ATTSLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNETTAL EOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for ran us, if payment be made in advance, Fall remittances are to be made, and all letters

and an interest in the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, conja and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennyrama and subscriptions for the Liberator.

The allowing gentlemen constitute the Financial the, but are not responsible for any of the debts de paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Loss, LOREND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and FESTELL PHILLIPS. To the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholderal

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DESIRD—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to 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 SURBENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES - AN

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

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con

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

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL COVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXV. NO. 32.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1101.

MISSOURI PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION, A State Convention of Pro-Slavery men was held at Lexington, Missouri, commencing July 12th, and closing on the 14th. The following resolutions were adopted, all of them unanimously except the last, if, indeed, the last was an exception, and part stating distinctly whether the the records not stating distinctly whether the no spon it was unanimous or not :
I. That we regard the institution of African

I that we regard the institution of African sheet, whether relating to its social, moral, political or economical aspect, solely and exclusively a section of State jurisdiction, and any agitation of his question in the Congress of the United States, g in States where it has no existence, with a view to ifet its condition, or bring about its destruction, is sired and dangerous attack upon the reserved rights of the several slaveholding States, and is a imperiment interference in matters nowise con-

and hereafter destined to be in the ascendency.

4 That we cordially approve the recent act of Congress for the settlement of Kausas and Nebraka, and the act of 1850, popularly known as

the Fegitive Slave Law.
5. That the incorporation of monied associations, under the patronage of sovereign States of this Union, for the avowed purpose of recruiting and coloning large armies of Abolitionists upon the Isrritory of Kansas, and for the avowed purpose of destroying the value and existence of slave property now in that Territory, in despite of the wishes of the bona fide, independent settlers thereof, and the purpose equally plain and obvious, whether avowed or not, of ultimately abolshing slavery in Missouri, is a species of legislaissue and a mode of emigration unprecedented in our history, and is an attempt, by State legisla-tion, indirectly to thwart the purposes of a constitational and equitable enactment of Congress, by were destined to be left to the exclusive manage ment and control of the bona fide settlers thereof. pel from Massachusetts and other quarters under Nate patronage, and resembling, in their essential

features, the military colonies planted by the Ro-mas Emperors upon their conquered provinces, after than the pioneers who have hitherto levelled the forest and broke up the plains of the West, astherize apprehension of an intent of exclusive conjancy, and will necessarily lead to organized sestance on the part of those who, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, have equal rights to possession; and whilst we carnostly deprecate such results, we are justified in advance, in placing their entire responsibility upon those who have commenced the system, and are the ag-7. That we disclaim all right and any intent to

interfere with the bona fide, independent settlers in the Territory of Kansas, from whatever quarber they may come, or whatever opinions they entertain; but we maintain the right to protect corselves and our property against all unjust and all unconstitutional aggression, present or pro-spective, immediate or threatened, and we do not bold it necessary or expedient to wait till the borth is applied to our dwellings or the knife to our throats, before we take measures for our se-

early and the security of our friends.

8. That the eighteen counties of Missouri, lying aginary boundary line intervening, contain a population of about fifty thousand slaves, worth, as present prices, twenty-five millions of dollars; and this large amount of property, one-half of the entire slave property of the State, is not morely ansate, but valueless, if Kansas is made the abde of an army of hired fanatics, recruited, transported, armed, and paid, for the special and see purpose of abolitionizing Kansas and Missouri.

That this Convention, and the people they represent, and the State Government of Missouri, and the entire people thereof, should take such measures as to the

tensures as to them appear suitable and just and constitutional, to prevent such disastrous conse cones to their security and presperity and page, and confidently relying upon the sympathy and support of the entire South and Southwest, whose alternate fate must inevitably be the same with their sympathy. with theirs; and confidently relying, also, upon the conservative portion of the North, respectfully appeal to the good sense and patriotism of the en-ter North to put down such fanatical aggressions as have hitherto characterized the movements of Laigrant Aid Societies, and leave the settlement of as and the regulation of its domestic instituens to be controlled as the settlement and instituapulses of self-interest and congeniality of feel-ag on the part of the settlers, which, by the na-tral laws of climate and soil, will, if undisturbed, trariably determine the ultimate condition of the

oritory,
10. That a committee of five be appointed to haw up and publish an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the history of this hansa excitement, with the views and action of or people thereon, in conformity with the princi-ples and positions of the foregoing resolutions, and that printed copies of the same, with a copy of the

and that printed copies of the same, with a copy of these resolutions appended, be forwarded by these resolutions appended, be forwarded by the Secretary of this Convention to the Executive of each State in the Union.

11. That in view of the acts of the State of Massachusetts and other Northern and Northwestern States, practically nullifying the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and in vindication of the Constitution and for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the American perpose of preserving the integrity of the American Union, we recommend to the General Assembly of Misouri, to pass such retaliatory measures as may not be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or the State of Missouri, dis-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. criminating against the sale of the productions, ing as it does to latitude 49, or four degrees higher manufactures, goods and merchandize of any description whatever of said States within this State as may be deemed proper for that purpose, following language:— State as may be deemed proper for that purpose, and that such retaliatory measures shall be made operative so long as the off-usive legislation above referred to continues on the statute books of those States.

THE BEAUTIES OF STRINGPELLOW.

We have heard of 'The Beauties of Shukspeare, tion of 'Beauties,' from the Squatter Sovereign, edited by Gen. Stringfellow, Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, which will doubtless find a place in the next edition of 'The English Classics.'

Mr. Patterson's 'disclosed intentions' will never be realized. He would as soon think of placing himself before the artillery of Sebastopol as visit this Territory. We do not know which would be the most dangerous experiment of the two. One thing we are certain of, if this brazenfaced Scotch Abolitionist is again caught in this section of the country, the entreaties of his wife would not save his hide. The moment he lands in Kansas, he is a doomed man.

inst crief, "she was and to preve it false, in the who have taunted them, by me and implies a treat of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and in the great was a purpose and implies a treat of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and in the great was a purpose of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and in the great was a purpose of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and in the great was a purpose of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and in the great was a purpose of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and in the great was a purpose of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and in the great was a purpose of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and in the glorious Fourth, and the great was a purpose of the day we celebrate would be the hange of the day we celebrate would be the hange of the day we collected with approval a work like this: for, in their time, in this mundant was pastime and an expension, and the question is of the great was the question of the slave, whilst it advances the prosperity of his was particularly and the properity of the great was a particular to the great was a part at have endeared (!) the Fourth of July to every

Gov. Reeder. Nine-tenths of the citizens of Kansas would rather see him hanging to a tree than filling the gubernatorial chair. He has no sympathisers, no indorsers, no friends, save in the camp filling the gubernatorial chair. He has no sympathisers, no indorsers, no friends, save in the camp of the Abolitionists. His pretended friendship for the South comes with a bad grace while his acts stand out so plainly sgainst her interest. He hears on all sides, from all tougues, a dismal, universal hue—the sound of public scorn. By coming out here a professed Pro-Slavery man, he has attempted to betray the party into the hands of the enemy. That act has raised him high in the estimated in their ranks. Wielding with consummate tact the anti-slavery prejudices of the enemy. That act has raised him high in the esti-mation of the Northern fanatics, and he now stands nominated a candidate for the Presidency.

. Is there not some chosen curse. Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man Who seeks for greatness by his country's ruin ? '

the few satellites that revolve around him, branded General Stringfellow and others at the East as a border ruffian, 'cut-throat,' blackguard,' &c., for which he took this occasion to demand reparation for the border ruffian in the control of the on from his Governorship, which being refused, eft a sound thrashing as the only means of redress. This the General administered in double quick time, although his adversary escaped the full measure of his deserts, through the interference of his friends. Gen. S. struck Governor Reeder and knocked him down, when that person had a pistol cocked by his side on the table, which his prayer spirit presented his contracts.

raven spirit prevented his using.

This is but the beginning of the end. After the

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS. We are glad to learn from the article of the above caption published in to-day's issue, that the President and his Cabinet that the result of this conference will terminate in the supplanting of Gov. Reeder by some good Southern man. The causes for his removal are numerous, and it is due to the citizens of this Territory, who are the sufferers by his rule, that wood and drawers of water for their new masters. heir wants, not the desires of the Abolitionists of the North, should be consulted in this matter.

IN A TIGHT PLACE. A passenger on a boat in-

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

The Nebraska City News of July 14th publishes he following advertisement, introduced by three cuts of runaway negroes :-

LIVE NEGROES FOR SALE AT NEBRASKA CITY Five sound, healthy negroes are now offered for sale at this place. Three girls, good housekeepers, and we boys, Rufe and Joe, fine field hands, compose the ot. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire at he NEWS office. In its editorial columns, the News alludes to this

Negrous for Sale at this Place.—We call atten

NEGROES FOR SALE AT THIS PLACE.—We call attention to the advertisement of negroes, for sale, which appears in another column. A company of gentlemen from Missouri, who have large interests here, have imported them for the benefit of our young and growing city. Nebraska City is now about twice or three times larger than any other town in the Territory. Help is much needed and but little to be had, for this reason siave labor is required. We are authorized to state that the same company have twenty more in Missouri, which will be brought to Nebraska City, if sufficient inducements are held out.

'If there is one thing more than any other that gives vitality to slavery—that propagates it—that spreads it like an infection, that one thing is the frothing, boiling, rampant Abolitionism of the Northern States. Had it never existed, slavery would have died years ago, and the inscription upon its tomb-stone States. Had it never existed, slavery would have died years ago, and the inscription upon its tomb-stone would have recorded a natural death; but verging towards its dissolution, the galvanic action of Abolition opposition was applied, and it revived to fight and increase in strength, as the battle lengthened, until now it has grown a formidable foe to those who first threw down the glove and the gauntlet.

'And now slavery is here, in a small way, a few negroes, twenty or so, and its supporters are coming faster and faster. What sends them here? A beautiful country is not all that they seek, but a slavery view.

The population of our great cities responded to no sentiment more enthusiastically than that which

summate tact the anti-slavery prejudices of the North, and taking advantage of the necessary conflicts of opinion in Congress, whenever the rights of the States have been sought to be invaded by cunning lawyers and sectional leaders, they have finally contrived to bring under their influence a sentiment which is as hostile to their assumed idea of It will be remembered that Governor Reeder and the perfect equality of all the races of man,

States of our blessed Union.

Now, for the first time, we say, does abolition rear its horrid front in stern and confident contempt of all the fears of the patriotic citizen. Now does it hurl its frebrands, arrows and death' among those it has so long and so recklessly assailed. State after State has presented the spec-tacle of the congregation of all the isms under the lead of abolitionism. We have already counted Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, and New Hampshire. This is but the beginning of the end. After the final decision of President Pierce in Reeder's case, he will either be removed by that functionary, or be forced to abdicate by the indignant squatter tude of this fusion. There has as yet been no exception to it in the North. Washington Union.

The following is also from the Union :-Abolitionism Leads the Column.—The fell spirit

the article of the above caption published in to-day's issue, that the President and his Cabinet have under advisement the case of the detestable Reeder. Hopes are entertained by a very large and respectable majority of the voters of Kansas, that the result of this conference will terminate in the supplanting of Gov. Reeder by some good be used like the Turks-their possessions seized, their rights invaded, and themselves made the hewers of

COL WHEELER AND HIS SLAVES.

The diversity of opinion spoken of in my last forms us, that as he passed Kansas, the citizens of that place were in a state of great excitement. case drags along. The first shock was startling They had caught one of the Emigrant Aid men to the more timid Know Nothings, but one by one, They had caught one of the Emigrant Aid men while in the act of tampering with slaves in the neighborhood, and had him securely tied. A coat of tar and feathers was being prepared for the scoundrel, after which he will be tied on a log, and sent adrift on the turbulent waters of the Missouri. Served him right. May all persons caught in a similar business share a like fate! ingism counts a majority, envies the crown of

ingism counts a majority, envies the crown of martyrdom which is blossoming for his brow.

How strange it is that the negro should ever have reached the dignity of a political element! I have known him long and well; I have marked his characteristics, and if he possesses a fault which is not excessive, or a virtue which is more than a caricature, my dispassionate verdict does him injustice. I was born near him, but no sooner could I than I crawled away, and no sooner could I run than I ran out of his reach. But still in every latitude he has crossed my path, and seems to have been intended by Providence as But still in every latitude be has crossed my path, and seems to have been intended by Providence as a rebuke for my aspirations. If with the mere gossamer of hope I have tried to link my fate to that of anything higher than an animal, he has stood forth a living proof that there was but a shade of color between my species and the brute creation. Out of sight and out of mind, he would have left me with the consolation of knowing that man was a superior being; but betwixt and between, he is just sufficient to awe my horse on the one hand, and humiliate me on the other. Under cover of the mountains of the moon, he did me no harm, but his proximity is my abomination, and if he should in the end disturb the harmony of the The motives for introducing the negroes into Nebraska Territory, can be guessed by others as well as ourselves. One object may be, to feel the pulse of the people, with a view to determine the expediency of introducing any more; but a more distinct motive, we apprehend, is, to nettle the Abolitionists and their coadjutors, particularly the Euigrant Aid Societies. It is hardly possible that the persons introducing these slaves can even thousand apprehensions which his presence conjures up. His professed friends are his obedient tools; they hate him, but they will wear his livery that he may point to menials as white as me and mine. They will tear him from the Constitution which gives bim his degree, that I may cease to defend the charter that makes liberty practicularly that the persons introducing these slaves can even thousand apprehensions which his presence conjures up. His professed friends are his obedient tools; they hate him, but they will wear his livery that he may point to menials as white as me and mine. They will tear him from the Constitution which gives bim his degree, that I may cease to defend the charter that makes liberty practicularly that he may point to menials as white as me and mine. They will tear him from the Constitution which gives bim his degree, that I may cease to defend the charter that makes liberty practicularly that he may point to menials as white as me and mine. They will tear him from the Constitution which gives bim his degree, that I may cease to defend the charter that makes liberty practicularly that he may point to menials as white as me and mine. They will tear him from the Constitution which gives bim his degree, that I may cease to defend the charter that makes liberty practicularly that he may point to menials as white as me and mine. They will tear him from the Constitution which gives bim his degree, that I may cease to defend the charter that makes liberty practicularly that he may point to menials as white as me and mine. They will be a slave state of the charte he should in the end disturb the harmony of the

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

We make the following extract from the 'Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the American Anti- every side. Slavery Society,' (a very interesting and valuable doc-ument,) just published, of which it forms the conclud-

It is now something more than a quarter of a century since the American movement for the abolition of slavery, on the principle of Immediate Emancipation, was set on foot by Mr. Garrison, and nearly twenty-three years since this Society was gathered. The Abolitionists, whose memories run back to that day of small things, have seen many changes in the world around, and may just-ly claim many of them as the work of their hands. Those of them who began at the beginning, and have persevered unto this Anniversary Week, con-stitute a sort of measure of the changes in public opinion for the last five and twenty years. As they marked on the Nilometer, in Egypt, the dif-ferent points to which the Great River had risen in different years, so their memories and their contemporary records furnish aperring monuments of the flowings and the obbings of that wast tide which sweeps nations on to glory or to ruin. They had no distinct idea of the work that lay be-They had no distinct idea of the work that lay he-fore them, or of the instruments by which it was to be accomplished. They merely discerned the crying sin of the nation, and thought, good, easy men, that all that was necessary was to let the na-tion know what it was about, when repentance and reformation would follow as the night the and reformation would follow as the night the day. Of course, their first thoughts and their first appeals were made to those who had in charge the souls of the American People, and whose especial business it was to bring them from sin unto pecial business it was to bring them from sin unto righteousness. Being earnestly religious persons themselves, and having taken up arms against this form that the Enemy of Souls had assumed, they never dreamed that these works of his, which looked so black and horrible to them, could appear venial to any of the Shepherds of the Lord's Sheep, still less that he could assume to them, in this shape, above all the garb of an angel of this shape, above all, the garb of an angel of light. But it did not take many years to disa-

The Anniversaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society have been faithful types of the condition of the general mind. In the earlier days, the Platform bore the weight of a large proportion of clergymen, of various denominations, within its ample verge. They were not, as a general thing, the most eminent, in rank, of their denominations, and the denominations were rather of the hum-bler and democratic, than of the wealthier and aristocratic descriptions. The very few clergymen of worldly distinction that were betrayed into a temporary sympathy with the movement, in its earlier days, soon discovered and retraced the false steps they had made. The honest gentlemen who held by the Platform for awhile, (and we be-lieve that most of them were honest then, whatever they might have become afterwards,) saw in the slave population a field for missionary labor,— unhappy fellow-men, deprived of Gospel privileges and condemned to heathen darkness, in a land of ry movement as a new sort of Domestic Missions, which was to convert masters and slaves to the particular form of Christianity they received. And we include in this category many laymen of piety and zeal for religion, who used to swarm upon the Platform. But, in due time, the great merican Church gave all these to understand. by the most unequivocal indication, that such was no part of its creed. They were told, in significant signs or by emphatic silence, that any doctrines which went to unchurch the communicants and unfrock the ministers of one-half the country, were dammable heresics—that the Church was the first love of the Lord, and that he would take measures for the redemption of those black confessors at the South, when he could find leisure from th conversion of the superior class of sinners, who

were better worth saving.

