- IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. -AT THE -

ANTI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 21 CORNHILL.

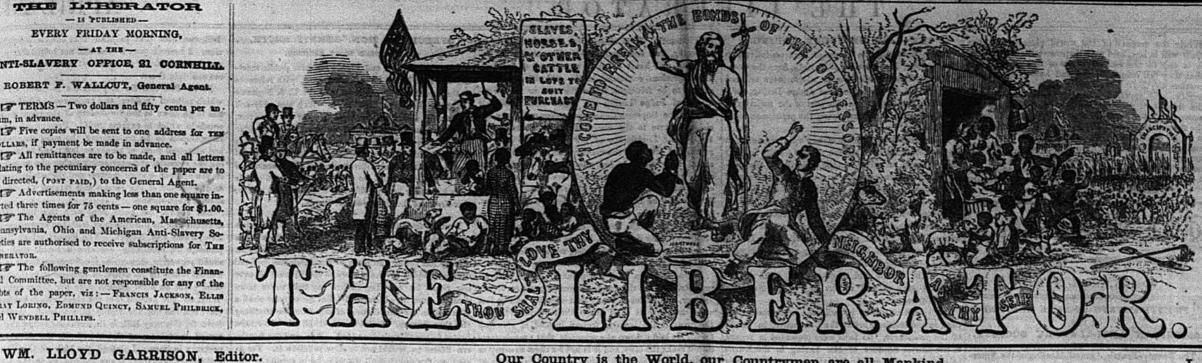
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an

num, in advance. To Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollins, if payment be made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. 17 Advertisements making less than one so

serted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell.

The United States Constitution is ' a covenant v

The free States are the guardians and e

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and en

stables of the institution. . . . There is some exc

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other State and by force restore their rights; but they are with

zouse in aiding other States in binding on men

enrighteous yoke. On this subject, our patners,

PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM

MOHT. We their children, at the end of half a tury, see the path of duty more clearly than the and must walk in it. To this point the public mi

has long been tending, and the time has come for lo

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly as Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Uni can be a compensation for taking part in the enslavi

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that

can only continue through our participation in wro

VOL. XXVII. NO. 17.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1372

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVERY A SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND

MORAL BLESSING.

'There was a time when not a few of the wisest and best men in Virginia concurred in the opinion that negro slavery was an evil, and an incubus upon the interests of the State, when, perhaps, if possible, some immediate means of emancipation would have been eagerly embraced by some of the ablest spirits in our councils. And it may be, indeed, that the opposite extreme of public sentiment on the subject, which now prevails with every class and craft of our people, is attributable more to the investigations and disquisitions induced by the doubts and tions and disquisitions induced by the doubts and fears of that day, than to every other case combined. The institution of slavery soon sunk deep into our social system: once embraced and incorporated among the elements of our organization, its influence, for good or for evil, extended rapidly in every direction, coloring everything it touched, and carrying weal or woo wherever it went, its agencies either immedi-ately or mediately ramified through every branch and principle of legislation; every vein and artery in the body politic were imbued with it. And being deemed an evil in the abstract, by these honest and able, but misguided men, to whom we have alluded— [he refers to every great man Virginia ever produced)—it devolved upon them only to prove their premises, and the catalogue of incidental evils would have been incalculable when an end so desirable would have readily suggested means; and, on the other hand, it became incumbent on the opposing cotemporaries to disprove their theories, explode their false philosophy, and disabuse the public mind of the emancipation taint with which it was begin-ning to be affected, or to give up their ground and enter into a crusade against the sins and iniquities, the demoralizing and impoverishing effects of the institution of slavery. Investigation on both sides ensued, and the result is that negro slavery is now considered to the Southern States, not a mildew, a blight and a scourge, but a social, political and moral blessing—a special boon of Providence—both to the African and Anglo-Saxon races.'—Richmond

· With Virginia, domestic slavery is not a ques tion of expediency. She goes down deeper into the argument than that. She has addressed herself to the institution on much higher grounds. She be-lieves slavery to be a social, moral, political and heves slavery to be a social, moral, political and intellectual blessing to the inferior race. She believes it to be the position which Providence designed the negro to occupy. She has watched the workings of free society, and found it the fruitful source of murder, theft, debauchery and infidelity. She is, therefore, content to remain with slavery a long time yet. All of her traditional influence and renown, all of her glorious memories, and all of her pright hopes are incorrectly interesting to the content of the property of of the bright hopes are inseparably interwoven with that humane and heaven-directed institution.' — South Side (Va.) Democrat.

