are inclined to be suspicion and doubting in such cases, I arose to say a few words culated to remove those doubts, if there were asy, and to deepen the impression that had been made; and for a brief period, had the undivided attention of the audience, when the said Rev. Nathan Cornell uncer-moniously interrupted me, saying that the house was only opened for Mr. Still, and he hoped that I would make no further remarks. Without giving me an op-

which the minds of

regard to the family in question, he continued speaking haself, in a most ungentlemanly and undignified manantil be succeeded in breaking up the meeting in is, and thus prevented my having a further He then had some conversation with Mr. on, in regard to my paragraph concerning him the Standard, during which he became much excit-and said that I had published a falsehood in regard this, had slandered him, &c. &c. As a portion of anience still remained in the room, I announced the approximent for a meeting to be held to morrow play) afternoon, saying that at that time I would feeday) atternoon, and endeavor to prove that it was literally true and justifiable in every remet; and also, that there should be an opportunity n for the minister to show to the contrary, if able

while I was making the announcement, the excited world approached me, and, angrily thrusting his g is close proximity to my face, said that I had slanis in close production of a falsehood concerning him, had published a falsehood concerning him, is, and in conclusion, to be still more emphatic, said, a har-room phraseology. Sir, you are a liar; and a nay pocket it, take it home with you, and swallow say pocker of, and stoattou arrest to my face. Although he did not attempt to pethold of my nose and give it a twist, (as was the with Mr. Garrison's,) yet it seemed, at one time, to be in imminent danger of getting an Evangeli-cal (1) Lutheran Ministerial bruising! Having, however, entire confidence in the efficacy of the beauti ful principles of non-resistance, for all cases of emerener, I was, of course, not alarmed at his boisterous pical demonstrations, and after noticing our meeting ir to-morrow, and that at that time, I should publicly eries the conduct of the minister, and his relations to the Asti-Slavery movement, and that there would also he an opportunity for him to have a hearing, I left him and his friends to reflect upon his disgraceful and

owdyish conduct. There is no issue that awakens thought, and secure the much-required agiration, at the present time, like that of No Union with Slaveholders, Religiously or

KANSAS, July 16. KANSAS, July 16.

GOV. REEDER'S MESSAGE. GOV. Reeder's message to the Legislature of Kansas is published. He contends for the right of the people to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by other States; says the Territorial Legislature may act on the question of Slavery to a limited and partial extent, and temporarily regulate it in the Territory. He shows what laws are now in force; directs attention to a definition of the boundaries of senties and districts, and the qualifications of voters; recommends a stringent Liquor Law on account of the legists; thinks that a light tax only is required; controls that pre-emptions may be taxed; recommends the innecited stablishment of a seat of government; and ansoences that the population of the territory is \$283 feeler, and 5183 males. The Legislature fixed on Shawnee Mission as the tem les and 5133 males.

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the Legislature hard on Ghawner relision as the tem-wary seat of government. The Governor vetoed the inst, when the Legislature passed it over the veto, and fjurned to meet at Shawner Mission.

The following extract from the message of Gov celer contains a malignant and dastardly fling at the deficients, and shows that he is as pro-slavery in mirit as any Southern slave-breeder :-

There are many specific subjects of legislation, some of which are expressly referred to you by the bill organing our Territory, and others spring from the necessities of our community. Prominent among them is the question whether we shall build our government up the question whether we shall build our government up to the basis of free or slave labor. Claiming, as we do, the mme espacity for self-government as our fellow-chiests of the States, with a far greater, if not an exclusive interest in the institutions and laws which are to tail among us; compelled alone to bear their burdens, and entitled alone to claim their benefits; wisdom, justice and fairness would dictate that those laws and institutions inside of the Constitution of the United State should be moulded by ourselves, stimulated by the absorbing interest we must feel in them, rather has by the representatives or citizens of other States, the absorbing interest we must feel in them, rather that by the representatives or citizens of other States, we are no more competent to the task than we—who has no stake with us in their results, and who would not indignantly repel any offer of reciprocity from us in assisting to manage their affairs. The provision of we ferritorial Organic Act secures us this right, and is funded in the true doctrines of republicanism. It may be exercised in various degrees and in various vaps, and whenever it is called into action, it cannot be a supplication of the slavery question in the frection of an attack upon constitutional rights.

An agitation of that kind, such as we have seen intestricusly prosecuted in the past history of our countered.

as agration of that kind, such as we have seen in-distriously prosecuted in the past history of our coun-try by the destructive spirit of abolitionism, can never be productive of aught but evil, and is calculated in an minent degree to obscure the glories of the past, to what the foulest spirit of discord among the citizens of our common country, and also to mar our brilliant fure, if not to endanger the existence of our cherishfister, if not to endanger the existence of our cherishel Union. A want of fidelity to the solemn compacts of the Constitution, and an attack upon the rights of the State, which are guaranteed by it, can have no justication or excuse. This view of the case, however, is not to be confounded with the discussion and settlement of the slavery question in our Territory, in its tearing upon the formation of our institutions. That habem referred to us as an open question by the legislate action of the nation, and here it is not only be privilege but the duty of every man to speak his spinous freely, and enforce them peaceably and fairly. Myocate and opponent stand on the same ground, and not mutually concede to each other the identical measure of right which they claim for themselves. Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion, without licentosuses, are of the very essence of republicanism at all times, and are peculiarly to be respected here. The permanent character and high authority of a State Continuing, and the fact of its submission to a direct vote of the record of the first of the submission to a direct vote of the record of the first of the submission to a direct vote of the record of the record. er the existence of our cheris primanent character and high authority of a State Continuation, and the fact of its submission to a direct vote of the people of the Territory, indicate that event as a small occasion for the decision of that peculiar question. In the meantime, however, a Territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily prohibit, tolerate or regulate slavery in the Territory, and in an absolute or modified form, with all the force and effect of any other legislative act, binding until repealed by the same power that enacted it. mme power that enacted it.'

Sr. Louis, July 18.

The Lexisters (Mo.) Convention. During the treing session on the second day of the Convention at lexisters, Mo., great confusion pravailed on the subject of President Shannon's address. Finally, the dash of the Convention were tendered him, and a copy of the address requested for publication amidst tremented the activement, during which, the President threw ten his mallet, and threatened to leave his seat.

On the third day, there was also a stormy session. Colling, of Boone county, charged Maj. Rollins, of the nan county, with writing a letter advising the Whige diagness to withdraw. The charge was investigated, and proconneed unfounded. A platform was then aloped to the following effect: That the agitation of the slarey question in Congress or the several States nast finally result in the dissolution of the Union; that the resolution of non-slaveholding States not to the Constitution; that the diffusion of slavery tends to resilient the condition of the slave, and maintain the spillshium against the non-slaving majority; that the the condition of the slave, and maintain the equilibrium against the non-slaving majority; that the Anna-Nebraska Act and Fugitive Slave Law are cordily approved; that the incorporation of monied assessing the parpose of colonization in Kansas, is approxed in history, and is an attempt to thwart the purposes of the Constitution, and the enactments of Caspras; that these colonies will necessarily lead to minute, and while they disclaim any intention to inwine with actual settlers, they will protect themselves the property. Eighteen border counties in Missouri states 50,000 slaves, which will be valueless, if Kansa becomes the abode of abolition fanatics; and they speal to the good sense of the North to put down fanical aggressions, and Emigrant Aid Associations, and has known to a catural settlement.

A countities of five was appointed to publish an address to the people of the United States, setting forth a king of the Kansas excitement. A copy of the same, so it he resolutions of the Convention, were ordered to be fewarded to the Executive of each State in the lines.