And so occasion was found, or made, to withlraw their countenance from our Platform, and they went their way and we saw them no more. The saints par eminence retired, and they who believed a black soul of as much value as a white one, and who were infidels to the Christianity which would exclude them from its benefits on secount of the way that their Creator had been leased to make them, were left in sole possession of it. But still it stood, and they stood on it, and managed to make themselves heard by the nation munaged to make themselves heard by the nation and the world. Then there were those who were closely bound by political sympathics and affinities to one or the other of the great parties, who had taken refuge on our raft after the Anti-Masenic party went to pieces, or were misled to think that slavery could be attacked and overthrown without touching either of the parties which are its tools, there were not a few of such who went tools, there were not a few of such who went the such and walked with us no more, when they its tools, there were not a few of such who went back and walked with us no more, when they saw whither they must needs go with us. Othsaw whither they must needs go with us. Others, again, who were ones ornaments of our Platform, and whose names illustrated our official lists, disappeared from our ranks, some to go to Congress, some to State Senates, some to comfortable official stations, and some to an unwelcome obscurity. But the Platform still stood, and those that remained seemed as stout of heart as before that remained seemed as stout of heart as before their postacies. The rising waves of public opinion, stirred by the breath of Anti-Slavery, reached first the Church and afterwards the State, and those who clung to the high places of either, betook themselves to still the selection to be seared with the hot iron of sectarian struggles or partisan conflicts. They know that slavery exists because the people love it, and think it for their own advantage. They know, too, that as soon as the mind and heart of the change with them. To belp to bring about this change is our plan. As soon as the American people are in carnest and resolved to be rid of slaver there are the conscience of this wicked nation, calling on it to repent. They cannot leave their vocation to be seared with the hot iron of sectarian struggles or partisan conflicts. They know that slavery exists because the people love it, and think it for their own advantage. They know, too, that as soon as the mind and heart of the change with them. To belp to bring about this change is our plan. As soon as the American people are in carnest and resolved to be rid of slaver their vocation to be seared with the hot iron of sectarian struggles or partisan conflicts. They know that slavery exists because the people love it, and think it for their own advantage. They know too, that as soon as the mind and the people are changed, the outward institutions will change it out the people are changed, the outward institutions will change it out the people are changed, the outward institutions will change it out the people are changed, the outward institutions will be people are changed, the outwa and those who clung to the high places of either, betook themselves to other deliverances—but the Nilometer still stood firm, and marked the height to which it had risen when it swept them away. There came a time yet harder to bide than any

of these, and that was when the idea first dawned, that duty to the slave required the sacrifice of allegiance to the Constitution of the country, and demanded revolution as the only way of escape, for black slaves or white freemen, from the despotism which was organized into a fundamental

our company in much sorrow and in no anger. And so we were left with yet diminished ranks, but still presenting a front to the enemy, which was never misunderstood by them, at least. Our simple principle has been, from the beginning, to weigh all opinions, characters and institutions in the balances of the slave's instinct. We have tried truly to feel with them in bonds as bound with their eyes. We have believed this to be the true test of ull institutions, ecclesiastical and political, in the country, and we treated them as we found that they stood it. This is the true secret of the apparent weakness of our instrumentalities, and of the manifest and results there are the secret of the apparent weakness of our instrumentalities, and of the manifest and results there are the secret of the apparent weakness of our instrumentalities, and of the manifest and results the principles of the radical anti-slavery party of New England, we must place ourselves a little of Nestor' appears to have done in his communication to the American News.

What is the real stand-point of Garrison and a munication of the United States! The Constitution is regarded by them as a pro-slavery instrument, ed framed with the known and avowed intention of recognizing and supporting the institution of slavery. There we would fairly and justly criticise their opinions and acts, while we stand on a different platform. If we would fairly and justly criticise their opinions and acts, while we stand on a different platform. If we would fairly and justly criticise their opinions and acts, while we stand on a different platform. If we would fairly and justly criticise their opinions and acts, while we stand on a different platfour. If we would fairly and justly criticise their opinions and acts, while we stand on a different platfour. If we would fairly and justly criticise their opinions and acts, while we stand on a different platfour. If we would fairly and justly criticise their opinions and acts, while we stand on a different platfour. If we wou

SELECTIONS. its peace, calling things by their right names, showing the inevitable tendencies of the existing state of things in Church and State, pointing out the only way of escape, and exhorting the people to flee from the wrath that was sure to come—and we see the effect of our persistent agitations on

every side.

What do we see at this very moment of our Twenty-Second Anniversary? We see the Slave Power raging, because its time is short. Not satiated with the sop of Texas, with which it had gorged itself, and of New Mexico, which it is even now lubricating before swallowing it, it is opening its hungry jaws for Nebraska and Kansas, and lying privily (and hazdly so) in wait for Cuba, for Halti, and for the Sandwich Islands. Twenty years ago, it felt no appetite for these morsels,—and why! Because it had then all that its real necessities demanded, and no one molested or made it afraid. It now demands this fresh supply, because it feels that it is no longer sure of what it now has within its coil. It is making provision against an evil day, which its unerring instinct tells it must overtake it. Though we fear Kansas, and Cuba, too, will yet be seized upon by Slavery, as necessary to its defence, we believe, also, that it is because the citadel is weakened, that these outworks are demanded. whence this necessity? Because there have been men at the North determined to make themselves heard as to the condition to which slavery re-duces the slaves and themselves. And they have made themselves heard. They have modified the sentiments and opinions of vast multitudes, who take not their name upon themselves. Opinions and sentiments are now uttered by weighty men and influential presses, which drew down upon us denunciation and even violence, not many years ago. The very question of Disanion, which has been regarded as the Shibboleth of the mest fanatical of the Anti-Slavery tribes, is now bruited in popular assemblies, and discussed in popular newspapers. The wedge, of which we only inserted the edge, is receiving blows from without which are draining it home.

which are driving it home.

Our conclusion of the whole matter is, that the American Anti-Slavery Society was never more justified, in all its ways, before men and before God, than it is now. It was never stronger. The virtue that goes out from it was never more potent for the healing of the nation. And this, not because of our numbers, for we are few; nor of our influence, as men call influential, for not many rich or noble are called with us; but because of the fidelity with which we apply the Anti-Slavery test to all institutions and opinions, and the stern kindness with which we proclaim the results. This requires honest instinct and plain common sense, rather than genius or shrewdness, and simplicity of statement more than rhetoric and oratory. Our philosophy has been effectual to this day, and it would be most unwise to change it for any less

simple and less broad.
We have not taken counsel of flesh and blood, and consulted the blind and lying oracles of tem-porary expediency. Whatever crushed the slave, we knew to be false and wicked, by whatsoever name it might baptize itself, or in whatever mask conceal its face. By this unerring test, we have tried what named itself the Church of Christ, and we found it to be a synagogue of Satan. We de-nied not Christ or His Church, but that men who ership might be the surer, were not of Him, but of the Adversary. And so of those who, in pulpit or professor's chair, preached the Gospel of Slavery, and baptized the unclean thing into the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, We refused to hold fellowship with these unfruitful works of darkness, and separated ourselves from them for ever. So, when we saw that the political institutions of the country were made the citadel of Slavery, contrived to shelter, and comfort, and protect it for ever, and that all the inhabitants were called upon to be its garrison and defenders, we refused to recognize as a Republican government, institutions which rested on the de-nial of their right to themselves of one sixth of bold no office under the Government without con-senting to these things, we refused to enter into those wicked obligations ourselves, or to appoint others to assume them on our behalf. We have others to assume them on our benait. We have refused to listen to the voice of political charmers, how wisely soever they might charm. We would not cast in our lot with CLAY, nor with TAYLOR, nor with SCOTT, nor yet with the Free Soilers or the Know Nothings. And our wisdom has been justified by its fruits.

Our business is to make continual claim for the

Our business is to make continual claim for the stolen rights of the slaves; to make this guilty nation for ever mindful of the three million innocent victims it keeps chained in the Southern prison-house, for its own imagined safety and gain; to make it impossible that the existence of the slaves should ever be forgotten again. The Abolitionists stand in the place of the slave, pleading ments of God on all who molest or consume him very, they will provide the method without out help. All half measures are useless, or worse An uncompromising, unsparing, unselfish testimony against slavery, and the consenting to it of the nation, is what the Time demands, and, God helping us, the Time shall have its need.

From the Keene Sentinel. THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

be the true test of all institutions, ecclesiastical and political, in the country, and we treated them as we found that they stood it. This is the true secret of the apparent weakness of our instrumentalities, and of the manifest and marvellous results they have brought about. We have used only the foolishness of preaching—setting forth the Anti-Slavery Gospel in all its keenness, telling the nation the things that most of all pertained to

and executive has been wielded to consolidate, perpetuate and extend the institution of chattel slavery. The past history of the country furnishes no ground of hope for a brighter future. The same causes operating will produce the same effects. The slaveholding oligarchy of the South plant themselves on the Constitution, they hold it plant themselves on the Constitution, they hold it up as the sacred ægis of their peculiar institution, they wield each successive administration in favor of their asserted rights; and thus the North, nolens aut volens, has been used, is now used, and, under the present Constitution, will in all future time be used, to work out the purposes of the South to uphold slavery in all its odious and detectable forms.

On these foundations, be they strong or weak, Garrison plants himself. He says that slavery is an institution so vile and hideous that it could ot stand a day unless it were propped up and defended by the Constitution and government of the United States. Criminal and weak in itself, it draws its life blood from the American Union; therefore, down with the Union, down with the Constitution, down with the Government of the United States; and up with the natural, ina-lienable rights of man. Garrison is a practical man. He is a stern logician. Admit his premises, and you must inevitable come to his conclusion. There is no dodging the matter.

Now, if the Constitution is, as Garrison asserts,

Now, if the Constitution is, as Carrison asserts, the great bulwark of slavery, if it is the written and legal bond by which more than three millions of human beings are held in a cruel and hopeless bondage, then what? Justice and eternal right proclaim, let it perish; let the Union cease; let the Government fall; Garrison is right in his measures, and all lovers of humanity should give im aid and countenance.

I do not dogmatically assert that Garrison's

remises are sound. They are certainly open to criticism. Thousands of strong and hearty opcannot therefore act with him. Garrison and his adherents honestly and fully believe what they assert in regard to the pro-slavery character of the Constitution. Believing this, they would be false to their professions, and to every manly attribute, if they did not hold up the Constitution and Gov-ernment of the United States to the contempt and bhorrence of the Christian world.

But assuming, as the vast majority of the citi-gens of New Hampshire do, that the premises on which Garrison and his school base their measures are false. I cannot, with your correspondent 'Nestor,' say that 'New Hampshire can, for the present, dispense with the services of the lecturers, who threaten to invade us.' No: with all my who threaten to invade us." No: with all my heart, I bid them a 'God speed.' I say, come to New Hampshire and preach your radical antislavery doctrines. Stir up the pro-slavery priests and pro-slavery politicians. Put through your breaking-up plough. I have followed with watchful eye your missionary labors, and have always been gratified to see a harvest of 'free soil sentiment and republican principles' spring up in your different fields of labor. You tell truths which are good for American ears to hear. Your lectures are 'powerful in the abstract,' they are 'eloquently impressive in portraying the inherent wickedness of slavery, which makes man the property of man, to be bought and sold like horses and dogs.' We cannot, I think, very well disuse with these lectures; the heart of Ne Hampshire does not yet beat full and strong ins favor of universal liberty, and against every form of oppression. The race of doughfaces is not yet extinct. Slavery has still its apologists. We have no fears that William Lloyd Garrison or any of his coadjutors will do harm to the anti-slavery cause. Joshua Giddings of Ohio knew what he was about when he invited them into his district to preach abolition doctrines. They increased the Free Soil vote ten per cent. So it will be wherever they go. They kindle up the waning watchfires of liberty. They cause men to detest slavery. They sow broad-cast anti-slavery principles. Let them come. New Hampshire will give them a JUVENIS.

From the Dedham Gazette. GOVERNOR GARDNER.

From the Dedham Gazette.

GOVERNOR GARDNER.

Mr. Editors: If any body were to suddenly ask the question, 'What sort of a man, or politician, or Governor, is Governor Gardner, and what are his principles, and to what party does he belong, and who are his friends, and who are his enemies?' is there anybody who could give a satisfactory answer? I confess he is to me a 'non sequilar,'—that is, it does not follow from anything in particular that he is anything in particular that he is anything in particular. It was said originally that he went into the Know-Nothings to secure the Whig party from defeat by that organization, with its Barliogame in District No. 5, especially. Afterwards, 'he married the girl he was sent to court for another,' as many a gallant has done before, without being thought the worse of. He might become a good-enough Whig Governor himself, for all their purposes—Why not! Has he not appointed the meanest, most bigotted and hunkerish, of all the late Whig Governors, to be his brains, conscience, lawyer, scullion and commander!—and has not that late bigotted Whig Governor ruled in the only two points,—so far as the Governor is concerned,—that a Whig administration would have cared a fig about!

Could any Whig Governor, or granny, have selected from the whole State, or the whole Union, a more musty, mouldy, hunker logy, to be a Commissioner to carry into execution the Personal Liberty Law, than he did in Reuben A. Chapman The Telegraph argues the question of Chapman, seriously, as if everybody did not know that the Governor, in order to resent the insult of the passage of the act over his impotent veto, appointed fogy Chapman out of spite. It was not a bad joke. There is something owing to the Governor for that; as to know how to resent a slight or an insult is most becoming a whiskered hero.

The Whigs abused Mr. Gardner, as a traitor who had betrayed the breast that nursed him, but soon afterwards they saw in his vetoes the genus of that pure and Journal spread their softest scap on his brow and

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prietor of the tre, at North-lew York, well ronic disease, will be at the 9th of March-rday, the 24th a their friends, rotay the 24th a their friends, or any of the self-tree of treating, or any of the self-tree worst cases of for which Moreliable remedy, having one he is willing the and treat the

From the New York Tribune. THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE. To the Editor of the New York Tribune :-

Sin : As the public have not been made ac quainted with the facts and particulars respecting the agency of Mr. Passmore Williamson and others, in relation to the slave case now agitating this city, and especially as the poor slave mother and her two sons have been so grossly misrepre-sented, I deem it my duty to lay the facts before you for publication or otherwise, as you may think proper.

On Wednesday afternoon week, at half past

four o'clock, the following note was placed in my hands by a colored boy whom I had never seen, to my recollection :-

MR. STILL - SIR: Will you come down

Bloodgood's Hotel as soon as possible — as there are three fugitive slaves here, and they want liberty. Their master is here with them, on his way to New York. The note was without date, and the signature so

indistinctly written as not to be understood by me, having evidently been penned in a moment of

Without delay I ran with the note to Mr. P without decay i ran with the note to latt.

Williamson's office, Seventh and Arch, found him at his desk and gave it to him, and after reading it he remarked that he could not go down, as he had to go to Harrisburg that night on business; but he advised me to go, and to get the names of the slaveholder and slaves, in order to telegraph to New York to have them arrested there, as no time remained to procure a writ of habeas corpus

here. I could not have been two minutes in Mr. W's office before starting in haste for the wharf. To my surprise, however, when I reached the wharf, there I found Mr. W., his mind having undergone

a sudden change; he was soon on the spot.