PRO-SLAVERY CATHOLICISM

The Boston Pilot, in its issue of the 4th inst., closes an article on the United States Judiciary as

· It is impossible, within our necessarily restricted space, to do full justice to the importance of the national judiciary as an institution, and we shall be satisfied if we have, even to a slight degree, shown its claims to the confidence of the country, by the very nature of its organization, now that it is so atrociously assailed by so large a portion of the press in the free States. The attacks would, indeed be amazing, if the fanatics upon the subject of slavery had not long since exhausted our capacity of being amazed, by their measureless abuse of everything which bears against their blind opinions and disloyal designs. We leave them to their 'Anti-slavery Constitution and Anti-slavery Bible,' which one of their chiof spokesmen said they must have in order to accomplish their purposes. Our object is simply to guard our readers against their Disunion tuchings and one-sided construction of the existing

WHO ARE OUR NEIGHBORS

The Pro-slavery gospel is thus illustrated by the Washington Union, grand organ of the Administra

Who are those neighbors we are commanded to love as ourselves? Is it those who partake in our blood and lineage, in whose welfare and prosperity we are joint-partners, who equally contribute their treasure to the support and their blood to the de-fence of the State, and who are in the daily exchange of benefits with us? Or is it the African slave, wh is not our neighbor in any one sons of the word as applied to the great commandment?'

What Christianity! what Democracy!

The Richmond Enquirer speaks :-

VIRGINIA TAKING THE ALARM. Just as we expected. Gov. Wise has heard of Mr. Taayer's project for colonizing Virginia with free laborers, and his organs have sounded the alarm.

'In Dinwiddie, Accomae and Southampton are the selected localities of Mr. Eli Thayer, "pioneer in the Northern Kansas Emigrant Aid movement," he is surely determined to beard the lion in his den he is surely determined to beard the iton in his den.

It needs no appeal to the people of those gallant
counties, to prepare them for his reception. But we
have no apprehension that the people of Virginia
will be subjected to any such disagreeable duty as
to have to buy up cargoes of tar and denude all the
gesse in the State to decorate the persons of their
theatened virginals from the Vankesdom. They breatened visitants from the Yankeedom. They have doubtless concocted the plot, but they have no have doubtless concocted the plot, but they have not the boldness to attempt execution. Northern men, who come among us with honest intentions and lo-cate quietly, are always welcomed with the right hand of fellowship. There are many such, and they would not be backward in lending their aid to the ignominious expulsion of a horde of underground railroad agents and abolition incendiaries.

The Richmond Whig is also incredulous, but equally pointed :-

· As it will probably gratify the curiosity of our As it will probably gratify the curiosity of our readers, we spread before them in conspicuous position to-day, the grand scheme of the Hon. Eli Thayer and the New York Herald, for Colonizing and Abolitionizing Virginia by the introduction among us of a horde of Northern Yankess. It is an amusing project at present, but if it should be attempted to be carried out—which it never will—it may become a science of the control o it may become decidedly tragical. At all events, we are ready to wager a fine suit of black, that the notorious Thayer never sets foot upon our soil himself for any such purpose. If he should, we expect to meet him at Phillippi.'

The new paper of Mr. Pryor, The South, treats the matter in a similar strain, and it is evident that the North American Homesterd Company must seek another field for their operations.

SELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM HON, ELI THAYER.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 12. DEAR SIR :- I thank you for your lucid and able analysis of the plans and purposes of the North American Homestead Company, as given in the Herald of February 28th and March 10th.

You have shown a true conception of the project, and it seems to me an accurate appreciation of its power and probable results. I assure you it is our purpose to be strictly a

business organization.

We shall abide by the laws, State and national. We shall adhere with wonderful tenacity to the

Constitution and the Union.
We shall purchase large tracts of land at Slave State prices; shall give way to actual settlers about

State prices; shall give way to actual settlers about one-fourth; shall sell about one-fourth at cost, and the remainder at free State prices—thus probably doubling our money on the speculation.

There is no chance for such speculation except in slave States, and even in them only in proportion to the extent of slavery. For example: There will be no inducement for us to buy land in Hancock, Brooks, Marshall or Ohio counties, in Western Virginia, for in those counties it is worth from \$20 to \$27 per acre. Those counties, and the bulk of the others in Western Virginia, are essentially fine. Our chances would be much better in Dinwiddle, Southampton, Accomac, and other exhausted castern counties, where we can obtain land from \$3 to \$5 per acre—such being the average price in those localities where the slaves are a majority of the population. Now these lands are more desirable than those of the counties first named, and by placing on that slavery, after all, is not a t'ing to be tolerated. The passages in which he denounces the system afford new and welcome specimens of his grave and sonorous eloquence. His Charkeston assailant has, at least, succeeded in diminishing, if not in demolishing Dr. Dewey's respect for the Fugitive Slave Law. He says nothing now of sending his relatives (whether mother or brother) back to slavery. On the other hand, he says: 'I would run away, if I were a slave—you would—every man would.' He cannot understand how any one can pronounce slavery 'a right, just, beautiful and admirable thing.' To be sure, this is rather timid; It comes nearly a quarter of a century after the silver teachings of Channing and the heroic testimony of Follen; but we accept it with thankfulness, and with a renewed hope. We have driven the slaveholder, upon this the other hand, he says: 'I would run away, if I were a slave—you would—every man would.' He cannot understand how any one can pronounce slavery 'a right, just, beautiful and admirable thing.' To be sure, this is rather timid; It comes nearly a quarter of

on the sublime destiny of Virginia, and are inviting the same invigorating agency of free labor to their