THE LIF

OUTRAGE UPON AN AMERICAN MINISTER TO

A FOREIGN COURT.

It is generally known to our reasiers, that the Hon.

Jiff. Wheeler, of North Carolina, is the accretion that the theory of the state and beatled minister to the State of Nicaragas. He arrived in this exity on Wednesday, bringing with him three sold the state of Nicaragas. He arrived in this exity on Wednesday, bringing with him three sold the state of Nicaragas. He street has been a state of the state of Nicaragas. He street has the state of Nicaragas. The three treey holy now a free State, and one of whose officials are of sugar plany him to Nicaragas, which every holy nows a free State, and one of whose officials are of sugar plany him to Nicaragas, which will be stated to the state of the state

transitu, in broad daylight, by a ruffianly mob of negroes.

Williamson is one of the parties who was so active
in the Christiana affair, and is always to be seen in
court whenever a fugitive from labor is to be stolen
from his master, provided the fugitive be black. We
have been present in court when several white fugitives
from labor were having a hearing, but Williamson and
his friends were always absent. The negroes of Philadelphia are clamorous for the right of suffrage.—
Here is a powerful commentary upon their fitness for
the privilege. Let them learn to obey and understand
the laws, before they seek equality with white men.
Away with such dangerous absurdity!- Pannsylvanian.

what different version of the affair. Says that paper:

Just before the line started, some of the abolitionists of the city having got wind of the character of the
party, a colored man called out to the woman, that if
she would step ashore, she would be free by the laws
of the State. The master told the negro to mind his
own business—the negro knew where she was going.
The colored man said he merely wished to inform her
of her rights. The woman then said she did not know
she was free, and expressed a desire to be at liberty.
The Virginian then told her she could do as she pleased, but reminded her that she had three children in
Virginia, and asked if she wanted to be parted from

and hurried ashore.

'The Virginian collared the negro who had first caused the difficulty, and also seized a well known abolitionist, who had taken an active part in the affair. The master demanded of the latter "whether he would be responsible for these people?" The Philadelphian said he would be responsible for every shadow of a legal claim the Virginian had upon them—and handed his card. The officers of the boat interfered, and the Virginian went ashore to obtain the aid of the police; but in valu. The scene attracted an excited crowd. Finally, the liberated mother and sons were placed in a cab, and driven up Dock street, amid the cheers of the negroes and abolitionists. The parties brought up in one of the negro sections in the lower part of the city. The Virginian stated that he was Minister to one of the Central American governments." the Central American governments."

Testerday, application was made to Judge Kane, in the United States District Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, to be directed to Mr. Passmore Williamson. The writ was granted, and made returnable at three o'clock in the afternoon. At that time, Mr. Vandyke appeared for Mr. Wheeler, and Edward Hopper for respondent.

Mr. Hopper stated that he appeared at the request of the respondent's father, as a mark of respect to the summons of the Court; that Passmore Williamson had left for Harrisburg, on private business.

Mr. Vandyke replied that he who had the wrongful possession of a person should be present to answer

this morning.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the return to the writ of alies habear corpus was made by presence of the body to whom the writ was directed. Mr. Yandyke appeared on the part of the United States, and Messrs. Gilpin, Hopper, Pierce and Birney, on the part of the respondent.

The respondent, Passmore Williamson, Eq., made a return to the Court, to the effect that the bodies of Jane, Daniel and Isalah, mentioned in the writ to him directed, were not now, and had not been at any time, in the custody, power or possession of the then respondent.

To the Editor of the Olive Branch: Sir—I wish you would keep your damnd piratical disunion, God forsaken, white man provoking negro defending, Brandy

streaments for the purpose of colonization in Kansas, is improved field in history, and is an attempt to therative property the Constitution, and the enactments of success, and while they dictain any intention to inches, and while the provided to the growth of the Court in the court in the provided to the provided to the European Court in the court in the court in the provided to the European Court in the court would not now go behind the remedy works. Here it is, exponent as any time, and that if the court in the court would not now go behind the remedy works. Here it is, exponent the wind in the court would not now go behind the remedy works. Here it is, exponent the court in the court in the court in the court would not now go behind the remedy works. Here it is, the provided to the case, and the court in Misson, and the court in Misson in the court would not now go behind the remedy works. Here it is, the court in the court in the court would not now go behind the remedy works. Here it is a conclusive evidence that the remedy works. Here it is, the court in the court in the court in the court

who threatened to cut Mr. Wheeler's throat. It was an open highway robbery, trampling under foot every thing like law and civilization. In any foreign country on the globe with which we have intercourse, Mr. Wheeler would have been safe from molestation, with his servants. The barbarous tribes of Asia and Africa acknowledge the sanctity of an Ambassador in his person and property; but here, in his own country, and while in her service, his property is seized while in transitu, in broad daylight, by a ruffianly mob of negroes.

Another negro, indicted in the same case, was also turned loose, a nolle prosequi being entered in this case turned loose

A HIT DIRECT. While Capt. Ford, of Ohio, was delivering a strong speech in the Philadelphia K. N. Convention, he gave Douglas a hit as the author of the Kansas-Nebraska mischief, when a gentleman from Alabama cried out, 'Douglas was from the North!' Ford replied—'So was Benedict Arnold! The British Southern brethren have taken the territory. Our the trailor.' They ought to protect, if they do despise

The Philadelphia North American gives a somewhat different version of the affair. Says that paper:

Just before the line started, some of the abolition-lists of the city having got wind of the character of the party, a colored man called out to the woman, that if she would step ashore, she would be free by the laws of the State. The master told the negro to mind his own business—the negro knew where she was going.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES. In accordance with an act passed by the last Legislature, an application for the emancipation of two slaves, with permission to remain in the State, was yesterday tried before a jury in the First District Court. The permission was granted by the jury. This was the first case under the law. Judge Robertson gave it as his opinion that the First District Court was the only one in which such cases could be brought.—N. O. True Delta, July 8.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA. On the of her rights. The woman then said she did not know she was free, and expressed a desire to be at liberty. 23d, says a despatch from Philadelphia, the abolition-the Virginian then told her she could do as she pleased, but reminded her that she had three children in Virginia, and asked if she wanted to be parted from them. "No, massa, but I want to be free," was the reply. The slaves were then seized by some negroes, and hurried ashore.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA. On the ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA. On the slow as free, and expressed in kidnapping and spiriting away another negro slave, who had just arrived there from Cuba with his master, a young Cuban recently a prisoner in managed to get on board the brilg Gen. Taylor, at Cardenas, and escaped to this country.

Mr. Charles Dickens delivered a speech on Administrative Reform at the great meeting held at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 27th June. Mr. Dickens appears Lane Theatre, on the 27th June. Mr. Dickens appears here favorably as a public speaker for the first time on a political subject. He has had, however, a certain preparation therefor, in the studies which he has given to the social short-comings and distresses of the British people—the result of bad government. But Mr. Dickens does not touch the root of the evil—monarchy—without which the hereditary barons, the joking Palmerstons and didactic Landsdownes, could not stand; and he tapers off with some saccharine slip-slop about the happiness of his 'Boyal Mistress and her fair line of children.' So long as that rotten humbug exists, Mr. Dickens may spout in vain. The pet creatures of royalty—the receivers of its stolen goods, the aristocracy, will have their own way, either openly or occultly.—N. Y. Tribune.