I saw three or four colored persons in the hall,
at Bloodgood's, none of whom I recognized, except
the boy who brought me the note. Before having time for making inquiry, some one said they had gone on the boat. Get their description, said gone on the boat. Get their description, said Mr. W. to myself. I instantly inquired of one of the colored persons for the desired description, and was told that she was a 'tall, dark woman, with two little boys.'
Mr. W. and myself ran on board the boat, looked

among the passengers on the first deck, but saw them not. 'They are up on the second deck,' an unknown voice uttered. In a second we were in their presence; we approached the anxious-looking slave mother with her two boys on her left hand; close on her right sat a white man, having a can-in his hand, which I took to be a sword-cane (As to its being a sword-cane, however, I might have been mistaken.)
The first words to the mother were: 'Are you

travelling!' 'Yes,' was the prompt answer. 'With whom!' She nodded her head toward the man, signifying with him. Fidgeting on his seat, he said something, exactly what I do not now recollect. In reply I remarked: 'Do they belong to you, sir?' 'Yes. they are in my charge.' was his answer. Turning from him to the mother and her sons, in substance and word for word, as near as I can remember, the following remarks were earnestly though calmly addressed by the individuals who rejoiced to meet them on free soil, and who felt unmistakably assured that they were justified by the laws of Pennsylvania as well as the law of God, in informing them of their rights

You are entitled to your freedom, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, having been brough into the State by your owner. If you prefer free-dom to slavery, as we suppose everybody does, you don't be frightened by your master-you are a much entitled to your freedom as we are, or as h is—be determined, and you need have no fears but you will be protected by the law. Judges have time and again decided cases in this city and State similar to yours in favor of freedom. Of course, if you want to remain a slave with your master, we cannot force you to leave; we only want to make you sensible of your rights. Remember, if you lose this chance, you may never get such

During the few moments in which the above remarks were made, the slaveholder frequently in-terrupted—said she understood all about the laws making her free, and her right to leave if she wanted to: but contended that she did not want to leave-that she was on a visit to New York to see her friends-afterward wished to return to he three children whom she left in Virginia, from whom it would be hard to separate her. Further more, he diligently tried to constrain her to say that she did not want to be interfered with - the she wanted to go with him-that she was on a visit to New York-had children in the South, &c., but the woman's desire to be free was alto gether too strong to allow her to make a single acknowledgment favorable to his wishes in th matter. On the contrary, she repeatedly said. distinctly and firmly, 'I am not free, but I want freedom-always wanted to be free! but he

The last bell tolled! The last moment for further delay passed! The arm of the master being slightly touched, accompanied with the words 'Come '—and she instantly arose—'go along—go along,' said some, who sympathized, to the boys, at the same time taking held of their arms. By this time the parties were fairly moving toward the narrow stairway leading to the deck below. Instantly on their starting, the slaveholder rushed at the woman and her children to prevent their leaving; and, if I am not mistaken, he simultaneson, which resistance on his part caused Mr. to take hold of him, and set him aside quickly. The passengers were gazing all around, but none interfered in behalf of the slaveholder, except

none interfered in behalf of the slaveholder, except one man, whom I took to be another slaveholder. He said harshly, 'Let them alone; they are his property!' The youngest boy, about 7 years of age—too young to know what these things meant—cried, 'Massa John! Massa John!' The elder boy, Il years of age, took the matter more dispassionately, and the mother quite calmly. The mother and her sympathizers all moved down the stairs together; in the presence of outton number stairs together, in the presence of quite a number of spectators on the first deck and on the wharf, all of whom, so far as I was able to discern, seemed to look upon the whole affair with the The woman and children were assisted, but not forced to leave. Nor were there any violence or threatenings as I saw or heard. The only word that I did hear from any, of an objectionable character, was, 'Knock him down; knock him down!' but who uttered it or who was meant I know not, nor have I since been informed. However, if it was uttered by a colored man, I regret it, as there was not the slightest cause for such language, especially as the sym-pathies of the speciators and citizens seemed to justify the course pursued.

justify the course pursued.

The youngest boy on being put in the carriage was told that he was a fool for crying so after Massa John, who would sell him if he ever caught him. Not another whimper was heard on the subject.

The carriage drove down slowly, the horses be ing fatigued and the weather intensely hot; the inmates were put out on Tenth street—not at any house—after which they soon found hospitable friends and quietude. The excitement of the mofriends and quietude. The excitement of the moment having passed by the mother seemed very cheerful, and rejoiced greatly that herself and boys had been, as she thought, so 'providentially delivered from the house of bondage!' For the first time in her life, she could look upon herself and children, and feel free!

But, a few items of what she related concerning

the character of her master. Within the last thirty and forty in number—having purchased the present ones in that space of time.

thing,' &c., he replied that 'Jane would not leave thing,' &c., he replied that 'Jane would not leave him.'

As much, however, as he affected to have such implicit confidence in Jane, he scarcely allowed her to be out of his presence a moment while in this city. To use Jane's own language, he was 'on her heels every minute,' fearing that some one might get to her ears the sweet music of freedom. By the way, Jane had it deep in her heart before leaving the South, and was bent on succeeding in New York, if disappointed in Philadelphia.

At Bloodgood's, after having been belated and left by the 2 o'clock train, while waiting for the 5 o'clock line, his appetite tempted him to take a hasty dinner. So after placing Jane where be thought she would be pretty secure from 'evil communications' from the colored waiters, and after giving her a double counselling, he made his way to the table; did not remain but a little while, however, before leaving to look after Jane; finding her composed, looking over a banister near way to the table; did not remain outer Jane; while, however, before leaving to look after Jane;

As to her going on to New York to see her had been sold far away, where she scarcely ever heard from him, indeed never expected to see him

any more. n appearance, Jane is tall and well formed. high and large forehead, of genteel manners, chestnut color, and seems to possess, naturally, uncom-mon good sense, though of course she has never

een allowed to learn to read.

Thus I have given as truthful a report as I am capable of writing, of Jane, and the circumstances connected with her deliverance.

P. S. Of the five colored porters who prompt ly appeared, with warm hearts throbbing in sym-pathy with the mother and her children, too much praise cannot be expressed on their behalf. In the present case they acted nobly, whatever may be said of their general character, of which I know nothing. How human hearts who have ever tasted oppression, could have acted differently under the circumstances, I cannot conceive. Philadelphia, Monday, July 30, 1855.

THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 10, 1855.

CELEBRATION AT ABINGTON, AUGUST PIRST.

After nine or ten successive days, on each of which more or less rain fell, thereby rendering each one unsuitable for meetings in the open air, the First or Auousr dawned auspiciously, and gave promise of good weather and a favorable day. Nor did the promise lack fulfilment. A day more exactly adapted to the occasion could hardly be found in the whole year, sufficiently warm, and not too warm, with a moderate breeze which continued until evening without diminution or increase.

In accordance with public notice, and with established custom, the day was set apart by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to be kept in honor of the Abolition of British West India Slavery, and of the emancipation of eight hundred thousand slaves,-it being the 21st anniversary of that truly honorable and glorious event.

The beautiful grove in Abington, in old Plymouth County .- holy ground once esteemed, and which the children of the early fathers, who endured and sacrificed so much for conscience and principle's sake, should ever make it their high object to keep worthy of all veneration,-had been selected as the place of meeting. None more beautiful or suitable could have been found. At half-past ten o'clock, a large number had assembled from the neighboring towns, and from places upon the line of the rail-road, and from various parts Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex Counties.

President-EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham.

Vice-Presidents-BOURNE SPOONER, of Plymouth THOMAS J. HUNT, of Abington ; FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston ; CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem ; CORNELIUS Cowing, West Roxbury. Secretaries - Samuel May, Jr., and Jas. M. W. Yer-

Finance Committee-Nath'l B. Spooner, R. F. Wall-

cut, Jacob Leonard, Briggs Arnold, William C. Nell, Sallie Holley.

The Abington Band, which had already been entertaining the company, as they were assembling, with several well-executed pieces of music, now, by special request, played the British National Authem, God save the Queen-after which, the President made the open- a good deal within the last twenty-five years. We have

SPEECH OF EDMUND QUINCY.

Mr. Quincy said he did not know how that tune affected thanks to God that there was not a single individual the audience, but it went to his heart, and excited sens in all this favored country who was deprived of his libsations which he thought more worthy of lovers of lib- erty, and when Mrs. Follen remonstrated with him on erty than those which are aroused by the ordinary the enormity of such an assertion, and asked himtunes which are called patriotic. He was a Republican, Don't you remember that there are three million of and the son of a Republican, but he said- God save slaves in this country? '- Bless my soul, madam,' he the Queen' of a nation that had emancipated eight said, 'I had entirely forgotten them'-(laughter);

called upon to rejoice. It was their mission, ordinari-ly, to weep with those that weep, rather than to re-politicians of the land can ever forget the slaves again; joice with those that rejoice. On the great anniversa- and as the history of the country proceeds, we see how ries which were held by the American people, they came the question of slavery and anti-slavery enters into it, together to recollect how unworthy the nation was to and in one way or another, I hope our public men will rejoice—how false her pretensions—how hollow the claims which they make to the exultation in which they indulge. Even when they met together on the 22d of Either you abolish your slavery, or we will cease our December, to celebrate the august formation of our institutions on this side the ocean, they could not but re- will relieve ourselves from the infamy of having to remember how the sons had fallen away from the spirit store them, from the disgrace and stain of keeping and doctrine of the fathers; and when they met to-guard over your negroes. Relieve us from the infamy gether on the 4th of July, they met as a protest against of being ruled by you, an aristocracy of the whipping the shaws, the lies and the delusions which are scat- post, the branding-iron and the thumb-screw-an aris tered all over the land on that day. But to-day, they tocracy resting solely on the ownership of human fleshmet together on an anniversary which was stained with or else we will relieve ourselves from all connection with was an anniversary of unmixed joy, of unmitigated re- is taken, the moment that the South is made to feel tha joicing; and it was a little singular that the American the North is really and thoroughly in earnest, that mo Abolitionists, in the few gatherings which they hold in ment we shall see measures taken for the abolition o various parts of the free States, are the only people slavery. As soon as they knew that their guards would who continue to celebrate this great Anniversary, out be taken away,—as soon as they knew that the army o of the Islands which were particularly blessed by the observation which hovers around the frontier, all ready revolution which it commemorated. Even England did at any moment, to step in and crush a rising of the not seem to recognize the grandeur, the sublimity, slaves, would be withdrawn, and that the North, in of the revolution which she inaugurated twenty-one case of a Southern insurrection, would at least have years ago to-day. Even to this day, she pointed to the right to choose on which side they should fight-Cressy, to Agincourt, to Assay, to Badajos, to Water- within six months, I believe, the initiative measure loo, to Balaklava and Inkermann as the great days of would be undertaken for the abolition of slavery. A how much more enduring, how much more beneficent, may come, whether through Disunion or over Disunion was the act which we meet to-day to celebrate. For the whether by the will of the South or by a revolution of emancipation of the British slaves was indeed a revolu-tion. It was a revolution, because it effected a radical change in the condition of a nation—because it affected
which is wrought in the minds of the Northern people the destinies of untold millions yet to be. And it was by the change which is wrought in their opin

She said that before leaving Washington, coming on the cars, and at his father-in-law's in this lime spectacle, on that occasion, of confessing their city, a number of persons had told him that, in bringing his slaves into Pennsylvania, they would be free. When told at his father-in-law's, as she overheard it, that he 'could not have done a worse thing,' &c., he replied that 'Jane would not leave the errors which attended the act, even the mis-

finding her composed, looking over a banister near plished, under great difficulties, and after long strugwhere he left her, he returned to the table again, and finished his meal.

As to her going on to New York to see her ish West Indies seemed as remote a probability, as disfriends, and wishing to return to her three children in the South, and his going to free her, &c., Jane declared repeatedly and very positively, that there particle of truth in what her master of this in the fact, that only a year or two before was not a particle of truth in what her master of this in the fact, that only a year of two before the said on these points. The truth is, she had not act of emancipation was passed, South Carolina was all the slightest hope of freedom through any act of in a flame with Nullification. And what was it that inspired South Carolina to the threat of dissolution? It was the confidence she felt that she had England behind her, with her wealth and strength, her army and navy. who, for the benefits that she would derive from the sole receipt of the cotton of the South, would be willing to stand by the side of the slaveholders, and sustain them against the North. Why was it that we heard so little of nullification at this day ? It was because of the very act we were called to celebrate. It was because the moral power and the physical force of that mighty empire are arrayed on the side of the slave, instead of against him -are opposed to the master, instead of being rallied around him.

This event was full of instruction, because it covers almost every point of our own case. Even its mistakes are edifying; even its errors teach us. Never again, he hoped, should we hear it proposed to compensate men for increasing the value of their property, and making them richer as well as safer men. That folly, he hoped we might believe was exploded, never to be encountered again.

Another thing which had been proved by Britisl emancipation was its entire safety. All the fears that used to be entertained, that the restoration of their rights to men would make them indifferent or hostile to the rights of other men, had been dispersed to the air for notwithstanding the lying reports that reached us almost invariably through the New Orleans papers with regard to the bad working of emancipation in th West Indies, never did even they pretend that white men are not safe there-that life and property are not infinitely safer than during slavery. It was to be remarked, too, that the reports as to the disadvantages of emancipation came exclusively from Jamaica, which was most fanatically opposed to emancipation, and did all that it could to make emancipation work as badly as possible. From all the other beautiful islands which gem that Archipelago, we heard nothing-and how eloquent was that silence !- how full was it of the praises f emancipation ! This event was full of instruction, also, as to the phi-

osophy of the Anti-Slavery reform. The emancipation of these eight hundred thousand slaves was not brought about by the great men of England, by those who had their hand upon the tiller of State; but it was the triumph, emphatically, of the middling and laboring classs of England. Statesmanship shrank from it ; policy was abashed before it. The West India interest was a clamorous and impudent as the slave interest is in our country. The great influence of the aristocracy and o the moneyed classes was, as a general thing, thrown against the emancipation. It was the triumph of th operatives, of the shopkeepers, of the dissenting ministers and parishes, of the people scattered about in the rural districts; they it was who extorted this act of justice from the hands of a reluctant ministry.

This reform was brought about peaceably by the means which the American Abolitionists are using ;the proclamation and propagation of the great truths which underlie this and every other reform.

After alluding to the early history of the English re form, and to the many years spent by the British Abo litionists in futile effort, until ELIZABETH HEYRICK Proclaimed the glorious principle of Immediate Emancipa tion, as the right of the slave and the duty of the mas ter, and also to the points in which the reform in this country differed from that in which the British philan thropists were engaged, notwithstanding which, he said the work we had to do lay in the same direction, and the instruments we were to use were of the same description, Mr. Quincy concluded as follows :-We have a great work to perform ; but we have do

awakened the nation. I do not think the American peo ple will ever forget the slaves again. I do not believe that Dr. Dewey, who, on one Thanksgiving Day, returned hundred thousand slaves. (Cheers.) and in the afternoon, he made a sort of an apology ;It was not often that the American Abolitionists were I do not believe, I say, that Dr. Dewey will ever for blood, which was moistened with no tears, which you.' It is my belief, that the moment that ground national triumph, forgetting how much more glorious, any rate, my friends, however the abolition of slaver a revolution, effected, too, as no revolution was ever effected before; not by the uprising of the injured masses; not by the people proclaiming their natural rights in their original, sovereign capacity, and hewing their represent. It is, that the slave shall never want for witness to his rights ; that a continual claim shall way to liberty through the hearts of their oppressors; witness to his rights; that a continual claim shall but it was a revolution of repentance and of reformation witness to his rights; that the nation shall never for

At the close of Mr. Quincy's remarks, the audience joined in singing the Ode in honor of West India Eman

cipation, to the tune Scots who has. SPEECH OF REV. A. T. FOSS.

Bey. ANDREW T. Fors next took the platform. Mr. Foss said, that though it was true, as the Chair man had remarked, that there was no element of bloo and tears connected with the event they had assemble and tears connected with the event they had assembled to commemorate, yet that great work had not been ac-complished without opposition or without suffering. The influence of nearly all the aristocracy and wealth of England was opposed to the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. But, nevertheless, the Abolitionists of this country had not the influences in their favor which the laborers in that movement had on their side. They had all the vital religion of England in their favor ; but in this land, all the religious influen was against the slave, and on the side of the master All the religion we had in our favor was in the hearts of individual men and women. There was no organized religion in this land in favor of Anti-Slavery. He supposed that the day would come when we should have all the organized religious bodies in our favor; but that would be just the day when we should not need it. As long as there was a cross to be borne, they would have nothing to do with this question.

In proof of his assertion, that the organized religious

bodies of the land were opposed to the Anti-Slavery movement, Mr. Foss referred to the recent action of the Orthodoxy of Massachusetts, in their Convention at Northampton, in reference to the Tract Society, where a resolution denouncing that Society for its subserviency to the South was laid on the table till next yearthe way, he said, in which troublesome questions, which were like to divide the brethren, were always disposed of. Doubtless the little men in that assembly went there determined to do something ; but when the question came up, and the peerless Dr. Adams had spoken, these little men felt that they had nothing to say, and nothing to do.

What the Abolitionists of this country had to do was to bring the religion of this land where the religion of England instinctively was. The impression was all the colored man was not a brother. Even among the Abolitionists in this State, there were only a few who had come to the belief that he was a man, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatsoever.