Missouri, also, has sent a delegation for the pur-pose of securing a colony of one hundred Yankees to build a town upon a good landing on the Mis-souri river. These applications, together with the souri river. These applications, together with the tone of a large portion of the Southern press, make it manifest that the proposed movement will be admirably sustained, and our colonists treated with kindness and respect. But if, on the contrary, a portion of the people of Virginia, in defiance of their own interests and of our rights, should so far their own interests and of our rights, should so far choose to hold it. This is all involved in the presentability themselves us to follow the lead of ultra disstultify themselves us to follow the lead of ultra dis- ent decision; but let a single case draw from the unionists and secession fire-caters in committing Court an official judgment, that slaves can be held outrages against the lives met by the Constitution settlers, then they must be met by the Constitution and the laws; and should these fail to give protection, popular sovereignty must be invoked for the Old Dominion, as it has been for Kansas. We shall not be intimidated. We are not that kind of people when good dividends are at stake. In defiance ple when good dividends are at stake. In defiance of danger, we send our whale ships to the Northern of danger, we send our whale ships to the Northern except the same and a truckman! Excepting the interference of the 'underground the protection, popular sovereignty must be invoked for the will be no legal power to prevent it. At this moment, indeed, any wealthy New York jobber competed with the Southern trade can put in his next orders: 'Send me a negro cook, at the lowest market value! Buy me a waiter!—Balance my account with two chambermaids and a truckman!'

If this be so, we should probably participate in making Slave States free for the same 'filthy lucre.'

to adhere to it when a lucrative business, protected by law, can be had in exchange for a hazardous,

'Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of hell, Like the "six hundred."

From the New York Evening Post.

REV. DR. DEWEY AND THE SOUTH.

Sometime ago, the Rev. Dr. Dewey ventured, in an address at Sheffield, to rebuke the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He certainly did it very carefully; and, if our recollection be correct, he hardly said more, nor was what he did say uttered more strongly, than what has been advanced even by public men of the South upon the same subject. Dr. Dewey, so far as anti-slavery discussions were concerned, has always been regarded as the most cautious and prudent of men. When a great excitement arose upon the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, he apologized in his lectures before Lyceums for that barbarous enactment. We do not intend here to question his sincerity, nor even his wisdom in doing so. He may have been deceived, intend here to question his sincerity, nor even his wisdom in doing so. He may have been deceived, and he may have been frightened out of all philosophy and out of all genuine philanthropy. We do not propose to say whether in our opinion he was in the right or in the wrong; but we do declare that there had been nothing in his course, nothing in his doctrines, nothing in his public ministrations, which should not have led the most bigoted slave-holder to regard his remonstrances with the utmost cospect. But the manner in which Dr. Dewey's address was received, afforded another and an unique y curious instance of the lunacy of men who are lesperate in the defence of a bad cause. No sooner ras the Doctor's oration sent from the press, than a ready writer in Charleston was commissioned to as-

characteristic. The Doctor had visited Charlestor; he had partaken of Charleston dinners; he had lec-tured to Charleston audiences; and, by reason of the dinners and of the lectures, he should have considered himself forever debarred from saying any-thing about—the repeal of the Missouri Comprothing about—the repeal of the Missouri Compro-mise! Taking it for granted that any man who has been at the South (without being lynched) has no business to emit anything concerning slavery, this ready writer has felt it to be his duty to charge Dr. Dewey with most of the crimes recognized by the code of religion or by that of politeness. A contro-versy has ensued, which Dr. Dewey, on his part, concludes in a letter addressed to the editor of the Evening Post.

Evening Post.

It is curious to notice how in this communication Dr. Dewey still endeavors to preserve the middle ground, which has been the chosen stand-point of men of his class, while the whole tone of his epistle shows that he is laboring under a violent suspicion

them free white colonies, we can make them more val-mable. It is too much, therefore, for our Virginia tiful, or wrong, inequitable and hideous. In doing neighbors to expect of human nature—and especially so, we have compelled gentlemen like Dr. Dewey to mable. It is too much, therefore, for our Virginia neighbors to expect of human nature—and especially of Yankee human nature—that we should forego any such chance as this of securing sure and ample dividends, especially when this can be done in a manner perfectly legal and constitutional.

But very many of the people of Virginia actually desire the proposed friendly invasion of the Old Dominion by this renovating army of free white labor. I can show you that even slaveholders are on our side, and that, too, in large numbers.

Some have already offered to take stock to the extent of their ability in the proposed company. Kentucky and Maryland are already looking with envy on the sublime destiny of Virginia, and are inviting

EFFECTS OF THE LATE DECISION.

Commenting upon the decision of the U. S. Su-Tribune says :-

Ocean for money. We send our missionaries among cannibals for principle. We have defied all perils even in sending the Gospel to the heathen, without the incitement, of pecuniary gain; but with that inducement, the Gospel of Freedom; will have free course to run and be glorified.'

We have been charged with participating in the Slave Trade, contrary to law, for 'filthy lucre.'—
If this has no reasonal and a truckman!''