OMAR PACHA. A Constantinople correspondent of the Providence Journal gives the following account of the origin of Omar Pacha, which differs from previous statements. It has been said that he is a native of

the respondent's father, as a mark of respect to the sunfinons of the Court; that Passmore Williamson had left for Harrisburg, on private business.

Mr. Vandyke replied that he who had the wrongful possession of a person should be present to answer the writ of the Court; but if the party were not present, he would ask for an alian habeas corpus, returnable at such time as the Court might suggest. His Honor then fixed this morning, at 10 o'clock, for the return of the writ.

The writ commands Mr. Williamson to bring in the bodies of Jane, Dan and Isalah, the servants of Mr. Wheeler, to await and abide the decree of the Court. Yesterday afternoon, Deputy United States Marshals Jenkins and Crossin arrested five colored men on the charge of riot and committing an assault and battery on Mr. Wheeler at the time of the rescue of the alsves. Their names are Wm. Curtis, James Martin, J. S. Ballard, Isalah Moore and James Braddock. The prisoners were taken before Alderman Freeman, and committed in default of bail for a further hearing at 11 o'clock this morning.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the return to the writ of

BOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY.

Mr. Joliffe, a lawyer of Cincinnati, who visited Charleston lately on business connected with the estate of the late Elijah Willis, whose emancipation of his slaves has been the subject of so much comment, has given the following account of his treatment there in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette of July 17:—

MESSES. EDITORS—As something has been stated in newspapers respecting my treatment in South Carolina, it is due to some gentlemen in that State that I make a correct statement.

On the 29th of June, I went to Barnwall reduction to a gentlement of the state of the s

Misses. Editors.—As something has been stated in newspapers respecting my treatment in South Corolins, it is due to some gentlemen in that State that I make a correct statement.

On the 20th of June, I went to Barnwell, in Barnwell District, South Carolins, delivered a letter of introduction to a gentleman of that place, and put up at a hotel. The next morning, I was informed by a gentleman who called on me for that purpose, that, near the town, there was a meeting of some persons from the country to consult in reference to myself, but that they had been requested not to molest me.

After breakfast, I was met in the hall of the hotel by two men, Capt. Walker and John Mison, who stated that it was their purpose to take me back to Williston, and that a buggy was ready for me at the door. They assured me that I would be treated as gentleman, and, upon my invitation, went into my room. I locked the door; Mison seemed a little alarmed, but I pointed to my pen-knife lying on a stand, and assured him it was my only weapon, and reminded him that they were two to one. I then explained to them the purpose of my visit. I agreed to go with them as soon as Ishould pay my bill. When that was done, Col. Barney H. Brown (to whom I had a letter of introduction from Rev. Joseph T. Robert, of Zanesville,) and other gentlemen took Walker and Mixon aside, and, after some conversation, induced them to forego their purpose of taking ma from Barnwell. Col. Brown and others then returned to me, and told me that I had the privilege of remaining in Barnwell till I gould transact my business. I replied that I claimed it as a right, and wanted no privilege. I was then told that it was objected to me that I was an abolitionist. I said to them, 'I man as abolitionist, to the very core of my heart.' After that, several gestlemen called to see me; and I was treated not only with kindness, but with marked civility and perhaps with the silly expectation of having some infuence upon their courts in the adjudication of a controversy respecting the

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.—Mr. Brown,—otherwise called 'Box Brown,' from his having escaped from slavery in a box,—is now in the city, and has lectured at the City Hall to large and gratified audiences. His account of the reception, in England, of Mr. Prime, the editor of the New York Observer, by reason of his pro-slavery character, and especially his treatment of Mrs. Stowe in the columns of his paper, we learn, was received with much applause. This is clearly an indication of progress in a Portland assemblage. Mr. Brown is pretty severe upon the pro-slavery character of our churches, as he should be, for any church that will permit the occupancy of its pulpit by the author of the 'South-side view,' deserves, and will be sure to receive, a stern rebuke. But we must reserve further notice of Mr. Brown till another day. Meantime, our hope is, that his services will be engaged all over the State during the present campaign. We understand he is ready to take the field.—Portland Inquirer.

BY The Inquirer has mistaken William W. Brown for Henry Box Brown.

The Inquirer has mistaken William W. Brown Lorenzo Dow for Henry Box Brown, who is now in England. We Patrick Quin warmly commend Mr. Brown to the hospitality and co-Charles Lane
W. L. Walker
Albert Field
C. H. Sanborn
John Burnbam operation of all the friends of freedom in Maine.

A Frightful Accumulation of Misfortunes .-A Frightful Accumulation of Misfortunes.—
The widow of the late Admiral Boxer is now suffering from a most dire accumulation of misfortunes. The first of these was the death, from cholera, of her nephew, at Balaklava. This was followed by the decease, from the same cause, of her husband. The next intelligence she received was to the effect that her house in the country had been burned to the ground. Scarcely had she been made acquainted with this fact, when the failure of Messrs Strahan's bank deprived her of not less than thirty thousand pounds; and, to crown all her misery, she has now a son before Sebastopol, who, it is expected, cannot long survive.

C. H. Saborn M. Dohn Burnham M. D. Hayes J. M. Paul J. W. Kuse
J. W. Kuse
J. W. Kuse
J. F. Kennard
E. G. Hill
Harriet P. Harris
S. E. Dewhurst
S. H. Stevens
Elizabeth D. Leons

The Horrors of Camp Life.—The wenther has begun to be smoking hot in the Crimes, and some terrific pestilence in the armies is naturally expected. One of the officers writes as follows:—'The soil is saturated with decaying animal matter. I have slept lately in a sunken hut in which a corpse lies buried, with only a few inches of earth between his head and my own.'

There were but three graduates at the recent commencement of the University of Virginia.

The weel even of Ohio this year it is

The wool crop of Ohio, this year, it is Nathaniel White, Caleb Parker Amos Wood

Chicago is only seventeen years old, Rufus Glement A. & C. C. Well and has a population of eighty thousand.

and has a population of eighty thousand.

A magnificent iron paddle-wheel steamer, called the 'Persia,' 8600 tons and 1000 horse power, was launched on the Clyde, July 8d, for the Cunard line, and will be ready to sail in October.

A M. M. C. C. Wellson James Peverly Ass Fowler H. M. Robinson Dr. M. T. Willard S. Seavy Robert C. Osgood Robert C. Robert C.

It is proposed to dig a tunnel for a railroad track under the Niagara River, at Black Rock,
near Buffalo. Its length will be 2400 feet, descent of
grade on each side, 75 feet per mile, cost \$500,000.
The river is twenty feet deep at the proposed locality,
and its bed of solid limestone.

Robert C. Osgood
Sylvester Dana
Dr. J. C. Baker
Cash
Ezekiel Mills,
A. M. H. Burns
Charles A. Burns
Daniel H. Gould A Remarkable Freak of Nature.—The bright More Manages to get along at a respectable gatt.

A Remarkable Freak of Nature.—The bright More Manages to get along at a respectable gatt.

Daniel H. Godin H. Moore Wm. F. Tarbell John Burns E. S. Jones E. Mutchinson John Mills Ira Hold Marchael Manages to get along at a respectable gatt.

Manages to get along at a respectable gatt.

ages to get along at a respectable gait. Mrs. Calkins Col. over expe Fall from a Steeple.—A young German, named Joseph Huffman, fell from the steeple of a new Catholic church, which is being built in Hamilton, Obio, killing him instantly. The top of the cross is 165 feet above the ground, and he was on a staging about 26 feet from the top of the cross. He lost his balance and fell, striking on the roof of the building, and breaking his back and neck. The force of the fall threw him some twenty feet from the building, very much mutilating his body.

