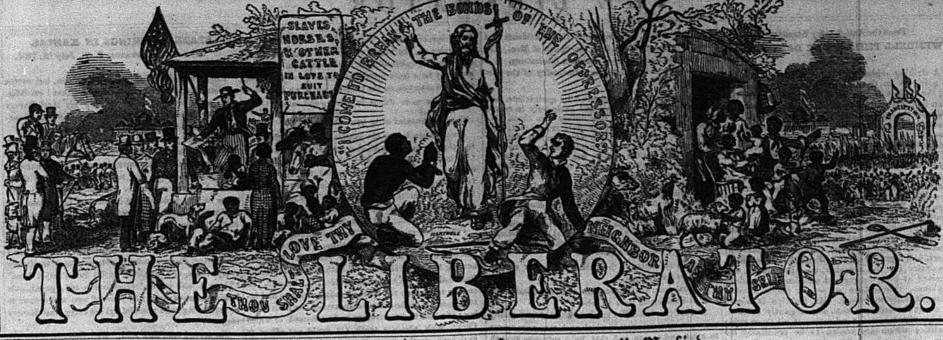
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All remittances are to be made, and all letters of all remaining concerns of the paper are to Mertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, trais and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

and to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The pulsarie, but are not responsible for any of the debts de paper, vil :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LESS, ESSEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

FIGURE PRILLIPS.

The Linerator, both sides of get question are imparitally allowed a hearing. TH LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1855.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Anion with Glaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CARROT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO ASCURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

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

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO HAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT." -- John Quincy Adams.

# WHOLE NUMBER 1102.

VOL. XXV. NO. 33.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the St. Louis Morning Herald.

MUEL J. MAY AND NEGRO-STEAL-ING. SITEL J. Mar is a reverend gentleman of the

teltaria persuasion; and Syracuse, in New York, place as noted now for its abolitionism as Syracuse in the Mediterranean was of old for the tyraness in the Mediterranean was of old for the Lyran-er of Diorysius, is benefitted and bleased by his costly ministrations. This Samuel J. May, we need not say to many readers, is a rabid abolitionseduct say to many readers, is a ranid adolition-ist. We steak of him now, because we desire, for a purpose we have in view, to refer to one or iso recent 'passages in his life.' Some time since, the Boston Christian Register,

not of the organs of New-England Unitarianism, solished a statement, to the effect that the Unitapublished a statement, to the effect that the Unita-ran Sciety in St. Louis, which worships at the Charch of the Messiah under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Eliot, had so thoroughly purged itself of slave-billing, that not a member of that Society continned to hold a slave. This statement having come and to hold a slave. This statement having come under Mr. Eliot's eye, that gentleman, deeming that the cause of truth required its correction, set a brief note to the Register, denying the statement, and further expressing the opinion of the writer, that some of those who were still held as plates were, under the circumstances, better off that if they were set free. This note was seen by Mr. May, and roused a feeling within him which led him to address Mr. Eliota letter, in the nature of an arraignment of the letter for what Mr. May enseited to be an offence. The kind of answer that Mr. May expected was not returned to this letter. So, when the Unitarian General Convenwhen the Unitarian General Convenbrought Mr. Eliot's inquiry before that assem bige, with the view, we suppose, of having offi-cial, ecclesiastical. Unitarian condemnation proounced upon it; and of making Mr. Eliot underproper sort of penance for his sin, in having exressed an opinion so monstrous as that a bondman a s slave State might be better off than a free nems siave State might be better on than a rocker gs in the free States. Mr. Eliot was not present it the time: but he found very able and eloquent beforers in Rev. Mr. Hayley, of Alton, and Rev. Mr. Haywood and Hon. Judge Pirtle of Louisville. These gentlemen took abolitionism in hand, and add justice on its advocates. The result was, that the Rev. Samuel 'took nothing by his motion'; and that the Unitarian Convention vindicated its on character, and that of its cause, by refusing to become sponsors for his fanaticism and folly. But this clerical agitator is never comfortable, mless he is up to his neck in abolitionism. On

eterning to his home from Buffalo, he chose to entertain a circle of St. Louis ladies and gentlemen, whom he found in the same car, with a further expression of his views and feelings on the subject contended that every slave ought to be immediately set free on American soil, therein making a triking display of his own wisdom and knowl-But the revelation he made at that time, of what he had been doing to advance abolitionism, let is all the light necessary to show the man in his lowest depths. He had, he said, but a short had seated at his table a colored gentems and wife, (fugitives from labor,) and was proud to acknowledge it; and he exulted in sayof that, within a year, he had aided in the escape

dat least one hundred such runaways!

Now, here is a man—a minister of the gospel—
sasting on a respectable footing with other membrs of his respectable, denomination—an educat-el man—a man of supposed learning and culture— a man, no doubt, of much influence in a wide cirthe-who dares to make public proclamation, exuling in it, that he is regularly engaged in break-ing a law of the land—in spitting defiance at a guarantee of the Constitution, and in undermining that Union which is the foundation of the great-bes and glory of his country. He dares to avow that he takes pleasure in despoiling his country-men of what they and the laws under which he and her alike live have established as property; that he the one word, a negro-thief, and rejoices in the taditure: 'Go home to Missouri, and tell those 'border ruffians' that I, Samuel J. May, am a negro-stealer; and let them judge, that if I, a respectable and admired preacher of the gospel, am an open and arowed negro-stealer, how many others there must be all through this country who are just like and

Samuel J. May is one of the associates in the Emigrant Aid scheme.' He it is who, with others doubtless exactly like himself, is forwarding fanatics and negro-thieves to Kansas. Under such dreumstances, we ask, is it unreasonable that the population of our Western frontier should be ex-tited at the movements set on foot by such a comtion! Do not the hordes sent out by it virtually declare— We are now here, where we can vatch for the best opportunities of stealing your property, and of putting others on the track to seal it. Depend upon it, we will use our opportunities. And if you have a negro who is not, in we've months, decoyed away and run off, it will be no fault of ours.!' Are men who are thus justily apprehensive about the refers of their property. y apprehensive about the safety of their property, and who have every reason to believe that stronger Ests than ever will be made to poison the rela-tion between themselves and their servants, to be stigmatized as unreasoning ruffians !

HOW THEY PROPOSE TO DO IT.

The South do not contemplate silent submission such action as that of the Massachusetts Legishave action as that of the Massachusetts Legishtere in regard to the Personal Liberty Bill. They are hard at work, fixing things, with the intention of passing such laws, at the next sessions of the Southern Legislatures, as will compel the hargity North to catch their fugitive slaves or three. We have before us, in a Scott county, Kentucky paper, a letter from a pephew of Col. M. Johnson—said to be a prominent lawver— M. Johnson—said to be a prominent lawyer—in which he unfolds the process by which the thing can be accomplished. His three general proceptes are as follows:—

First\_Let ALL PERSONS be forbidden to import into Kentacky, after a certain date, say the lit of January, 1857, ANY ARTICLE produced or insolactured in the following States [say] Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire and the and Ohio; or which may have been imported into those States from foreign countries; or to hold such articles, so imported into Kentucky, as privile hungary.

rate property.
Second—Let all persons who shall import such articles, in contravention of this statute, be sub-jected to the penalty of forfeiting the full value thereo—one half to go to the State, and the other half to the

thereof—one half to go to the State, and the other half to the informer and prosecutor.

Thirdly—Maie this law subject to repeal, by tither of these tates, whenever any of them shall repeal all laws, whether by statutes or State Constitutions, intended to obstruct the recovery of

of Boston and New England would be transferred to New York and Philadelphia; and that of Cin-cinnati and Ohio, to Louisville, St. Louis and the Western States. By including other States in our black list, we could destroy THEIR Southern commerce, and transfer it to other points. By it we can favor or injure, commercially, any given place in the Northern States. For instance, by forbidding importations from the State of New York, we could transfer her Southern trade from the great metropolite to Philadelphia and Baltimore. metropolis to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

By including Massachusetts alone, we could build up the cities of New York and Philadelphia on the ruins of Boston. By a just discrimination among the Northern States in framing our stat-ute, WE CAN, THEREFORE, REWARD OUR FRIENDS AND PUNISH OUR ENEMIES. We can present to them, at the same time, the olive branch and the sword—we can offer them the choice of a profitable peace or a fatal commercial hostility. See with what jealous and anxious ef-forts Boston, New York and Philadelphia have struggled for our commerce; look at their vast expenditures in canals and railroads to bring to them the 'golden fleece' of Southern commerce, if you wish to estimate correctly the influence which this system of commercial retaliation will have upon their pecuniary interests and their legisla-tion. It is unquestionably true; that the South could so annihilate the most profitable commerce of any one of these great cities, that grass would grow and cattle might feed in their most crowded thoroughfares. Look at the frozen and sterile soil thoroughfares. Look at the frozen and sterile soil of New England, with vertical masses of granite and strata of primitive rocks protrading through the surface of the carth, already nearly covered with boulders and sea-washed pebbles, if you wish to know how completely this section of the Union is dependent on manufactures and commerce for support, and how perfectly WE, to whom they sell their products and from whom they collect their, richest tolls. ARE MASTERS OF THE VERY BREAD WHICH THEY EAT. Out of the one hundred million boshels of wheat produced in 1849 by the United States, NEW ENG. LAND produced only ton millions—nature has made her dependent on commerce and manufactures. We can dictate to them our own terms, by firmly refusing to buy any thing produced only ten millions—nature has and by not permitting any other persons to import those articles into our territory. LET THEM ALONE, AND THEY WILL PER-LAND THEY WILL PER-LAND

From the New York [Satanie] Express.

JUDGE CULVER. When a Judge upon the bench goes a pic-nickwhen a Judge upon the bench goes a pic-nizing with negroes,—as Judge Culver of Brooklyn did,—the question arises—why, in practice, does not such a Jurist illustrate his theory! The negro in the North is not a chattel slave; but he is the worst sort of a social slave—without position or carts and hacks, and have equal rights and privi-leges, in all sorts of trades! If Judge Culver has a daughter, why not insist upon her marrying some Sambo! Why not himself eat, drink, and be merry, at his own table, in his own house, with Cato, Scipio and Sambo! When the Judge does all this, we shall begin to think him a man of princi-

cere, honest, and therough man, the Judge masses of the whole hog. The fact is, however, nature has planted in the The fact is, however, nature has planted in the Anglo-Saxon race, North and South,—and doubt-less for wise purposes,—an instinct adverse to an less for who are in pursuit. The object is clearly to lead off the scent. But the trick will not do. It matters not what may be the religious opinion of Mr. Garrison; or what the regard with which Mr. Garrison; or what the regard with which Mr. Garrison; or what the regard with which Mr. Garrison; or what the salve have no right to intermeddle. The improper dragging in of such questions I view in the same manner as a sportsman would the trailing of a 'red herring' between the game and the dogs of the scent. But the trick will not do. It matter that the same manner as a sportsman would the trailing of a 'red herring' between the game and the dogs of the scent. But the trick will not do. It matter that the same manner as a sportsman would the trailing of a 'red herring' between the game and the dogs of the scent. But the trick will not do. It matter that the same manner as a sportsman would the trailing of a 'red herring' between the game and the dogs of the scent. But the trick will not do. It matter that the same manner as a sportsman would the trailing of a 'red herring' between the game and the dogs of the scent. But the trick will not do. It matter that the same manner as a sportsman would the trailing of a 'red herring' between the game and the dogs of the scent.

fugitive slaves: to emancipate slaves who, by consent of their owners, may be passing through these States; and all other hostile statutes aimed at our institutions.

After some further details, Mr. Johnson goes on to say:—

The first effect of such a system, established by the South generally, against the States named above, would be, that the internal Southern trade of Boston and New England would be transferred.

The first effect of such a system, established by the South generally, against the States named above, would be, that the internal Southern trade of Boston and New England would be transferred. own theories, by their own practice, in private.

SELECTIONS.

From the [London] Empire. WHO ARE THE TRUE MEN? TO THE SUPPORTERS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

I have not the honor of knowing Samuel Gurney, I have not the nonor of knowing that I ever saw him. Esq. Indeed, I am not aware that I ever saw him. Of course, I have often seen his name in the public course, I have often seen his name in the public seen his name in the public seen his name in belic papers in connection with efforts made in be-half of human freedom. I suppose he is connected half of human freedom. I suppose he is connected with the family who have done so much to better the condition and promote the best interests of the oppressed and degraded of our race. For all the good which Mr. Gurney has done, I desire to honor him. I hope that he may have it in his power to abound in good works yet more and more. I do not wish to wound Mr. Gurney's feelings. The public conduct of public men, however, is open to public inspection and animadversion. I therefore consider it my duty to ask those of you who were present at the recent annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and also those who, like myself, have only read a report of the proceedings of that meeting, whether the conduct of Samuel Gurney, Esq., as chairman of the said meeting, was fair and impartial. It is the duty of the chairman of a meeting to maintain order, and to oppose his authority to the introduction of what is clearly irrelevant. But, I submit,

as the victims of their insatiable fanaticism, CAN STRANGLE THEM INTO SUBMISSION. Under the commercial guillotine, which we will suspend over their necks, shall be heard their cries of anguish and despair, as the people whom they betrayed and misled drive them to execution; and to those noble patriots whom they had contemned and exiled, the true sons of the North will turn for council, protection and safety. The deep baying of the bloodhounds who had tracked us to our stronghold shall then be stilled; and these canting abolitionists—these American traiters—will sink back, with their followers, into the darkness from which they emerged to fill 'the great republic with horror and dismay. Bible, attempt to justify slaveholding and slaveholders-it appears to me to be the sacred and imperative duty of every abolitionist to administer faithful rebuke, and solemnly to protest against the inconsistent and unfaithful temporising conduct of such men. And is it to be permitted that the chairman of an anti-slavery meeting may denot such a Jurist illustrate his theory! The negro in the North is not a chattel slave; but he is the worst sort of a social slave—without position or consideration,—and with a caste against him as atrong as that among the Hindoos. Why does not this Judge Culver insist upon having these negroes in his jury boxes! Why does he not issue mandamuses, compelling their admission into white free schools! Why not have them buried in white church-yards—admitted into white men's news—irresistible oratory and the overwhelming array of tree schools! Why not have them buried in white church-yards—admitted into white men's pews—into white men's parts of houses, &c. &c.! Why not force Mayors to issue licenses for them to drive carts and hacks, and have equal rights and priviand faithfully attached to the cause of human free-dom all over the world, cannot forget the hercu-lean and successful efforts which Mr. Thompson has put forth, and the many personal dangers to which he has been exposed in furtherance of that holy cause to which his public life has principally

Cato, Scipio and Sambo! When the Judge does all this, we shall begin to think him a man of principle,—and the has started fair, we admit, in leaving his bench to pic-nic with negroes.

An honest abolitionist must be an amalgamationist; and until he thus amalgamates, he is is man of words and wind, and not of works. To abolish slavery without consenting to an elevation of the negro by an amalgamation with him, is only a cruelty. To shake off his chattel slavery chains, but to bind stronger his social slavery fealins, is only refined cruelty. A wife is in many legal respects a busband's property, but his social equal, and hence her elevation. She is his social equal, and hence her elevation. She is his property, but yet she is his mate, his co-partner in life—in all social respects his equal. The Northern negro, however, when he ceases to be property, becomes despised here far more than he would be if 'property.' He can have no public trade of the least importance. Our abolitionists even would not suffer him to drive a public cart, or a public hack, and when he dies, they bury him in some obscure corner, in some obscure hele, far away from the saperior blood of the white man. Not even Judge Cuiver would marry a negress, or let his son or daughter merry into a negro family. So cial Equality he as thoroughly despises, doubless, as does the Southern planter Liberty and Equality. It is hypoerisy, then, to stop only with a public pic-nic with negroes. To be consistent, to be a singular to the heavy brodes and thereugh man, the Judge must be a property to the property of the American professors of Christianity who practise and defend slaveholding, complained the American professors of Christianity who practise and defend slaveholding, complained the hunest and faithful proceedings of such men as George Thourson and William Liberty of the defend slaveholding, complained and theful althour proceedings of such men as George and affaithful proceedings of such men as George and faithful proceedings of such men as George and been devoted. with which those who labor with him on behalf of the slave have no right to intermeddle. The im-proper dragging in of such questions I view in the same manner as a sportsman would the trailing of a 'red herring' between the game and the dogs who are in pursuit. The object is clearly to lead off the scent. But the trick will not do. It mat-

question is, are the Charges which Mr. Garrison in America, and Mr. Thompson in England, have preferred against the said American Board of Missions and their coadjutors TRUE! If the said charges are true, although Mr. Garrison should be an infided in the opinion of Dr. Campbell, and although Lord Shaftesbury, Arthur Kin-

however, that I may venture to state thus much—that, if the Bible is to be taken as the standard of correct religious opinions, Mr. Garrison's views are far more consistent with the character of God and the duty of man than many of those with whom Dr. Campbell is associated. But I shall not continue this irrelevant subject. If ever a man has been true to a cause, Mr. Garrison has been true to a cause, Mr. Garrison has been faithfully devoted in order to obtain 'liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.' May that God who hears the sighing of the prisoner abundantly bless his efforts for the liberation of his countrymes who are kept in cruel bondage! Dr. Campbell and all of his class ought to be ashamed of their attempts to injure a noble enterprise, by personally attacking one who, I feel assured, is more faithful and true to his convictions than many of his most unscrupulous assailants. Surely Mr. Garrison has as good a right to think and act for himself as Dr. Campbell has. Would that Dr. Campbell, and many others whom I could name, were as true to the great cause of liberty to the captive as Mr. Garrison proves himself to be! were as true to the great cause of liberty to the captive as Mr. Garrison proves himself to be! Mr. Garrison, like other men, may have his imperfections; but simple justice compels me to state, that I have never met with a more true-hearted, loving, and lovable man, than William William We will now point our readers to the way in the cause. LLDYD GARRISON.