What did the Doctors of Divinity say here at the North? Was Dr. Lord turned out of office for doing what he had done? He recollected that about twenty years ago, there was a Professor at Dartmouth College by the name of Hale, who was an Episcopalian, and the College was entirely under the control of the Orthodox Congregationalists. This Mr. Hale considered it his right and privilege to maintain an Episcopalian prayermeeting, and read from Episcopal books, and did so. But the authorities of the College went to work and abolished his chair, and so he had to leave; and when he had gone, they reestablished the chair, and put a man of their own creed in it. Then, again, in the same College, at a later period, there was a man by the name of Crosby, who became a Universalist, and he was disposed to use his influence, as he had a right to do, for the promotion of his peculiar religious opinions. The authorities did not stop to abolish his chair-they turned him out, square and flat. Now, Dr. Lord comes out and says Almighty God is the author of slavery ; that He has shown his love for slavery both in natural and revealed religion; he has gone as far as man has ever gone, and uttered as foul blasphemies as ever came up from the seared heart of a fiend. Would the Presidential chair be abolished to get rid of him? No: he would be sustained, for the men who had the control, the men of influence, were in the same category. He would remain there to influence the minds, as far as he could, of four hundred young men. It is not so great a crime to defend slavery from the Bible, as to be an Episcopalian or Universalist, in the estimation of Orthodox New Hampshire! Mr. Foss said he wanted to read to them a precious

show how they felt in the South in regard to these matters,-and the feeling was not very different in the lowing extract from Prentice's Louisville Journal, in crites, liars, and slaveholders. He was rejaiced to know South from that in the North. He then read the fol-

'If Mr. Clay wished to be charitable, he should have used for that purpose some other portion of his legal property. He could have given his money, or he could have sold some of his land, or his cattle, or his crops. OR HIS NEGROES (!!). But never—O! never, should he have disposed of the lumber of that glorious old mansion.' (!!!)

That was the religion, that the humanity of the South. The old lumber in Henry Clay's house, the hemlock, the spruce, the pine, and the oak, is of more value than human beings ! If he wanted to be charitable, let him tear away the babe shricking from its and wife, and sell them apart, never to meet again. If he wished to be charitable, let him take immortal men and women, and sell them for money, and devote that money to charity. But never, O! never, let him take as baving the hemlock, the spruce, the pine and the oak of Henry than immortal man !!

The North felt that the Constitution and the Church isfaction of all concerned. were very much like Henry Clay's old building-that | Punctually at 2 o'clock, the company re-assembled that the slaves should remain in bondage than the Auld Lang Syne. Union be dissolved, or the Church broken in pieces. That the Constitution may be preserved in all its integwas the feeling of the North.

In conclusion, Mr. Fors said : What we have to do is, usness in regard to the rights of the colored port,—a member of the Essex bar. men, just as they have a consciousness in regard to the rights of white men ; - to make them feel in regard to clavery as they do with regard to other crimes of infi- Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : nitely less magnitude. And when the conscience of I stand, for the first time, to address an Anti-Slavery the American people shall be brought to bear against audience. (Cheers.) I have been, until about this slavery, then the days of slavery are numbered. When time, a good strong Anti-Slavery Whig, if you know the religious influences of the land, all-powerful as they what that is. I do not purpose making a speech to are, shall be brought in conflict with slavery, it will you, for I am not well to-day, and do not feel able to wither in an hour.

tive Slave Law, that it could not be immediately re- suddenly a convert to this noblest of human causes. pealed - the President stood in the way of that, &c. Having business lately in Boston, I thought it would human soul, all its instincts in favor of liberty and by interest and sophistry, but we shall dig down to my commission, and yet relieve myself of these consci-them by and by, and there will be a resurrection of entious scruples. This examination very soon convinc-

get him, nor its own guilt. That is our mission, and, these feelings; and in the day when they rise from their tomb, slavery will go down to its own grave, from tomb, slavery will go down to its own grave, from which, I trust, it will have no resurrection. (Ap-

> SPEECH OF CHARLES L. REMOND. CHARLES L. RESCORD was the next speaker. His renarks were very appropriate, and received with much

> Mr. R. alluded, in the first place, to the doctrine Mr. SUMMER and the Free Soilers generally, that slavery was sectional and not national, contending that this doctrine was erreneous, and stood in the way of the consummation of the Anti-Slavery movement, inas much as it led the people to believe and say, that they had no concern with slavery, because it was not in their locality; just as some people in England justified their indifference to the movement for the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies by saying that it was out of their province, and that they were sponsible for it. The fact was, that slavery was a na-tional affair in this country, and therefore it was the business of every man to interest himself in it.
>
> Mr. R. said that night before last he took up a Bo

ten paper, (the Evening Journal,) and he saw an article headed: 'Great Outrage upon an American Ambassador.' He was anxious to know what that outrage was, supposing that he had either been fired at by an assassin, or knocked down in the street, or some other gross outrage committed upon him; but, on perusing the article, he learned that the 'great outrage ' which had been perpetrated, was the rescuing o a woman and her two children from his unlawful grasp. He had seen the same heading in the Pennsylvanian, published in the city of Philadelphia, where the first Abolition Society was formed, and whose existence had been perpetuated to this day, and he thought that when things had come to this point, it was high time for the people to consider whether slavery should or should not be confined south of Mason and Dixon's line. He believed that the Anti-Slavery movemen concerned the whites as much as the blacks—that sla very oppressed both alike-and therefore he felt that is laboring in this cause, he was aiding the whites to se cure their own freedom, and to establish a principle that should make all men free, without regard to local abroad in this land that slavery was not a crime; that longing to colored men, much less to white men Rights were rights, without regard to color, or place He had said before, and he would repeat it, that h

recognized the colored slave of the South, but he recog nized also, as a baser slave, the pale face of the North who patiently submitted to the insults which were heaped upon him by his master, the slaveholder. He could understand that poor Thomas Sims was low enough in the scale of humanity when he was carried out of the city of Boston ; but he held Edward Everett lower in the scale of a true humanity, when he willingly submitted to the lash of American slaveholders. How long shall it be, asked Mr. R., before the white

man shall see his lost rights through the outrages which the black man is obliged to endure in this coun try, and, seeing his own lost rights, shall go forward to advance the principle to which I have referred? He could hardly take up a newspaper that he did not see some great outrage committed upon Northern rights; and he prayed God to hasten the day when we in Massachusetts should make ourselves so odious to South Carolina, and Louisiana, and Kentucky, that they will have nothing more to do with us, whether we will or not. He hoped that they would break the connection which united us to them, if we did not break it ourselves. The honor ought to belong to us. If w were true to ourselves, true to the great cause of free dom, and true to the principles of human liberty, we would no longer continue in a union with that party of moral ragamuffins, the slaveholders. In conclusion, Mr. Remond said, that he recognize

in that assembly one important fact, and that was, that with all the efforts which were made to turn the atten tion of the Anti-Slavery people from this cause, there were still those living in Massachusetts, and in other parts of our country, who believed that they had little affair that came under his notice yesterday, to cause in their hands which God approved, whether men did or not; and, believing this to be true, they mean to do what they may to show to the world that the great majority of the American people are hypothat there were those yet living in the country, who FRANCIS JACKSON, on behalf of the Committee of by the 'foolishness of preaching'; by the force of prinreference to the reported sale, by James B. Clay, of his there were those yet living in the country, who recognized truth, and right, and humanity, and though father's house at Ashland, in order that the timbers should turn their backs man them. posed the following organization, which was unani- posure of the evils of slavery, and the fallacy of the might be made into walking-sticks and snuff-boxes, approved of them and their cause. (Loud cheers.)

> Another hymn, from the printed sheet which had been distributed through the audience, was sung ; after which, the meeting took a recess for an hour and a half.

The time of the intermission appeared to be most agreeably spent. Groups gathered under the trees, and along the borders of the surrounding water, to take their pic-nic repast ; while others sought refreshment at the various tents and booths on the outskirts of the Grove. The music of the Band enlivened the hour ; him break the bond of marriage between the husband the various boats, which were continually gliding from side to side of the sparkling lake, (which almost encircles the Grove.) bore successive parties happily along which, if they could not be in every instance described

. Vonth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm ! Clay's old mansion ! - that wood is of more value were evidently made up of the younger and the older in very agreeable variety, and to the very general sat-

they were of more consequence than the immortal souls around the Speaker's stand, when an original ode, by of our colored brethren. They felt that it was better G. W. PUTNAM, of Lynn, was sung to the tune of

The President then said that they were always happy to welcome old friends to that platform, and they were rity, let the negro slave be ground to powder! That always happy, also, to welcome those who were, as yet, strangers to them, but who, they hoped, would not continue to be so. He had now the pleasure of introto enlighten the American people ; - to give them a ducing to the audience Mr. J. B. SWAZEY, of Newbury-

SPEECH OF J. B. SWAZEY, ESQ.

make any extended remarks ; but I wish to assure you I was greatly edified and refreshed by the noble that, upon this subject, though my conversion may speech of CHARLES SUMMER in New York last spring; have been very recent, it is very sincere, and I will rebut what did he say? He said, in regard to the Fugi- late to you how it has happened that I have become s

But he says we can make it unpopular, so that it can-not be executed. Well, that is the remedy for slavery. Peace for Suffolk County, and the Honorable Governor You can reach slavery a thousand times more effectually, and his Council saw fit to grant my application. In and much quicker, by the force of public sentiment, order to be qualified, I should have to take two oathsthan in any other way. And, friends, when the slave- one to support the Constitution and laws of the Union holder shall be as odious here at the North as the pirate and the other, to support the Constitution and laws of on the high seas, then he won't come. You need not the State. If, under such circumstances, you underlay a hand upon him. Let him see, by the expression stood, in the first place, what you were required to do, on every countenance, that he is regarded as a felon, —to take a solemn oath before God,—and, in the next and he will soon relieve us of his presence. Why, place, understood what the laws of the Union were and friends, a slaveholder could no more live in Boston what the laws of the State were, I think you would all under such circumstances, than a mouse in an ex- agree with me,-and I say it with all respect to som hausted receiver. (Laughter and cheers.) When it shall be regarded as a crime to hold a man in slavery, could not take the oaths required, because I believe that then slavery dies. To teach the people this truth is
the work which the American Anti-Slavery Society and
the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have been and
that to solemnly and sincerely swear to support both are doing. And, Mr. President, we shall succeed. would be an inconsistency, and could not be done by God is on our side, and all the better feelings of the any honest man. Finding this difficulty, what could I do? I felt that I must examine the matter further right, are on our side. They have been buried deeply that I must seek to find some way by which to obtain

ed me that, as an honest man, I could not take the oaths required. I became satisfied, and I arow it here oaths required. I became satisfied, and I arow it here in all sincerity, that no real lover of the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, no real lover of the pre-fessed principles of the Constitution of the Union could take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) Therefore, I, for one, from this day forth, protest against owing any allegiance to this day torth, protest against think any allegiance to an instrument, which, upon its face, is inconsistent with its declared and professed principles. (Renewed chrera) But I find, Mr. Chairman, that this subject is sur-

rounded with many difficulties. I find that although the moral feeling of the North, when that feeling along is appealed to, is sufficient to make them manifest very strong aversion to slavery, the moment you begin to ask them if they are ready to investigate the subject, with a view to some practical work, they are always ready to say, 'O, we have nothing to do with it; we cannot touch slavery!' You all know bow almost impossible it is to get the ear of any man when you begin to hint, no matter how remotely, that the Constitution of the United States makes him responsible for slavery. So I find that this general sentiment of the people against slavery is always met by a sort of idolatry or worship of the Constitution of the United States. Now, this feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Constitution is not only natural, but, regarded in the source whence it emanates, is commendable ; no government could exist without it. But the trouble is, that the devotion in the public mind with regard to the Constitution is such that it amounts to idolatry. You cannot reach their hearts or ears when you insinuate that it may, by possibility, be imperfect. t occurs to me, that what is now going on in the far West is likely to arouse attention to this whole subject, and there may be hope, perhaps, that by and by there will be a disposition on the part of the public to look at the Constitution, and see if it really be what it purports I think I state nothing but the fact when I say that

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the auti-slavery feeling of the community is met, and in great part counteracted, by a blind worship of the Constitution of the United States. I think so, because I find, in my own experience, that while I talk of the moral aspect of slavery, while I say that it is bominable that human beings should be held as chattels, I find no one who undertakes to defend slavery at the North ; but the moment I ask if they feel any responsibility in the matter, the answer is- Why, no! I have nothing to do with it.' This is the question they always put- What do you propose todo?' Nov. is there nothing which is practical, which shall meet the earnest wish of the whole North on this subject? If I understand my neighbors and friends on this question, they all most sincerely wish for the abolition of slavery ; but the trouble is, that they really believe they have no responsibility for it. They say- We had better be patient and bear with this evil, and in God's good time, without any trouble on our part, the whole thing will die out." I tell you, Mr. Chairman, the trouble is that we

bow down in a perfectly blind idolatry to the names of Washington, Franklin, the Constitution of the United States, and the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. and we will not look the question of the real character of the Constitution fairly in the face. Men say, 'We have made an agreement, and we must abide by it. But the question is, whether it is the best agreement that can be made, and whether it is a bargain we should worship in blind idolatry. I find, then, that the moral sentiment of the people

is what we have got to vivify and exalt up to the great level of this subject. If we can only get them theroughly to understand what the Constitution of the United States is, there will then be some hope that we can get them to look at this matter of slavery just as it is, and inquire if we are always to be dragged down by the power of the Constitution, against our consent, or whether we shall not rather, as freemen of the North, endeavor to right this matter, that we may fel ourselves freemen indeed.

I have hoped that the movements which are now going on would finally lead to some concerted action by the North in this respect. I know how little may be expected from party politicians ; but I know that, really and truly, the public mind is progressing caward and upward on this question. We must not despair; I suppose you do not despair. I remember that there have been, in the history of the world, great moral movements which have marched on through darkness and against obstacles, and overcome difficulties as vast

If I had had more experience in this reform, or if I had the power and ability to speak what I oftentimes feel on this subject, I should hope that I might be able to do something worthy of the cause. I have entered upon it with the most sincere convictions that it is right. I am free to confess, that at this stage of my experience, I feel that the great question for us to consider is, what the Constitution of the United States requires us to do, and what, as freemen of the North, the descendants of noble ancestors, we ought to do. It presents itself to my mind as a matter which belongs peculiarly to the North. Is it possible that we are always to be reminded of the obligations which we owe to the Constitution, and no right which we are esticed to exact from the Constitution? Mr. Chairman, I hope to live long enough to see the

whole great North united upon this subject. I hope to live to see Massachusetts recommend a Convention of the free States, to consider this momentous question. I hope she will always take the lead in these great movements for human progress. I wish she would recommend the calling of a Convention of the free States. I hope such Conventions will be held. Our fathers began to hold Conventions in the colonies, to consider what course to pursue in regard to the tyranny of the mother country, long before the Revolution. Let Mistsachusetts begin the good work of holding Convections ; let the whole North get together in some great Convention, and let this subject be discussed by men appointed by the several States of the North, and I believe that the time would not be far distant when some practical, earnest plan would be adopted to meet the views of the people of the North. When I am asked if I would destroy the Union, I say, No, if it be possible to preserve it, and yet abolish slavery. But the South tells us, 'You men of the North must cease even to talk about slavery, or the Union is dissolved.' Not content with overturning and destroying the most valuable guarantees of the Constitution, not content with silencing the freedom of speech and of the press, in the Southern States, they turn to us of the North and say, 'You, too, must be damb, or we will leave the Union!' Well, Mr. President, if the men of the North are prepared, for the sake of the Union, to settle down into the mere services of the South, -if they are prepared to give up every one of the privileges and rights and duties of humanity, merely that they may continue to trade with the South, they are prepared to deny to themselves and their children that which their fathers fought for as the common blessing of humanity,—then I suppose the Union will stand. But if it comes to that, that in crder to preserve the Union, the South must have what she calls her 'rights' on the slavery question, which means the perpetual enslavement of millions of human beings,—then I think the North will say, The Union must be dissolved ! (Applause.)