Looking out for a Long War.—The London Times says:—

'Whatever delusion ministers were in as to the duration of the war last year, we now know that it is wise Fernence Clark.

ration of the war last year, we now know that it is wise to make up our minds to twenty years, at least, and that we are much more likely to shorten the war by an over than by an under estimate.

over than by an under estimate.

A Foray on Mexico.—The Austin (Texas)

State Gazette, June 24, says:—

'There is about \$20,000 subscribed for a foray upon Mexico, and we learn that some of the filibusters are at present at the head quarters in San Antonio. Rumor gives the names of several, and some from Austin. It is intended to raise some 500 or 1,000 men in Texas to go over to Mexico.' [What perfidy!]

Elevation of the Colored Race.—It is pleasant to notice the gradual advancement of the colored race in our community, which is so silently yet surely going on; and it is equally agreeable to witness the efforts put forth by the race itself to secure a position in the paths of usefulness and honor. We have now well established and respected colored teachers, editors, physicians, clergymen, dramatic readers and vocalists.—Boston Telegraph.

Boston Ahead.—Of the Restauration of the Currier.

Boston Ahead.—Of the Boston and New Mrs. N. Herr B. Currier F. P. Smith C. H. Walker of Boston, won the cup, having performed the distance in 102 days.

York fleet of clippers which had arrived at San Francisco, according to the last advices, the 'Boston Light, of Boston, won the cup, having performed the distance in 102 days.

Death of a Good Man.—Dr. Charles Marsh, the well-known druggist in Roxbury, died on Sunday night, at 12 o'clock, at the age of forty, of typhoid and brain fever, and congestion of the lungs.

It has seldom been our lot to record the death of a better man, a more enduring friend, or a truer Christian, than was the late Dr. Marsh. The untiring advocate of every charity that had for its object the clevation of man, his sympathies were ever fresh, and his hand ever open. For many years he was honorably identified with the Anti-Slavery and Temperance movements, and rendered efficient aid in those days when it required no smail degree of moral courage for any man to stem the popular tide.—Dedham Gazelle.

Dr. Elisha Bartlett, the first Mayor of Lowell, and late Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, died in Smithfield, (R. I.) on Friday morning last.

				119
DONATIONS, THROUGH ABBY E. POSTER, merican Anti-Slavery Society, for the diffu- Anti-Slavery sentiments in New Hampshire.		R. L. Hall Leonard Chase John Mill Beuj. B. Hutchinson James H. Sweat	Concord, N.H. Milford, N.H. do do	2 00 10 00 5 00 5 00 1 00
ell Portsmouth, N. H. Nowell do Parsona do Imball do Fuckerman do Italia do	\$20 00 10 00 7 60 8 00 2 00 1 50 1 00 1 00 1 00	Rhoma Seymour J. G. Tilton, Manchest J. G. Hoyt, Exeter, N. John C. Todd, James Burnett John Houghton Z. L. Wallingford, M. P. Rand Albert G. Fenner E. O. Edgerly Moses Sawyer,	ter, N. H.	0 50 2 00 5 00 1 00 0 50 0 50 5 00 5 00 5 00 5
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Folsom, Dover, N. H. ckey do sborns do Osborns do	16 00 10 00 6 00 5 00	M. RANDALL, North EMELINE M. R. LUCY J. WHIT	Abington, Mass.	BERLAIN,

New Market, N. H.

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Exeter. N. H.

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Milford, N. H.

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Nathaniel White, George Hutchins & Co. P. B. Cogswell L. D. Brown

ANNA FORD. ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD. THAIS BATES, SARAH FORD. BETSEY SHAW, SALLY H. POOL, AUGUSTA M. DYER, BACHEL SHAW. DEDICATION OF LIBERTY GROVE.

DEDICATION OF LIBERTY GROVE.

There will be a meeting at Greenwood, (South Reading,) in the Grove near the residence of J. J. Locke, next SUNDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 2½ and 5½, P. M., for the dedication of the Grove to the purposes of Freedom, Truth, and Right. For speakers, we have the promise of Joseph Treat of Ohio, C. L. REMOND, J. M. SPEAR, J. J. LOCKE, and others.

N. B. The Grove will be well furnished with sents, and with refreshments for all who may need. Should the weather be unfavorable, the large dwelling-house on the premises will accommodate the audience.

Anti-Slavery Society, will Lecture in MARSHFIELD, on Sunday, August 5.

Also—In Vining's Hall, EAST RANDOLPH, on Sunday, August 12.

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

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.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in SHELDON-VILLE (Wrentham,) Sunday, July 20th, at the usual hour of afternoon meeting; and in the Universalist meeting-house at WEST WRENTHAM, at 5½, P. M., same day. Also, at Harwich,

Sunday, " 12. Tuesday, " 14. Thursday, " 16. Dennis, East Dennis,

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in BAN-GOR, (City Hall.) on Sunday, July 29. Also, at Frankfort, (Me.) Tuesday, July 31. Bangor, (City Hall.) Wednesday, Aug. 1. WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

A Convention will be held at Saratoga Springs, the 15th and 16th of Angust next, to discuss woman's right of suffrage. In the progress of human events, woman now demands the recognition of her civil existence, her legal rights, her social equality with man. How her claims can be the most easily and speedily established on a firm, enduring basis will be the subject of deliberation, at the coming convention. The friends of the movement, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Most of the eminent advocates of the cause are expected to be in attendance.

ELIZABETH C. STARTON. ENNESTINE L. ROSE.

ELIZABETH C. STARTON, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, WILLIAM HAY, SANUEL J. MAY, WILLIAM HAY, SANUEL J. BIAY,
ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, LYDIA MOTT,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY,

A Giant in the Field.

Spiritualists will please draw near, And lend a listening ear.

A NDREW JACKSON DAVIS, and the men of his kidney, met in open field and driven back, not with the weapons of blackguardism and abuse, but by the more potent and ponderable blows of the logician and the man of science.

PRESIDENT MAHAN, OF OHIO, one of the giant intellects of this age, has been preone of the giant intellects of this age, has been pre-paring, with great research and care, a work such as has never yet been offered to the world, in which he meets and explains, scientifically and completely, all the well-attested facts of the Spiritualists. The learned men of the East and the West, who have been so much perplexed with facts which they have been unable to explain, are satisfied that Dr. Mahan has untied the Gordian knot. The title of the work is

MODERN MYSTERIES EXPLAINED.

This great work, which will stir the waters to a foam, both here and in Europe, will be published by us on MONDAY, August 6th. Price, \$1.

Orders from the trade solicited.

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SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.

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For the Liberator. POURTH OF JULY. BY MARY WARD WELLMAN The bells proclaim the morning's dawn ! The cannons roar, the rockets fly, And countless voices usher in The glorious fourth-fourth of July The 'stars and stripes' to-day are seen Waving above us in the breeze, As if we were a people free :-What mockery to God are these

The aged man with whitened locks, ith hollow cheeks and sunken eye, Lifts up his voice and hurrals for The glorious fourth—fourth of July !
A day which finds on Freedom's sod Millions of human beings bound In Slavery's chain ! Oh, sin how dark ! Where can a parallel be found?

Our churches, numerous and grand, Our Bible sent the world around, At home we bleeding millions have-The blackest crime on record found ! To-day in this (called) Christian land, Mothers in slavery weep and pine : Oh, tell us not of heathen lands! My country, sure the title 's thine !