It has long appeared to me very remarkable that certain abolitionists, both in Britain and in America, should manifest so sensitive an aversion o have the difficulties which stand in the way of to have the difficulties which stand to the bottom the liberation of the slave probed to the bottom and thoroughly exposed. These sensitive persons I have generally found very cool—sometimes very much opposed—in regard to the anti-slavery proceedings of both Mr. Garrison and Mr. Themposed—in the sense of the sense o Why is this ! Have not both these champions of human freedom been ever found consistent, faithful, and true to the great cause to which they both have devoted themselves! They have. And it is because they have been so, without respect of persons, that those sensitive individuals are averse bersons, that those sonsitive individuals are averse to and dread their proceedings. Thompson and formal department of an are not been satisfied with denouncing slavery in the abstract. They have laid their hands on the stackholder, and charged him personally with the crime of man-stealing. They have tracked the traffickers in human flesh and in human souls, and they have found many of them at the communion-table. numbers occupying the the communion-table, numbers occupying the Christian pulpit: and they have dragged such monsters of iniquity forth to public gaze—stripped off the sanctimonious cloak of hypocrisy with which they endeavored to hide the robbery and

the pulpit, when the professed minister of God is found defending and justifying slaveholding, it seems that certain persons then consider that they cught to speak in whispers, and be very careful matter so deligate and so sacred. ow they touch a matter so delicate and so sacred.

n such cases, Thompson and Garrison have criedloud and spared not. Their voices have given io uncertain sound. Their statements cannot be refuted. The guilty ones, however, appeal to their indulgent and charitable (!) brethren, and bid hem consider the force of circumstances and the peculiarity of their position—tell them that they bught to know that Garrison is any thing but theeught to know that Garrison is any thing but the ologically orthdox—in fact, that he is an infidel; that Thompson ought not to be trusted by his countrymen because he is the approving friend of Garrison, and much too daring in his attacks upon those who have been born and bred in the midst of the peculiar institution of the United States of America. Is it not surprising that any one of sound sense should for a moment listen to twaddle so unmitigated as this? Yet it seems to take. And many of the administrators of the affairs of anti-slavery societies are cowed, and dare not

The fact is, we require administrative reform in other quarters besides the offices of the Govern-ment. If the office-bearers of the British and ment. If the omce-pearers of the British and, Foreign Anti-Slavery Society were men of the right stamp—' the right men in the right place'—they surely never would have selected Mr. Samuel Gurney to preside at their recent annual meeting. He is a drag on the wheels of the car of freedom; He is a drag on the wheels of the car of freedom; and the men who now conduct the affairs of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society must take different ground, and be more energetic in their movements, or they must get out of the way, and allow those who are more equal to the exigency of the times to occupy the places for which the present office-bearers have, in my opinion, proved themselves to be utterly incompetent.

From the [London] Empire.

A WORD FOR THE SLAVE. It was Edmund Burke, we think, who once said, there were those who were 'the friends of their kind, but the foes of their kindred.' He meant to rebuke the conduct of those who showed great zeal for objects of universal philanthropy, but frowned upon the efforts of those who sought to ameliorate the condition of their immediate neighbors. Conscious that we are not justly liable to such a taunt, we are about to say a few more with a riow of

said charges are true, although Mr. Garrison should be an infidel in the opinion of Dr. Campbell, and although Lord Shaftesbury, Arthur Kinnaird Thomas Binney, and James Sherman may stand high in the esteem of Mr. Garrey, Mr. Garrison was right and Mr. Thompson was right in preferring the said charges, and in rebuking those who are so false to our common nature, and so recreant to the religious profession which they have made.

I know Mr. Thompson, and I know Mr. Garrison. Both have bonored me by sitting at my table. Mr. Garrison has lived, for a time, in my house. Mr. Garrison has lived, for a time, in my house. Mr. Garrison's religious opinions. I think, into Mr. Garrison's religious opinions. perpetuating, extending, and, if possible, rendering omnipotent and universal, the dire evil and dominion of slavery. It aims at the acquisition and annexation of Cuba. It has already conquered ly sanctioned for the ultimate evangelization of the

African continent.

There can be no difficulty in educing from facts

which they may render efficient aid to the American Anti-Slavery Society. The Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar is an annual sale, commencing at Christmas, and continuing until New-Year's Day, and sometimes longer. It is conducted by benevolent ladies, who are thus able to perform most valuable service to the anti-slavery cause. By this poble service to the anti-slavery cause. By this noble consecration on their part, of money, time and la-bor, the Society has been enabled greatly to extend its operations, until its newspapers and tracts, and the voice of its lecturing agents are now speaking to the ear and heart of millions of the American people. Nor are they appealing in vain. The change wrought in the public mind, during the last two years especially, has been most cheering. Never did the ladies of the Boston Bazaar appeal

fong been as well and as favorably known to the friends of freedom in England as it has been disliked and dreaded by the tyrants and oppressors of America. Every sife lated was and oppressors of America. Every gift laid upon its altar is most conscientiously applied to the one great object of diffusing light and truth upon the subject of sla-very, and the surest, wisest and best means of prowhich they endeavored to hide the roots of their very, and the surest, wises, and the street on the wrong which they perpetrated in regard to their word, and the surest, wises, and the extinction, first on the belpless victims. When the man-thief is caught in the soil of America, and then throughout the

world.

Our object in occupying a portion of our columns to-day on this subject, is to invite and stimolate the co-operation of our readers with the noble men and women who, on the other side of the ocean, are carrying on with so much vigor, devoocean, are carrying on with so much vigor; devo-tedness and success, one of the purest and most important enterprises of the day. It is probable these lines may fall under the notice of some who have not hitherto given anything to, or done any-thing for, the American Anti-Slavery Society, yet who nevertheless have each

A tear for pity and a hand Open as day for melting charity.

To such we say, come forward generously, and by your contributions to the Boston Anti-Slavery

by your contributions to the Boston Anti-Slavery Society, render your aid in sustaining one of the most humane and beneficial movements of all by which the age is distinguished.

We shall be most happy to render whatever information may be required in reference to the Bazaar, and in the meantime will mention, that Mrs. Dr. Massie, of Upper Clapton; Mrs. Reid, of York-terrace, Regent's park; Miss Estlin, of Park street, Bristol; and Miss Wigham, of Grey street, Edinburgh, with many other ladies, in various parts of the kingdom, are ready to receive whatever the benevolence of our friends may prompt them to give towards the emancipation of three millions and a half of our brethren and sisters in bonds;—each one of whom, as a child of our combonds:—each one of whom, as a child of our com-mon Father, 'who is in heaven,' may say—

Yet I was born as you are no man's slave; An beir to all that lib'ral nature gave:
My thoughts can reason, and my limbs can move
The same as yours; like yours my heart can love.

Alike my body food and sleep sustains; Alike our wants, our pleasures, and our pains.
One sun rolls o'er us, common skies surround;
One globe supports us, and one grave must bound

PREE SPEECH IN KENTUCKY.

The following is the highly interesting corres-condence to which we referred last week. In view of the triumphant vindication of the freedom of speech which followed, it may be regarded as one of the landmarks of freedom:—

SHALL LIBERTY OR DESPOTISM TRIUMPH!

upon the efforts of those who sought to ameliorate the condition of their immediate neighbors. Conscious that we are not justly liable to such a taunt, we are about to say a few words with a view of stirring up the minds of our readers in behalf of a foreign object, which in our most deliberate judgment has weighty and solemn claims upon them. That object is the abolition of slavery in the United States of America. The slavery of the United is not only locally a gigantic political evil, a deeprooted social cancer, and a heinous crime against humanity and God, but it is an institution which opposes one of the most effectual barriers to the opposes one of the most effectual barriers to the opposes one of the most effectual barriers to the opposes one of the most effectual barriers to the opposes one of the most effectual barriers to the opposes one of the most effectual barriers to the spread and triumph of those great principles in this county, at Brush Creek meeting-house, and on the next day at Scaffold Cane meeting-house, that has produced serious alarm among the people of the county—so much so, that a sense of common danger called together a large assembly at the county—so much so, that a sense of common danger called together a large assembly at the slaves in the American Republic are three-and-and-half millions. Half a million are now add-and-balf millions. Half a million ar

While we know it is our duty to treat the slave well, to do all we can to ameliorate his condition, we cannot, in justice to ourselves, the protection we owe our families, and the stability of the government, suffer such doctrines to be preached in the midst and in the hearing of our slaves, without giving our most unqualified dissent. Slavery is amongst us—it has been entailed upon us—it is part and parcel of the Government—our safety requires that we should keen them as they are united.

amongst used in the Government—our safety requires that we should keep them as they are, until, by the aid of Providence and the wisdom of man, they can be removed beyond our limits—to Africa, if practicable.

Entertaining these views, we were appointed a Committee, and instructed to transmit to you the enclosed resolutions. Be assured they contain the deliberate opinion and fixed purpose of the meeting, and, we believe, a large portion of the people of the county. They will peril their lives in defence of the freedom of speech and the press, but they will not, at all hazarde, permit men, under the mantle of freedom of speech, to scatter amongst them firebrands and death.

Yours, respectfully,

Yours, respectfully, JOHN ADAMS, SR. M. J. MILLER, J. LOPLIN, R. G. WILLIAMS. Col. C. M. CLAY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rockcastle, July

Resolved, That Dr. Joplin, R. G. Williams, Jno. Adams, and M. J. Miller, be appointed a commit-tee to inform Mr. C. M. Clay, John G. Fee, and all other abolition speakers and preachers, that they must desist from speaking or preaching in the county of Rockcastle, under the penalty of being dealt with as justice and the law requires.

Berea, Madison Co., Ky., July 16, 1855.

Gentlemen: I received your letter of the 12th inst., with the enclosed resolutions of the Mt. Vernon meeting. Allow me in turn to reciprocate the sentiments of personal consideration which you have done me the honor to express; for I trust an honest difference of political opinion will never cause one republican to resent in the person of another the same right which he claims for himself. I admire the frankness of your letter, and shall answer it in a similar spirit.

You misconceive our whole purposes and policy. It would have been more just to have given me a hearing, before condemning me. But since that is impossible now, the only thing left is to reconsider your action, and do me late justice. Berea, Madison Co., Ky., July 16, 1855.

your action, and do me late justice.
You have your change of opinion of me mainly upon the testimony of W. H. Kirtley. Mr. Kirtly is said to be an honest man, but you know him better than I. I, however, know him to be a man of violent personal prejudices. His attack upon me formerly in the Richmond Messenger, and his

terests are at stake.

My speeches at Brush Creek and Scaffold Cane are alleged against me as 'revolutionary—an invocation to assail by force, by the free States, the institution of slavery in the South—and a call upon the slaves to insurrection to obtain their freedom.' Now, I say it not in terms of insult, but simple fact, these allegations in the whole extent are untrue. What are the circumstances! The Rev. John G. Fee, a native Kentuckian, and an American citizen, though guarantied in the full American citizen, though guarantied in the full freedom of religious opinion and the untrammel-led utterance of the same, by the State and Na-tional Constitutions, and by the law of nature, was, by an illegal 'revolutionary' body of the slave party of Lincoln, deprived by force of these 'inalienable rights.' We appealed to the laws of 'inalienable rights.' We appealed to the laws of the country—proved fully our grievances, but were denied recess, as alleged by the grand jury, upon the ground of 'fear of excitement.' Here was an established despotism over us, as effectual as if the Czar had ruled over us! Did we take the law into our own bands, and go and assassinate Messra. Montgomery and Co.! No! but in great forbear-Montgomery and Co.! No! but in great forbear-ance, we suffered unrevenged the wrongs of the past, and we determined in the future to rely upon our constitutional right of self-defence—the great first law of nature. The platform of our action was laid down fully in the Jessemine reso-lations, published in the Observer and Property laction was laid down fully in the Jessemine reso-lutions, published in the Observer and Reporter, and Kentucky Statesman, the organs of the Whig and Democratic partis of the State. These resolu-tions, against which no press in the Commonwealth has ventured to raise its voice of dissent, were so published, that the responsibility of possible civil war and bloodshed should not rest upon as and

has ventured to raise its voice of dissent, were so published, that the responsibility of possible civil war and bloodshed should not rest upon as and ours in the disturbed future. Those resolutions were read at the meetings at Scaffold Cane and Brush Creek, as the unquestionable basis of our whole action; and neither the testimony of W. H. Kirtley nor all the slaveholders of Rockcastle can change the letter or the spirit! In those speeches I proposed to arouse 'the people' to a sense of their threatened servitude, and to involve a peaceable settlement of this vexed question of slavery, not by the cartridge-box, but by the ballot-box.

No, gentlemen, it is not we, but your caste, who, standing above us, have 'muddied the stream,' and sent the bitter waters down to us to drink. Your cry of 'Wolf!' will have little credit with the world against me, who have for so many years of unequal warfare, with all my powers of pen and speech, pleaded for peace, for the Constitution, and for the laws. It was to win over these outlaws to the side of constitutional action, that I presented the outlines of the argument, as stated by W. H. Kirtley. That, after all, the triumph of the slave party was not so certain in their resort to 'revolutionary' measures. That there were only 347,060 slaveholders in the Union, and 38,000 in the State, against 3,500,000 slaves, and 23,000,000 of whites and freemen, North and South. That there was no instance in history of civil war in slave States where the slaves did not come into action. That the Free Soil 'Abolition' or Republican party were in the ascendant in the North, and that a war begun here might involve all the forces of the nation. This is the substance of what I said. Is it true! If you are wise, you will see, and feel, and act up to the deep wisdom of my argument. No friend to the safety of life, liberty and property will recklessly and criminally precipitate all these forces into action! I wash my hands of all the responsibility, now and heremen, not to slaves; there was not a s

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Kentucky. No: men do not plot treason in open day, and proclaim it from the stump. What I said there, I will say again, and at all times, and to the more the better.

Gentlemen, whilst I deny your right to become

exemple bits being ex

my censors, yet, in consequence of the friendly tone of your letter, I will state categorically, for your satisfaction and restored equanimity of mind, what we only meditate.

1st. The legal and constitutional abolition of

slavery.

2d, Acknowledging the great republican idea that the will of the legal majority should be our rule of action, we will submit forever to the contributional action and dominion of the slave party. stitutional action and dominion of the slave party if we triumph often by the same means, they mus

submit to us.

3d. Illegal and despotic power we will resist by all the power God and nature have put into our

hands.

Now, I put it to your better judgment and no-blest instincts, are you right? Would I not for-feit your judgment and respect if, with these views, I acted otherwise! For the man who submits to servitude to-day, will insist on enslaving you to-Still further allow me to say, we notrow. Still further allow me to say, we have nothing to do with your slaves personally; it is neither our right nor our best policy. For myself, I do not hesitate to avow, that neither the whites nor the blacks are to benefitted by forcible emancipation. Treat us as equals, and we are your friends; against illegal action, at home and from abroad, your defenders. Your unwise and despotic talk and action is the great source of disturbance among blacks and whites. Let us all stand by the law, as the only ark of safety. The lynchers of Missouri put down the Republicans to-day, and threaten the destruction of the Whigs and Bentend is not ours, it is yours—every man's. We invite slaveholders and non-slaveholders. Whigs and Democrate, Know Nothings and Sag Nichts. Republican and Tory, to enter in with us into the

impregnable fortress—free speech!
With regard to the resolutions, we are not sure that we rightly understand them. If you propose a legal remedy for the violation of law, and to prove our words or actions insurrectionary and criminal, we will submit to the laws of the land, and trust securely in the justice of our country, the purity of our purposes, and the patriotism of our acts. But if you threaten violence, then, as men who are free, and your equals in spirit, we will defend ourselves and our whole liberties, or die. The Rev. John G. Fee and I will address the people of Rockeastle, at Scaffold Cane, on Saturday next. We invite you to share with us in the free-dom of opinion and of speech; and may God defend the right! I ask that you will lay this letter before your meeting, as before assembled, and that you will have the magnanimity to do me the justice, whatever it be, which I deserve.