Excepting the interference of the 'underground railroad' and the chance of loss, there will be nothing to stop this. But then, these underhanded efforts for stealing property must, of course, be checked by our police. Mr. Matsell will have no more right to allow gentlemen's servants to be spirited away by burglarious Abolitionists than gentlemen's spoons. They are property under even stronger Slave Trade, contrary to law, for 'filthy lucre.'—
If this be so, we should probably participate in
making Slave States free for the same 'filthy lucre.'
There is not a kidnapper in the country who will
not quit his business of catching negroes in Africa.

The state of New York—will neces-There is not a kidnapper in the country who will and Governor of the State of New York slavenot quit his business of catching negroes in Africa sarily be sworn to protect each New York slavemonstrated that he can make ten per cent. more in making Virginia a free State.

If they are not sufficient, why then the United States Army and Navy can be called on to guard ng Virginia a free State.

e men are no such bigots in their profession as there to it when a lucrative business, protected w, can be had in exchange for a hazardous, at and less profitable traffic.

States Army and Navy can be called on to guard that singular species of property which alone of all property the Constitution of the United States has especially recognized. Slaves can be kept in Boston; Mr. Toombs can call the roll of his chattels on ton; Mr. Toombs can call the roll of his chatters on the slope of Bunker Hill; auctions of black men may be held in front of Fancuil Hall, and the slaveor shooting our colonists, or the memoers of our may be held in front of raneuil Hall, and the slave-company. If half of us were hung or shot, the rest would press on towards the shining dollars, even though they should rush

may be held in front of raneuil Hall, and the slave-ship, protected by the guns of United States frigates, may land its dusky cargo at Plymouth Rock. The free hills of Vermont, the lakes of Maine, the Valleys of Connecticut, the city where the ancient Oak of Liberty has wisely fallen, may be traversed Evidence of approaching success in the enterprise is every day accumulating. It is seen in the letters of sympathy from the slave States, and in the numerical that public opinion will prevent this? What our applications of coloniers from the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of coloniers from the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of coloniers from the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of coloniers from the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of coloniers from the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of coloniers from the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of the slave States, and in the numerical public opinion do against the Succession of the slave States and the slave States are slave States and the slave States and the slave States are slave States and the Evidence of approaching success in the enterprise is every day accumulating. It is seen in the letters of sympathy from the slave States, and in the numerous applications of colonists from the free, and, more than all, in the readiness of capitalists to invest in the stock of the company. This, however, is not unaccountable. Millions of acres of Virginia land, owned by the merchants and brokers of New York and Philadelphia, will be made available, at a profit to the present owners, who have heretofore profit to the present owners, who have heretofore tional and inalienable rights of property. The despaired of selling it at any price. Our company bogus laws of which they presume to complain, but will, therefore, prove a very valuable medium be which the mild and paternal punishment of death will, therefore, prove a very valuable medium between those landholders and the hardy pioneers, who can thus be furnished with homesteads on easy terms.

This is too good a thing to fail.

The medium between those landholders and the hardy pioneers, who is now to protect from infraction, are just and necessary laws for the safety of those sacred rights. The
number of Free Soil men in that Territory can make no difference hereafter, as it has made none hitherto. Slavery is there, as the ownership of horses or land is there, by supreme national law. Of what use, then, to contend for such a shadow as the difference

Your committee submit, that so far as they are able to comprehend the force and effect of said decision, it, among other things, nationalizes Slavery; annihilates the heretofore conceded right of the free States to inhibit the institution; asserts that there is no power in Congress or the people of the United States, or of the Territories, to exof the United States, or of the Territories, to ex-clude slavery; sanctions the monstrous proposition that man can hold property in man; shuts the courts of justice to hundreds of thousands of na-tive-born citizens; assumes that the black man has no civil rights; and dooms every foot of soil to the

Your committee assert that this case has no parallel in wickedness in the history of the world.

Verres was content to lay waste a few insignificant provinces; this decision deals with a nation, yea, an

It imbrutes and dehumanizes the race, and with a sublime touch of Vandalism, it ruthlessly strips human beings of rights God-given, and hands them over to be devoured by human beasts of prey. Such is now declared, by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, to be the mission of the Con-

stitution of the United States.

If so, better far that it had never been written. This decision, however, is contrary to all precon-ceived notions of that instrument.

The union of States under the federal compact has heretofore been regarded as a combination of so many independent sovereignties for fixed purposes and definite objects. States, upon entering the confederation, were not supposed to have surrendered any of their legal rights as independent

governments.

These they cautiously reserved. They delegated to the General Government certain powers believed to be in harmony with their reservations. The object to be attained was not a strong, overshadowing central government, which should efface State lines and obliterate State institutions, but State lines and obliterate State institutions, but one which should effectually secure to all these States security from foreign aggressions, immunity from domestic divisions, and protect, foster, cherish and perpetuate civil and religious liberty, and the rights of all mankind. These, as old as the Constitution, are all in detail dissipated by said

lecision.

It becomes us then, as citizens of Ohio, calmly yet fir.nly to take our position, and abide the con-

If we ride out the storm, well; if we go down,

It attempts to force upon us an institution, hated,

abiding detestation and abhorrence than of the ple of our State.

The men and women of Ohio regard Slavery with a loathing which no words yet coined will such is not the character of the bill which the such is not the character of the bill which the Legislature proposes in this emergency.