Ay, worse than the benighted one, Who throws his infant on the tide, Is be who, for excuse for sin, Will lift his Bible from his side, And holding up the book to view, As none but cruel demons can, Will say, 'MY BIBLE SANCTIONS THIS'-Then buys and sells his brother man !

Fathers and mothers, husbands, wives. This day are chained on Freedom's sod. And, 'mid the noise and revelry, Their cries are going up to God ! FOURTH OF JULY !-- oh, sleeping dust Of our forefathers! wake and see The desecration of this day—
This day of vaunted liberty

Oh, spirits of the martyred slain ! Come forth, come forth, ye sleeping dead ! And tell us why, on Bunker's Hill, That pile of granite lifts its head ! Oh, tell us when shall cease this din Of spurious patriotic zeal? When all, not part, shall join the cry, And shout the joy that freemen feel

Here may be seen the playful smile-Here happy voices break the air-But the warm South wind brings to me A sound of mingled sobs and prayers. But, while this heart can feel a pang, While the warm life-blood tints my cheek, Oh, let me for my brothers pray ! Oh, let me for my sisters speak ! North Woburn.

> For the Liberator. MY CHILD.

A BLAVE-MOTHER'S LAMENT. Where is she now, my little bright-eyed daughter-She who in gladness sported by blue Potomac's water Joy of my life, of my lone home the blessing, No more her soft arms twine round me, caressing. Scarce had three summer suns her young life glas

dened. And ne'er had toil or care its brightness saddened; Like a bright flower in desert wild upspringing, Comfort and joy by its sweet fragrance giving ! Rosa, my darling ! life's sole, only treasure, My love for thee no human words can measure; My very life-blood in thy pulse seemed bounding,

And like sweet music was thy glad voice's sounding Thy father far away is in the rice-fields pining. And Hope's bright sun for him no more is shining ; They sold him from my side, and left me broken-heart

How can I, darling, from thee, too, be parted ! And my sad heart to grief's lone plaint is beating A dirge-like strain, from crushed affections gushing ; The life of joy and hope forever hushing.

Far, far away beyond the rushing Santee, To the slave-mart, my child, they now have borne thee No mother's heart of love may shield thee ever-And her fond words again shall obeer thee never !

And thou, so pure and fair-ah! what will be thy fu And who will seek in thy young heart to nurture

Virtue's fair flowers, and save thee from the tempter, When thou, a maiden, shalt life's threshhold enter? Oh! wert thou in the grave but calmly sleeping-The wild vine and the daisy o'er thee creeping, No sin-stain resting on thy spirit's brightness,

No sorrow shadowing its sunny lightness. Oh, mother ! that in anguish wild art weeping, And o'er thy baby's grave sad vigil keeping-Think of the slave's sad lot-of her deep sorrow For her there is no joy, no bright to-morrow.

Pity her woes ! and, oh ! let her not languish. Uncared for and forgot, in her deep anguish ; Give her thy prayer—the prayer of high endeave Rest not till Truth each galling chain shall sever.

Barre, Mass, July, 1855. CARRIE.

From the London Spectator.

THE SONG OF THE RAIN. Lo! the long siender spears, how they quiver and fis Where the clouds send their cavairy down ; Rank and file by the million the rain-lances dash Over mountain and river and town : Thick the battle-drops fall-but they drip not in blood The trophy to war is the green fresh bud : Oh, the rain, the plentifu! rain !

The pastures lie baked, and the furrow is bare, The wells they yawn empty and dry; But a rushing of waters is heard in the air, And a rainbow leaps out in the sky. Hark ! the heavy drops pelting the sycamore leaves, How they wash the wide pavement, and sweep from the

Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain ! See, the weaver thrown wide his one-swinging pane, The kind drops dance in on the floor ; And his wife brings her flower-pots to drink the swe

On the step by her half-opened door : At the tune on the sky-light, far over his head, Smiles their poor crippled lad on his hospital bed.

Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And away, far from men, where the high mou

The little green mosses rejoice,
And the bud-beaded heather nods to the shower, And the hill-torrents lift up their voice : And the pools in the hollows mimic the fight Of the rain, as their thousand points dart up in light Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And deep in the fir-wood below, near the plain,
A single thrush pipes full and sweet;
How days of clear shining will come after rain,
Waving mendows, and thick-growing wheat;
So the voice of Hope sings, at the heart of our fer Of the harvest that springs from a great nation's tear Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain !

THE LIBERATOR. STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 4, 1855. On the anniversary of this day of shame to the American people, in lieu of uniting with our citizens in celebrating what no more exists, for us in Kansas,

at least, than religion does in a bar-room, I avail my-

self of the leisure afforded me to pen a few thoughts in reference to Kansas for the consideration of our East-

a home for the down-trodden colored man, where nought shall molest him nor make him afraid. pany, in their talk about sending voters enough nal cases.

But we must continue to suffer. For one, I can say here to outvote the Missourians. It is all nonsense. here to outvote the Missourians. It is all nonsense. But we must continue to suffer. For one, I can say
In fact, if their foolish boasts of that character had
that the ruscals who now prowl about this community never been made, not a Missourian would ever have perjured himself by voting on our soil. The more they do in that line of business, at least openly, the more the Missourians will do. And as to the talk of myself of the protection of this Missouri Legislature.

My claim has already been jumped, and a large portion of the control of th fighting in behalf of freedom here, it is all bombast, in of my other property taken from me ; but I will starv my opinion, got up merely for the sake of effect. If such is the determination of the free-State leaders, why do they tell the world of their intentions, and thus effectively the sake of effects. If such the determination of the free-State leaders, why do they tell the world of their intentions, and thus effectively taken from me; but I will starv to death before I will apply for protection to any course they taken from me; but I will starv to death before I will apply for protection to any course they taken from me; but I will starv to death before I will apply for protection to any course they taken from me; but I will starv to death before I will apply for protection to any course they are the sake of effects. If such to death before I will apply for protection to any course they tell the world of their intentions, and thus effects are the sake of effects. tually prevent their own success?-for if they fight, surely the enemy will do the same. Do they not know that all this talk of theirs is only stirring up the whole South to send men here? Do they expect the North will rush to their rescue? Perhaps they will! Do you believe it? But supposing they should, how are

Echo answers, ' How ? ' As to the preparations here for defence, they consist of two military companies, of fifty persons each, young and inexperienced, the majority of whom would rather prefer fighting with Sharp's rifles, which have the merit of hitting the enemy one mile distant ; at least,

they going to reach us, through the Southern army

surrounding us? And how shall we defend ourselves

previous to the arrival of our Eastern rescuers?

Now, look at the enemy ! On hand at all times, full of the demon of war, and its inspirer, whiskey: trained from their infancy, like Hannibal, to hate their enemies, and glad of an opportunity to shed the blood Under the direction of of the 'd-d Yankees.' Stringfellow, Atchison, and other unscrupulous men, they are ready, yea, anxious, to drink the heart's blood of their foes. A war with such men would be a war with merciless savages, who, in warfare, would violate all military honor, as, in civil life, they have all political honesty. Commit me to the 'Caw' Indians for mercy, in preference to an army of these abolition-ha-

If any thing can save us from utter extermination i the event of the shedding of blood by a few Hotspurs on our side, it will be our steadfast refusal to fight, for principle's sake. We must trample under our feet all the enactments of our present sham Legislature, and meekly suffer the consequences; like the Christians of olden time, 'take joyfully the despoiling of our goods.' If you know of a few men who are willing to do that, pray send them along; but, for God's sake, do not send any more California mob-leaders, or fighters of any sort, except those who use the 'sword of the Spir-I apprehend times that will try men's souls. and therefore, although I know not how I shall live, pe cuniarily, yet I intend to remain and die at my post, if need be, trusting in God that he will support me as long as it is his will that I should live. I should like some condjutors of my faith, but if none choose to come I shall not forsake the battle-ground, for the Almighty

My earnest request, and, for aught I know, my dying on the same subject.