I am, with sentiments of consideration, Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY. Messrs. J. Adams, &c., Esq., Com., &c., Mt. Vernon, Ky.

From the Portland Inquirer.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION. The celebration of this world-famed day at Bux ton, was a truly grand and eminently successful occasion. The highest hopes were more than realized. The popular Pic Nic at Island Pond, and Commencement at Bowdoin College, occurred at the same time, and the farmers are scarcely ever more hurried at home; yet there seemed a general rush to Buxton. Ten closely loaded cars went out from Portland, carrying the Brass Band, and the Rifle Guards in their neat uniform.

A very long procession was formed near Deacon Appleton's house, which marched to the fine grove

conveniently fitted up for such occasions. Gen. FESSENDEN was chosen President, who made brie and pertinent remarks on the occasion which had brought the great concourse together. Elder Thompson offered an appropriate prayer, which was followed by music from the Band.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE was then called and greefed with hearty cheers. He delighted and inspired with a short and eloquent speech -He said that day was remarkable from the fact 

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS was then invited to the platform, and the greeting from thousands of warm hearts told how deeply his noble achievements for human liberty had endeared him to the people of the whole country. He instructed the audience with rich historical facts of freedom, from their source in England a century ago, down to the present auspicious hour. He complimented the State of Maine for its cheering progress in the great reforms of freedom and temperance, ex-pressing an assured confidence, from the indica-tions before him, that active, resolute firmness alone was necessary to establish these causes be-yond danger. He warmly complimented the Daughters of Freedom as well as other Daughters of Freedom as well as other women of Maine, for the noble and highly useful part they had taken in these causes of humanity. Their example was having its proper effect in other States, and he bid them a hearty God-speed. If the women of Maine would be faithful, there was no danger for freedom. In his own sincere, bold, manly way, he spoke of the atrocity of slavery, its aggressions and outrages, warned of its fearful dangers, and entreated his countrymen to stand by the principles of liberty. Let Maine do so this year, and Ohio would send back an echo that would thrill every free heart with joy. We can give no proper view of his speech, which was often interrupted with applause.

After the intermission of an hour, and partaking of a collation, which was, unfortunately, not prepared in anticipation of so large a demand, the concourse re-assembled, and Gov. Morallit was called to the platform. Fortunately, a good abstract of his speech was preserved, and our readers have it, though it will be impossible for them to realize its power. We had often heard him before, but never with near the ability of this occasion. He was skillful, pungent, bold and unan-swerable. He exposed the glaring falsehoods in the resolutions of the hunker State Convention on the temperance question, and showed that their object was the entire overthrow of the Maine Law. He reviewed the position of Judge Wells in his speech at Alfred, with a caustic power which left him in no enviable position. The unblushingly false statement, that 'the Maine Law was the most barbarous act passed in this country since the Revolution,' was met by a bold and manly challenge to Judge Wells or his friends, to meet him before the public—anywhere—at any time, and make good that declaration. He then run a parallel between the liquor law and the fugitive act which Mr. Wells sustained, and most forcibly showed that it did not secure to a citizen of Maint the right secured for a dog! This speech was one of extraordinary power, and we only wish the whole people of the State could have heard it. It was often greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

was often greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Woodbury Davis, Esq., made a short and forcible speech, when Mr. Halk was again called to the stand amidst the greetings of the audience. He expressed his thanks to the Daughters of Freedom for the important part they were taking in freedom's cause, and cloquently appealed to the women of Maine, to be faithful still to suffering humanity. With great perspicuity he showed the constitutional rights of the north, and with thrilling power urged old men and young men, by the account they were soon to give, to do their duty. He urged ministers to be fearless and faithful now. He referred to the riot in Portland, and expressed his unqualified admiration of the wisdom and hebis unqualified admiration of the wisdom and he-roic firmness with which it was put down. He thanked the Mayor for the course he pursued, in the warmest terms; and if either he or his friends were to a single research. were to suffer reproach for it, he desired to take a full share of it to himself. When he spoke of the full snare of it to himself. When he spoke of the firm conduct of one military company, a voice announced that the company was present, when three hearty cheers for the *Portland Rifle Guards* rung through the great audience. This only inspired Mr. Hall the more, and he closed his speech in a strain of high and impassioned eloquence.

Mr. Gippings added a few stout words of good cheer, followed by one or two others, when the celebration closed with three cheers for the Republican Party—three for Ohio—and three for New Hampshire. Rich music by the Band graced the whole occasion—the best of the kind ever held in

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. WENDELL PHILLIPS AT DARTMOUTH

A striking evidence of the change that is rapid A striking evidence of the change that is rapid-ly going on in the public opinion of the country on the subject of slavery, is seen in the fact that men long proscribed as fanatics and incendiaries are now the chosen orators at our College Com-mencements. Last year, Wendell Phillips ad-dressed the Literary Societies of Union College, at Schenectady; this year he appeared before those of Dartmouth, one of the oldest and best institu-tions of its kind in the country, the one that were tions of its kind in the country, the one that num-bers Webster among its graduates, and fosters an ancestral pride second only to that of old Harvard. The following notice of Mr. P's oration we copy from the Northern Advocate, published at Clare-

ont, New Hampshire:— In the house there was a perfect jam, of course -about every seat and standing-place being occu-pied. When the audience had become passably quiet, and a prayer offered, Wendell Phillips, Esq., the orator for the occasion, was introduced, and received by three hearty and unanimous rounds of applause. Never have we seen a public speeker more cordially welcomed. Mr. Phillips is a man of about the ordinary size, was elegantly dressed, and his countenance is indicative of all those noble in front of the desk, without a single written line to guide his thoughts. This, before so large an audience of highly educated men and severe crit-ics, was considered somewhat venturesome, and from embarrassment, and kindly thanked the audition, for the invitation they had extended to him, to occupy an hour upon an occasion so highly in-teresting to its friends. The position he occupied in reference to the great question of the times—a question probably odious to many distinguished gentlemen before him—was well known to all who evidence that the sympathics of educated, think-ing men, were at length beginning to flow out in the right direction. The speaker had chosen for his theme ' the servility of the American people.' and he treated it with a candor and courtesy could hardly have been expected from one who had so recently been indicted by the United States Court for speaking in defence of Liberty in Old Fancuil Hall! As he proceeded in his subject, he arraigned the politician, the political parties, the press, the clergy, the church, the American Tract ciety, and various other institutions, all which he handled with an intelligent truthfulness, and at the same time with a courtesy and a deference to the opinions of others, that rendered his arguments and reasoning almost irresistible. But we have not room even to allude to his various points, and, if we had, we should hardly dare trust ourselves to do it, lest we might, from mere memory, misrepresent him. He was listened to for over an hour and a half, with the most candid attention, and was frequently interrupted by rounds of pro-longed and hearty applause, and when he took his

Mr. Phillips was also honored with a serenade at his lodgings. We observe, however, that he failed to please the keen-scented grimalkin who presides over the Vermont Chronicle, the organ of old fogy Orthodoxy in the Green Mountain State.

The editor thinks that Mr. Phillips, having been dark, where no collusion is supposable—the spirits of graciously invited to speak on such an occasion ought, by the obligations of courtesy, to have ig-nored the topic with which his name stands iden-seen or felt by all the circle—communications ostensibly tified! This, however, is a rule which we have never known that journal to apply to conservatives, hunkers and lower-law orators, who are always expected, on such occasions, to utter the word that is uppermost in their hearts, regardless alike of and fulfilled-mediums speak in unknown tongues-

seat, he received "three times three," which made the old meeting-house "ring as it never rung be-

Chase, and "long John," speak in high terms of given to questions by tables being lifted or tipped, or lost by the immense multitude that were in the street before him. He dwelt mainly upon the infamous scenes that were now transacting in Kansas, the direct, the anticipated result of the outrupted by the most enthusiastic cheering. Our informant tells us that the flame of "progressive liberty" seemed to be kindled up in every breast; liberty " seemed to be kindled up in every and if there was any old conservative hunkerism graduating speakers on Thursday caught the fire, and not unfrequently referred to the great question of the times, not in a dead, conservative way, but with a spirit that foreshadowed an earnestness, which, in after life, will cut its way through all opposing influences. God bless them! onstrations have very essentially increased our love for Old Dartmouth, and we sincerely hope that their influence will be salutary upon the mind of its venerable President.

# THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 17, 1855.

PRES. MAHAN VS. SPIRITUALISM. MODERN MYSTERIES EXPLAINED AND EXPOSED. In Four Parts. By Rev. A. MAHAN. First President of

This new work on Spiritualism was announced by the publishers, while yet in the press, with a flourish of trumpets equally ludicrous and offensive. President mind and matter, and has all the attributes and char-Mahan was described as 'a giant in the field '-' one acteristics of a living, intelligent being! It is full o of the giant intellects of this age '-and as having accomplished what all ' the learned men of the East and ty; it prays and it scoffs, it speaks the truth and it the West ' had failed to do-namely, ' explained, scientifically and completely, all the well-attested facts of bles; it is a peculiar property or substance, of which the Spiritualists. His work, it was prophesied, would the medium is in unconscious possession, and for the medium is in unconscious possession. not fail to 'stir the waters to a foam, both here and in Europe.' Andrew Jackson Davis, ' and the men of his kidney,' were declared to be 'met in open field and It makes a man imagine himself to be his own grand 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 '-as if the speering classification of 'the men of his kidney.'

Pres. Mahan is abundantly overrated. He is very far from being a 'giant,' though he is no pigmy. As a disputant, he is self-confident, facile, plausible, slip- in the body or out of it.' It is only the 'odylic force pery as an eel, and capable of twistification to any extent. His mind is too narrow and sectarian to enable him to take broad and comprehensive views in the field of philosophy or of science, and therefore he is a smatterer rather than a profound teacher. In hairsplitting and metaphysical obscuration, he has few equals. Such, at least, is our estimate of his mental

The volume before us is handsomely printed on legible type and good paper, and no doubt will find many readers, particularly on account of the wide-spread interest in the subject of Spiritualism, both in this cult to believe his own theory, ingeniously as it is supcountry and across the Atlantic. It is divided into ported, than to believe in spiritual influences. We Four Parts. I. Clairvoyant Revelations of A. J. Daspeak dispassionately, and in no partisan spirit. The vis—in which Mr. Davis is assailed with much bitterness, and depounced as 'a green declaration of the partisan spirit. ness, and denounced as 'a gross deceiver,' and his system of slavery in this country, is of too practical s moral principles as 'fundamentally subversive of all character, and requires too much of our time and ef-morality'! Mr. Davis needs no defence, either in re-

II. Phenomena of Spiritualism Explained and Exposed.

the Spirit of God, as compared with the Evidence that these Manifestations are from the Spirits of Men. IV. Clairvoyant Revelations of Emanuel Swelenborg. Pres. Mahan is satisfied as to the reality of the phe-

We admit the facts claimed by spiritualists, and join issue with them simply and exclusively in regard to the conclusions which they deduce from them. We admit the facts for the all adequate reason, that, after careful inquiry, we have been led to condude that they are real. We think that no candid inquirer, who carefully investigates the subject, can come to any other conclusion. While we honestly believe that there is more imposition connected with this novement than with almost any other that can be naned, yet we as fully believe, that a denial of the facts caimed by spiritualists, as comprehended under the classes above named, has its exclusive basis either in inorance, or a state of prejudice which is blind to raild evidence. We have ourselves witnessed physical manifestations, which, in our judgment, can be accounted for by no reference to muscular action. We admit the facts claimed by spiritualists, an

But, in opposition to the claims of this new system he undertakes to show-1. That from known mundane causes, precisely sim

ilar and analogous facts do arise. 2. That these so-called spirit manifestations actually

occur, in circumstances in which such causes are know qualities which are known to be peculiarly his to exist, and to act, and that, by a reference to such causes, all these manifestations can be accor 8. That from such causes, and not from the agency

The 'mundane causes' referred to he thinks are t be found in Electricity, Magnetism, Animal Magnetism ence for the very flattering reception they had and the Odylic Force. He travels over much of the given him. His appearance upon that platform ground ingenically maintained some time ago is the regarded as a favorable indication that the march of mind, of liberally, of progress, was onward, rapidly onward, and he thanked the Literary Societies of this old and venerable institution for the institution ground ingeniously maintained some time ago is the Spiritual Telegraph by Dr. Richmond, of Ohio and of this city. Of course, there are many interesti and remarkable occurrences, which seem to be malo gous to some of the 'spiritual' phenomena, but shiel are obviously the results of some peculiar mental or physical condition of persons in the flesh. These ar carefully recorded, and plausibly commented upon and the conclusion arrived at is, that disembodied spir its have nothing whatever to do with these strange manifestations.

It is a little curious, however, that, with such a b lief, Pres. Mahan should have selected for the motto the title-page of his book, the lines from Hamlet-'There are more things in heaven and earth, Heratic

for heaven, as at all connected with the earth-th spiritual with the mortal-he utterly discards, and deems it a sad delusion, if not a pestilent heresy, to suppose that any communication between them is possible; and so it is only necessary to retort upon him

The 'spiritual' phenomena consist of the most ama ing occurrences, without any assignable cause, to their full extent. They overleap and outrun every theory that has yet been started to account for them, excep that of spiritualism; and that, it must be confessed, i attended with many perplexities. Ponderous substance are moved great distances without any visible agencytables and chairs are made to leap, dance, ascend t the wall, and perform many other antics-persons are lifted up bodily in the air-musical instruments are played upon with masterly skill—the voices of those departed friends are alleged to be seen-arms and from parents and children, lovers and friends, and unthe feelings or convictions of reformers.

The Northern Advocate appears to have liked the Commencement exercises much better than its tion is communicated beyond the knowledge of any one tion is communicated beyond the knowledge of any one present-dialogues with an unseen, intelligent power day evening, and were among the thousands who listened to the speeches of Wendell Phillips, S. P. other, with conflicting views and feelings—responses are their beauty, and the vein of patriotic devotion to Liberty that ran through all of them. Mr. Chase intonation, from the tickings of a watch to sounds like or over half an hour, and not a word was thunder-autographs of the dead are written with and rageous legislation of the last Congress. He, as consciously possessed by any one present; and all at-well as the other speakers, was frequently intertested by 'a

It is the object of Pres. Mahan to show that all these phenomena find their solution in magnetism and the odylic force. Some of them are clearly traceable to these causes ; ergo, none of them are spiritual. In other words, there is no reliable evidence, in our day of the existence of those who have 'shuffled off this mortal coil.' Their existence may be deemed probable, and accepted as a matter of faith or tradition ; but it is not given to them to furnish any proof that they ' still live '-on their part, all is motionless as death, and silent as the grave! What if we have any number of tests satisfactorily made in regard to their pres ence and identity? It is all either an hallucination o the mind, or the action of the brain in an abnorma condition! No matter what may be the physical de monstrations-even to the temporary suspension of modification of the law of gravitation itself-they are all to be ascribed to the 'odylic force'! No matte how many spirit hands or faces are seen by unimpeach able witnesses—it is owing to an excess of the odylic force ! No matter how many uncarthly voices are heard-it is the ' odylio force ' which speaks ! No matter how beautiful, or elevated, or puerile, or worthless Cleveland University. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1855. pp. 466. tory the principles and doctrines set forth,—the credit or blame must be saddled upon the \* odylic force \*! In short, the 'odylic force' holds absolute mastery over deception and falsehood, yet without any moral qualiitively anti-Christian and demoralizing in its tendency father, though in a sound state of mind, and a mothe believe she is conversing with her lost child, instead o with herself! What a strange endowment! what a calamitous gift! 'Not a solitary spirit,' says Pres Mahan, ' has ever communicated in these circles, if any have, who does not present all the indications of being a most reckless liar that can be presented by any spirit which lies, or is the cause of the lying! Again h says-No one can tell, when receiving a commun tion, from whom it comes, whether from the spirit of man, from an angel, or a devil; ' it is the 'odyli force ' which is thus 'full of all deceivableness of un righteousness '! And yet it acts unconsciously, and a the same time makes a foot-ball of the brain, or mis-

throughout the community ! Pres. Mahan may have cut the Gordian knot, but w are not satisfied that he has done so. It is more diffigard to his morals or his manners, as all who know is super-mundane. The columns of THE LIBERATOR him, or have candidly read his writings, can testify. Will bear witness to the truth of this declaration. As convenient facilities have been offered us, from time to III. Evidence that the Bible is given by Inspiration of time, to test the spiritual manifestations, so called, we

chievously 'scatters firebrands, arrows and death

haveimproved them. The result is, that, with much to perplex us, the weight of evidence seems to prepon-derate on the spiritual side of the question. But we are ready for a fresh investigation, and have no darling theory to maintain on the subject; only, we believe, There are more things in heaven and earth, (Pres. Mahan,) Than are dreamed of in your philosophy.'