This conviction, Mr. Chairman, has been forced upon my mind against every resisting impulse of my nature. I have felt that feeling of reverence for the Constituted to which I have alluded; and if there was any thing to which I would have gladly devoted my days, it was to a defence of the Constitution of the United States If there be any thing now which fills me with another rable sadness at times, it is the reflection that this Union, so glorious in many respects, must be dissolved. I do not say this in anger, but in deep grief. Would hat the South would see that the Union is worth more

the house of the South to uphold is may be that even now the Southern mind the light which will yet burst through that ill experience has shown us that oftentimes plor in the public mind, there has been a d resolute determination in the wrong on of the stong-doers. And let us always rethat under the iron despotism of the South, and soble and manly hearts are crushed down There are men in the South by thousands well fire their all to have this question met and I will not despair, then, that this Union red and slavery abolished. It seems, to plant impossible ; but there is a Power who som all, to show nothing is impossible, and who or drive greens which by and by shall fructify nine most soble fruit on this question of slave-But we men of the North must be ready to give let re men or the course of the slaveholders is to be

E 8 ancieded his remarks with an earnest exhorto a the sudence to have faith and patience, and and patience, and to Alignment resting upon them under the Constiof the United States. He said he had such conas a the Northern mind, that he believed that in they were made to realize what they were bound all that instrument, they would begin to kick out the course of duty, it seemed to him, which much to lay down a platform, as to agitate, HER, ASTRIES, -- because it was only by that course a the public mind could be aroused to an appreciaa district subject. 'My conviction is settled.' V. S. that the Constitution of the Union, as serpeted by statesmen and judges, is not a Conmore which any really free, intelligent man, who and to think for himself, can contentedly live under meiesor revolts against it, he protests against it white for ever try to do away with it.' (Cheers.)

In fillewing letter from John A. Andrew, Esq.

We lyan Sin-I have constantly maintained the switch might be able to meet with you at Abing-news, and join in celebrating the exodus of gleish West Indian slaves out of their bondage, is brish West Indian slaves out of their bondage, all repord to your friendly invitation by my persul presence; but I am to-day apprised that my assuce is likely to be needed to-morrow by a person like a beary accusation of crime, whose pecuniary mility to command counsel is such that I do not feel there to be absent from my, post of daily professional to be absent from my, post of daily professional to the country of the strength of the country of the absent from my, post of daily professional transfer or the country of the country of the absent from my, post of daily professional transfer or the country of the c

the purposed efforts in behalf of our brethren in bonds; he American stave, -I am truly your friend, J. A. ANDREW,

No. 4 Court st. Bet. SINTEL MAY, Jr. VENULL PRILLERS was most cordially received, and

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

hisavery great encouragement to me ; I can imthe real circumstances in which the Constitution hole, and such we have in the speaker who has presid se. I like such Conventions as those which he serbel, but I consider him worth more than a dozen sentions. (Applause.) A single man, who, in his h is his relations to the public, testifies, by an act, is appreciation of a principle, is worth more than arention. The difficulty is, it seems to me, just appea which he touched in the latter part of his reto make our fellow-citizens realize the actual o of affairs. Men walk about, take office, give s, praise public men, or blame them, but they make soul, ratical measurement of principle. There tre faults in American politics, it seems to me. sment the course of duty is pointed out, and the That's the use of it? '- What can I do?' 'It is she I should not return a fugitive slave ; it is right I half not vote with the Whig party; it is right I held not go to a pro-slavery church; it is right I suli presaim radical abolitionism,-but, what good wildel' No Yankee is satisfied with truth, unless on on more to him that it is worth eight per cent. laughter.) You must show him an immediate profit. Port some great man a scoundrel ; prove, to a deterration, that he has done some utterly indefensible st,-vist is the reply? It is a necessary crime! Tenne have a Church, a Party, -it is a necessary mes! Dr. Lord is very much blamed for saying, in hat and white, that the Almighty cannot govern the trid without slavery. It is a monstrous proposition, then put in black and white; but it is the fundamenthis that underlies our American argument. It is ne wie to tell the truth. God cannot get along, unless whelp him with a lie occasionally ! That is the basis all our politics and religion. We have got to help the Almighty govern His world by going a little bit tre. We have got to help the Almighty by concealof a mothering a little of those feelings which He implanted in the human soul. 'Napoleon the Bird's a perjured tyrant; his hands are dripping with blood-I know it,' says the Frenchman ; 'but I anet make money if I do not uphold him.' So says

It seems to me that what we need is just such indideal, radical, frank protests in acts, as that of the had the has just addressed us. Men do not care host reasons. When a man does not want to be right, a vill thep logic to rags. The honest man, who is seektruth, sees it often through the light of an action in it, rather than argues about it. This love for the stitution never was reasoned up; it will not be maned down. A man is led up to the blank wall of des, and the only condition asked of him is, that he tal swear an oath he does not mean to keep. Nine ndred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand take heath; gulp it down ; make a wry face or two, and th over (Laughter.) The thousandth man says-Mail stop here. I cannot take the oath. Office is on le other side, popularity is there, wealth is there-I he appell of all of them. I tear off the green leaves, to make myself barked and branchless,-a wreck, parently. God never promised success as the true for doing the work He has given us to do ; but tels us to have faith, that though the outer side of cloud be dark and fearful, the inner side is plied with the light of His approving smile. He asks to believe it. The American says, 'I won't, unless to thew it to me ! ' He must see it.

lay, in a community like this, one such case as that are had recited to us is worth a dozen Conventions we want is to awaken men just to that conviction hal every cutting loose from old established maxim at ways of doing things because our fathers did. here to Hanover, there came, the other day, from blee, one of Burna's body-guard-a Mr. Bowers. tag him in effigy, and wrote on the outside, 'A body that a now!! (Cheers.) He was so frightened that smiel having ever been one of that miscreant crew, out the fact was incontestibly proved. We want Sister and Hanover repeated in every town in the carealth, so that when once a man has acted as dy goard to a fugitive, he shall never care to go outthe peninsula,—the State shall be too hot to hold

We want action. It is through action we are to live. It cannot be done! The moment you throw the strug-That is why I value the repudiation of party on our gle with slavery into the half barbarous West, where part. I do not know but politics, in a certain way, things are decided by the revolver and bowie-knife, is the character of the Constitution. It is not taught them by voting under it and talking about it. It is taught them by standing outside of it, and letting the make herself felt. What do I care for a squabble world around you know you believe it not fit to be around the ballot-box in Kansas? It is but the remot touched by an honest man. I want every man in your est branch of the tree, so light that a squirrel's weight town to ask you why you do not vote. I do not want will break it down. I want anti-slavery at the root you to stay at home from the polls, but to stand there at home-in Washington, Boston, New York, Utics did not go out into the world; he stayed at the King's of the country are. When you get that, you have tri umphed. Like Napoleon, we must let the outskirts of

There is another point exceedingly valuable. It is that you should not go to church-Comeouterism. Unless you can find a church so thoroughly anti-sla-very that it has lost all its character, I do not think it is your duty to go to church. (Applause.) I do not think an Abolitionist can go to a decent church in Massachusetts. I am reconsided by the applause at the centre. If there is a pro-slavery col-lege, we will either make it disreputable, or we will get possession of it, and refuse an Honorary Degree to Samuel A. Eliot, hang him up as a trophy, and tell think an Abolitionist can go to a decent church in Massachusetts. I am persuaded by the experience of white sheet and walk down State street. Repentant my own life, by my own circle, that it is the man who at home will not do for a sin that was perpetrated it stays away from the religious institutions of the coun- broad daylight. (Applause.) That is doing anti-slave try, who really arouses the public sentiment of his ry work. time. If there is a man who goes regularly to church, out, radical, disgracefully anti-slavery church, I warn Know-Nothings not to be so much know-nothings a him, that if he devotes six days of the week to rebuk- to re-nominate Gov. Gardner, and in this connec ing the clergyman for his short-coming, and teaching alluded in the following language to a gentleman wellhis fellow-worshippers where they are not right, it is known and deservedly esteemed in the community :not worth the dust in the balance, if he goes to meeting on Sunday. If you will only salve over the conscience that you are beginning to arouse, by sitting in the pew your fathers occupied, and looking up to the clergyman who you do not think does his duty, it is all they (Loud cheers.) When that is done, we may all of us ask of you. You need not pay a cent of his salary; you may oppose him all day long; no matter! Go to church, and your example is broken of its influence. Nobody at a distance knows of it; the avalanche has not fallen-the decisive word is not spoken-the great all his ingenuity in creeping through the statute, no protest is not made; the only thing the religious rurld cares for is not done ;-that is, Stand aside ! Practically declare to the church, 'You are not fit to man stagger ahead until he is stopped. Stagger ahead he even entered !

I heard Salmon P. Chase say last week, in his address to the students at Dartmouth, that, knowing what he did of Washington, after six years experience, he never had had a hope, and had not now the shadow of a hope, that freedom would triumph in Kansas and Nebraska. He said, if Massachusetts, New York and Constitutions, know their own rights and their own Ohio could not redeem Kansas, she was irredeemably lost-she could not save herself. Long John Went-WORTH, who was present from Chicago, said that he did not doubt that Douglas would go back into the United States Senate from Illinois. No; slavery is too strong for half-way measures. We have talked, and argued, and illustrated our principles so long, that the public mind recognises that slavery is a sin, that to help it is a wrong ; the only thing needed now is, for Abolitionists to say, 'Thou art the man !' It is the application of a principle that has always turned the world upside down. Paul did not say any thing new in abstract principle, nor our Savior ; it was the application of the principle that upset the Jewish world. This is just what, at the present day, we need here. The world, in general, allows us our principles. We want to apeach church, to each party, to each great man, and and man in her territory. The moment that is done, ply them to the Constitution of the United States, to each law. Be known by your action! That is the necessary cross that every Abolitionist who is to do any good has to take up. If there is a man who has sinned, whether in the pulpit or in Congress, we are to drag him to his legal responsibilities, if it be possible; but if the law is inefficient, we are to whip him with the scourge of truth, and we are to see to it that History visits him with her red and fiery indignation-the undying record of his crime. It is only by this methodby this personality, if you choose to call it so-by this close, every-day application of principle, that the Abo-Stionists will ever be able, as I think, to do any good.

I listened to Mr. Chase a week ago, at Dartmouth College, when he pledged himself, when he asked those who heard him to pledge themselves, to what? We stood under the stately elms of the old College-the moon shone down upon us-it was a solemn hour, almost up to midnight; the young men were roused to extraordinary enthusiasm by the presence of a man who stands out prominently, in a political sense, before the nation, and he said—' Gentlemen, I pledge my life, Rhode Island. From this new outrage upon the rights at s, the moment a thing is proved not to be right, I ask you to pledge yours, to this-No slavery, -no slavery, --- outside the slave States.' (!!) That was all ! more than there is ! No extension of it-no growth of it! No slavery any where, except where the slave- have, until I get to a stopping-place. Americans, when holders have expressed a wish to have it! (Laughter.) What sort of a motto was that for a life? What sort of a principle to stir up enthusiasm against wealth, ideas against institutions, feelings against laws, money, army and navy, office, government, and old habits? When a man takes ideas with which to tear down institutions, he must take them in the full swing of san- further. I was reading the other day an account of guine enthusiasm for an absolute truth ; not one of geographical limits, not one of constitutional limits, but a wholesale, outside principle, that swings the whole universe through, and finds no exception. Mr. Chase will do nothing with that principle,-that is, he will do nothing at present. He went on to praise Mr. Daniel Webster and to laud the Constitution of the with the other. If the two or three hundred young So they were called Protestants. That is our course. men whom he addressed ever stand face to face with the Constitution of the United States, and if one out of the whole shall trample upon it, instead of swearing to support it and praising it, as he did, that one man will be a better leaven to the moral life of the community in the midst of which he lives, than a hundred such as Mr. Chase, though he be Governor of a State like Ohio; for, after all, it is conscience that is the only living power against such an institution as slavery. It is not expediency; it is not by showing that it is not profitable nor safe. Whenever slavery is met, and met efficiently, it will be met at the North, by a sanguine, reckless enthusiasm, as regardless of consequences as the slaveholder always is.

tell you. You sent out there some thousand or two far better than those which nations ordinarily set apart thousand men-for what? To make a living ; to cul- as days of rejoicing, and he was thankful that we it tivate a hundred and sixty acres ; to build houses ; to New England had taken possession of it, and made it send for their wives and children; to raise wheat; to our own-taken it away from Old England, and made make money; to build saw mills; to plant towns. it an Anniversary day, a holy day, for New England You meant to take possession of the country as the It was not a day on which, as on our Fourth of July Yankee race always takes possession of a country, by men had said that they and their children ought to b industry, by civilization, by roads, by houses, by mills, free, but a day on which men had said that other people, by schools, by churches; but it takes a long time—it and other people's children, ought to be free. It was takes two centuries to do it. While these men were a day on which the people of a great nation had made cutting down and building up, planting wheat for the personal sacrifices that other people might have their harvest, writing to their wives and receiving letters rights ;-a day sacred to national justice and national harvest, writing to their wives and received to speak of the lessons which back, erecting saw mills and putting up log huts, charity.

Mr. C. then proceeded to speak of the lessons which back, erecting saw mills and putting for huts, nor saw mills, nor wheat, nor profit, but who carries his bowle this great event had taught us. It had taught us that knife on one side and his pistol on the other,—the Missourian, who is here to-day and gone to-morrow, stamps lieve, (himself among others,) until the experiment the institutions of slavery on the country, while the in the West Indies had convinced every one who was Yankee is getting ready to be comfortable. And you open to conviction. It had taught us, too, that a naexpect such men to fight the vagabond Missourian, tion, as well as an individual, had a conscience to whose bullet is his title, who, provided he has rum and appealed to, and would act from that conscience. powder, cares for nothing else! The Yankee nation, in the end, will beat the bullets ; school-books, houses and mille, will outdo bullets; but they want time. by low motives; but here was a nation acting upon You cannot spare it in Kansas. The men who wanted motives of justice, honor and humanity; and to who to be comfortable were not the men to fight that battle. no other could be ascribed. In this, that event was a The men that would go without sleep, or sleep in a great encouragement to us. Then again, the emancitree or under it, cared nothing for houses, never had a pation of eight hundred thousand slaves in the West wife nor wanted one, never expected to own an acre of Indies, in cooperation with other events, had brought land and did not care for it, who went out for the fun us to the true issue in this country. It was a great of the thing,—if you could have got five thousand thing, the speaker said, when we could understand Yankees of this description to go there, you might have had a chance; but you sent farmers to fight bullies, you sent men of thought and industry, who planned for the future, and held civilization in their laps for coming generations, and expect them to dispute their

does good ; but what you want to teach the community slavery triumphs. The age of bullets is over, for any permanent effect; but what we want is the battle fough here, where civilization has won her position, and can and tell every man why you do not vote. Mordecai Cincinnati, where the wealth and strength and contro the opposing army take care of themselves, and strike our blow at the centre. If there is a pro-slavery col-

> Mr. PHILLIPS then briefly alluded to the political a pect of the times in this Commonwealth, cautioning the

'There is the man, sir, from whom you read a lette just now (J. A. Andrew, Esq.) I hope to live to be the day when we shall put that man into the office of Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. take a little rest, knowing that a fugitive slave will no be carried out of the Commonwealth until every ingenious dodge of the law has been tried to keep him here until one of the acutest lawyers of his age has exerted matter what Congress has made it.' (Applause.)

Mr. P. concluded his speech as follows :- Let en disobeying laws, trampling under foot Doctors of Divinity, flaring every man's own sin in his face, believ ing that no scoundrelism is necessary, repudiating the American doctrine that every thing is right that suc ceeds, and soon we shall have a beautiful community here ; a community of men, who, if they do not know duties, and out of this chaos of individual conscience will arise a Constitution which every honest man wil love to swear to, beautifully proportioned, and which our children will venerate, and under which the fugitive slave shall find refuge. When you have struck that blow, you will not have to buy fathers or mothers, daughters or sons. Let Massachusetts walk out of the Union, let Ohio and New York followher, and throughout the length and breadth of the slaveholding commu nity, there will pass such a terror that they will set about a settlement of the slave question, in one form or other, without our help. My hope,-yes! the clouds open before me, it is not a hope, it is an expectation,-I expect to live to see the day when some one State, (do not know which-I hope it will be Massachusetts, will arise, shake the dust from her garments, and walk out of this Union, swearing to do justice between man believe you will hear from the Congress of the United States,-ay, from Southern men, too,-a proposition to grapple with this slave question, in order to save the Union. The South knows its value, and when convinced, by some decisive act, that the North values Justice more than the Union, the South will save the Union at any sacrifice. (Applause.)

As Mr. PHILLIPS was leaving the platform, he was reminded that he had not alluded to Judge Kane, whereupon he stepped back and addressed the audience for a few moments upon the recent decision of that Judge, -not the man, he said, who killed Abel, but his double-dyed scoundrel namesake in Philadelphia. It was plain, he remarked, that the slaveholders, having conquered in Kansas, had determined on breaking down the principle established by the 'Med' case, that a slave brought into a free State became free by that act, and establishing the doctrine that slaves might be taken through a free State; and then laws would be passed that they might remain one month, two months, or six months, as it used to be in Penusylvania and of the North, the speaker derived another argument as to the necessity and expediency of radical abolitionism. not know. I mean to stagger ahead, in the light I they travel in Europe, say, ' Never ask where you may go; go ahead, till you are stopped by a bayonet.' So I say, ask nobody's opinion where you are to ge; go ahead, wherever the light leads your moral consciousness, in the investigation into your relations to those about you. Never pledge yourselves not to go any the Diet of Spires, where the Protestants took that name. They took it from this circumstance. The moderate men assembled there passed a resolution, in order to gratify the Catholics, that they would never g any further. But Luther, the Elector of Saxony and others of the Reformers, came out from the meeting they said, 'We will not pledge ourselves to that; we United States ;-pulled down with one hand and built will go just where we please ; we protest against it!