At the Conference referred to, only the States of New one, is, that you, the vanguard of freedom, will redouble your efforts, to arouse still more the Northern peo- York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut and ple to demand of Congress a bill that will protect us. Illinois were represented. for none who will not pledge themselves to go for a bill forbidding the existence of slavery here. Yea, more, I would require them to pledge themselves to threaten a dissolution of the Union, unless slavery can be excluded by law from Kansas.

But I rejoice to see that the North is arousing. The Personal Liberty Bill' of our good old State sent a thrill of joy through my soul. I now feel proud of having been born in Massachusetts. Then the secession of the ' Northern Know Nothings ' gives me great satisfaction, giving evidence, as it does, that the Northern members of that foolish party have ignored their name. Agitation at the North is the only hope for Kansas. You need not send your voters here, for full three quarters of our residents are free-State men, but keep them at home, to constitute a backbone for your Henry Wilsons, your Sumners, and your Seward men. These men, like Moses, can and will fight in Congress only as the Aarons and Hurs at home pray for them, with their writtten words enclosed in sealed envelopes. Agitation at the North is the way to save Kansas. Of course, I am equally interested in abolishing slavery in South Carolina, but as I write from Kansas, I choose

may be I am too fearful. At any rate, the action of to be the greatest and most comprehensive for elevating Congress can do no harm, and I believe it is our only the colored race in this country yet proposed. That he

least degree undervaluing the importance of the Dissolution doctrine, as a remedy for slavery in the States. For ten years, I have been an unfaltering advocate of that ultra measure. I speak new of the action of Con- America; those who pretend to be their friends mea gress vs. 'popular sovereignty,' as a remedy for slave- ure their place and guage their ideas and pat them of ry in Kansas. And, by the facts I shall soon have to the back, but if they step beyond that narrow place communicate to you, you will perceive that the deter-mined action of Congress in favor of Kansas, or the dogged resolution of the North to produce that action. will result in either a dissolution of the Union, or submission on the part of the South, which will eventually give us freedom for the slave, without dissolution : that is, if the Northern backbone lasts long enough, for it can demand freedom for the slave every where as the only condition of its remaining with the South.

Understand me, therefore, as writing only as an umpire between humbug 'popular sovereignty,' with its stering whiskey and revolvers, and Congressional action, backed by the aroused Northern public senti-I at present draw no comparison between the latter and the nobler alternative of a dissolution of the

Our representatives have just returned from th sham Legislature, assembled at Pawnee. All praise to the whiskey collected in the stomachs of its ignorant members, they have crossed the rubicon which divides them from the United States Government, and boldly arrayed themselves against 'Uncle Sam.' For once their side, and can appeal to 'Uncle Sam' for protec-

The facts are these. The Legislature asse order, and all holding certificates from the Governo

at a groggery with Stringfellow, at his request, reported the last election—amounting to eleven, in all. This report was adopted by the drinking rascals who composed the Legislature, and all our free soil members, who held certificates from the Governor, (except two, 'elected previously,) were excluded. The triumph of The Missouri mob is thus complete! Here we are with-out law for another year. Our property is at the mercy of every rascal who chooses to pounce upon it and no remedy for us for the grossest abuses. If you ask a man to pay you for bread eaten in your house day after day, and in order to obtain which you have As you doubtless know, I left my New England home had to pawn keepsakes and other valuables, he will with high anticipations in behalf of Kansas. 'There,' turn upon you and threaten to strike you, if you say thought I, 'will be planted a band of freemen, who thought I, 'will be planted a band of freemen, who, chosen from the Anti-Slavery ranks in the East, will be ready to die for God's holy cause of freedom.' Bright visions of success in enacting laws to prevent kidnapvisions of success in enacting laws to prevent kidnap-ping flitted before my eyes. 'There,' said I, 'will be ling flitted before my eyes. 'There,' said I, 'will be home for the down-trodden colored man, where ought shall molest him nor make him afraid.'

But all of these anticipations have been blasted. I ow write with a bleeding heart, to call mon you. now write with a bleeding heart, to call upon you, some law would be enacted to prevent such frauds and the 'foriorn hope' of Northern 'fanatics' and But here we are; the only body capable of making such agitators to redouble your efforts in behalf of anti-a law, an imposition itself upon us of the worst kind slavery truth at the North. Be no longer deceived We are suffering beyond description from the want of 'tom-foolery' of the Emigrant Aid Com- law, for no law whatever exists here, except in crimi-

> terance of anti-slavery sentiments, I will talk on antislavery until I am hoarse. In these sentiments, nearly every free-State man with whom I have conversed con curs. We are divided in relation to our city difficul ties, but on this point, I trust, we are one.

Before closing my already too lengthy epistle, allo me to mention, that a glorious meeting of stereotypes 'Union-savers,' of the real 'hard shell' stamp, was beld here, a few evenings since. The 'old line demoracy ' were summoned together, and five persons me per notice. Quite an audience of free soilers collecte to listen to the 'plan of salvation' newly vamped for Kansas; but, like the old Indian's 'suckatash,' it was precisely the same dish as that served up by the in ortal Webster, Choate & Co .- viz., non-agitation of the slavery question. Col. Lane, ex-member of Con-gress from Indiana, and author of the black law of that State, gave way to his deep feelings of sorrow at the danger that now threatened our beloved Union. That danger was all to be averted by the 'squatters' voting for no other person than a 'National Democrat,' (alias himself,) as a delegate to Congress. He was loud in lenouncing the interference of the Missourians, and in that way, expected to lure the Free Soilers into the traces of the antediluvians. But it was no go, albeit several other distinguished gentlemen of this city seconded his patriotic efforts. Still, I should not wonder I the 'Antes' polled quite a vote in the Territory, as I understand great efforts are to be made to spread the doctrines of this 'glorious salvation.'

Allow me to add, still further, that on one other subject, we are mostly united. A large and very enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening, to take measures to expel the demon Grog from our midst. Nearly all stood ready to pledge themselves to stop by force this accursed traffic, that has recently sprung up among us. To the credit of the Lawrence As let me say, that, long ago, they voted not to sell a city lot to any one who would sell spirits upon it; and quite recently, a lot of whiskey was destroyed, and its

owner sent out of town. But I must close.
Yours, for truth, C. STEARNS. Yours, for truth,

COLORED NATIONAL COUNCIL

The sketch of the proceedings of the recent Nationa Council, copied into THE LIBERATOR from the Toronto Provincial Freeman, induces me to say a few words

should endeavor to influence those who do vote to vote setts, although happening to be present, was predisposed against any participation, because of valid object tions, constitutional and otherwise. As, however, the Council insisted upon his voting, he negatived all the questions submitted during his stay.

Rev. Amos G. Beman, also an original member fro

Connecticut, refused to vote, for reasons satisfactory to

The principal topic discussed was the Industria College, on which ability and earnestness were exhibited

Mr. Bonnes, of Illinois, thought the colored people and too long been dependent upon what might be done for them by the whites. It was time that they did something for themselves. He hoped this report would be adopted, for he did not believe that the colored youth could otherwise find channels through which to elevate themselves to a position of independence and respectability.