Pres. Mahan brings his examination of Spiritualism

o a close by saying, with characteristic self-inflation ned its high claims, and found them empty and vain. We have handled the spirits, and THEODORE PARKER, and asked me something about ound them absolute insubstantialities.' Perhaps he is him. I began to describe his character, and among himself a victim to the 'odylic force,' and so is indulg-other things, declared that he was one of the best men ing in a fancied victory, which may prove at last to be in America, because he lived to elevate man, and espe-

from God'! 'We receive the schole of it,' he says, 'as coming to us from the heart of infinite wisdom and intelligence'! In the Jewish dispensation, he finds nothing of which God has reason to be ashamed, or which man. Christ, with absolute truth, (!) could not affirm to The second man then said, Well, Stearns, if you ar have been, in the circumstances, an infallible applica-tion and embodiment of the law of perfect rectitude and you before.' Supposing, from his appearance, that he benevolence'! And he confesses that he entertains but little respect for their 'moral judgment or moral character,' who do not agree with him in this matter!

There is nothing in the Bible which he cannot readily because he says he is an Anti-Slavery man!' 'O,' swallow. He accepts all its marvels and miracles-its said he, 'I will not touch you ; don 't be alarmed ; but apparitions and spiritual manifestations—as the lite- I look upon every abolitionist as a horse-thief.' Inyears ago could not have been the victims of delusion, seize the infant the moment it is born, and steal its out must have testified truly as to what they saw and earnings all its life, except enough to feed and clothe heard of a super-mundane nature; but those now liv-ing, who testify in regard to similar facts, are grossly said nothing. The other man then dilated at length deceived by-the 'odylic force'! His credulity on the upon the wickedness of the abolitionists in stealing ne one hand, and his incredulity on the other, exhibit the gross, and ended by saying again, ' For my part, I loo power of traditional superstition, religious bigotry, upon every abolitionist the same as I do upon a thief. and priestly arrogance, to cloud the vision, to warp the Now, here is where I manifested my imprudence, a adgment, and to smite with impotency the reasoning our brave Yankee abolitionists, who are all the time faculties. There is not a marvel, not a miracle, re- talking about fighting the Missourians, tell me. In corded in the Bible, that, by his own theory of modern stead of pocketing the insult, and falling on my knees spiritual phenomena, is not shown to be unworthy the before my pro-slavery company, as I no doubt ought to redence of any rational mind. If we cannot accept as have done, like some of the Yankees, I wickedly said, truth what is before us-what we can see, and touch, and handle-what is confirmed by a legion of unim-starcholder as a thief.' 'Ye gode, protect me!' I peachable living witnesses-it is irrational and unphi- could not have said a more unfortunate thing, for this osophical to ask us to believe what is alleged to have pale man turned out to be one of our masters, from taken place, of a similar character, thousands of years Kentucky, as I am informed. He thought every body ago, and recorded we know not when or by whom, and knew, of course, that he was a slaveholder,—that is, with what exaggerations it is impossible to determine. great and distinguished individual, and of course enti The 'odylic force,' was then in existence, and in op- tled to the reverence of the whole community. He eration as now-if not on so extended a scale, at least arose from his chair in great haste, and with his eyes operating by the same immutable law, and deluding glaring demoniacally at me, he exclaimed - By even the best men in the same manner. The facts of you shall take that back, or I will put this through Spiritualism sustain the wonders recorded in the Bible, your head.' I supposed he was searching for his re to a great extent, by the closest analogy; and he who volver, the 'never-failing help' of these gentry 'in rejects them as spurious, or, accepting them as true, every time of trouble'; when, lo, and behold, out came finds their solution in the 'odylic force,' strikes a from his pocket a huge slung shot! Obstinacy happens blow at the credibility of the book-the sophistry and to be one of my 'easily besetting sins,' and therefore assurance of Pres. Mahan to the contrary notwith- refused to take back the truthful remark I had uttered, standing. Had Pres. Mahan lived in the days of Je- when the villain seized his piece of lead and struck m sus and the Apostles, he would have found it just as a tremendous blow with it upon the top of my head easy to dispose of every miracle, and every spiritual It partially stunned me at the time, so that I am hardmanifestation, at that time witnessed, as he has done ly able to tell what happened directly after, but I found in regard to the extraordinary phenomena of our own day. His religious dogmatism about the Bible has an air of pious veneration for the book ; but to us it indicates not a love of truth for its own sake, but only that I knew was present; but speedily some fifty the spirit of ancient phariseeism-blind, bigoted, and

The most vulnerable point of Spiritualism, it seems terly incredible. This we have repeatedly declared ; man away from me by main force. to the departed? Aside from this stumbling-block, we find much to make us believe in the intercourse of the spirits with the living ; but that, per se, is quite insurmountable. We wait for more light.

A CANDID POREIGN TOURIST.

A few weeks since, an intelligent young gentleman from Dublin, Ireland, arrived in this city, bringing with him letters of introduction to us and others from our friend RICHARD D. WEBB-his object being to make a tour of observation through the Provinces, and a considerable portion of the United States. It gives us

much pleasure to make the following extract from a letter received from him, dated Tonoxro, July 28 :-'As you so kindly interested yourself in my travels and asked me to write to you, I do so with very great pleasure, now that I have seen some parts of the States and of Canada, and am able to compare them both. I was rather surprised at your observing that I should find the Canadians behind the Americans, as I had been prepared to see the new and improved system of Young America grafted on the old and long-tried institution of England; but I am indeed sadly disappointed, so far as my powers of judgment go. I must decide in favor of America, or rather the Americans, as the soil climate, and resources of Canada appear quite as good. Perhaps in travelling through New England, I saw the best part of the States, and (among the beautiful scenery of the White Mountains) saw the Americans in their holiday temper and dress; at all events, I was quite delighted at what I saw and heard. I found every person I spoke to so friendly and communicative, so well able and willing to give me every information I required on the different subjects that interest a traveller. But how different do I find the people in Canada! Most of them appear in such a hurry to make money, that they can think of nothing else. I have seen more drunkenness, more poverty, more dirt, heard more cursing and swearing in one day, than I have seen or heard all the time I spent in the States ; so I intend getting into the Western States as quickly as possible, where I expect to see Young America in a different aspect; and only hope I may like the Westerners as well as the Eastern-

I must now give you my experience of the Southern ers, two of whom I have already met, one in the White Mountains, the other at his yard. I found them as friendly and social as I could desire, and the description one of them gave me of the happiness and good condition of his slaves almost disarmed me ; and I thought if all slaves were treated as well, perhaps there would not be such an outcry against the system. But quite apart from that, which I leave in your hands, what struck me particularly about those two Southern gentlemen was, that they both seemed to look upon this world as a garden of Eden, in which they have nothing to do but to pluck and est the fruits of enjoyment, which I suppose grow so luxuriantly on the Southern trees.

They were both men of wealth, but did not appear to think that wealth has responsibilities and duties as well as pleasures. What a glorious place must the South be !- But, as our great Locke said, this world must be to them such a place of enjoyment, that they cannot wish for a change to a better."

Two pages of the last number of the Anti-Slave ry Standard are occupied with the speeches made on the Pirst of August by Judge Culver and W. L. Garrison. STATE OF THINGS IN KANSAS. LAWRENCE, K. T., July 28, 1855.

of a startling nature so crowd upon us, that I am oblig ed to write often, in order to keep my Anti-Slavery

Day before yesterday, as I was engaged in transc ing some business in front of Hornsby's & Ferrill's store, in this place, a man introduced the name of disastrous defeat. Let time determine.

From pulverizing Spiritualism and putting all spiritStearns, are you an abolitionist? 'That dependent of the spiritual spiri room pulverning Spiritualism and putting an spiritualism and putting an application of the spiritualism and putting and application of the spiritualism and applicati

myself standing inside the store, and he swearing and cureing outside.

When this happened, not a single Anti-Slavery man crowded around the store, and all stood dumb before their Southern king. No one dared to offer one word of remonstrance to the disturber of the peace, but some to us, is the general feebleness or positive imbecility of them ordered me to keep still, and say no more of its literature, and the boundless absurdity of sup- Afterward, another pro-slavery man approached m posing that Swedenborg, Bacon, Franklin, Calhoun, and threatened to fight me, because, as he said, 'I tole Webster, and intellects of a similar stamp, are the that fugitive, last winter, that Judge LeCompte ough authors of what is attributed to them. In this, we en- to set her free.' No one interfered but the first protirely agree with Pres. Mahan : the whole thing is ut- slavery man, with whom I had the debate. He took the

and if Spiritualism had no stronger evidence than this Not long after, the whole pro-slavery gang adjourne to sustain it, it would deserve to be satirized from to another place, and began to threaten G. W. Brown one end of Christendom to the other. Yet, in every for some remarks of his in reference to a horse which such case, the same mysterious agency seems to be he had lost, and which one of their number had found. operating as in every other instance : but if it be not The horse had been previously delivered into Mr from the source whence it professes to emanate,-if Brown's hands, but he was threatened with violence if these eminent minds have had (as assuredly they have he hinted that they had stolen the animal. Thus you had) nothing whatever to do with the trashy corres will see that these pro-slavery men are alive to the repondence laid to their charge, then it is indeed a preg- bukes of the despicable Yankees. One would think nant question, are any of the phenomena to be attrib- that the 'chivalry' would possess far too much dignity

July 31. Yesterday, our streets were again the cene of a terrible personal rencontre betwixt the conflicting elements here. We were in the midst of a election upon the question of the adopton of the ' Maine Law,' by the town, which election resulted in a nearly unanimous vote in favor of the law, the rummies ab senting themselves from the polls. About five o'clock, P. M., a noted citizen of thi

clace, who claims to be a pro-slavery-free-State man struck Esq. Clark, of this place, a very severe blow upon his head, which caused the poor man almost to faint, and his garments were besmeared with blood from head to foot. It is not known what instrumen was used, but it is evident that something else than man's fist would be necessary to cause a severe cut upon the head, although the friends of the assailant say that he was totally unarmed. Mr. Clark had a bowie knife in his hand, but wisely refrained from using it. Dr. Robinson was the only man who ventured to interfere as far as I can learn, although, at another time, s Western gentleman persuaded the assailant not to attack a person whose remarks upon the Clark fight displeased him. Revolvers and bowie knives were on the ground in great abundance, and it is almost a miracle that a general row, resulting in the death of several individuals, did not ensue. The provocation was simply this, that Esq. Clark disputed the word of his assailant in relation to some assertion respecting the settlement of our town difficulties—Esq. Clark being in favor of nullifying that arrangement. I think this is a worse place than ever California

was. What shall we do? Yours, in haste, C. STEARNS.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

To REV. WM. WARREN, Upton, Mass. : SIE-On the occasion of a recent call I made you ou took the opportunity to eay, that the published Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church o Hartford, Conn., sgainst the policy of the American Tract Society on the subject of Slavery, was untrue and false in the following particulars, viz. : First, it overlooked the organization of the Publishing Committee whereby the members were elected from different de ominations, and each member had the veto power or all the rest. Second, you stated that the alterations of J. J. Gurney's book were made by the author himself before the Tract Society took it up, and they took the fifth edition as it stood, and were not answerable for its alterations, as charged by this church. Third, you charged the pamphlet with omitting to state the fact of the publication by the Tract Society of that thorough Fourth, you charged it with ignoring the fact that the Society also refrained from publishing pro-slavery matter, thus maintaining utter silence on the question

These various charges you made from a profess astrance,' and investigated the whole subject. And you also charged me with ignorance, and unfitne for my mission in 'not being posted' on this point, as I had not seen the pamphlet at all, and could not con trovert your charges, meeting them only by the genera not in the least palliate the guilt of the Tract Society in their expurgations and suppressions on this impor-tant item of 'vital godliness and sound morality.'

But now, Sir, I can 'speak by the book.' I have the

Remonstrance' before me, and can show therefore that each of your charges is a direct and nagacijies

first on page 22 of the 'Remonstrance,' the full state ment of the organization, followed by an argument thereupon, is made, as distinctly as you made it; and thereupon, is made, as distinctly as you made it; and yet you charged it with omitting the whole matter Second, in the first paragraph on page 13, the fact the the change in J. J. Gurney's book was made by the he change in ... is fairly stated and admitted; be you will also see it charged that the Tract Society con strained or induced him to us it, before they would consent to its publication. If this should seem doubt ful, look on the last two paragraphs of page 12, htm. ting the mean wickedness of the Society in the alerntions of Mary Duncan, and then say if it is deutiful that they should pursue the same policy in constraint Gurney to expurgate his book. Third, on the last par of page 16, the publication of Edwards's Commentaries of page 10, the protection of its claims to be an astielevery book elucidated and reviewed; and yet for false ly stated that this publication was ignored in their remonstrance. Fourth, the last paragraph on page 25 speaks specially of the silence of the Tract Society's peaks specially of the pro-slavery side of the question which you also falsely charged them with omitting.

Now, Sir, let a candid public judge, whether my accidental ignorance of a small pamphlet of limited ciculation is so great a disqualification for my werk u are your wicked falsehoods thereupon, to unfit you for the proper discharge of the duties of teacher of the gopel of Him ' in whom there was no guile.' COLPORTEUR

JOHN H. MARSHALL AGAIR. BOONTON, Morris Co., N. 1., July 29, 1855.

I wish to inform you that John H. Marshall came here last Sunday, as he appointed, but Dr. Grine (rather, to my mind, injudiciously) showed him Im LIBERATOR on Saturday night, so that he had until half past three o'clock on Sunday to prepare his denial He commenced by making very pious professions and protestations of his innocence and integrity, and then launched out into the most malignant and abusive tirade against abolitionists in general, and the editor of that paper in particular. He did not name any person but he said, ' a man who had a press at his command speaking to his thousands, and assailing a friendless man ; for the conduct of abolitionists all over the North, yes, even in Boonton, since he was last here, proved that on all this whole terrestrial ball, he had not one friend but his two sisters and brother in bond. age.' Quite a compliment, this, to his audience, who but a fortnight ago, had contributed liberally for him. and some of whom, even at that time, were giving him his bed and board. He went on to say, that a man who could tell such monstrous lies, he could not describe in more fitting terms than a hell-born, yes, Heaven-comed demon of infamy ! He was not going round, persuaing people to give up their God-given privilege-the right of voting; a doctrine that had done more to rivet the chains of the slaves than all the pro-slavery presses in the world. No, he rejoiced that, through God and Christ keeping him, he had been able to withstand the wiles of these infidel contemners of the Bible, and to say, [holding the Bible up,] he prized this blessed book more than hidden treasure. [The only truth he spoke, as I doubt not he prizes more the tresum visible in his own hand, ten thousand times, than that hidden in other people's pockets, or all the Bibles ett printed, as he had, only that forenoon, sanctioned the most ultra infidel sentiments to a noted infidel in this place, and in a few hours after, he was a double-dyel Orthodox Christian !]

He asked his audience to see how the aboliticults had abused and persecuted Frederick Douglass, and said that he came to Jersey through the series of a Rev. Mr. Adams, a minister in Boston, under whom preaching, from Sabbath to Sabbath, for the last year, he had enjoyed the blessings of the gospel. He said that this Mr. Adams's parents resided in Morristova, in this State, that he was now on a visit to them, and that he (Marshall) came along with him, to raise enough to redeem his sisters and brother. He could not admit that there was a shadow of truth in any of the charges made against him. They had not even get his proper name, only in your last article. He said he never was in Indiana an hour in his life, nor in prises one minute. He had lectured once in behalf of Calvin sick in Cincinnati, as he had just come from slavery. three years ago; and then he showed a letter purport ing to come from a colored preacher in New York, whose name I have lost, but whose integrity was attested by Dr. Pennington, who said he had known Marshall for five years, and he also showed a letter purporting to come from his sister in Virginia, stating that a Boston lady had purchased her freedom for \$250, hoping that on her return to Boston, he would be able to repay her for her kindness. -

The charge of Elder Hutchins he never noticed, leavng us to infer that that alone was true. At the close of his remarks, the congregation gave him no money, and decided that he must go to Boston and see the editor of THE LIBERATOR, show him that he

was not the man, have it published, and then come to Boonton, and we would give him more money than we

The next day, a member (who is also a deacen, proprietor and trustee) of the Congregational Church, but who now belongs to the Brooklyn Association, tell me that he would as soon believe the said Mr. Marshall as Mr. Garrison. I replied, that his action gave the lie to his words, as he had collected money for Marshall when he was here before, and promised him more if he would come back; and now he gave him nothing. He said that you had said nothing against Mr. Marshall but what you would say against the best man is the United States, if he did not agree with you in spinion. I replied, 'Mr. Eston, you know that, in your inmost soul, to be an unqualified falsehood. He said you had gone as far as the law (!) permitted you against William Goodell and Lewis Tappan, and you were an infidel. Upon my making a suitable reply it this contemptible sectarian slander, he left me.