This Free Soil is a dead tree like that [pointing to leafless and withered trunk near the stand]-a cer tain amount of principle, without any root to it. (Applause.) Anti-Slavery is like that-I hope it will be twice as big when we come here next year; it has got a root deep down in the everlasting convictions of right and wrong. This tree-it spreads its branches wide welcomes the sun, and laughs at the storm. That is what Anti-Slavery does ; it stretches out its arms for your help, looks up to God for a blessing, and laughs at opposition ! (Loud cheers.) SPEECH OF REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE being introduced to Why is Kansas a failure, as a free State? I will the meeting, said that he regarded this Anniversary as

tion, as well as an individual, had a conscience, to b had always been a favorite doctrine with statesmen and the leaders of nations, that the masses must be moved

where we were, and what we had to do. The issue was no longer between North and South, but between liberty on the one side, and slavery on the other; and the First of August had helped to bring us to that point. Mr. C. alluded, briefly, to the encouraging signs of way inch by inch with the bowie-knife and revolver. progress which were visible on every hand, and con-

ready to do any thing, to strike any blow, to hasten the downfall of slavery and the Slave Power. Unite, where we can unite, conscientiously, and without the isacrifice of principle,—unite in upholding and strength-income of principle,—unite in upholding and strength-income of the principle of the

speech of Mr. Phillips. We have only room to give his principal point, which was, that while he honored the self-sacrificing devotion and untiring zeal which the radical Abolitionists brought to their work, he still thought that some more practical method was needed, in order to bring the anti-slavery sentiment of the community into efficient action. He was replied to, very briefly, by Mr. Quixor, (Mr. Phillips having been under the necessity of leaving the Grove at the close of his speech,) who maintained that the method employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxilia-ries was at once the most practical and most efficient that could be devised, and that it had so justified itself by its fruits. His remarks were exceedingly concise, and directly to the point, and were warmly applauded.

The audience then joined in singing the Jubilee Song, of their religion exposed. 'Our grateful hearts with joy o'erflow,' &c.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., said that, as a little time remained before it would be necessary to leave the gies. Grove, he would like to make a few remarks upon the extraordinary letter of Rev. Dr. BRECKINGIDGE, of Kentucky, to Hon. CHARLES SUMMER, of this State, of hope of progress in the future. Room for progress just published. Mr. M. spoke with great earnestness, and exhibited the sophistry, hypocrisy, untruthfulness, and utter inhumanity of the Rev. Dr. in their true light. In conclusion, Mr. May alluded to the exceeding guilt of the North in regard to slavery, maintaining that the slave was held in his chains, not by his Southern master, but by the power of the North, which stood ready to crush him the moment he attempted to obtain his freedom. He urged upon the audience the necessity of adhering to the radical and uncompromising prin ciple of 'No Union with Slaveholders,' and expressed other thought of, for the settlement of the slavery question, but the dissolution of this bloody, iniquitous, and Heaven-defying Union. His remarks were listened to with close attention, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and the length of the session, and at the close, Nathan Burnham, 4th, he was loudly cheered.

A collection of about \$70, to defray the expenses of the meeting, and in behalf of the cause, was received by the Finance Committee.

Cecilia Allen, once a slave in Kentucky, and who now begging from place to place the means of pur-chasing her two daughters, who still remain in slavery, Alexander Pickens, Kirkville, Iowa, Susan Anthony, by Sarah E. Gould, Providence, chasing her two daughters, who still remain in slavery, received a contribution of \$26.

At about 54 o'clock, after a very agreeable day which we believe was also a 'well-spent day,' the meeting adjourned. EDMUND QUINCY, President.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., J. M. W. YERRINTON, Secretaries.

THE POX UNKENNELLED IN WEST BOYLSTON.

When the matter of a meeting was first proposed to Rev. J. W. Cnoss, he seemed to consent, after a long conversation, in which he gave at length, and in detail, his general and special objections to the positions and movements of the Garrisonians; and said, in so many words, that he 'would notify his regular concert of prayer for the slave, on the fourth Sunday of the month, (July 22d,) at five o'clock, and also give notice that the meeting would be attended and addressed by S. S. Foster-provided the consent of the Committee was had.' The Chairman of the Committee, on application, said they had no control of the matter, as Mr. Cross had entire jurisdiction of the house on Sundays, and whatever he arranged, they should not object to. The matter was understood to be arranged on Mr.

Sunday, as it was in the minister's hands, and referred losses .- Patterson (N. J.) Guardian, July 31. said then, for the first time, that he did not anticipate

The mask was fairly off, now, and after a faithful rebuke, this assumed leader and teacher of Free Soilism

ers, in 1839, because they had discovered that Mr. Garrison was determined to rule or ruin !! He had heard of Mr. Foster calling some of his brother ministers liars and thieves, and proving them to, constructively, and said he would not like to have him come to his place to do the same to him. Verily, there would be no necessi-ty for constructive proof as to his character.

FIRST OF AUGUST IN NEW YORK. The auniversary of West India Emancipation was celebrated by the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, in Morris's Grove, about two miles from Jamaica, on the Long Island railroad-Stdner Howard Gar, Esq., one of the ediitors of the Anti-Slavery Standard, presiding. Notwithstanding a special military celebration and pic-nic of their own, at Staten Island, by the colored citizens of New York, a large number of the best portion of them were present, and a choice collection of their white friends and advocates. Judge Culven occupied nearly two hours in the forenoon, in a very racy, bold and eloquent speech, which was warmly applauded. In the afternoon, speeches were made by W. L. GARRISON and J. MILLER McKIM. The weather (at first lowering) proved to be exceedingly propitious, and the occasion one of unalloyed satisfaction to all in attendance.

We would call the attention of our readers t meeting to be held at Reading on Sunday next. Our friends in that town have taken special pains to repare for an interesting and effective meeting. They ope to see other towns in Middlesex county largely represented, and we trust that they will not be disappointed. It will be seen that Messra. Gannison, Phil-LIPS and REMOND are to be present.—M.

DEATH OF JAMES B. STME. The Worcester Spy mentions the death, Aug. 2d, of James B. Syme, reporter and assistant editor of that paper, aged 34 years and six months. Mr. Syme was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to this country a few years ago, and was engaged on Burritt's Christian Cilizen, and on its discontinuance, with the Spy. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, both for his talents and great private and social worth.

EF Among the many articles excluded from ou present number, in consequence of the very full report of the First of August celebration at Abington, (made by Mr. J. M. W. YERRINTON, one of the best and most William Wells Brown, giving a cheering account of his labors in Maine. He made an excellent address at Bangor, on the 1st instant, commemorative of West India Emancipation, a liberal extract from which appears in the Bangor Whig and Courier. A daughter of Mr. B. arrived in Boston yesterday from England. courate reporters in the country,) is a letter from

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER. SALER Columbiana Co., O., June 80, 1855.

Before I went to Europe, several friends in the Ea invited me to lecture in their neighborhoods. I promised to do so as soon as I could, and said I would be them know through THE LIBERATOR when I could visit hem. I am now at their service. They may choose the subjects of the lectures from the following

1. The Bible-its origin-its character-its worthits influence, when regarded as a book of divine authority. On this subject, I deliver three, six, nine or

orrors unparalleled in the history of the world? 2 Were its horrors chargeable on what the pricets call in fidelity? On this subject, I deliver one, two, three o

its character better than that of the wonto? Is the Church a help or a hindrance to the improvement and happiness of mankind?

4. Slavery. The wickedness, the inconsistency, t infamy and folly of American slaveholding-the cor duct of the Church in reference to slavery-the plan and policy of the Abolitionists, &c. 5. Pious Frauds in all ages and nations; or, th

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

and disbelievers in the prevalent religious and theolo 7. Progress. The duty and the destiny of mar

Proofs of progress in the past and present. Grounds Obstacles to progress. Means of progress. S.: England and America, or the government, laws institutions, customs and manners of the two countries

compared. Time and terms may be learned on application. On the Bible question, I offer discussion with any it tuential clergyman of any of the principal Orthodo

JOSEPH BARKER. SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of th new series of Tracts.

Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., Cambridge, Mass., Warren Low, Essex, Mass., Henry O. Wade, Franklin Andrews, John H. Crane, Worcester, Collection at Quarterly Meeting, Worcester Coun

ty North A. S. Society, Benjamin E. Dungan, Colerain, Ohio,

Susan Anthony, of R. I.,

R. I.,

Worcester County South A. S. Society, in part
for pledge, by Samuel May, Jr., Mass.,

Friend, Weymouth, Mass.,

By Joseph A. Howland:

J. E. Chency, Holden, Mass.,

W. J. Warren, W. J. Warren, Mrs. D. Newton, Thomas Martin, West Boylston, Mass. Mrs. Patrick, Upton, Mass., Mrs. P. Bradish Mrs. P. Rockwood Moses Buffum, Oxford, Mass.,

Contribution at meeting, do. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

morning, the Rev. Thomas Dutton, colored preacher, and a man of considerable property and irreproachable character, committed suicide at his residence at Sandy Hill, N. J., about 10 o'clock. His wife having Sandy Hill, N. J., about 10 o'clock. His reprepared breakfast, went up to call him. Finding him asleep, she left him to go down again; but returning shortly after, she found the door barred. Fearing from that he would harm himself, recent strange conduct that he would harm she alarmed a neighbor, who mounted up a ladder to an outside window, when he was seen sitting on a chair, with his throat cut, and a razor in his hand, with the The matter was understood to be arranged on Mr. Cross's plan, and left there, until the letter of Mr. Cross spoken of in the article in The Liberator of July 20th.

After the receipt of the Committee's letter of refusal, (as therein narrated,) this committee-man was applied to for the reasons of his strange conduct; and he replied, that he had no authority for letting the hall on Sunday as it was in the minister's hands and referred.

Emancipation of Slaves by a Free Colored that the committee would have consented to any arrangement for the use of the hall by Mr. Foster, and went on to argue the impropriety of their furnishing a house for Mr. Foster to talk in as he understood he was accustomed to talk!!

Emancipation of States by a Free Cotorea Woman.—Mrs. Mary Meacham, a free woman of color, esterday appeared at the County Court, and acknowledged a deed of emancipation to Elizabeth Lucas, a light colored mulatto, about thirty years—old, and her children, Samuel and Allison. Sam is about five years old; Allison is an infant.—St. Louis Democrat, 23d

A Hardship .- A colored man arrived at the in West Boylston, and his blundering deputy, were left to their own cogitations.

This priest stated that he disliked Garrisonianism, because he could not bear ostracism? and left with other own to be to

Rascally Conduct .- A poor fugitive slave was detected on board the steamer Louisiana, on a trip from Norfolk to Baltimore. On discovering him, the unfeeling captain, named Russell, not content with securing and returning the poor negro, had him first dragged upon deck, stripped and beaten!

Underground Railroad .- The Norfolk Bea-Underground Railroad.—The Norfolk Beacon says of this well-managed road:—'Again we notice
that this line is in operation. On Saturday night, a
man owned by Mr. Turner, of the firm of Herman &
Co., and negro woman and child of T. Bottimore and
Mr. S. Marsh, and a slave of L. Stosser, were induced
to take through tickets."

Eight fugitives reached Syracuse last Friday night,
and pushed forward to Causda.

The Governorship of Wisconsin.—S. M. Booth, who played so prominent a part in the rescue of the slave Glover, announces himself a candidate for the Governorship of Wisconsin. Commutation of the Sentence of Mrs. Robin-

son.—Governor Clark has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. Robinson, the veiled murder ess, to imprisonment for life in Sing Sing Prison. State Reform School for Girls .- The Wor-

cester Transcript learns that the town of Lancaster, in Worcester county, has accepted the conditions upon which the commissioners proposed to locate the above institution in that quiet and suitable locality. Terrific Explosion .- Three of Gareche'

powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., exploded on Fri-day morning, instantly killing six persons, and injur-ing five others so seriously as to render their recovery

Fatal Collision .- The steamer Gen. McDo ratat Collision.—The steamer Gen. McDo-nald, of Philadelphia, while on an excursion to Cape May, on Friday night last, came in collision with the schooner A. G. Pease, about 9 o'clock, off Lazaretto.— The schooner struck the steamer on the larboard side, raking her wheel-house completely aft. Some 8 or 10 persons who were in the barbar's shop at the time were drowned.

Dr. John C. Calhoun, third son of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, died at Winnsboro', S. C., last week.

Forty colored men of Boston have en-rolled their names upon the list of a new military com-pany, of which it is probable that Robert Morris, Esq. will be the commander.

Catharine Hayes, the Irish vocalist, gave her first concert at Singapore, in the East Indies, on the 16th of March last. She has now travelled Europe, America, Australia and India, making a wider circuit than any other vocalist of her powers and fame over did before.

WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

A Convention will be held at Saratoga Springs, the
15th and 16th of August next, to discuss woman's right
of sufrage. 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.

EXIMATERIC C. STANTON. FRANCE VIEW PROPERTY CO.

ELIZABETH C. STANTON, ERNESTING L. ROSE, WILLIAM HAT, SANUEL J. MAY, ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, LYDIA MOTT, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, New York State Woman's Rights Committee.

READING .- A special meeting of the Middle-READING.—A special meeting of the Middlestz County Anti-Staery Society will be held at Reading, in the New Lyceum Hall, on SUNDAY, Aug. 12th,
and it is hoped that thereby this new and commodious
hall will be, by common consent, dedicated to Freedom,
Humanity, and practical Religion.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and
CHARLES L. REMOND will be present.

THREE meetings will be held; viz., at 104, A. M.,
24, and 54 P. M.

24, and 54 P. M.

37 The friends in Reading will make provision for the due entertainment of friends from other towns.

WORCESTER COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.—An Anti-Slavery Convention, and special meeting of the above Society, will be held at SOUTH MILFORD, in the Grove near on Surday, August 19, commencing at 10 o'clock,

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ANDREW T. FOSS, WM. H. FISH and other speakers will be present.
On SATURDAY evening, (18th.) ANDREW T. Foss will give an Anti-Slavery lecture in MILITORD.
STEPHEN'S. FOSTER will also lecture, the same eve-

ning, at Mendon, at the Town Hall.

To It is also expected that a meeting will be held in Mendon, on Sunday, at 54, P. M., at which A. T. Foss and S. S. Foster will speak.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. JOHN H. CRANE, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of this Society will be holden at Haverhill, on Saturday and Sunday, August 18 and 19, to commence on Saturday evening, at 74 o'clock, and continue over Sunday.

The speakers expected to be present are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, C. L. REMOND, and others.

While the professed churches are lamenting over the

While the professed coureness are lamenting over the degeneracy of the times and general declension of its professed friends, let the disciples of a true Christianity and free gospel rally as they used to do in years past in that section of the country, and come to the help of the oppressed against the mighty.

In behalf of the Society,

ISAAC OSGOOD, Secretary.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in the Unitarian meeting-house in NORTON, on Sunday next,

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu-Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Sunday, August 12. Tuesday, 14. Thursday, 16. East Dennis.

And Andrew T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will Lecture in Vining's Hall, EAST RANDOLPH, on Sunday, August 12. COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVO-

Every exertion is being made to secure the earliest publication of this work, consistent with the verifica-tion of the facts embodied, and its general complete-ness. Patient waiters shall not be losers by their sub-

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Boston, August 1, 1855.

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

Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

If the person who has possession of the spectacles and case, lost at Abington on the First of August, will deliver them to the Anti-Slavery Office, a favor will be

REMOVAL. The Office of the Prisoner's Friend has been removed to 37 Cornhill, over the Trumpet Office.

DIED-In Rutland, at the house of George S. Flint, July 27, Mrs. Louisa A. Brown, aged 49. For unpre-tending worth, for purity of character, for energy and the true and a distaste for mere pretence in religion, and for carnestness tempered by judgment in the cause of the slave, Mrs. Brown will be remembered with great pleasure by all who knew her.

1. 5. 5. In this city, August 1st, NAOMI, wife of CYRUS FOS-

In New York, July 14, HENRY, son of THOMAS DOWN-

'Lions do Write History.' READY AUGUST 15.

My Bondage and My Freedom, BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS. One Vol., 12 6., 464 pp., Illustrated. Price, \$1.25.

JUST PUBLISHED. Archy Moore, the White Slave,

BY RICHARD HILDRETH. 480 pp. Price, \$1.25. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,

25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesce st., Auburn. School for Young Ladies.