Mr. Dovotass fully concurred with the last speake in the propriety of adopting the report; but he deeme the Industrial College of so much moment, that he hoped it would be more fully discussed. He believed that if an agent had been appointed at the time th plan was first proposed, it would now be placed in I know of no one here who despairs of our success position of success beyond all doubt. This scheme had without Congressional interference as much as I do. It the opinion of the New York Tribune. He was aware Do not, by these remarks, understand me as in the that some of the abolition papers had opposed the plan spectable place in society, they must do their own think-

ing. The colored people are now the sick man of those friends become villifiers and enemies. He wanted the colored men to feel that they possessed the power to overcome the prejudice against their color. He did not see why colored men's enterprises should be stignatized by their color. When white men start a school for their children, no one stigmatizes it as proscriptive: why, then, do they charge the colored man with proties attendant upon his position? The proscription is

theirs, not his. Mr. D. said he hoped that if they voted down this proposition, the Council would remember that they de-eided that it was proscriptive for the colored people to nake an effort to elevate themselves; that they incompetent to do any thing to help themselves. The fiat had gone forth from the central organ at Boston. that all efforts to elevate the free colored people, while slavery existed in America, are useless. He expecto see the school voted down, and should say no m Mr. STEPHEN SEITH, of Philadelphia, said that me

of the colored mechanics in Philadelphia had received their education in the South, and he knew that the colored people of the city of Philadelphia could not chlain opportunity to learn mechanical trades. But wherever a colored man understood a trad be was sustained Dr. PERMINOTON thought that the colored

ought to do their part in educating men with the whites. The white people established schools for black and white; why should not the colored people start chools and work-shops for white and black

writes Dumas,—speak, as Douglass speaks,—before we are acknowledged. We have to struggle harder to be on the level of society than those already there. The impracticability of this measure is one of its choice features, in my mind: but I think it to be practicable; for, make it a fact before the free colored people, and you will find that you will gather up the mass of pub-lic sympathy, which now can find no real vent, for our past, they should do as much for the future as the past

Frederick Douglass oratory in a colored college ?]

Mr. EDWARD V. CLARK, of New York, diff. Mr. Douglass in regard to the cause of the opposition manifested by the colored people to the proposed school.

The Manual Labor School never could develop any degree of perfection in mechanical or agricultural edu-cation among its pupils. At Oberlin, Oneida, and elsewhere, this fact had long since become apparent.
And if they established it, what white man would teach colored children a trade? How could such an institution be self-sustaining? What would the \$80,000not the first cent of which had been collected-amount to? He would suggest that social communities of colored people be established, so that the mechanic arts could be nurtured within their limits. Mr. GEORGE T. DOWNING, of Rhode Island, was not

able to see clearly the practicability of this plan. There is, and the truth must be spoken, too much apat them afterward. He enumerated many instances in proof of his position. The only argument that could be advanced in favor of this school was that instance of this kind is shown by the schools of Wor- the hands of a few persons a mighty influe cester, where, at the wish of the colored citizens, a separate school was started, and failed. Such, he thought, would be the fate of the Manual Labor. The hour has fully come when there should be an as-

Mr. Douglass had stated that the will is all that is wanted-there is the rub! There is actually not interelieved there was no necessity for it, and that conviction had been strengthened by the remarks of to-day.

Mr. J. E. BROWN, of Elmira, New York, instanced several colored workshops and workmen in Elmira, that colored mechanics could always find employment.

Mr. PHILIP A. BELL, of New York, opposed the esand every where else. Even in Prussia, where Labor Colleges are largely endowed by the government, they have not been self-supporting. The colored people had frequently made efforts to establish educational institutions, and always failed, and they would not succeed in

The members of State Councils present being invited to an expression of opinion, J. W. Durrin, of Geneva. and men of great ability will be called forth. They N. Y., hoped that the report would not be adopted. need, as it were, to hear the tap of the revolutionary feel, said he, that we are not yet prepared for its drum. It will be music to their ears. They will com passage. I have been convinced of this by the speeches forth to battle; but that battle will be fought by the this afternoon. I live in the pro-slavery county of New 'mild arms of truth and love,' securing to themselves York. The Abolitionists have abandoned our ground to the heathen, and there, out of three hundred colored sharper than the glittering sword. On their side will people, I can get any number of colored youth, from be the grand Mind of all mind; on their side, the one to twenty, into any educational institution, from mighty conquerors of the past; on their side, eternal the blacksmith shop to an entrance into the free col- justice; on their side, immutable truth; on their side

necessity for establishing such an institution as is pro- The spirit life being positive to the earth life, it become

that what the colored race most wanted in this country who found the new confederation will have a nobler was equal rights in the community—a fair field and no end, struggling for the dumb, the hated, the weak, the favor. This he believed the Anti-Slavery party would hunted, the oppressed. afford him. And with such a field, he did not need any such school as the one proposed. The great want was a public sentiment recognizing the colored man as an merican citizen. Whatever position the colored race DEAR MR. GARRISON: had attained to in this country, was due to the efforts pared to turn his back upon them.

It is an undeniable fact, that the colored people the several States are not in harmony with the National Council and its proceedings. At a meeting of colored citizens, recently held in New York, in Rev. Mr. Hodges' church, the following resolutions were adopted, which we copy from the Salem (Ohio) Bugle :-

the Star in the East, (Massachusetts,) which shines brighter than ever. She has opened the doors of her schools to youth, irrespective of complexion, and we look forward to the day when the State of New York will follow her examp A Committee of the Council have issued a call for a ational Convention in Philadelphia next October, to

which delegates are to be chosen in September. Should ey conclude to make it an Anti-Slavery Convention nd invite those friendly, irrespective of complexion ome good might be anticipated. Otherwise, in the esent advanced state of public sentiment, it looks like king steps backward.

SENTIMENTS FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD. Bosron, July 5, 1855.

Enclosed I send you the communication from the pirit world which I read at the Grove meeting at Franingham on the Fourth. Some of the readers of Tus CIBERATOR requested that it might be published. I forward it to you, to make such use of as in your judgnent may be deemed wise and expedient.

Yours, for universal man, JOHN M. SPEAR

Great events have called out great men. There is that may justly be called a law of reservation : that on to the ordinary, every-day power which constantly being called into exercise, there is a reserved power for extraordinary emergencies. It is only on great occasions that it is requisite, and can be called forth. Nature does not daily do all that she might do. She keeps in store certain forces for emer-gencies, very much as the fireman and his machine are kept for extraordinary occasions. Thus has it been in the past. In great emergencies, extraordinary person have appeared, done the work which in an emergence they could do, and then they have retired into co ative inactivity. During their earthly sojourn, sh another marked emergency appear, and were not these persons too old, they again would be internally stirred.

time. Nationally speaking, the present is a time of great commotion. Every thing is being questioned. Old institutions are being jostled, and new institutions are struggling into existence. The old will recede, besest and most cultivated mind longs, is a new govern-

sing, as sings the Black Swan, -we must write, as ment. The old confederations were suited to their re-writes Dumas, -speak, as Douglass speaks, -before spective times. Better, under the circumstances, could has done for the present. Gratitude, springing in the human soul, must inspire to lofty action in the heart of

oming generations.