Go on, dear friend! 'No Union with Slaveholders.

WM. COATES.

DEDICATION OF LYCEUM HALL The friends of Freedom and Progress, in Reading. naving erected a beautiful and commodious Hall, and wishing it to be formally dedicated to the cause of Hamanity by appropriate services, three meetings were held therein on Sunday last, August 12th, by the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society. The principal speakers were WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARDson, and Charles L. Remond. The attendance was unexpectedly numerous, many coming from a distance of fifteen to twenty miles in every direction, and the interest manifested, in the proceedings was of the mai encouraging nature. At the forenoon session, Calana B. Molarras acted as chairman pro tem., until the afrival of Col. WHITING, the President of the Society, and made a warmly congratulatory and highly perineat introductory speech. An excellent Ode, written for the occasion by George W. Putnam, of Lynn, vis twice read by request, and a portion of it sung by the whole audience. John and Asa Hurchinson were present, to give their sweet and powerful voices in behalf of Freedom. A collection was taken up to defra expenses, and to 'help the cause along,' amounting to about \$26. The hospitality of our friends in Reading, though taxed to the utmost by the large attendance from abroad, was liberally dispensed; and the cossion was one long to be remembered with unalloyed satisfation, by all who were present. We regret that we are unable to find room for a more extended notice of thes dedicatory proceedings. [For Mr. Pernan's Ode, see the poetical department on our last page.] On Sanday, one of the first temples, in South Reading, was set apart to be purposed of Freedom, Truth and Right. the purpose session was mainly occupied by Johns U Spair, S. C. HEWITT, and JOHN ORVIS, in advocaof general reform. In the afternoon, J. J. Locks briefly, though in

le the land instructive presentation, explained the wha and shorefore of this dedication. He desired one spot and sacreson in South Reading, where the gospel of Christ is not, in other in its beauty and truthfulness. He reiches in American Church with the true Careh of Christ; the former, a rigid observer charm of the claims of Humanper the other, that living, practical faith, so significant ir described by Whittier-

The worship rightly is to love each other;

gath smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer.

is the Savier's parable of separating the sheep from de gats, be it remembered, said he, that those were and to the joys of heaven who had been minister sate the wants of their brethren, and not thos the hall been only regardful of outward forms and cer mais. In this Grove, he hoped the friends of hu an progress would statedly congregate, enjoining upon has profess their cardinal feature, so essential to every

pol cause, free speech. ROBERT THATER illustrated the various form d Sectarianism, as opposed to the Gospel of Truth and feeden. His collection of facts on this subject should perculated for and wide.

Causes Lesox Remond called attention to the reentrescue of a woman and her two sons from the garboiler Wheeler, while passing through Pennsyl mis and referred to the pro-slavery press heading the occurrence, Outrage upon an American Minister. This deed and its associations revealed the heartlessnes and hypocrisy of the American nation on the subject of heman freedom, and showed the necessity of vital and exceptic labors on the part of all who loved liberty for 2 men, irrespective of color.

Dr. J. S. Book eloquently portrayed the sufferings of the slave, and the disabilities of the nominally free shred American, and thought that the latter as well u the former had claims upon the friends of Anti-Sla ser. He had himself labored principally with politial shellicenists, but he thought the Garrisonians nearest right, after all.

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concluded with some interesting facts relative the races. In this ethnological department, the Doctor his elicited much commendation in his public lectures. WE C. NELL remarked that this meeting was a pro test against the popular pro-slavery religion and charches of the land ; their delinquency and guilt createl a necessity for these meetings. Indeed, the mision of Anti-Slavery was continually, by word and deel, to protest against the Heaven-defying sin of merican slavery. Mr. Garrison did not denounce the churches as pro-slavery, until after his persistent but seccessful appeal that they would aid in the movenest for the slave's deliverance. He instanced Wx LINT GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS as men who, with others, had subjected themselves to proscription with the colored man, from railroad cars and elseriere, as a testimony. They had separated from Corch and State that their hands might be clean, their wirts free from the blood of the slave.

la his own experience, in obedience to conscience, he hi severed those ties of allegiance to institutions which implied a support of slavery. C. B. Mclyrrae cited facts showing the pro-slavery

character of the American Tract and Bible Society sal referred to Bishop Meade's sermon on obedience of dayes to their masters. D. M. ALLEN confirmed the above from his own expe-

rence with ministers and churches. These several testimonies made a deep impression

spon the audience, and the whole meeting was full of switted in the dedication of Liberty Grove.

W. C. N. nouragement to the anti-slavery men and women who

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS IN BOSTON. The last day under the exclusive system was attended with some disappointment to the pupils of the Smith School, who had been expecting a shedow at least of excuragement for their pursuit of knowledge under

The music teacher had been training them for the anrai diplay, though the Principal, for reasons not ex-pressel, put forth none of his zeal for examination day, and the dismission took place without any allusion to

nering again under that administration. In the Telegraph report occurs the following :-

Same School. At this school for colored youth, the uni annual display was omitted, and no medals were warled. Indeed, it would be but a farce to present temesials of scholarship to so inferiorly-educated pupls. The position of this school in mental attainments Endiviry below mediocrity, and illustrates most for-only the depressing results and the total lack of ambi-tion and pride, which must ever follow a caste school, asy other caste institution. No competition, no rirecent examination. Teachers and children slike seemed to be laboring under a load of bondage—as they ter, to a most unjust and iniquitous prejudice. We recent that, by the recent State law, this whole establishment will be blotted from the face of our otherwise

On the 7th instant, the School Committee held a meeting, and reported, that

'In the Smith School, on the day of examination ha me Smith School, on the day of examination, but treaty-eight pupils were present, and the sub-committee of the district regret to state, that since their last report there has been a great falling off in the Damber of pupils, and that the school is rapidly runhing dawn, and if the present state of things contingually the property of the present state of things contingually the property of the present state of things contingually the property of the present state of things continued to the present state of things continued to the present state of things continued the present state of things continued to the present state of the en, there will be no one left to be taught." This consummation has been most devoutly wished

for, and as a result of persevering effort, the recent legislature of Massachusetts has won the lasting patitule of the long-persecuted citizens of Boston by the statute regulations (with penalties affixed) for

Some developments, however, have led to the suspi the that an attempt will be made to resume the illepl Smith School, and ways and means provided by the disaffected to secure an attendance.

But should there be even those few parents so lost to alf-respect, or otherwise seduced to sustain this refuge berphebia, the unholy scheme must necessarily be hert-livel; for the tax-payers of Boston will not long minit to three thousand dollars extra annual appropriwing when it can be saved by obeying the laws of Mas-

The colored citizens and their friends are looking for view to hepefully to the anticipated change, that even the word of caution may be superfluous ; but the cause all lose nothing by reminding its votaries that ' Eterad riginace is the price of liberty." August, 1855.

W. C. N.

EXPLANATION. It was the intention of Miss Holler to have vis d and lectured in several towns in Barnstable Coun-V. in addition to those in which she has already spoken. through overtasking her powers on her int arrival in the county, she is disabled from contining ber lectures for a time, -we hope only for a short te. This explanation is made to those who may feel impointment at her not lecturing more extensively saring her present visit to the country. For the A. S. Society.

S. MAY, Jn., General Agent.

THE ARSEAL REPORT of the American Antitry Society, for the past two years, is just pub habel, (making a pamphlet of 152 pages,) and is mady for delivery to members of the Society, and for ale to others, at 21 Cornhill, Boston; at No. 138 Nasing street, New York ; and at 21 North Fifth street, Paladelphia. Price, 25 cents.

STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. POBTLAND, August 14.

The Mass State Convention of the Republican party

The Mass State Convention of the Republican party is in session, divided into three monster meetings, so immense is the throng in attendance.

The convention proper was organized at Deering Hall, at 10 A. M. Edward Fenno, of Augusta, called the meeting to order, and nominated the Hon. Franklin Murrey, of Bangor, as temporary chairman.

Rev. Mr. Tilton, of Damariscotta, addressed the Throne of Grace.

A committee of permanent organization reported the name of Dr. Amos Nourse, of Bath, as President, supported by fifteen Vice Presidents, representing the different counties, and Charles G. Cam, of Portland, and seven others, as Scoretaries.

The President, upon taking the chair, passed all apologies for assuming the duties assigned him, for he said he had enlisted for the entire war.

Hon. Israel Washburn, of Orono, Member of Congress, was introduced to the Convention, and made a strong Anti-administration speech, during which he said that Gov. Morrill, the Republican candidate, would be re-elected by 10,000 majority, and in 1856, a Northern free President would be elected by the people. Mr. Washburn's speech was most enthusiastically applauded.

Hon. N. P. Banks has just been introduced to the

Hon. N. P. Banks has just been introduced to the audience, and is making a telling speech in favor of restoring freedom to Kansas and Nebraska. The City Hall is also crowded, with Vice President

The City Hall is also crowded, with vice President
Hon. Freeman H. Morse, presiding.
Hon. John P. Perry, of Paris, has made a speech,
and Ex-Governor Kent, of Bangor, is now speaking.
Two or three thousand persons are assembled in front
of the United States Hotel, listening to a characteristic
speech from Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, the is speaking from the balcony.

Hon. Eara B. French, of Damariscotts, is presiding

Hale in a speech.

Besides the above assemblies, the streets are alive

Delegations from York County, from Bath, Brunswick, and numerous other parts of the State, have been marching and counter-marching through the streets, each with a band of music.

Boats from the Penobscot and St. Croix came loaded

with people.

Forty-one crowded cars arrived an hour since on the St. Lawrence Railroad, and twenty-one on the Kenne-bec and Portland, besides the arrivals on other roads. It is estimated that there are between 10,000 and

12,000 persons in attendance upon the Convention.

It is announced that the three meetings will adjourn to meet at 24 o'clock, in Deering's Grove.

A Committee on Resolutions has been appointed, of which J. L. Stevens, of Augusta, is chairman.

Ex-Governor Cleveland, Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, and others, will speak

The Convention met at 2 1-2 P. M., in Deering Grove. The body formed a procession, and marched from the square in front of Deering Hall to the place of from the square in front of Deering Hall to the place of meeting. The gathering was immense. Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio, was the first speaker introduced. He thought that there was but one issue before the people, and that was the question of American Slavery. It is the only one worthy of their consideration. He said the Whig party is not only dead, but it stinks. It shows occasionally convulsive spasms as is sometimes exhibited in the dead snake's tail, after head and body are hurid. The mighty cathering of today was not are buried. The mighty gathering of to-day was no the result of the bidding of some potent voice, but the uprising of the padoing of some potent voice, out the uprising of the people to secure great principles and perpetuate freedom. It was evidence to him that the Republican movement comes directly from the people. He was in favor of the Union, but would sooner see it go to pieces than sacrifice the first principle of freedom. [Great cheering.] He believed it was in no sort of danger from the pure same of the South danger from the puny arm of the South.
The President read a letter from Hon. B. F. Butler,

of New York. Ex-Governor Cleveland, of Conn., was the next

speaker. Hon. John P. Hale, of N. H., followed in a very amusing and sarcastic speech, in which the slave power came in for a severe lashing. At the close of his re-

marks, Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a series, declaring it as the opinion of the Republican party that human freedom is para-mount to all political questions in the present crisis— That the Constitution is in favor of the doctrine of im-

partial Government—
That Congress is false to its sacred trust until it abolishes slavery in the District of ColumbiaThat the fugitive slave law is unconstitutional, and

ought to be immediately and unconditionally repealed—
That it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit That it is the right and duty of congress to product the introduction of new slave States— That freedom to Kansas and Nebraska should be re-

That the Republican party accept the principles and policy which regard slavery sectional, and freedom national.

onal.
The last resolve strongly recommends Governor Morrill to the suffrages of the people for a re-election. A subsequent resolve was demanded by the people on the subject of Temperance, and the Committee presented one, which, with the others, were adopted, declaring that the perpetuation and execution of the Maine Law

to be one of the fundamental principles of the Republi-

one, which, with the others, were adopted, declaring that the perpetuation and execution of the Maine Law to be one of the fundamental principles of the Republican party of Maine.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Stevens of the Temperance Journal, and Mr. Richmond, a delegate to the recent Philadelphia Convention, endorsing the Republican movement.

A meeting was held at Decring Hall this evening, at which Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, spoke. Mr. It Patterson, of the Parkwille Luquinary, Kanssa, and Hon. Mr. Mayall, of Portland, also addressed the meeting. The hall was crowded.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—We rejoide to learn that measures are being taken to hold a meeting in Philadelphia to express the public sentiment in regard to the shameless outrage perpetrated on one of her most upright and peaceable citizens. Throughout the Free States, there is but one feeling in relation to the imprisonment of Williamson; it is looked upon as the height of cruelty and injustice, and one are astonished at the indifference with which the matter is treated in Philadelphia. The press has had little to say on the subject; we believe only one paper has had the courage to condenn the act; still, this may be no criterion of popular sentiment in that city. We cannot believe its—the citizens of Philadelphia owe it to themselves speak out in tones of thunder in condennation of the high-handed and outrageous conduct of Judge. Kane. Why is Williamson in prison? What crimehas be committed! How long is he to be conduct on a charge, and during the pleasare of a Judge, it is time the fact was known. The people of Philadelphia should demand the immediate release of Williamson. He is guilty of no offence; why should not he be liberated?

"The Grand Jury found true bills yesterday against the Remains of the same proporties. The Souther of the same proporties. The Souther of the same proporties. The Souther of the same proporties of the same proporties. The Souther of the same proporties. The Souther of the same proporties. The Souther of the same p

MORE OF THE WHEREER CASE. Col. J. H. Wheeler left Philadelphia on Saturday. He had scarcely left the city when J. M. McKim, William Still, and Mr. Earle, a lawyer, presented themselves at the office of Alderman Hibbard, and made the following affidavit:—

The information and complaint of Wm. Still, who being affirmed does say, that John H. Wheeler did, on 18th day of July, 1855, violently and tumultuously seize upon Jane Johnson, and attempt to carry her away contrary to her wish, claiming her as a fugitive from servitude or labor, and that he attempted to carry away said Jane in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, contrary to the act of Assembly of March 3, 1847, in such case made and provided; said John H. Wheeler is also at the same time charged with assault and battery on the person of Jane Johnson aforesaid, and with an altempt to kidnap the said Jane Johnson against the aforesaid act of Assembly.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 11th day of August, 1855.

MM STILL

Commonwealth, Vaguet 11, 1855.
Va.

John H Wheeler. WM. S. HIBBARD, Alderman.

B' Rev. Frederick Frothingham, of Canada, preached an anti-slavery sermon at Rev. Mr. Hall's church in Dorchester, on Sunday, at which some twenty gentlemen and ladies were so indignant that they left the church—a pretty sure sign that the preacher was faithed. People that have been preached out of meeting a few times for their Hunkeriam may be considered in a fair way. There is nothing like getting up an "irritation" for the cure of some diseases.—Telegraph.

The telegraph reports that Hon. John L. Dawson has declined the office of Governor of the Territory of Kanzas, made vacant by the removal of Hon. A. H. Reeder; and that the President has now appointed Hon. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, to the office. Mr. Shannon was formerly Governor of the State of Ohio; he was a member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska-Kanzas and

Mr. Houston, the only member of the Kanzas Legis lature who was favorable to its becoming a free State, has resigned his seat. In his letter of resignation, after recapitulating the illegal acts of the bogus body, he says:

'These facts, together with the additional one of the members of the House were not now and never had been residents of the territory, but are living in the State of Missouri, caused me, mortified and disgusted at the assumptions of my countrymen, to retire from a position which I could no longer retain with credit or bonor to myself, or justice to my constituents. They have led me to place but little faith in the plant of 'territorial several my, 'when placed in the shade of Misritorial sovereignty,' when placed in the shade of Mis souri's overshadowing tree."