It proposes—1st, fine and imprisonment as a punishment for any person attempting to hold another as a slave in the State; 2d, It punishes, in like manner, the seizure, arrest and detention of any person on pretence that he is a fugitive slave; 3d, intent to

with the bones of our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers.

Sternly to the South and their Northern abettors, we say in all kindness, that it will take more than one decision fulminated by a Jesuitical Catholic Judge, to conquer a free Protestant people. We may be deprived of the ability and power to prevent the clanking of the bondsmen's chains around our altars, our houses and our fires; but, thank God, no human power can prevent our dying in the attempt. We may be unable to protect thousands of our own citizens in the enjoyment of their civil rights, but long, fierce, and desperator will be the struggle before we yield the point. We have now seen every department of the General Government subsidized to the support, spread, maintenance, and eternization of slavery. In this mad crusade against our dearest, most sacred and

lutions, and the passage of the accompanying act:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, 1. That this General Assembly has observed with regret that, in the opinion lately pronounced by Chief Justice Taney, in behalf of a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott against J. F. H. Sandford, occasion has been taken: o promulgate, extra judicially, certain doctrines concerning Slavery, not less contradictory to well-known facts of history, than repugnant to the plain provisions of the Constitution, and subversive of the rights of freemen and Free States.

2. That in the judgment of this General Assembly, every person born within the limits of any State of this Union is a citizen thereof; and to deny to any such person the right of suing in the courts of the United States, in the cases where that right is guarantied by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, in the cases where that right is guarantied by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, in the cases where that right is guarantied by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, in the cases where that right is guarantied by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, in the cases where that right is guarantied by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, in the cases where that right is guarantied by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, in the cases where that right is guarantied by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, in the cases where that the Federal Constitution, regards slaves as mere property, and protects the claims of masters to slaves to the same extent and in the same manner as the rights of owners in property, within the limits of Free States, during temporary right.

property, and processes are submit with clark and property, and property, and property, and property, within the limits of Free States, during temporary visits or for purposes of transit, to the practical consequences of which doctrine no Free State can submit with of God for the world's good, then the mountain waves of this iniquity [slavery] had not rolled over us.'

THE DRED SCOTT CASE IN THE OHIO

Report of the Standing Committees on Federal Relations, to whom were referred the resolution of Mr. Kelley, of Franklin, and various petitions relative to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case:

4. That the doctrine also announced in behalf of a majority of the Court, that there exists no power in the General Government to exclude Slavery from the Territories of the United States, subverts express provisions of the Constitution, annuls the just authority of the people of the United States over their own territories, and contradicts the whole practice of the Government under every the whole practice of the Government under every administration from that of Washington to that of

> against which we now protest, we recognize the natural effect of the ascendency of the slave power in the Supreme Court of the United States, secured in the Supreme Court of the United States, secured by that arrangement of the Circuits which gives to the Slave States, with less than one-third of the free population of this Union, five out of nine judges, leaving the free States, with more than two-thirds of the free population, only four; and we hereby instruct the Senators and request the Repre-sentatives of Ohio, in the Congress of the United States, to use their best endeavors to obtain such a States, to use their best endeavors to obtain such a modification of existing laws as will secure to the Free States their just representation in that tribual.

O. P. BROWN, H. CANFIELD, Committee of the Senate. RALPH PLUMB, E. GUTHRIE, J. H. LITTLER, GEORGE MYGATT,

Bill to prevent slaveholding in Ohio. Sec. 1 Provides that any person attempting to hold another as a slave, directly or indirectly, shall

by fine and imprisonment.

Sect. 3 Provides that any attempt to kidnap any

person with intent to carry out of the State, for the purposes of enslaving him in some other State or jurisdiction, shall be punished by confinement in the

penitentiary.

Sec. 4 Provides that the provision of the bill shall not apply to any act lawfully done by any marshal in the execution of any legal process.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The action of the Legislature of this State, in regard to the Dred Scott case, will attract the attention of our readers. The committee speak brave words and true, and their action, in regard to the recently-attempted usurpations of the Supreme Court, is well, so far as it goes; but it falls altobetter thus than tame submission to such con-summate wickedness. Three times—once by the ordinance of '87, once by the Constitution of A. D.

Court, is well, so far as it goes; but it falls alto-gether short of measures necessary to successful re-ordinance. The Supreme Court of the United States 1802, and once by our present Constitution—has having declared our State Constitution, and all ou the territory of our State been forever consecrated State laws, prohibiting the bringing and holding of the territory of our State been forever consecrated state laws, prohibiting the bringing and holding of the territory of our State been forever consecrated state laws, prohibiting the bringing and holding of the territory of our State been forever consecrated state. having declared our State Constitution, and all our to freedom. Now, however, we learn that those slaves within our limits, incompatible with the instruments were a cheat, a delusion, and a mere Federal Constitution, of course this new 'bill to pe of sand.

Prevent slaveholding in Ohio' is equally inefficient whenever brought, as it inevitably will be, before a in fact a free, is in effect a Slave State. The mighty sin against God, and the giant wrong against man, contemplated by that decision, must not and shall not be consummated in Ohio.