That which the present should do, with all practice. ble speed, is to LAUNCH A NEW GOVERNMENTAL SHIP eminent in the old world and in the new, have arrived at a condition when all the advantages of governments could be retained, incorporated into a new government, forming a confederation in which the antient could be, as it were, the basis for higher and no-The founders of the American government holdly as

everated that all men were created equal. The hour has fully come when the term ' man ' should be used in its true sense, embracing immortals. Woman is man, man is woman. Strictly speaking, one is no more man than the other; and yet, to this hour, woman's legal rights are disregarded, treated by the mass of petty politicians with absolute contempt. Politically speak-ing, a slave, in this nation, is not regarded as a man. Here are at least two classes who are politically denied athy on our part. We might, if we pleased, find Here are at least two classes who are politically denice plenty of opportunities of learning trades and working their rights in a nation where it is flippantly said, al men have an equality of rights. Besides this, the few control, govern the many. It is time that the people should arise in their majesty, and claim the right to it might tend to induce colored people to feel the necessity of educating their children to trades. The natural with governmental institutions are aware of the missity of educating their children to trades. ity of educating their children to trades. The natural with governmental methods are patronage,—placing in chief arising from executive patronage,—placing in chief arising from executive patronage,—placing in the patronage of t

semblage of persons convened, holding broad views, declaring boldly their determination, not only to demolish and leave behind old institutions, but, to the est enough in the matter to carry it into effect. He extent of their ability, to construct a new government, where persons shall be selected as servants, irrespec tive of complexion, of clime, of sex. The hour is a hand, yea, it has this day come, when eminent person should declare boldly, in the face of the world, that where white and colored are employed. He believed they are determined to use their energies in construct ing a new and a better government than has ever be-fore been founded on this planet; that they intend to tablishment of the Manual Labor College, contending that the whole plan was impracticable, and had been that the whole plan was impracticable, and had been there is an asylum for you; here is a home for you proved to be so at Oberlin, Oneida, Central College, here you may live, think, speak, act as you please, provided you do not injure another.' This government must be based on the principles of eternal justice, inalienable and universal right ;-the right to life, th right to liberty, the right to pursue one's happiness in

his or her own way.

Opening up to the public mind labors of this characteristics. ter, as in former ages, persons will appear,-w lege.

I do not go to abolitionists—I do not believe they are bly, and a host of persons associated in the spirit more ready to do us good than others. Where is the world, who, acting on mind, will sway it at their will. posed, when we feel assured it will fail for want of pa-tronage? CHARLES LENOX REMOND, of Massachusetts, held al confederation struggled for their own firesides; the

> LECTURE OF REV. MR. WILDER. HYANNIS, July 17, 1855.

On Sunday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Wilder, o of the abolitionists, and whatever they had to hope for Harwich, gave a lecture in the Congregational Church would be through their assistance, and he was not pre- in this place, which he called an anti-slavery lecture. It was, in substance, a defence of the recreant course Of the thirteen present, seven voted in the affirma- of the church and clergy of the North, and a base and review the Anti-Slavery movement in this country He gave a very deceptive account of the course of the clergy upon this question of slavery, representing them, or a large proportion of the Presbyterian and Congregational clergy, -as having pursued one unbro Recoived. That we do not acquiesce with the National Council of Colored People in the establishment of proscriptive institutions, or in other measures set forth by that body.

Resolved, That we protest against any attempt, by any body of men, of any color, to strengthen that which is dying out of itself.

Recoived, That it is unwise and impolitic, at this time, to establish an Industrial School, or erect a building for free colored youth. If free, let them have the freedom of schools in free States.

Recoived. That we had with pleasure the example of sented you and your followers as one-idea men, faustken and consistent course of opposition to slavery up reedom of schools in free States.

Then he went on, and throughout the lecture represented. That we hall with pleasure the example of sented you and your followers as one-idea men, faunt ics and infidels, as trampling upon the Bible, the Sabbath, &c. &c. He professed a holy horror of denunci ation; yet in the most insidious and base manner did he thus denounce and villify the uncompromising abo-

I never heard a more cunning and hypocritical address. The speaker was continually making a show of the greatest fairness, and yet, any reflecting person nust have seen that his love for a corrupt and time serving clergy is far greater than his regard for justice or his hatred of oppression. He said, 'Without the Bible, we should not even know that slavery was wrong,'-with much other pious cant and none It occurred to me, that if the lecturer could have a fer minute's judicious exercise under the slave-driver's ash, he might learn that slavery was not quite right, without the aid of the Bible; and, perchance that the course of the clergy is not, even now, all that the elave may justly claim.

He admitted that there were some few exceptions t

he anti-slavery course of the clergy; but he ' had n ciations for them,' believing, as he did, that deciation was wrong, and did no good ;-plainly showing his object to be to sustain the clergy, however wrong their position, and vent his malignant but hall aled spleen upon the abolitionists, who call the said clergy to account.

I have felt called upon to give this brief account Mr. Wilder's lecture for publication in THE LIBERA ron, that the anti-slavery public might be warned ainst this reverend slanderer

Yours, for justice, F. HINKLY.

A FUOITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PRUSSIA. The Washing ton Union publishes the following extract from a lette dated at Dresden, Saxony, May 12th:

'I have taken the liberty to acquaint you with

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MASS DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEIN. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Comm

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

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Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithma, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, Escry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philade, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philade, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Materials and Control of Physiological Control of Physiology (Part No.) (1988) and Part No. (1988) and Physiology (Part No.) (1988) and Part No. (19

EXTRAS,

(WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.) Elements of Agriculture...... ligher Algebra.....

Elementary Geometry.

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Higher Algebra and Geometry.

Book-Keeping by single entry.

by double entry.

Astronomy.

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

The ball of the best of the be

extra.

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

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE TOL (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be let at the Institution at the retail price.)

Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a calette tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippen e la shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, is ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be plate marked.
All pupils must come provided with piece of the

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

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

A LIMITED BURBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE RESPONDED.

ED. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full infemula please address the Principals.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing 284. WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having reneval to St

Washington Street, avails herself of the min for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston salves ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, salves respectfully assure them that, by unremitting cases ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of the s

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing last and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champoing, as such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be unit as it produces new hair where baldnes his in Her chemical researches have developed us him

ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a designation looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for resenting complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast consequently test to favor. For all her compounds and the speciation she warrants satisfaction, or demands up to Ladies can be waited on at their ewn resides, at the recommendation of the same form & L. M. at the commendation of the commendation of the same form & L. M. at the commendation of the c at her room, which will be open from 8, A I, 1, 2, P. M. She has numerous recommendates has fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and extension

which can be seen by those who desi Boston, May 18. BOSTON TRECOTHIC

Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasi FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND ROTS, TRECOTHIC HALL

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MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present propriets of DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present superior of Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at so ampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New John known for his success in the cure of chrain feet especially those incident to Woman, will be a Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of less than the his wife will remain until Saturday, the II they will be happy to receive calls from the final and those who wish to consult the Dr. professional to enquire into the merits of his new system of mind diseases, without mechanical appliances, or say to to enquire into the merits of his new system at diseases, without mechanical appliances, or say it usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positive me from past experience that he can cure the work of the prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases; for which torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliablent so oenfident is he of success in every case, having some thousands without a failure, that he is silled some thousands without a failure, that he is silled enter into an agreement to board, ledge and mist patient, without charge, if he fails to perform across the companion of the part of the companion of the companio patient, without charge, if it reased within the pasto agreement. He has treated within the pasto me fifteen hundred cases at his institution that
though by far the largest institution for the soil atcommodation of invalids seeking admission. He was adding to his already 800 feet front, a large far of
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ality.

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Without charge. His work on Motorphy rill is postage free to any address, on the receipt of to per age stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cms.

References:

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Capin Ed.

Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mr.

Dans, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. National Mr.

Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanore, Mr.

Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frantfort, and R.

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