THE subscribers will open a School for Young Ladies, in Thorndike's Building, Summer street, on the third Monday in September next.

The Course of Study embraces the English branches, including the higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages.

Terms: \$100 per annum, without extra charges.

Applications may be made at Little, Brown & Co's, 112, and Eben. Clapp's, 184, Washington street, Boston, or directly to the subscribers, CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth, INCREASE S.-SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester. Boston, August 10, 1855.

A Giant in the Field.

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

NDREW JACKSON DAVIS, and the men of his A NDREW JACKSON DAVIS, and the men of many hands, mot 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 so monomore from the trade solicited.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., BOSTON, PUBLISHERS,

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Jy 27

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From Putnam's Monthly Magazine for August. MY LOST YOUTH. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

Often I think of the beautiful town That is seated by the sea; Often in thought go up and down The pleasant streets of that dear old town, And my youth comes back to me. And a verse of a Lapland song Is haunting my memory still : . A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I can see the shadowy lines of its trees, And catch, in sudden gleams, The sheen of the far surrounding seas, And islands that were the Hesperides Of all my boyish dreams. And the burden of that old song, It murmurs and whispers still . A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the black wharves and the slips, And the sea-tides tossing free ; And Spanish sailors with bearded lips, And the beauty and mystery of the ships, And the magic of the sea. And the voice of that wayward song Is singing and saying still : ' A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

I remember the bulwarks of the shore, And the fort upon the hill ; The sunrise gun, with its hollow roar, The drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er, And the bugle wild and shrill; And the music of that old song Throbs in my memory still : . A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

I remember the sea-fight far away, How it thundered o'er the tide ! And the dead captains, as they lay In their graves, o'erlooking the tranquil bay, Where they in battle died. And the sound of that mournful song Goes through me with a thrill: 'A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

I can see the breezy dome of groves, The shadow of Deering's woods; And the friendships old and the early loves Come back with a Sabbath sound, as of doves In quiet neighborhoods. And the verse of that sweet old song,

It flutters and murmurs still : ' A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. I remember the gleams and glooms that dart Across the schoolboy's brain ;

The song and the silence in the heart, That in part are prophecies, and in part Are longings wild and vain. And the voice of that fitful song Sings on, and is never still : ' A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' There are things of which I may not speak ;

There are thoughts that make the strong heart weak, And bring a pallor into the cheek, And a mist before the eye. And the words of that fatal song Come over me like a chill : ' A boy's will is the wind's will,

There are dreams that cannot die :

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' Strange to me now are the forms I meet When I visit the dear old town : But the native air is pure and sweet, And the trees that o'ershadow each well-known street As they balance up and down, Are singing the beautiful song Are sighing and whispering still : A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.'

And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair, And with joy that is almost pain, My heart goes back to wander there. And among the dreams of the days that were, I find my lost youth again. And the strange and beautiful song,

The groves are repeating it still : 'A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.'

From the [London] ' Diogenes.' THE SUNDAY BILL.

The Sunday Bill is a nauseous pill We don't intend to swallow; Bigots may rant, but they certainly shan't Make us their footsteps follow. 'Tis thus the rich man goes to church

Upon a Sunday morning. His coach-wheels stir the dusty cloud,-Let straggling babes take warning ! 'Tis thus the rich man walks away, With a swarger in his gait :

He knows the price that he can pay As he passes the 'offering' plate. His cook all day is toiling hard,

Preparing a sumptuous dinner : Of course, the master is a saint; But the cook-is he a sinner!

The butler gets the table spread With wines both choice and strong; And when these reach the rich man's head He singeth this pious song :-

'The poor man to the bake-house takes His humble meal for baking ; Thunder and lightning ! volley forth,

And give the sinner a shaking ! The poor man buys a newspaper, On the Sabbath day to read ; Come, Satan, from thy hot abode,

And punish so foul a deed ! The poor man goes to the butcher's shop, His children's meal to buy; O, hideous sin ! Fall, thunderbolt !

And melt in flame, thou sky ! The poor man takes his children out To breathe the summer air : Come, earthquake, swallow them every one,

And crush them everywhere !-For Sunday is the rich man's day, To him exclusive given ; Sin is no sin with those who pay,

And buy their right to Heaven ! '

WHAT CAN BE DONE? We cannot bid our strength remain, Our cheeks continue round : We cannot say to an aged back, Stoop not towards the ground !

We cannot bid our dim eyes see Things as bright as ever, Nor tell our friends, though friends from youth,

That they'll forsake us never. But we can say-' I never will, False world, be false for thee ; And oh, Sound Truth, and Old Regard, Nothing shall part us three."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune. ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Naples, May 15, 1855. On Tuesday, May 1, 1855, in the morning, several Neapolitans told me an eruption would soon burst forth, as the dark clouds over the crater had been tinged with crimson just at midnight on Monday, and this has been the herald of the Fire Fiend since the days of Pompeii-hence, I was not surprised when I received a message from our courier, begging us to hasten from the dinner table, as the flames were already visible from our balcony. Away we flew up the stairway, as though we imagined, like a flight of rockets, it would be all over

ere we arrived.

The night was calm; not a wavelet disturbed the hir night was caim; not a wavelet disturbed the high in the heavens, casting a long train of radi-ance over the waters. Parallel with the moon-light fell the crimson rays from the volcano, while between them lay a space of deep, deep blue, like pavement of sapphire.

How strangely beautiful was the scene—palace

and domes, spires and churches, ships and little boats, were all touched with a light like silver, or glowing in the crimson rays of the 'Fiery

Along the mole were clustered hundreds of Ne politan fishermen, urging the passers by to emark with them for a row to the base of Vesuvius. their dark, gipsey-like faces looking singularly wild by the red light. But the Mountain! It was perfectly glorious! Down the side poured a grand cataract of lava, while from the crater sprang up, at intervals, great blood-red stones, which seemed poised in the air for a few seconds, then fell crashing down below. Although we were twelve miles distant, we heard the 'voice of the Clouds of smoke hung in festoens around the highest peak of Vesuvius, and although there was no wind, they were constantly changing into the most fautastic shapes, now presenting the appearance of a lion, then an eagle with a seroll of fire

in his talons, or a procession of mutes with black cowls, or castles or palaces, all tinged with rose We passed all the night looking upon the moun

the daylight came, and half the glory had departed, that I was enabled to close my window.

Not content with our distant view, we resolved, on Wednesday afternoon, to approach nearer the wonderful spectacle. At four, we left Naples in an open barouche, drawn by three strong horses, and drove rapidly through Portici and up the mountain to the hermitage, passing through the vineyard from whose grapes the Lacryma Cristi is made. The road was thronged with carriages, horses and donkies, and pedestrians by thousands.

It was an exquisite evening, and the very heavens seemed to rejoice in the universal happiness; for an eruption of Vesuvius is a benefaction to

At the hermitage, which is midway to the sum-

a retired pathway, through a grove of young chest-nut trees, to the very verge of the lava flood. It flowed from the crater far above, and formed a stream many miles in length. It was a deep-burning red, with here and there little islands of burning red, with here and there little islands of black, caused by the cooling of the surface of the stream. From this fiery river, we ascended the heights and approached near the crater. This was not on the top of the mountain, but on the side, where only three days before we had crossed over, and then remarked a small opening, whence came smoke and steam. When I picked up a piece of lava, I heard, far down in the mountain, a fierce, wild murmer, almost like the utterance of human agony. It struck me that the power below tempted to out-wit, everreach and defraud their tempted to out-wit, everreach and defraud their human agony. It struck me that the power below was eagerly at work. Just at that spot, the new crater had opened its dark mouth, whence came a torrent of lava, fifty or sixty feet in length, flowing down the very path by which we had ascended.

It did not dash rapidly along as does the water, to remain uncontradicted and repudiated—if Bar but moved slowly and majestically. It was only num's sketches of society are acknowledged to when a rocky barrier stayed its progress, that it be true—then they dare not hereafter take excepmadly over it.

Imagine Trenton Falls of flame, falling over faint idea you may form of the lava cataract of

Four days after our first visit, I went again, and approached almost to the edge of the crater. As no stones were thrown up, we were not in danger. There is a strange fascination about the volcario, which seems to invite, may, urge, a near-er approach. It was really difficult to resist the

The eruption had greatly increased, and almost to the summit were 'fiery mouths,' pouring out himself, long since publicly made, the writer re-perfect floods of lava.

The resemblance to Trenton Falls had vanish It was like Niagara on fire, pouring over the Horse Shoe Falls. Down, down rolled the ceaseless

I have striven to place the sublime spectacle be-fore you, but I feel there is no drapery of words in which I can clothe the 'image in the mind,' and present it to you as it appeared to me. This description is but a shadow of the great wondrous 0. W. LEV.

A SINGULAR CASE .- LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.

We find in The Medical Chronice, of Montreal the following communication from the Hon. P. Boucher de Loucherville:-

Quenec, May 13, 1855.

of the attention of scientific men.

The facts, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are as follows : There is in St. Hyacinthe a young girl about 17 or 18 years old, (I forget her name.) belonging to a very respectable family of that place, who has for about three months taken od of any kind whatever. Her bealth has not suffered, her complexion is fair, she is always lively, and busy about the house, or teaching the poor children of her own place reading, writing, sewing and praying; still, she does not seem to en-joy a strong constitution. Last Christmas, after an absolute fast of three months, she began to poor confider of her own place reading, writing, sewing and praying; still, she does not seem to enjoy a strong constitution. Last Christmas, after an absolute fast of three months, she began to take some light food, which, however, she has never been able to keep on her stomach. This young person, who is said to be of very amiable and candid disposition by those who know her, does not appear to have any intention of deceiving the food of the 27th ult., says.

The New Orleans Picayine, of the 27th ult., says.

The first to reply was David R. Burnett, for merly President of Texas, and by the mails which arrived yesterday, we have two other addresses—one, by Gen. Sidney Sherman, and one by Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, also once President of Texas.

These gentlemen were officers during the battle of San Jacinto, and they concur with Burnett in declaring Gen. Houston's narrative false throughout

or even weeks, that a person may exist for some time under the influence of a fever without taking food, but in this case, where a young girl remains in her usual state, preserves her complexion, her sleep, her strength, her good humor, without any palpable chage, without either eating or drinking, there is, it appears to me, something very extraor-

dinary something which certainly deserves the at-

tention of science.

An invertigation of facts, a study of the symptoms, and a search for the cause, would perhaps lead to a solution of this phenomenon, and open to science the way to new discoveries, interesting as well as useful, on the organization and formation of man's physical system.

Being convinced that the mere enunciation of the existence of a like phenomenon will suffice to attract the attention of scientific men, and that the desire to study its character and to penetrate its cause will be strong enough to induce them to

the desire to study its character and to penetrate its cause will be strong enough to induce them to occupy themselves with it. I hope not to be refused to associate myself with the work, by praying for the success of a discovery which will but serve as vanguard to more brilliant ones, and cause the absurd idea, that there are in nature mysteries npenetrable to science, to disappear. Believe me to be sincerely, Sir, Your friend and servant,

P. BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE. A. HALL, M. D., Montreal.

From the Hartford Republican LIFE ON THE PLANTATION.

A young lady friend of ours, to whom planta-tion life is entirely new, writes us a letter, from which we extract the following:— 'We have a real Topsy here, who waits on me

oes up and down stairs on a very smooth banister is easily as any imp of darkness could, and, worst as easily as any imp of darkness could, and, worst of all, will have it that "Now I lay me down to sleep" is the "Lord's Prayer." Once I asked her what God did to Adam after he had taken the forbidden fruit; she replied, "Punched him in the back!" She is just as mischievous as she can be: I have to keep every thing locked.

'I have just been to visit a plantation. "Botten
Garden" is the name of it. The owner is a very

rich man, and resides in the town. His planta-tion consists of sixteen hundred acres of black prairie land. Six hundred acres were in cotton in one field, and three hundred in corn. The look beautifully at this season of the year. a weed is to be seen, and the rows are very straight, and extend as far as the eye can reach. Mr. R. let the slaves leave their work for the re-mainder of the day, that we might see them to-gether. I should think there were fifty children. too young to work at all, playing in the yard. We passed all the night looking upon the mountain. There was an enchantment about it which absolutely forbade repose, and it was only when the daylight came, and half the glory had departed, that I was enabled to close my window.

Not content with our distant view, we resolved,

den."
'I asked the women to sing. There has been of tasked the women to sing. There has been a great revival on the plantation, and all are very pious. They sing nothing but hymns. They sing a very long hymn. This was the chorus. O, sister, watch dat heart, dat 'ceitful, 'ceitful heart, for I'm gwine home." I could hardly keep back the tears, they seemed so solemn, and looked up so earnestly in my face. I went round to their houses alone and made calls. They all talked constantly upon religion, and I could not put in a the Neapolitans. Smiling joy was pictured on every face. The beggars, even, ceased to rap their chins and cry 'morte de fame'—(dying of hunger.) The lame hobbled along merrily, and the blind stretched out their hands as though to feel the general happiness they could not see.

There were crowds of handsome peasant women, with black eyes and ruddy cheeks, hastening up. Even the poor little infants, which many held in their same held in their arms, were laughing in spite of their being wrapped up like Egyptian mummies, and tucked under their mothers' arms as though they looked up through her beautiful by she were great loaves of bread. looked up through her beautiful brown curls and said, 'I love the beautiful fishes.' I want to buy her and make her a free and noble woman. I mit, there was a scene precisely like a race field in America,—thousands of carriages crammed together, all the drivers swearing and gesticulating furiously.

We gladly left our barouche and hastened down a ratified as there is midway to the sum of the same and make her a free and noble woman. I told a gentleman so. He said she could not be bought. It seems dreadful that one so beautiful should be so degraded, and what a life is before there. Her beauty will only make her more miserable. I cannot bear to think of it.'

BLACKWOOD ON BARNUM.

The most striking article in Blackwood for Feb mary, is a review of Barnum's Autobiography,

tempted to out-wit, overreach and defraud their neighbors. Our friends in America had better look to it in time, for if the statements in this book as to the tone of the moral perceptions prevalent among the bulk of the middle classes are allowed tions to the harshest and most unfavorable pictures which have been drawn by European travellers. Imagine Trenton Fells of flame, falling over ledge after ledge of rocks, or the river Arno dashing wildly down the heights of Tivoli, and some first idea you may form of the laya cataract of the lay ing maligned and misrepresented. can assure them that this book of Barnum's which we doubt not will have a very considerable circulation in this country, is calculated to do them more harm than anything that was ever written by an alien.'

After quoting Barnum's remark that he had never contradicted the statement that the whole Joice Heth affair was an imposture, contrived by

· What does this amount to, but an assertion that in America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man! Again we a slow, slow current, through the gorge and into the plain below, passing through and destroying several little villages, and making desolate the smiling valley beneath.

I have striven as the precipice, it flowed in repeat, that this is a matter for the Americans to take up. It is for them to decide whether Barnum has libelled his countrymen, or whether the general moral tone prevalent on the other side of the Barnum's pretensions are very large. He represents himself now, not only as opulent, but as being a man of high consideration; and he attributes his position to practices inconsistent with common honesty. Is he right or is he wrong in his esti-mate? We cannot say. Impudence like this haf-fles speculation; and we must leave him to the judgment of his countrymen."

Near the close of the article are the following passages :-

'If we could enter with anything like a feeling of zest into the relations of this excessively shame less book, we should be inclined to treat its pub-lication as the most daring hoax which the author Quence, May 13, 1855.

Sin: I have but one desire, one thought—to be useful to my fellow creatures. Please communicate the following to your colleagues, and to the public, if you think fit. If science can derive some benefit from my communication, my satisfaction will be great. I shall have fulfilled a sacred duty toward my brethren of every origin and color.

There is at present in St. Hyacinthe, in the District of Montreal, a physiological phenomenon, which I consider very interesting, and deserving of the attention of scientific mea.

GENERAL HOUSTON A COWARD.

In a recent address, the General took occasion to give some account of the battle of San Jacinto, and to glorify his own connection therewith. This statement, finding its way to the public, seems to have made a 'stir' among the knowing ones. The New Orleans Picayane, of the 27th ult., says:

does not appear to have any intention of deceiving, and after strict surveillance, it has been ascertained that there is no deception on her part.

There must necessarily be something extraordinary in the physical organization of this person to produce such a phenomenon. We can understand that a lethargic sleep may last several days, or even weeks, that a person may exist for some time under the influence of a favor without taking that the battle was fought against the wishes and judgment of Houston, who is accused, moreover, of behaving with personal cowardice, as well as showing utter incapacity as a general. General Sherman says that whenever a full narrative of the battle is given truthfully to the world, Gen. Houston's mushroom fame will the world, Gen. Houston's narrative false throughout, and in affirming that the battle was fought against the wishes and judgment of Houston, who is accused, moreover, of behaving with personal cowards and in affirming that the battle was fought against the wishes and judgment of Houston, who is accused.