Federal Court. What we need is, not more law, but a proper respect and a manly defence of what we now have, and of our State Constitution, which is now torn and trodden in the dust. Until there is is now torn and trodden in the dust. Until there i It attempts to force upon us an institution, hated, loathed and execrated by the whole civilized world, and no portion of the earth with a deeper and more abiding detestation and abhorrence than by the people of our State.

maintenance, and eternization of slavery. In this mad crusade against our dearest, most sacred and most cherished rights, we have interposed our most carnest remonstrance, and uttered our most solemn vanished. All unheeded and uncared for have been the existence of slavery in the Commonwealth, under most cherished rights, we have interposed our most scherished in thin air. They will meekly submit to the existence of slavery in the Commouwealth, under the case us immeasurably beyond that point where forbearance is no longer a virtue. Yea, it is questionable whether it is not even now a crime against both man and God. Endeavor to enforce the decision in our State] and from the blue waters of Lake Eric on the north, to the beautiful Ohio on the south; from the hills of Pennsylvania on the east, to the plains of Indiana on the west, but one voice will be heard echoing and re-echoing the war cry of the Revolution— Give us liberty, or give us death!

As an indication of the purposes of the General Assembly and the people of Ohio, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, and the passage of the accompanying act: slaveholders, the result of our admission of such monstrous criminals to an equal participation in the national government, under the delusion or the pretence of thereby 'establishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty.' No wonder 'the Committee of One' in the Ohio Senate dodged the discussion of the Disunion question. With the purpose to continue to glorify and save the Union, it could not have been better disposed of. When our legislators become willing to save the slave, instead

FF m the New York Independent IMMORALITY OF THE DENIAL OF CIT ZENSHIP ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR. BY REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

The Supreme Judicial Court has no more pow or right to affirm or enact a disability concerning ne-groes, than it has concerning Chinese, or Dutchmen, or Italians, or Japanese, or Malays. The constitu-

or implication brings, or can be construed to bring or implication brings, or can be construed to bring, any race under its power for oppression, or intequestion of the right of freedom. The affirmation of such power by the Supreme Court is as groundless and absolute a forgery and lie against humanity and justice, as if they had interpreted, from concession of the power of government over the territories, the right and power to sell and convey to the Cham of Tartary all persons born in said territories with red hair, and all with blue eyes. No language can describe the ineffable injunity of No language can describe the ineffable iniquity of the assumption that the African race were nove thought or spoken of except as property, and had no rights that white men are bound to respect and the assertion from this assumption that the constitution forbids their being regarded as citizens. The reasoning itself is piracy, and lays the judge open to impeachment, as a deliberate attempt to subvert a free constitution and destroy the fundamental laws of our republic. The reasoning is worse than the maddest dreams of insanity and is so palpably and monstrously unjust and false, that it would be fit for nothing but the hoot ings of ridicule, were it not so terribly and sweep ingly malignant. The judge might just as well say that negro barbers shall not be permitted to shave, because the chin is a note of hand, and only legalized brokers can discount it; or tha no persons of color shall be licensed, or can be constitutionally permitted, to cut hair, because t hair is a poll-tax, and only revenue officers ca collect it. There are no antics of mad reasoning so outrageous which the judges may not play, so outrageous which the judges may not play, it such dregs of wicked argument as they have thrown before the people be suffered to stand a judgment. As to the argument of darkness, the argument that out of so great darkness as was prevailing in the world when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, there could no have arisen so great a light as that of benevolence and justice to all men interesting of color and and justice to all men, irrespective of color, and therefore we must interpret what seems light in that Declaration as darkness, and what seems libthat Declaration as darkness, and what seems liberty as only the license of tyranny over others, and what seems large-hearted humanity as only the rule of caste and oppression, there is no recorded freak or quirk of legal or judicial depraved and monstrous cunning and imposture, that will bear any comparison with it. The Manhattan Gas Company might just as well say that it is not constitutional to use sunlight in the day-time, but that the Divine Providence having brought about the manufacture of gas, and instituted their corporation, it is plain that sunlight is unconstitutional, especially for negroes, and the idea that it ever was constitutional could not possibly have been broached tutional could not possibly have been broached in a period of such great darkness as prevailed be-fore the institution of gas; and now that Divine Providence has given us gaslight, it is plain that all investigations in regard to slavery especially, and all decisions concerning it, should be pursued only in that light. Certainly, the decision of the judges is an escape of gas, instead of light, and insufferably offensive, poisoning the whole atmosphere; and if lighted, only serving to make darkness visible, regions of horror, tenanted by dusky, doleful shades, pursued with whins and chains, and constitutions. pursued with whips and chains, and constitution-ally abandoned and imprisoned, void of all sympa-thy and right, where hope never comes that comes The constitution does not confer citizenship, and cannot take it away. Every human being, born within the United States, is born a citizen, and