The bogus law makers are down upon Massachus Among their anties they have passed an act requiring that settlers from Massachusetts shall take an oath of allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, the fugitive slave law and the organic act of Kansas Territory included; and that they should sup-port the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of chise. The people of all the States, by paying a tax of one dollar, without regard to the length of time they have remained or purpose to remain, are to enjoy an equal privilege with them, and without the necessity of taking

n cath.

The Herald of Freedom states that a party of som-The Herald of Freedom states that a party of some thirty pro-slavery men met at Hickory point, [Law-rence,] recently, and made a move to drive off the free State voters. They were deterred from their purpose by the firmness of the anti-slavery men, and thus matters rested for a day or two, when a body of seventy-five or eighty Miscourians, each armed with a rifle, bowie knife and a pair of revolvers, were found encamped in a piece of woods near by. At the latest accounts they continued in the vicinity, and it was reported that they declared their mission to be to drive every free State citizen from the place.

ported that they declared their mission to be to drive every free State citizen from the place.

The ruffians probably count upon frightening the free State settlers away, so that they themselves may enter upon their claims, and enrich themselves with good speculations. They will reckon without their hosts. Other accounts say the free men are preparing to de-fend themselves, and will not be driven out. They are casting bullets, and exercising themselves in military drill, with a view to the formation of rifle corps in every

free settlement.
When the border bullies find that their game does not work well, they will probably desist from their an-noyances. If they do not, they soon will be overwhelm-ed by the free immigration, and Kansas will manage her own affairs without the intrusion of the Goths and Vandals under the lead of Stringfellow, Atchison & Co

KANSAS CITY, August 1st, A. M. I have just met at this place a gentleman who in-forms me that as he was returning from a visit to Shaw-nee Mission, in the public stage, he entered into conver-sation with Rees, Easton and Lowe, the two former sation with Rees, Easton and Lowe, the two former members of the Territorial Council, and the latter Clerk of the House, and was told by all that if "Dawson conducted himself right, perhaps he might get along, although they were down on any man but a southern man, but if he attempted to carry out Reeder's policy, they'd murder him, by G—d." Thus, you see, the plan of operation with reference to the new Governor. I do not know the man, and God grant he is just like Governor Reeder, in every respect. Eventure to say, that never before did a man inspire a party with the confidence, respect and enthusiastic friendship that fills confidence, respect and enthusiastic friendship that fills the breasts of the free State party for Andrew H. Reed-er.—Correspondence of N. Y. Eve. Post.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. Wilson Shannon, Ex Governor of Ohio, a member of the last Congress, and a supporter of the Kansas Ne-braska bill, has been appointed Governor of Kansas, vice Dawson, of Pennsylvania, declined.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS .- The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes as follows in regard to the last appointed Governor of Kan-

. The appointment of Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, t "The appointment of Wilson Shannon, of Onio, to be Governor of Kansas, will suit the party of violence in that Territory. He is on their side of the question, and will do all he can to execute their wishes. He has been Governor of Ohio, Minister to Mexico previous to the war, and Member of Congress, in all of which ca-pacities he has "gone it blind" for his party. He is a Hunker, and as such has a tenacity for office which few have ever excelled, and is a thick and thin partizan of southern policy. I think, upon the whole, Shannor will do. Mr. Dawson evinced sense and discretion in declining the position.

BRIDGEWATER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. A meeting of the Association of Alumni of the Bridge-water State Normal School was held on Wednesday

in Philadelphia, in a letter dated Aug. 9, says:—

'The Grand Jury found true bills yesterday against Passmore Williams and the five colored men for riot and assault and battery; also against William Still, another colored man, clerk in the Anti-Slavery office.

Mr. Still, on hearing of his indictment, went forward voluntarily, and entered bonds for his appearance.

M. McKim, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, became his security.

The case came on to-day for trial; but the defendants not having been able, on so short a notice, to prepare their testimony, asked for a continuance, which, after a good deal of resistance on the part of the counsel for Mr. Wheeler, was granted. The case is postponed till the 27th instant.'

A beautiful portrait of the late Principal, Mr. Tilinghast, painted by our townsman, Charles Osgood, Esq., was presented to the School by the former pupils,—Correspondent of Salem Register.

INJUDICIOUS PRESENT.—Some thoughtless friends have given Ex-Gov. Baker, of New Hampshire, a coach this gift was a hint to the Governor to leave the State. Anyhow, after Gov. Baker's lamentable failure in the experiment of two horses riding last fall, we think the donation of a single steed would have been safer.—Boaton Atlas.

GENERAL CONTEMPT.—Everything is done in a pre-

GENERAL CONTEMPT.—Everything is done in a pre-posterous, topsy-turvy, cart-before-the-horse way, in Judge Kane's court. Thus he has sent Williamson to jail for contempt; whereas it is apparent in law and

cent speech he said:—
Convince me that Slavery is a moral wrong, and I pledge myself to preach infidelity all the rest of my life, and to prove that God is an impostor.

It is such instruments that Slavery employs to justify the repeal of the Missouri compact, and the abolition of freedom in Kansas.

the prospects of success of the contemplated colored military company in this city, are very flattering About eighty young gentlemen have enrolled them selves. They propose to take the name of the 'Massasoi Guards.' At a meeting of the members, last evening the following leading officers were selected: Capt. John P. Coburn; Lieuts. Robert Morris, Alfred G. Howard John B. Bellev Voters B. Capt. John R. Ca P. Coburn; Lieuts, Robert Morris, Alfred G. Howard, John B. Bailey, Nestor P. Freeman; Orderly Sergeant, Benj. C. Gregory. An immediate application is to be made to the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Gardner, that a grant of arms. (for which they are able to tender the amplest security.) similar to that granted by the Executive of Rhode Island to a colored company in Providence, may be extended to them. The applicants are among the worthiest of our colored population.—Boston Evening Telegraph.

The Telegraph makes the following sensible comnent upon this injudicious procedure :-

ment upon this injurlicious procedure:—

Under the city head may be found an account of the prospects of the new colored military company. We think it very doubtful whether the Governor will feel authorized to loan arms to a company not chartered under the laws. And we are somewhat at a loss to see why our colored friends, who so reasonably objected to being set apart as a class in the schools, should now voluntarily set themselves apart as a class in the military service. It seems to us, with all deference to their judgment, which ought to be, and no doubt is, better than ours, that they would best consult their own dignity, by waiting for the time when, under the laws and by the dispelling of unchristian prejudice, their right to take a part in the military shall be recognized.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA. A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was signed at London on the 29th of May last, between the members of the Liberian Republic and the Hansestic League, Republics of Lubec, Hamburg and Bremen. The independence of Liberia is now acknowledged by the eight governments of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, Brazil, Lubec, Hamburg and Bremen, and two more European governments are expected to do the same within a few months. It is much to be regretted that our own authorities should give the cold shoulder to this young and promising nation.

COLORED SCHOOLS.—The pupils attending the Public Colored Schools in the City, met on Tuesday in Dr. Pennington's Church, and, after undergoing a very gratifying examination, prizes were distributed to the most meritorious scholars. We understand that this exhibition was well appreciated by the parents of the children, and highly gratifying to all persons present. These Schools are doing their work very effectively, and much praise is due to the teachers.—N. Y. Tribune.

CHATHAM, C. W .- In this town, forty-five miles from troit. Many of them own land, costing from three to ten dollars an acre. They are prosperous and happy; and whenever a fugitive arrives, he meets a joyous welcome, and at once finds employment and good support. The land is good, and the temperature is moderated both summer and winter by the vicinity of the great that country be destroyed or saved, we cheerfully leave that country be destroyed or saved, we cheerfully le South is provided by the same power for the emanci-

that city, between the Americans, Germans and Irish. It is another of the terrible results of the Know Noth-It is another of the terrible results of the Know Nothing movement. For two days, almost a civil war raged in the streets of the city—several dwellings occupied by the foreign residents were sacked, others were set on fire, volleys of shot were fired by all parties, nearly a score of persons were killed, double that number were more or less severely wounded, and the most dreadful excesses were committed, especially by the American party. The Times says that "a woman and ten children were found in the ruins of Quinn's house, on Main street, burned into cinders." This story is doubtless greatly exaggerated. It is difficult to determine where the blame most heavily lies in regard to the first overt acts of violence as the city vapure are blazel. the blame most heavily lies in regard to the first overt acts of violence, as the city papers are blased by party feelings; but Know Nothingism is the primary cause of it all.

Drowned .- Edward Skeanes and William Cole, both colored barbers, were drowned by the up-setting of a boat in a pond about eight miles from Lowsetting of a boat in a pond about eight miles from Low-ell, on Monday, having gone out with a picnic party from Lowell. They both belonged in Boston, but Cole had recently worked in Lawrence. Skeanes worked in the employ of Geo. W. Martin, Brattle Street. He was a worthy young man. Both were single men, about twenty years of age. They were in a boat with other persons, who were saved.

Mrs. Frost, widow of the late Jonathan Frost, of New Braintree, Mass., absented herself from house Not returning search was made for her when she was found dead in a large cistern near the premises. To get into it, she forced herself through a hole ten inches square.

Immigration at Boston.—The number of emigrants which arrived at Boston during the half year ending July 1, 1855, was only 5,997, against 11,050 in the same period of last year,—a falling off of nearly one-half. Their sanitary and pecuniary condition is much better than formerly.

A Russian Gift .- Ward, the jeweller, has, subject to the inspection of the curious, two of the most magnificent rings we have ever seen. The rings were presented by the Emperor and Empress of Russia were Col. Saml. Colt of this city. One of the rings contains diamonds worth \$3,000—each contains the cyphers of the imperial personages Alexander and wife, set with very minute diamonds in enamel. The shank of one of the rings glitters with numerous petite diamonds, and the whole affair makes a gift worthy of one emperor to another chip of the same block.—Hartford Cour-

Death of an Old Lake Captain .- Capt. Titus, an old Lake Commander, was drowned at Sandus-ky August 12th. He was Capfain of the steamer Erie, and saved from that vessel when she was burned sev-eral years ago. He was also saved from the steamer Alabama, when she sank last year.

At Fort Leavenworth, forty-six persons have died of cholers, Among its victims are Major Amstead and wife.

Amstead and wife.

Further accounts from Fort Riley confirm the death of Major Ogden, of cholera. Major Woods, his wife, and four children, have also died of it. Doctor Simmons and the ladies at the garrison have left. The chaplain is the only officer now remaining there. The disease is of the very worst character, and very fatal.

Virginia.-The official vote for Governor a the late election was, for Wise, 83,424, Flourney 73,-244; majority for Wise, 10,180. For lieutenant-governor, McComas 83,068, Beale 71,689; democratic majority, 11,379.

Albany, August 13 .- As the express train of the Boston railroad was passing the depot at Chatham this afternoon, a Mr. D. Taft, of Charleston, S. C., this afternoon, a Mr. D. Taft, of Charleston, S. C., and a person named Brecker, of Albany, were sitting with their arms out of the car window, and the current of air raised by the passage of the train, blew open the side door of a freight car standing at the depot, breaking the arm of Mr. Brecker, and cutting the left arm of Mr. Taft clean off, between the shoulder and elbow—the part cut off falling on the track. Mr. Taft is now at the Delevan house in this city.

Blood in California.—It appears by a summary in a California paper, that the work of blood in that State, for three months, was as follows:— Killed from January to May, inclusive, in street fights and others. 199
Hung by the Sheriff 2

Hung by the mob.

Convicted of murder.

Dreadful Accident-Seven Men Killed .-Dreadful Accident—Seven Men Killed.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 2 o'clock, the greater part of the heavy stone cornice of the Trust Company's new Bank Building on the corner of Main and Third streets, fell, killing seven men who happened to be on the pavement below, viz: Hudson B. Curtis, Superintendent of the building; Robert Cameron, contractor; John T. Chambers, carpenter and master builder; Balser Waldan, a proprietor of the steam saw mill at Fulton; Michael Donnebenn, James Gillan, and John Teipman.—Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 8.

mill at Fulton; Michael Donnebenn, James Gillan, and John Teinman.—Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 8.

The recent Steamboat disaster on the Delaware.—Uncertainty to a painful degree still exists in regard to the number of lives lost by the collision of the Gen. McDonald with a schooner on Saturday night. Eight bodies have thus far been recovered. Yesterday morning the bodies of an unknown white man and a black man employed as a hand on board the steamboat, were picked up.—Philadelphia North American.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at ALLIANCE, Stark Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the 25th day of August, and will probably continue three days.

The place selected by the Executive Committee is easy of access, and it is believed the accommodations of those in attendance will be ample.

BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec. Salem, Ohis, Aug. 1, 1855.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolit of American Slavery, has been so long before the eye of the community, that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statemen will be sufficient for our purpose. Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and

crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, that consequently all political, and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavor to promulgate these sentiments, so far as may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of

We propose to do this through the medium of News papers, Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and cooperation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been ; but, oh ! how inadequately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and insufficient motives !

Should American Slavery be abolished through the force of moral power, a nobler example will have been given to the world than any previous age has ever witnessed. It is in the Colonial possessions of Monarchical Governments that slavery has been abolished. We are laboring for its extinction in the midst of a great nation, where it is inwoven with every fibre of commercial, political and religious life, and where, with unimportant exceptions, every man is a voter. We do not allude to these facts with any discouraging purpose, but only that we may declare, with convincing carnestness, the necessity there exists for the promulgation, not of any half-way testimonies or diluted doctrine, but for the truth in its entire efficiency, 'without concealment and without compromise.

This great mission the American Anti-Slavery Society alone discharges, and therefore we cooperate with it Her members refuse to be concerned in the administra-Detroit, is a principal settlement of fugitive slaves. It Her members refuse to be concerned in the administra-contains between five and six thousand inhabitants, tion of a government comented by the blood of slaves contains between hive and six thousand inabitants, tool of a government cemented by the blood of sixtes, mostly blacks who have gained their liberty—a boon more dear than life. They have their own schools and churches, and their houses present as fair and comfortable an appearance as any on the route from Detroit. Many of them own land, costing from three to that mark other property, the souls for which they

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistant from all friends of the slave, whether at home or i MURDEROUS RIOT.—A most sanguinary riot took Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most con-lace in Louisville, Kentucky, at the recent election in hat city, between the Americans, German's and Irish. committed to our hands, and to make faithful account

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

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR

The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery friends of Abington, desire to call the attention of al persons interested in the slave's redemption in this and the neighboring towns to a Fair, which they propose to hold the first week in October next, in aid of the Mas-

sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

In the prosecution of this work, we ask the aid and cooperation of all who value freedom and hate oppression. From all such, and for this end, we solicit donations of money, useful and fancy articles, children's clothing,-in short, any thing which the minds of friends may suggest as neat and saleable.

Donations for the above object may be forwarded either of the undersigned, as may best suit the convenience of the dopors. All communications should be addressed to Mrs. E

M. RANDALL, North Abington, Mass. EMELINE M. RANDALL, VENA CHAMBERLAIN, Lucy J. WHITING. HARRIST L. RANDALL ANNA FORD, ARIGAIL N. ARNOLD. THAIS BATES, SARAH FORD. BETSEY SHAW, SALLY H. POOL, AUGUSTA M. DYER, RACHEL SHAW.

MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. A three days' meeting of Progressive Friends will e held in North Collins, Eric Co., N. Y., commencing be held in North Collins, Eric Co., N. I., commencing on the last Sunday (26th) August, 1856.

If the weather is fair, the meeting will be held in a grove on the farm of Patterson Kirr, one mile west of Kirr's Corpers, and commence at 10 clock, A. M. If not pleasant, it will be held in the Hicksite meeting house, one and a half miles south of Kirr's Corners, and commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends wil The Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will bold its next Annual Session at Salem, Ohio, commencing the 22d of September, 1855. All persons of whatever creed, sect or opinion on theology, without regard to sex, color or position, are invited to come and co-operate with us on that occasion, to discuss all questions pertaining to the present or future welfare of man, and put forth such instrumentalities as tend to elevate our race in its Intellectual, Social and Moral relations to the Hairanse.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. In accordance with a vote of the last National Woman's Rights Convention, held in Philadelphia, the
next Convention will be held in CINGINNATI, on the
17th and 18th of October next.
In behalf of the Central Committee,
PAULINA W. DAVIS, Pres't.
LUCY STOKE BLACKWELL, Sec'y.