A PICTURE OF HENRY A. WISE. The Hon. Henry A. Wise lately made a spe at Parkersburgh, Virginia. A correspondent of the McConneiville Enquirer, who heard him, thus writes his impress of the man:—

'I was disappointed in the personal appearance of the man. I had expected in Henry A. Wise to to see a man of commanding stature, upright bearing, with flashing eyes and a noble forehead; but he is no such man. He is the medium height, not more than five feet seven or eight inches; very spare, would not weigh more than 120, probably yet that

few moments of his opening remarks, as he stood before us, his shoulders drooping and best forward, his chin and shirt bosom spattered with tobacco his chin and shirt bosom spattered with tobacco juice, those dull eyes, expressionless in their deer sockets, his long grey hair, tossed unkempt about his temples, his arms hanging listlessly by his side, looking for all the world like a resurrected mummy, I thought he was the most uncomely specimen of humanity that I ever saw attempt to address an audience. But when, with a voice that rung as clear as the notes of the war clarion, that rung as clear as the notes of the war clarim, he made his thrilling appeal, with a passionate intensity of manner. I thought him eloquence incarnated. Never in my life have I listened to such an appeal: it set the blood dashing through my veins like a mountain torrent.

'It went right home to the heart of every Virginian present. You could see in their glistening eyes and heaving chests, and could hear in the response that made the walls tremble to their foundations the affect it had more the multisade.

tions, the effect it had upon the multitude.

PREE SPEECH-AN INCIDENT. A friend (says an exchange paper) relates the particulars of an affair that happened a few days ince in St. Louis, and the story is worth repeat-

'An itinerant preacher was holding forth one day in the vicinity of the Court House, and, as is usual with the genus, was invelghing in strong language against foreigners. A police officer in the vicinity suffered the speaker to go ahead until a crowd had collected around him, and some symptoms of a disturbance were manifested, when he interpreted with interposed with—
." Look here, old fellow! that can't be permit-

ted here. You must come down from there! " The officer laid hands on the speaker, and was

cer attacks the African churches as the source of nearly all the mischief concocted by the slaves, and states tha

A REMARKABLE MAN.

There is a gentleman residing in this city, who There is a gentleman residing in this city, who came here twenty-three years ago from England, and brought with him some three hundred guineas of his own hard earnings, with which he commenced business as a grocer on a small scale. menced business as a grocer on a small scale. Little by little he increased his trade, and at the other man in Massachusetts in the same line of business. During the period of twenty-three years, he never gave a note of hand or took one—he never sued a man and was never sued himself, nor ever called on to the witness stand during the whole period. He was never naturalized, and of course never voted, although he has paid thous sands of dellars for State and County taxes. He has been known to buy a cargo of West India goods amounting to \$90,000, for, which he paid cash on delivery. He never deals in or drinks inpresent time, he is probably worth more than any as we would not for our right hand do any thing to offend him. 'When he is gathered in, and sleeps with his fathers.' then, but not till then, will his name be emblazoned and read by the

A San Case or Insantry. A young and quite pretty mulatto girl, named Jane Milliken, was brought before the Police Court, yesterday, and to the Asylum in South Boston, as a confirmed lunatie. Her case is one growing out of excessive mental excitement, produced by unwise Methodist revivalists. A few months ago, she was one of the most careful, proper and industrious of servant girls, and held in high esteem by those who knew her character. One of the deacons of a Methodist Society in East Boston took her into the employ of his family, where she was constantly talked to in regard to her soul's welfare. Very soon and his heathers and his heathers. and his brethren made every effort to save this particular brand from the flames that burn, yet do not consume. As might be expected, the girl, harassed in mind, and frightened at the dread-ful pictures of hell that were drawn for her salvation, hastened to be 'born again,' and escape the

wrath to come. Like all new converts, she was anxious to exhibit her change of heart, and work for the rescuof sinners. The deacon and the brethren and sis-ters encouraged her, and night and day she prayed, exhorted and sung, thus increasing the mental citement, until her mental powers were exhausted and her reason dethroned. The saddest part of her story remains to be told. Her insanity has transformed her into a most violent and blasphemous person, and she is now almost continually uttering the most fearful imprecations and oaths. While in court, her oaths and curses were enough to chill the blood with horror. We cannot regard the mode of converting this poor girl, as practised by the intemperate revivalists, in a very pious and Christian light, and hope that its melaissue will serve as a warning, and temper their zea with judgment in future.—Boston Herald.

ARRIAL SCENERY. Mr. Bannister, the daring peronaut, who recently travelled three hundred and fifty miles from Adrian, (Michigan.) to Red Bank, Pennsylvania, in about four hours time, sailed during a portion of his journey at a height of more than three miles above the surface of the earth. Near Cleveland, he passed over a wide bank of clouds, which shut the earth from his view. The scenery of these clouds, he says, was magnificent. Their tops rolled and surged in the wind like an ocean of watery billows, and, lit up by the clear sun above, they flashed and glowed in a manner indescribably beautiful. During his trip above the storm, which was raging two miles below him. He writes that ' the flashes of lightning lit up the rest of the cloud-waves with a red giare of terri-ble beauty and grandeur; but the thunder was no ble beauty and grandeur; but the thunder was not so loud as when one hears it upon the earth.' The air at the great height to which the voyager ascended was as cold as is usual upon a cold winter's day, and by the time that his feet were pretty thoroughly frozen, he thought that it was high time to descend. The people in the neighborhood where he came down.—simple, honest rustics,—thought at first that the balloon was a great apparition. One old lady, whose ideas of heavenly matters must have been very peculiar, took it into her head that it was an angel, and two hunters actually chased it some miles in order to get a shot her head that it was an angel, and two hunters actually chased it some miles in order to get a shot at what they supposed was a strange monster of a bird. Mr. Basnister, nevertheless, finally alighted in the upper branches of a high tree, and was be over 60,000.

safely rescued and hospitably treated by the farmers who witnessed his descent. His balloon, how-ever, valued at a thousand dollars, was torn to pieces, and he himself was so much affected by the cold which he had passed through, that he was unable to leave the vicinity for several days.

to see a man of commanding stature, upright bearing, with flashing eyes and a noble forehead; but he is no such man. He is the medium height, not more than five feet seven or eight inches; very spare, would not weigh more than 120, probably not that.

'There is nothing prepossessing about him. He is, in fact, positively ugly. Very gentlemanly and courteous in his manners, towards others, but in his dress he is almost a sloven. His cravat is awry, his linen was soiled with tobacco, his chin was unshaven and flanked with stocks of yellow saliva; his clothing rather hung around him than otherwise. I could see no physical indication of greatness. A low forehead, overshadowing a pair of lustreless grey eyes, that rolled with a nervous uneasiness in their deep sockets, high cheek bones, and a complexion saffron hued from the inordinate use of tobacco, a stooping carriage and trembling gait, did not indicate the great man.

'When I first saw Wise on the stand, doring the few moments of his opening remarks, as he stood before us, his shoulders drooping and bent forward, his chin and shirt bosom spattered with tobacco.

Bannes Thompson, of Brant, Eric county. New York, with himself and six persons, has been mentioned by telegraph. The house was fired at midnight, with twelve persons in it. Two sons of Mr. T., sleeping in twelve persons, has been mentioned by telegraph. The house was fired at midnight, with twelve persons, has been mentioned by telegraph. The house was fired at midnight, with twelve persons, has been mentioned by telegraph. The house was fired at midnight, with the twelve persons, has been mentioned by telegraph. The house was fired at midnight, with the twelve persons, has been mentioned by the target and six persons, has been mentioned by telegraph. The house was fired at midnight, with the part of the house, awke and six persons, has been mentioned by the twelve persons in it. Two sons of Mr. T., sleeping in the upper part of the house, awke their escape from the flames which were sleeping below. They Horrible.-The burning of the house

Robbers Killed.—At the Dripping Springs, some forty miles westwardly from Austin, Texas, Mr. Walker was attacked by a party of five—Indians, apparently. Mr. W. was killed, and the mule his negro was riding was shot from under him. He fled, was pursued, but managed to make his escape, reached a settlement, and reported the circumstance. A party immediately made pursuit, overtook them, killed four and wounded the fifth, who plunged into the water, but was captured. The water transferred his Indianship into a white man. The party went back, washed the faces of the others, and found them all white. Robbers Killed .- At the Dripping Springs Sudden Death .- Mr. John M. Gannett, of

Malpole, died suddenly this forencon in the Boston Athenenm. In company with his brother, he ascended the stairway of the Atheneum, and on reaching the top, fell and expired. Dr. Buckminster Brown was called, but life was extinct. It is reported to be a case of dis-ease of the heart. The decreased was a lawyer by pro-fession. He graduated at Harvard in the celebrated class of 1802. His age was about seventy-one years.— Transcript, 25th ult.

Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph,-The Boston and Lage Coa Letegraph. Incirculation of the Cape Cod Magnetic Telegraph Line was opened on the 27th ultime, and will be continued thence to Holmes' Hole (Martha's Vineyard) and Provincetown without delay, and ultimately, by submarine cable, to the island of Nantucket. Mr. Elias Smith, under whose auspices Nantucket. Mr. Elias Smith, under whose auspices this very superior line is being constructed, deserves much credit for the energy and good judgment evinced in this enterprise, in the success of which the shipping interest of the whole country will derive great advantages, and in case of wrecks, which are so frequent along the coast of Cape Cod, this line of telegraph will doubtless render invaluable service. Immense Losses by Gambling .- The estate

about to dismount him from the box on which he stood.—a demonstration that produced a sensation in the auditors, and they cried out as they felt—some, "Shame! shame! Free speech!" and others, "Down with him! Shut him up! Shut him op!" At this moment, a representative of the Virginia chivalry, in passing, saw the muss, and rushed up, inquiring—

"Is that some d—d abolitionist! Down with him! Tar and feather the scoundrel!"

"O, no," said a friend, "it's only a fellow preaching agin the Catholics and foreigners."

"Is that all!" said our Virginian, "then let him go ahead. I'm for free speech!"

The application can be made by those who see the point.

Immense Losses by Gambling.—The estate of Mr. Hope, one of the sons of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the sons of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the sons of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the sons of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the wealthy Amsterdam banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the working banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the wanker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the working banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the wanker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the working banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the working banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the working banker, is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the working banker, is fast liquida Negro Churches .- The St. Louis Intelligen

The Walker Expedition .- Advices from San

cash on debrery. He never deals in or drinks intaxicating liquors—never gives a dollar for a
charitable purpose where he thinks his name will
appear in the newspapers, although he has distributed thousands to the distresses of his fellowmen. Can such another man be found in this or
any other country! Reader, perhaps you would
like to know his name but you cannot from us.

Can pillow and Major Donelson were
at a political meeting in Tennessee a few days ago,
when the latter said the men who composed the Nashville Convention were a body of traitors, whereupon
any other country! Reader, perhaps you would
Pillow was a fool. Seen after, another dispute occurred, and Donelson struck Pillow on the arm, and Pil-Gen. Pillow and Major Donelson were low punched Donelson in the head, and then they we separated. elson struck Pillow on the arm, and Pil-

Fight with the Indians .- Advices from San-Fight with the Indians.—Advices from Santa Fe inform us that Col. Fonteleroy returned, on the 28th June, from the pursuit of the Utah Indians. His force overtook a party of them on the head waters of Kansas, killed forty, took five prisoners, thirty horses, and a lot of camp equipage, &c. Major Brooks was killed in the engagement. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the troops, small parties of Indians steal into the settlement, and kill and rob at pleasure.

An Old Military Company .- The Hon. W L. Yancy, in a speech delivered at Montgomery, Alaba-ma, recently, while speaking of the rendition of Burns from Boston, gave the following item of history, which will undoubtedly be new to our readers :-

'In Boston, the military had been necessarily called into activity to aid the civil power in enforcing the law. Among these was an Irish volunteer corps—the same which had escorted General Washington on his

On Saturday last, within five hundred yards of Wells Beech, a Swampscot fishing boat seined over one hundred barrels of mackarel, of good size.

Death of Major Brown .- Major T. S. Brown the distinguished Engineer-in-Chief of the New York and Eric Railroad, who entered the engineering ser-vice of Russia in the place made vacant by the death of Col. Whistler, died at Naples, on the 30th of June

Of twelve American surgeons who have within a few weeks, gone out to join the belligeren armies in Europe, nine attached themselves to the service of the Czar, and three have joined the Allies. James B. Clay publishes a letter declar

ing Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, to be a liar and a villain for asserting that he had torn down his father's house at Ashland, and sold the beams and rafters to be made into walking-sticks. The railroad up Mt. Washington ha

been constructed for two or three miles, and a peculiar model of carriage has been adopted for the road. It is so constructed that the body of it will be level, either in ascending or descending, and brakes and safeguards are adopted for the security of the passengers, who are to sit sideways. A mad in St. Louis ran away with his

neighbor's wife and boots last week. He has been ar-rested and will be tried for stealing the boots, but the abduction of the wife the law does not regard as a

Sun Struck.—Fifty men, at work on the Wa day, by sunstrokes. A Clergyman and his Daughter Drown The Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Williamsburgh, and his daugh ter, were both drowned at Coney Island, the 25th ult.

The wife and youngest daughter of T. suchanan Read, American poet and artist, died of holera at Florence early in last month.

Madame Girardin, wife of the eminen French journalist, and herself an authoress, died a

John Mitchell is now residing on his farm in Tucalecohe, Knox county, Tennessee. His health, it is said, has greatly improved since he left the editorial profession, and adopted the more genial one of an agriculturalist. Wonder if his farm is a plantation well stocked with slaves.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL

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DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SELEN.

Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Comm nity.

MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-insecks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS.

MENTAL DISCIPLINE,

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Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, History, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.

Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra Liementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Masse, board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of tenbooks, access to the Library, stationery; Calashanics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipedes, vacons, sleighs, bats, balls, incops, grace hosp as pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, daseeted games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven webs.)

840

EXTRAS, (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.) Elements of Agriculture......1 % Blementary Geometry
Geometry
Higher Algebra and Geometry
Book-Keeping by single entry
by double entry

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

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR NISHED BY THE PUPIL. (And which, if not convenient to oblain, may be be of the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cale of Car

tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or ligh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Web ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly marked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces of clatcorresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree upice their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of articles brought by him; a duplicate of which will be required

by the Principals.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE RECED-D. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full information olease address the Principals.

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

March 30.

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284
Washington Street, avails herself of this median
for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and visibility for the liberal patronage awarded her, and waid
respectfully assure them that, by unremitting enders
ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their fa-

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

Her chemical researches have developed an inimit-Her chemical researches have developed an inimi-ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desidentian looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast commending tself to favor. For all her compounds and their appli-cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay. Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, at at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., 1s 7, P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fusbionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhen which can be seen by those who desire. which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

BOSTON TRECOTHIC

Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium, TRECOTHIC HALL, Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets.

ROFESSOR STEWART respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he has pend his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which is capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by asy other establishment of the kind in the United State.

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

TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE HALL. Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4, P. M., every day.

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

MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Nordampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, will known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Reverse Hannes, Roston, on Monday, the 19th of March especially those incident to Woman, will be at an Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Much. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 19th of Much. They will be happy to receive calls from their friend, and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally at to enquire into the merits of his new system of tresting diseases, without mechanical appliances, or say of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively asers usual remedial means. usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively ascend from past experience that he can cure the worst care if Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases; for which betterpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable remediates on the confident is he of success in every case, having confident is he of success in every case, having confident in the swifting a center into an agreement to board, lodge and treat the patient, without charge, if he fails to perform accerting to agreement. He has treated within the past you some fifteen hundred cases at his institution which though by far the largest institution for the ick in the though by far the largest institution for the ick in the country, has been found wholly inadequate for the commodation of invalids seeking admission. He is say adding to his already 300 feet front, a large fear say building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet and

adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four surf building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the curt of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only effectual restorer of the constitution, from the effects of disease beretofore considered unmanageable are curt of disease beretofore considered unmanageable are curt by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease his long been practiced at this Institution. The second attending it has induced others to make it a speciality.

ality.

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.]
without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be set
postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten post
age stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

References:

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Wills Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Samel Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathastel Ball, Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mas. Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mas. Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barrot, Waterville, Mo. A. G. Dana, M.D., Branden, Vi. J. Waterville, Mo. A. G. Dana, M.D., Branden, Vi. J. B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tocke, Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Pressor George Bush, Editor N. C. Re ository, Broekiys, New York.

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