only local state law, or exceptions well known, as only local state law, or exceptions well known, as in regard to Indians, can put any disability upon him. And whether he were descended from Shem, Ham, or Japhet, whether from Ishmael or Isaac, whether he were born blue or fiery red, or yellow, or black and blue, or green and gold, or spotted like a leopard, or stripped like a zebra, what infamous falsehood it would be to assert that any such circumstance deprives him of his citizenship! It never entered the heads of the authors of our Declaration of Independence, or the framers of our Declaration of Independence, or the framers of our constitution, to imagine, much less the heart to deconstitution, to imagine, much less the neart to desire, such a thing. It never could have been conceived by them possible, in the joy, the glory, the enthusiasm of a freedom asserted as the equal birthright of all mankind from the Creator, that human beings, in the shape of judges on the bench, would ever be found in our country so degraded, so in-voterately, viciously, malignantly disposed toward any distressed gree in the shape. veterately, viciously, malignantly disposed toward any distressed race in the shape of man, as to be capable of plotting and promulgating such a decision. The conception and the reasoning would be beneath contempt, were it not for the daring immorality projected as law, and were it not likewise for the dreadful fact that Christians can be found to affirm that this iniquity, having become law, is, by virtue of being law, righteous law, and obedience to it a righteous cruelty, a virtuous expediency; so that the enacting of a thing, which yesterday, by the constitution and the divine law, would have been a most atrocious wickedness, bewould have been a most atrocious wickedness, becomes to-day, by the decision of half a dozen men, a divine obligation. But the constitution remains the same, and the principles of eternal morality and justice remain the same, and six men cannot change them, nor could the opinions of all the judges in the land make a law for us obligatory against the constitution, or take away or lessen our supreme responsibility to the law of God.

Traitors to God, to their country, and their race are they who counsel obedience to man rather than God; obedience to man, in an article of sweeping, unalloyed, undisputed, and indisputable wickedness. Traitors to God and man are they, who counsel silent submission to what makes table wickedness. Traitors to God and man are they, who counsel silent submission to what makes them, makes every creature, makes the whole nation, tools of crime, tools of oppression, so infamous, so mean, so wanton, and for purposes of such cringing, pitiable selfishness, that devils with devils damned might be ashamed of it. Obey, rather than God's law, and our constitution as our fathers framed it, the command of the wanton wickedness of half a dozen men, who ought to be impeached for a deliberate attempt to pervert and violate the constitution of our liberties! Obey the opinion, the violent constructions of such men, and proceed silently in such obedience to execute the commanded injustice and oppression, rather than the law of God, and against the law of God, on the pretence that the opinion of the judges also is law, and once being law, must be obeyed as law, God's law to the contrary notwithstanding! We say again that such teachers, preachers, and editors are traitors to their country and their God. If there is any spawn of baseness worthy of contempt, it is that of those men who profess the principles of the Christian religion, but the moment human law commands them to violate its precepts, in order to the shielding and establishment of human slavery, not sly do this themselves, but teach and require

and the artist makes on

fily do this themselves, but teach and require thers to do the same, and have pleasure in those ho join with them.

We speak for God, not for party; at his comand, not man's; for divine truth and justice, not olitical supremacy. We speak for justice disrearded, mercy trainpled on, the law of love depised, truth fallen in the street. We speak for an, for the oppressed, for those drawn unto death, or the dumb in their terrible suffering, for a help-ss, persecuted race, and for Christ himself, in hem cast out and crucified. We proclaim, as we re-commanded. God's judgment against the unre commanded, God's judgment against the unighteous judge and the law of iniquity. God forids us to submit to that unrighteousness, or to
bey that law. God appoints us to do only that
or which he has given to the people of these Unied States their sovereignty, to execute truth and ustice as the end and object of the nation, and not njustice, oppression, and robbery by law, as the bject and end of party usurpation. The outrage s so great, so high-handed, so deliberate, so against light and even the natural conscience of mans so great, so high-handed, so deliberate, so against all light and even the natural conscience of mandind, so instantly and undeniably in the face of Bod's judgments against his own people for a similar sin, so full of agonising outery for God's venceance, that it seems as if the domes and spires of Bodom did hardly more invite the lightning of seaven's wrath than this decision. And what a polemn attitude now is that of this great people, seaven's wrath than this decision. And what a solemn attitude now is that of this great people, and what a spectacle before God, angels and men, the course which they will take, God and his truth, humanity, and justice, thus outraged before them, by their own tribunals! Whether they will rouse themselves at God's call, or supinely fold their hands, till by submitting to the judicial destruction of the rights of others, they lose all power, opportunity, and energy to assert their own. A solemn question, indeed, it is, whether there is virtue enough, regard to God enough, experienced power of his word enough, benevolence enough, justice enough, and indignation at outraged justice, to purge off this iniquity, to repel, rebuke, and annihilate this mighty wrong. Was ever the sacred seat of justice so polluted? All the unjust decisions in the whole history of Great Britain are feeble, ineffectual, evanescent, contracted, compared with this, which concentrates such deliberate impiety against both God and man.