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FIELD. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have appointed STEPHEN S. FOSTER of Massachusetts, and John H. PHILLED and AARON M. Powers of New York, lecturing Agents for the coming season in the Western States. It is expected that their term of service will commence with the annual meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, to be held at Alliance, Ohio, on the 25th inst., and two days following. It is also expected that CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will begin a term of Anti Slavery lecturing in Ohio, Michigan, &c., as an agent of the American A. S. Society, about

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Amer-can Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Essex County,

Marblehead,	Sunday,	Sept.	2.
Georgetown,	Friday,		81.
Groveland,	Tuesday,		28.
Newburyport,	Sunday,		
Essex,	Tuesday.		21. 26.
Manchester,	Sunday,		10.
., as follows:		Ster Walter	The same

Let there be a grand rally !

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. 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 engaged to be present are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, C. L. RENOND, and others

thers.

While the professed churches are lamenting over the

While the professed churches 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.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.—The annual AntiSlavery Convention for the County of Barnstable will
be held in the New Hall in HARWICH, on SATURDAY,
Sept. 8th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing that evening, and on Sunday, 6th, through the
day. The members of the County Society, and the
friends of freedom generally, together with all who desire to know and receive the truth, are especially invited, and earnestly entreated to attend.

WM. LEOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANDREW
T. Foss, and other speakers, are engaged to be present.

The this Convention surpass in numbers, real
and efficiency, all heretofore held on the Cape.

J. O. BAKER,

Committee

J. O. BAKER, NATH'L ROBBINS, J. H. ROBBINS, Committee

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.—An Anti-Slavery Convention, and special meeting of the above Society, will be held at SOUTH MILFORD, in Hill's Grove, near Capt. Bar-

SOUTH MILFORD, in Hill's Grove, near Capt. Barker's, on Sunday, August 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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 Millord.

Stephen S. Foster will also lecture, the same evening, at Mendon, at the Town Hall.

To It is also expected that a meeting will be held in Mendon, on Sunday, at 5½, P. M., at which A. T. Foss and S. S. Foster will speak. and S. S. Foster will speak.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

John H. Crane, Sec'y.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in the Independent Church, in CUMMINGTON, on Sunday next, August 19.

EMPLOY COLORED MECHANICS. A young colored blacksmith, who has had experience in plough-making and other iron work incidental to a farm, is now in quest of a situation. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

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

Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIED—In New York city, July 17th, by Rev. Hiram Jelifee, Professor Charles Reason to Madame Clonice Estryr.

July 19th, by Rev. Mr. Evan, Dr. J. Frene Chevau to Miss Amina Estryre.

In Philadelphia, July 23d, by Rev. Peter Van Pelt, Rev. Wm. Douglass, Rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, to Sarah M. Douglass, all of that city.

In Clapham Church, London, on the 7th of May, 1855, Mr. Frederick William Chesson, Secretary of the Aborigines' Protestant Society, to Amelia Ann Evard, daughter of George Thompson, Esq.

DIED-In Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, on the 20th ult., after a painful illness, Thomas Galereath, aged 72 years. He was a faithful Abelitionist and friend to the fugitive, and his doors were ever open to the anti-slavery lecturer. He was a genuine Quaker.

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E. Buckingham, and others;) 4, Its Exposition of Sentiments. Also, an account of the Dedication of the
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ican People."

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Boston, August 10, 1855.

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For the Liberator. ODE. BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM. [Written for the Dedication of LYCEUM HALL, in Rev 1ing, Mass., Sunday, August 12, 1855.] Answering unto the Christian call, In the bright summer air and light, We come to dedicate this [Hall

To TRUTH, to JUSTICE, and the RIGHT :-To rescue many a human soul From Error's thrall, from tyrant's ban, And read from Nature's ample scroll,

The glorious destiny of man. We pay no price for tongues suborned, No homage to the altar leech ; Our temples are all unadorned, And simple as the truths we preach.

What though o'er us no lofty vault Is spread, -no turrets meet the cloud? Though never 'neath this roof shall halt The heartless pageant of the proud?

What care we, though no ponderous tomes Are emptied here, with wasted breath, If, o'er you threshold, often comes The 'outcast man of Nazareth' With thoughts divine, and words of light,

And hearts above the reach of fear, Each human wrong, and human right, Shall find unfettered utterance here.

O, first of all, come thou, poor Slave! And clank thy dark and heavy chain, While on dead Freedom's lowly grave Thy blood is pouring like the rain !

Let these walls echo to the whip—
The mother's shrick—the children's wail— Till silence scals the boaster's lip, And cheek of woman groweth pale !

And ye, who, back to light and life, Would call the dwellers of the pit, Here wage your stern and fearful strife, To rescue the inebriate. And for the love of Heaven and Earth,

Build the great barriers far and wide, That never more o'er home and hearth May roll the desolating tide. Come, Woman, with thy many woes,

And ellent tongue, and fettered heart, And, 'mid a struggling world's wild throes, Take thou thy station and thy part! Before thy coming, Wrong shall fice ;

The Warrier's banner shall be furled :-Lo! it is given unto thee To renovate a darkened world !

Here let us scan th' eternal laws Which compass round the human soul, And welcome every sacred cause Which speeds it onward to its goal. Each creed of gloom—each pious fraud— Each falsehood, like the ages sere—

Affrighting man, insulting God, Shall meet a fearless challenge here ! So, O our God ! not far a vny,

In Thy bright summer air and light, We consecrate this Hall to-lay To FREEDOM, JUSTICE, and the RIGHT.

For the Liberator. A PICTURE. BY HORATIO N. SPOONER.

I know the tempter works by charming; I know his conquests are alarming ; . I know there's sin in every station; I know we are a guilty nation !

Yes-and the veil that hides the evil-Full well I know 'tis of the devil, Who, though earth's kingdoms all he gave us, Would lack the power and will to save us !

Rebuke the sin-how do men listen The prophet 'infidel ' they christen ; And, if they do not burn or stone him, Most angrily they let alone him !

· Dumb dogs' they choose, not given to barking ; When these but whisper, all are harking ! What do ye hear? 'Peace, every brother, Though " peace" should cost each man his mother !

O, faithless priests ! your powers abusing-Your privileges all misusing-On Slavery's altar sacrificing . Poor, helpless outcasts victimizing,-

If ye may hope to be forgiven, If ye may ever enter heaven, If angels there shall bid you welcome, Why may not every 'child of hell' come !

Saddened I turn, and, lo ! a few men, Though now despised, God's chosen true men ! O, there is hope-when these assemble, They make the sin-drunk giant tremble !

See, now they stand, firm and unyielding. While foes the nation's power are wielding : There is a Gop ! Soon 'twill be spoken :-The Covenant with Death is broken !?

#### From the Dover (Eng.) Chronicle. A WAR-CHANT.

Thousands and thousands—thousands of mortals-Targets for slaughter, rush to death's portals! Cohort on cohort, advancing, advancing-Infantry steadily-cavalry prancing-Death 'round the serried ranks merrily dancing

Banish all thoughts of home—think but of glory ! Hope that ye may become famous in story ! Wife of your bosom, father and mother, Children and sweethearts, sister and brother— Forget—and all feelings of tenderness smother Onward ! there-onward !-onward and steadily List to your chief's command, readily, readily ! Quick, march! and forward! shoulder arms!

there ! Ground your arms, warriors ! wait the assault there Look to your weapons well ; see there's no fault ther, Pause for an instant ; true courage is lowly In spirit, enkindling thoughts which are hely Kneel to your Maker, then ; offer a prayer to The Monarch of battles, and solemnly swear to

Conquer-or welcome the death you are heir to ! Hark! the shrill trumpet's blast signals for battle Hundreds of brazen throats roar the death-rattle ! Wounded, in agony, mangled and gory, The dead and the dying, youthful and hoary— As they fell let them lie—bathed in their glory

Widows, now husbandless, weeping at home there ; Children, now fatherless, over the foam there, Brothers and sisters, there, muse on words spot Many a British hearth form up and broken! Woe to the strife sender! woe for this token! God send the Prince of Peace once more op earth here

Grant that this tumult coase—grant that the dear

Of right and of justice, may soon be supplied us-Trust in thy Providence ever abide us— Charity, golden-hued, blessedly guide us!

# THE LIBERATOR.

LETTERS OF PRANCIS BARRY. Bentin Heights, O., July 26, 1855.

To D. Hironinos:
Since reading your letter to me, in The Liberator of June 29th, I have not had one moment of time to write. This is my excuse for seeming neglect.

I like the spirit of your letter,—it is free from cant

and Pharieceism.

You seem to think my failure to recognize the exist. You seem to think my failure to recognize the existence of a God may be because I lack the requisite understood the least. Who have been more misunderstood and misrepresented than Jesus Christ and William Lloyd Garrison? Suppose Garrison had been so mightly careful as a great many very clever people would recommend! He might have become eminently save of me. 'You love the study of God,' &c. I believe says of me, 'You love the study of God,' &c. I believe very easily; am 'fanatical' rather than skeptical; undoubting believer in the ' Rochester knockings ' since

There is in Nature perfect harmony and adaptation. I easent to the general principle you lay down, but not to your application of it. There is nothing in Nature adapted to what has no existence; but superstition is not a 'thing in Nature,' in this sense. Belief in the not a 'thing in Nature,' in this sense. Belief in the does not, in profession, at least?) and say, 'What existence of a thing does not prove its existence; no more than these conjoined do we need to make a God existence of a thing does not prove its existence; no more than these conjoined do we need to make a God more does belief in the correctness of an idea prove entire?' Why, my friend, that is just no God at all. Principles are not a being. Where is the propriety in using terms thus? The term 'God' has, by nearly so as belief in a God, and yet, old 'Cloven common consent, been applied to a being, a personali-foot is a humbug. How does your rule work here! ty, and what right have you to apply, and what need "Must' there be a devil? Mankind once all believed is there of applying, this term to mere principles in a hell, or purgatory—a Mace where the wicked are which have names of their own? Why not say you tormented for their sins; 'must' there be such a place! believe in justice, truth, &c., and let it go at that a Mankind once believed in a God 'who paved hell with Your course only leads to confusion. How can we tell the skulls of infants not a span long. Did that belief what any body believes, if we use terms so loosely prove the existence of such a fiend? You see, if your The great mass of mankind believe in a being, a selfargument proves any thing, it proves entirely too much. The God of now-a-days is a different being entirely from the God that used to be. But the existence of both of them has been proven, according to your rule ; and not only two, but an almost infinite number, for mankind have believed in all sorts of beings,-it matters but little that they have all been called by the same name. Indeed, the term God does not mean any a universal Creator, an all powerful being. But there thing. When a term is applied to every thing, it are a few who believe that laws and principles are selfceases to have any meaning. Most people believe in something they call God, but hardly any two apply the nal, who believe that the universe, both spiritual and term to the same idea. This little word has to do terrible service. It is made to represent almost an infi- of natural, self-acting law. Now, the difference benite variety of ideas!

FRANCIS BARRY. P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I have read, ir THE LIBERATOR of July 20, your ' Reflections on readtence he never wrote. I discoun both the sentiment and the rhetoric. It is possible that I put words together as awkwardly, but when it is done for me, and I am to have the credit, I prefer to have it done in better style. into a single sentence sentiments you understood me to so. I will not tell him a falsehood out of regard for his

I did not say that God was lazy because he had not whole eternity, doing nothing.' A man may be very smart and active, and yet neglect some small job that needs to be done. Now, liberating three millions of slaves would be a chore so small as hardly to be noticed for a God who created and manages a universe! .It would be very foolish in me to say that God was lazy, simply because he had not abolished American slavery. And I did not say he was mean for this reason, but because he had lived for a whole eternity without any I have been in the State of Maine three weeks, have moral character — void of justice, love or truth.' I ing visited Portland, Bath, and some other towns in the State of Maine three weeks, have moral character — void of justice, love or truth.' no wonder he had not abolished slavery; for while there the City Hall crowded to excess in the evening, and pected to do it

I will repeat here, in a few words, my argument in favor of my position, that God is or was both mean and lazy. In my first article, I defined God to be 'an infinite, omnipresent, self-existent being, and a universal Creator and ruler. As God made all things, laws and principles included, every thing but God had a beginning, and previous to this beginning, there must have been a whole eternity, with nothing in existence but God, and he of course void of every moral principle, (for these had not been created,) justice, love, or truth, and doing nothing.' If this is not good logic, and if it is not a legitimate inference that God was both " mean and lazy,' I am certainly in the dark. Will some one try to enlighten me?

I have given what I conceive to be the proper definition of God. This is the God (imaginary, in my view, of course) I have all the while been talking about. If this is not the true definition, let some one give the true one. Let us know who and what God is.

#### BERLIN HEIGHTS, O., July 31, 1855. TO SAMUEL KEESE:

My FRIEND, -I have read your criticism in THE LIB-ERATOR of June 29th. Your views of policy and mine differ widely. I have faith in truth, and believe that the utterance of truth never will do harm. Ignorance more daring, barefaced theft was never committed than is man's great enemy. I would not have any human by this impudent scamp, whom I have heard of in being kept in iguorance of any thing. This rule does nearly every town I have visited, as having been round not apply to animals. Any being, whatever its form, getting subscriptions to a book he intends publishing, that is blind to reason, that tramples on justice, and to contain an account of the life of his father. relies upon force to secure its ends, is an animal, and course, no such book will ever be forthcoming, and not to be treated as a moral being. For instance, I those who give him their money will be victimized by would deceive a tiger or a slave-catcher, if necessary to this impostor. Randolph calls himself a doctor, and thwart its purpose. But I would make no attempts to attempts to lecture on Phrenology. A few days before keep any moral being, however undeveloped, in ignorance of any truth or any error. The mind must be Sojourner Truth, and made himself very officious with familiar with error before it can fully comprehend and the collections on these occasions, by which she was the appreciate the truth. No matter if the truth presented loser. I need not say that " who steals my purse steals s beyond immediate comprehension—so much the bet- trash," but he who steals from poor Sojourner Truth is ter. It is only by attempts to solve difficult problems even worse than a common thief.

trons will tolerate free discussion, and that its editor meetings in the hours of service on Sunday, yet each has not made it a free paper without counting the cost. of the sessions was well attended, and especially in the If the friends to whom you give THE LIBERATOR are so evening, when the City Hall was very full green as to suppose that the editor of a free paper is at At Bangor, I lectured on Sunday evening, the 29th important point, than to keep them in ignorance of my Tracts were distributed at all the meetings, and the to be equally careful to keep your own article from their sight, for should they see it, they will not only be aware of the state of things you so much deplore, but they will be possessed with a not-to-be-denied curiosity to read the pernicious articles for themselves. They

that the mind is strengthened.

menting their eagacity. You think I 'lack the prudence of Jesus.' I thank as the public is concerned.

There is to be a hotly confested election in this State rou for referring to that noble man—that 'fanatio,' There is to be a hotly confested election in this State rou for referring to that noble man—that 'fanatio,' next month. A great effort will be made to get the you for referring to that noble man-that 'fanatic,' that 'infidel.' Of all the heroic spirits that have battled for truth and freedom against hoary superstition, he was not only the bravest, but the most 'imprudent.' I have not the ambition to equal him in either of these I have not to expect to enter the popular temples, and drive out the hypocrites who sell—not doves, but men, women and children. I do not expect to be so imprudent as to eacrifice my life for the sake of truth, Whig party, and is now doing all in his power to de-as Jesus did. It is not likely that I shall get any far-

ther than to call the popular religionists a generation of vipers. It is true that Jesus kept some things to himself that those around him could not understand. So do I. In talking to individuals, I always consider their capacities. In teaching ignorant persons, we should begin with simple truths. The readers of True Linemaron, however, I did not suppose were embraced in this class. In intimating that I may have some truths a bight they cannot compute the company of the computers. truths which they cannot comprehend, you compliment both readers and editor—' over the left.' I am not so wise in my own estimation as to think that my teachings are above the comprehension of Wm. LEOTE GAR-RISON'S pupils.

I do not think it such a terrible thing to be misur

derstood. All reformers are misunderstood, and the best and most effective of them have always at first been harmless, and distinguished for amiability, but he never believe more, rather than less, than those who believe in that way would have 'aroused the nation's sleeping in a God; have never doubted a future state of exist-ence; am 'insane' on various subjects; have been an Among all the reformers who are laboring for th three weeks after I first heard of them. Besides, I world's salvation, there are none, in my judgment, who three weeks after I first heard of them. Besides, I world's salvation, there are none, in my judgment, who have been 'converted' fwicz,—once at the age of nine, and again at thirteen. The last time, I joined the popular church, and staid till the age of twenty, when I understand you to refer.) I aspire to no higher honor than to be ranked with such men. I can hardly judge whether or not you really believ

existent, omnipresent being, who ' made all things and controls all things.' This being they call God. The differ, to be sure, in regard to the minor points of his character; some think he gets mad occasionally; others think he is always good-natured; some think he is haughty, revengeful, cruel and fiendish; others think him generous and humane; but they all consider him existent, who believe that truth and justice are etermaterial, is natural, and necessarily under the control tween this latter class and the former is world-wide. And yet, many of them persist in saying that they be-lieve in a God! Indeed, so loosely has this term been used, that it has come to mean nothing. When a man says he believes in a God, we know as much about his will not lie to him. When I know that I do not believe in what he properly calls God, I am bound to tell him feelings! You speak of 'self-existent, omnipresent Goodness'; but God is the 'author of all good,'-se abolished slavery, but because he had 'existed for a you do not believe in a God But you go on to speak of

#### LETTER PROM WM. W. BROWN. Dean Mr. GARRISON :

merely remarked, incidentally, after deciding, for the above reasons, that God was mean and lazy, that it was the 15th inst., we had a good audience at 3 o'clock, and may be good reasons why a being infinite in goodness both occasions, the people gave good attention. Just and power should not abolish slavery, a being infinite as I took my seat on the platform in the evening, a in meanness and indolence certainly could not be exintroduced himself as ' John Randolph, son of John Randolph of Roanoke,' and inquired if I did not wan him to introduce me to the meeting. Having, however become pretty well acquainted with the audience by the afternoon lecture, and not altogether liking the son o the Virginia statesman, I declined the honor of h favor. Nothing daunted, Mr. Randolph took his seat by my side, and remained there during the lectur Being requested by the committee to stop for a momen or two, to give them an opportunity to take up a col ection, I did so, near the close. Mr. Randolph now made himself especially handy in receiving the contri bution boxes, and emptying their contents into his own hat, and then busied himself in looking over the funds went on and finished up the meeting without inter ruption, except the clinking of the money. At the clo f the evening, and as we were about leaving the Hall Mr. R. handed me the money, already tied up in hi white handkerchief, -which, by the by, was exceedingly highly scented with musk, rose water, or something

else, which made it vary uncomfortable for me to keep near me. On arriving at Mr. Foster's and opening the handkerchief, we found that John Randolph the younger had picked out the bills and large silver coin, an left us only the three cent pieces and the coppers. by this impudent scamp, whom I have heard of in

From Portland, I went to Buxton, and to Bath. A I do not expect that what I write for THE LIBERATOR the latter place, we had meetings morning, afternoon will add to its popularity; but I suppose that its pa-

all responsible for the sentiments of his correspondents, and again addressed the citizens on the First of August. I think you would do better to collighten them on this. articles. You will not forget, I presume, people seemed to take a special interest in the series. days at the Bangor House, in Bangor, and received th will see, also, that you have sought to keep them in accommodation that was given to those of a whiter hue the dark, and will not thank you for thus complitel in England. This I always regard as a test, as far

> State to endorse the present pro-slavery, or rather slaveholding, administration; but I think Maine will repudiate, at the ballot-box, President Pierce and his slaveholding coadjutors. I listened to an able and elequent speech, last evening, from Hon. Mr. Washburn M. C. from this State. He has bolted from the old

We have never seen a deeper feeling of sadness manifested in the countenances of men, in consequence of the loss of any private citizen, than was manifested on Thursday through the community, where he was so widely and favorably known as the sad intelligence travelled from mouth to mouth, that Jas. B. Sym was dead. He had been absent from his post but a day or two, and his indisposition was apparently so slight, that, until within a few moments prior to his death, his situation was not considered at all critical.

Mr. Syme was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and his early life was full of painful vicinstitudes and hardships. While a boy at school, he one day incurred the displeasure of a surly toll-gate keeper, by a criticism upon his manner of reading a newspaper, and threw him with such force upon the ground, as to injure his spine, and produce other organic injuries, from which he never fully recovered. For weeks and months he was unable to walk; and when at last he did get about, the sprightly, active child was transformed into a weak, delicate, deformed boy. His limbs refused to grow, his body became misshapen, and all the skill of the doctors could not restore his physical condition to what it was. But the stroke which blasted his bodily strength had no effect upon his mind, and so his hard-working brothers and sisters saved his bodily strength had no effect upon his mind and so his hard-working brothers and sisters saved and so his hard-working prothers and sisters saved a pittance from their scanty earnings 'to send Jamie to school,' and to school he went. But the story of this portion of his life is better given in his own words, by a letter to one of our townsmen, and, although it was never intended for publica-tion, we cannot forbear to transcribe it here:

EDINBURGH, 25th Aug., 1847.

My dear Elihu Burritt :-I almost wept, to-day, when I received your kind, encouraging letter. The idea of being associated with you and Ezekiel in this great and glorious work, made me tremble with pleasure.— It is something to work for the weal of men with It is something to work for the weat of men with the pen and tongue—to stand up as the advocate of the holiest cause that ever mortal engaged in. I feel my heart swell with a sense of something like pride, at the thought of being called to such

like pride, at the thought of being called to such a work.

Dear Elihu Burritt, I must let you know the ordeal I have passed through, and how I stand.—
You know the circumstance that disabled me from getting my bread by strong and healthful toil. I am one of the sons of labor; my very numerous and very stalwart kinsmen were almost all stout delvers of the soil. They were of labor's chivalry, diligent, hopeful workers. They could hardly gain a comfortable subsistence, however, by the most strenuous labor, while the lord of the manor, he who owned our home and garden, rolled by us every day in his wealth and splendor. We paid twelve pounds, ten shillings per acre of rent every year—no matter whether the fly destroyed our onions, or the green worm our cabbages or caulina work.

Dear Elihu Burritt, I must let you know the ordeal I have passed through, and how I stand.—You know the circumstance that disabled me from getting my bread by strong and healthful toil. I am one of the sons of labor; my very numerous and very stalwart kinsmen were almost all stout delvers of the soil. They were of labor's chivalry, diligent, hopeful workers. They could hardly gain a comfortable subsistence, however, by the most strenuous labor, while the lord of the manor, he who owned our home and garden, rolled by unevery day in his wealth and splendor. We paid twelve pounds, ten shillings per acre of rent every year—no matter whether the fly destroyed our onions, or the green worm our cabbages or cauliflowers, or the frost killed our fruit buds—and to bear up against landlord, the contingencies of the season, and our own essential wants—all hands to work, was the word. I was stout and active of my age, and I could do many things as actively as an older person. I had an uncle, a strong, overful map, who was the mainspring of our 'None knew him but to love him, and on the 8th of April, 1850, he bid adieu to his and on the 8th of April, 1850, he bid adieu to his not on the 8th of April, 1850, he bid adieu to his native land forever, showing his characteristic benevolence even in that act, by taking with him three orphans, children of a deceased relative, to shave his lot, whatever it might be; who have ever since resided under his roof.

It was our happiness to grasp the hand of him who is now cold in death, at the moment of his arrival, and our house was his home until he could recruit himself from his voyage, and find a place to bestow himself and his little family, and no man ever grasped the hand of a truer man, or sincerer friend than he was.

How many a social circle has been cheered by his conversation work, was the word. I was set to it when little over seven years of age. I was stout and active of my age, and I could do many things as actively as an older person. I had an uncle, a strong, 'No work, was the word. I was set to it when little over seven years of age. I was stout and active of my age, and I could do many things as actively as an older person. I had an uncle, a strong, powerful man, who was the mainspring of our home—he suddenly fell down and expired, aged thirty-eight—another, from the wet and cold attendant upon winter work in a cold attendant upon winter work in a garden, lay sixteen weeks with rheumatism, and then he dropped away, aged thirty-eight also—another, wearied with our position, went to sea, and was stabled by a Portuguese, for what, we never heard. My brother, young and full of hope, emigrated with my uncle to America, with the determination of sending for us all. In the meantime, an uncle who had twelve children, and my father, who had fifteen, took their aged parents to live with them. who had twelve children, and my father, who had fifteen, took their aged parents to live with them. It was the greatest dread of the old people that ever they should require 'parish relief,' and I believe my father and uncle would have died before they should. We have not so strong a feeling in Scotland, I do think, as that against our parents receiving eleemosynary support. In the meantime I had been hurt, and with so many necessities around me—so many incentives to toil, I was unable to do so. No one can ever know the agony I felt when I thought of what my fate would be; and when I thought of what my fate would be; and when I heard my mother talk about submission to Providence, and that I was afflicted for God's own good purpose, I almost felt afflicted for God's own good purpose, I almost felt irritated to think that she could contemplate her

blighted boy so tearfully, yet so quietly. Oh, I have seen otherwise now.

I went to school, and I never was a 'booby!' Ah, you do not know how proud I was in that little epitoms of the great world. I was something there among the boys—at last I was told that I should make a good schoolmaster, and as schoolmasters were the greatest men in the world, in my oninion. I began my apprenticeship with pride. Ah, you do not know how proud I was something there among the boys—at last I was something there among the boys—at last I was told that I should make a good schoolmaster, and as schoolmasters were the greatest men in the world, in my opinion, I began my apprenticeship with pride. But, dear Elihu Burritt, three-and-twenty years of age found me with blighted hopes, a crushed heart and four shillings sterling per week. I never complained—never! I did my duty, and I have certificates that I cling to tenaciously, to prove so that I could not get a situation. I looked stupid and weak, and inactive. I was deformed, &c. These things were all repeated to me, and the spirit within me, which was healthy and strong, rebelled against the injustice which was done to it on account of the tegument which enclosed it.

and then the question strack me, what can I do Poverty and the sickness of not hope deferred, but lighted, blasted hope, almost killed me. I became ill, and wandered about without a heart. An old friend, who had been my companion in infancy, in boyhood and in manhood, lived by him self, and he and I at last grew together. He is a working shoemaker, who had to work for a father almoster, and four brothers and sisters younger than himself, from his baybood. His father wanders are the fell ill, and could not labor from astima; his mother tried to support her children by washing and dressing, but a damp home and toil destroyed her health, and all devolved at last upon my friend. He would have me with him, 'my last potatoe and sait I'll have with you, man, said he smiling; 'and while there is a peny there,' he continued, drawing out the little drawer where his money lay among the shoe naile, 'it at your service. The merry rap tap of his ham, mer revived me; my heart became sunship through the influence of his cheerfulness, and long a to sing the lays of hope once more.

Twrote some stories, light essays, biggraphies, and pootry, and my friend dook them to H.—

I had a papitation at the heart all the time they were away. At last I received an intimation to call at his office. My fears came back upon me—

They shall see me, and I am rejected once more, said I to myself. I crawled into the office, and there stood three barly gentlemen—I trembled and toil my self. I crawled into the office, and there should be my more and gasin in this way, but it was too precarious to give me peace of mind. I felt strong again; I took and mind the way, but it was too precarious to give me peace of mind. I felt strong again; I took and hat.

I felt strong again; I took and hat of was the continued defendence on the questions of the chernical and manifest deficiencies on the questions of the chernical and manifest deficiencies on the questions of the chernical and mind the chernical and manifest deficiencies on the questions of the chern

been given to the cause in Massachusetts, by our Society, I feel sure Maine would be the first auti-slavery State is the Union. This is not because the people are appear to be more about the people here appear to be more about the people here appear to be more about the dealing with alaveholders, as in Massachusetts. The people here appear to be more about the dealing with alaveholders, as in Massachusetts. The people here appear to be more about the dealing with alaveholders, as in Massachusetts. The people here appear to be more about the dealing with alaveholders, as in Massachusetts. The people here appear to be more about the dealing with alaveholders, as in the Maine open their doors more realily, and religion does not fit so tightly to the people, as in some other States to give the people, as in some other States to fishily to the people, as in some other States to return of my daughters should call me out of the State, I shall spend the remainder of the month here.

WM WEXLS BROWN.

August 6th.

From the Worcester Spy.

DHATH OF JAMES R. SYME.

Died in this city, August 2d. very suddesly, Mr. JAMES B. SYRE, Reporter and Assistant Editor of the Spy, sged 3d years and 6 months.

We have never seen a deeper feeling of sadness manifested in the countenances of men, in consequently I am not so well qualified to throw aliver and gold into the treasury of this same manifested in the countenances of men, in consequently I am not so well qualified to throw aliver and gold into the treasury of this same and intelligence travelled from mouth to mouth, the thing the property of the property of the sake of the cance, which is the state of the sake of the cance, which is the work of the cance, which is the considered at all critical.

Mr. Syme was born a deport, and to the considered at all critical.

Mr. Syme was born a leading the call of the condition was apparently so slight, that, untill within a not considered at all critical.

Mr. Syme was born a leading to the same of the cance, which is the considered at al been given to the cause in Massachusetts, by our Soci-could do something. I began to think. At last sty, I feel sure Maine would be the first anti-slavery he offered me permanent employment. I at once

tions of its sorrow.

The acquaintance formed at this time with Mr. Burritt, ripened into the closest friendship, and Mr. Syme was subsequently engaged as a regular contributor to his newspaper. His familiarity with the politics of Europe—his knowledge of the leading men, and his sympathy with the cause of reform, gave great interest to his communications, and they were warmly admired by the readers of the Citizen, and were extensively copied into other papers. A series of articles upon the leading reformers of Great Britain were indicative of so much talent, and were written in such elegant English, that their authorship was attributed by the New York Evening Post to Hon. Charles Sumner. During the time that Mr. Syme acted as decorrespondent for the Citizen, he continued his engagement with 'Hogg's Weekly Instrutor,' a literary magazine of high merit published at Edinburgh, which is the one to which he refers in his at letter above.

Though born under monarchical institutions,

burgh, which is the one to which he refers in his letter above.

Though born under monarchical institutions, our friend had so much of the independence of his race in his composition, that from his earliest recollection, his sympathies were for the republican institutions of America. And as he progressed in knowledge and advanced in years, the feeling grew strong within him, to leave his native land, whenever a favorable opportunity should occur, and take his lot with the people of the new world. And when Mr. Burritt offered him a situation in his editorial chair at Worcester, he was not slow to embrace it. not slow to embrace it.

In the winter of 1849 he united himself in mar-

riage to a woman in every respect worthy of him, and on the 8th of April, 1850, he bid adieu to his

'None knew him but to love him, None named him but to praise.'

The loss of such a man is indeed a public ca

## BEARD AND HAT CONTROVERSY.

A while since, the Boston Congregationalist approvingly stated, that in some of the ministerial assemblages in Boston, severy clergymen appeared with long beards and Kossuth hats. The N. Y.

on account of the tegument which enclosed it.

I left the school half in sorrow, half in disgust; and then the question struck me, what can I do? Poverty and the sickness of not hope deferred, but blighted, blasted hope, almost killed me. I became ill, and wandered about without a heart. An old friend, who had been my companion in the seemed to it just so much cut off from Wantstrand.

What response—if any—the Evangelist has unde, we are not aware. If we find any new aght thrown upon this all-important subject, we ill not fail to inform the readers of the Starsest some of their souls should be lost by too little rown or too much brim to their hats, or through he presence of a hair or two too much on the HOPEDALE

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

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

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

All articles and wearing apparer must be pumy marked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces of sha corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree to piece 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 RUMBERS OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE BESTER CORP. See Corpular.

ED. For terms, see Circular.

EF For Circulars, containing full information please address the Principals.

March 30.

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

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 28 MADAME UARTEAUA, having removed to 24 Meashington Street, avails herself of this median for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and sinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and walk respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endersors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their favores.

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

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be stelled, as it produces new hair where baldness had take

Her chemical researches have developed an inimitble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desidering looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renevaling the complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast comprehint tself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay. Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, of at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., is P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhen

which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13. BOSTON TRECOTHIC

### Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium, FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOTS, TRECOTHIC HALL,

Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets. DROFESSOR STEWART respectfully informs the I ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that be has open his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which, ir

caraciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by a other establishment of the kind in the United State.

An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, for house of Lady patrons. TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE HALL. Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4,? M., every day.

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

## MOTORPATHY.

MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present propriets of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at North ampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, volknown for his success in the cure of chronic cisean especially those incident to Woman, will be sit flex the and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 3th He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 3th They will be happy to receive calls from their from and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionly to enquire into the merits of his new system of multid diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any discussion of the state of the second consult o so confident is he of success in every case, having one some thousands without a failure, that he is willing a enter into an agreement to board, lodge and true ha patient, without charge, if he fails to perform according to agreement. He has treated within the past year, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which though by far the largest institution for the sick is the country, has been found-wholly inadequate for the accountry, has been found-wholly inadequate for the accountry of the foundation of invalids seeking admission. He is not adding to his already 200 feet front, a large four start. commodation of invalids seeking admission. He is adding to his already 300 feet front, a large for sin building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 het Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the cut of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only for the large front of the constitution, from the effects of the signature, indulgence and over-exertion. Many form of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are considered unmanageable are considered unmanageable are considered unmanageable are considered to the constitution. The second long been practiced at this Institution. The second attending it has induced others to make it a spinality.

ality.

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

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