Now that this monstrous crime has been, if the people permit it, nationalized, now that it has been judicially baptized with the sacredness of the constitution, as the first-born child of freedom, and so

stitution, as the first-born child of freedom, and so our freedom itself baptized as a pirate, what remains for us but to throw ourselves upon the word of God? Here we stand. This is our last cita-del. The blood rushes to the heart; if there be strength enough to send it back with a new life through the system, we are safe. If not, we are lost, and we go down more ingloriously, more basely, than ever any nation under heaven did. The judge has occupied the constitution as a Border Ruffian, with the decision that the African race among us are to be regarded only as property, that are fit for nothing but slaves, and have no they are fit for nothing but slaves, and have no rights that white men are bound to respect. Let now the insulted Christianity of our churches arise in its majesty, and in the name of God condemn and repudiate this dreadful wrong. Let the churches take the position that the claim of property in man is sin, and consequently that no slaveholder, man is sin, and consequently that no siaveholder, persisting in it, can properly be admitted to the Christian Church. Let God's word be applied. Let the ministry everywhere speak out. If they had done this from the beginning, this tremendous iniquity of judgment never could have been perpetrated. And the ministry would have spoken, if the churches had encouraged and permitted it, if conservative Christians had not kept them bound. But they have followed the lead of their people, instead of leading them. They have trembled before their people, and when they have ventured a stealthy word of admonition, it has been in such a partial, pitiful, apologizing way, as if they had been stealing sheep instead of feeding them. They have been muzzled by their congregations, and forsooth have asked their congregations how much and what they should say, instead of telling their

congregations from God what he commands them, both pastor and people, to think and to do. There are few positions more despicable, to which men ever reduce themselves, than that of a minister of Christ, appointed to lead and instruct the people, asking them to lead him, and to give his tongue marching orders, and promising never to preach anything but just what they please, or what they think important for the pew rents. The minister has mistaken his place, who puts himself behind his people instead of before them, especially when any great conflict between God and the Devil, Christ and the powers of darkness, is coming on. Think of the captain of a company of soldiers, in time of war, retreating from his place, and ralinquishing his responsibility and power, at the head of the company, and skulking at the tail, leaving the corporals, the sergeants, and the privates to drill this is the degradation to which the surrender of the right of preaching against the iniquity of sladread of the miserable hypocritical outery about politics in the pulpit, and the fear of reduced many a pulpit and many a corporation of Christians. What a pitiful, unmanly position of our Young Men's Christian Associations, for example, squabbling among themselves as to the propriety or possibility of even mentioning the morality of slavery as a question for discussion, while the Supreme Court not only agitate it, but exalt slavery as a virtue to the top of the decalogue. How base the submission of Christians to such a rule! Their catechism should read, Thou shalt have no other gods before slavery, and all thy morality shall be cut and squared to meet the convenience of slavery and all thy discussions shall be only in such a way and on such points, as shall subserve the interests of slavery. Thou shalt buy and sell thy goods only at the will and pleasure of those who buy and se slaves, for they are thy masters, and their pleasure is thy God. Thou shalt hold and express thine opinions only as thy slave masters suffer thee. Thou shalt bow down unto them and worship them, and if they command thee to say there is no God but cotton, thou shalt answer and say, Verily, there is no God but cotton.

ANOTHER VIEW OF BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL.

The London Daily News of March 23, uses the following language with reference to Mr. Buchan-an's Inaugural address:—

'It is truly a monument of the very highest de gree of that kind of courage which is bred between personal self-seeking and political desperation. Mr. Buchanan knows as well as any man who heard him in the Capitol, that his statements will deceive no body within the limits of his dominions. The North ern men see clearly enough the completeness of his bondage to the South; and the Southern men are not to be beguiled of their fears and their vigilance by

his proclamation that "all is calm." There is not a man or woman, from the Rio Grande to the Bay of Fundy, who will not pro-nounce, at the end of the address, that the President has hidden away all the important facts of their case, gone off on false issues, presented deceptive solutions, and rivalled his predecessor in the eager-ness which he has, at his first act of command on board the ship of State, thrown over a tub to the ever menacing whale.

Such is the address delivered at the momen

when violent hands are tugging at the foundations of the Republic; when sectional hatred exceeds all international prejudices elsewhere; when classes, black and white, numbered by millions, have no rights whatever, and a mere handful of land and man-owners are overbearing the rights of a prodi-gious majority; and when slaves are escaping by thousands, and are whipped, hanged and burned by scores, under suspicion of intended insurrection certain to deepen into servile war if the Federal Union is not destroyed by secession on the one hand, or a military despotism on the other. How can a or a military despotism on the other. How can a man of sense, a man of political experience, a man of reading, venture on putting forth anything so hollow as this address, aware, as he must be, that not a man in the country will believe it? In the first place, Mr. Buchanan's main object is to make the best of the thing he has attained—the four years' severeignty which has been his forty years' aim. He carefully intimates, at the outset of his aldress that he shall not stand for a second term. aldress, that he shall not stand for a second term. Mis one effort, aim and struggle, then, is to stave off the great inevitable conflict for four years. We do not believe that he can manage this; but he will try for it, and with what audacity we may judge be the production before us. Again, he is but following custom in the insincerity of his speech.

While the despots of the world plainly say that their will is law, and may dispense with subterfuge, it is one of the bad liabilities of free governments their will is law, and may dispense what some of the bad liabilities of free governments that they fall into falsehood and hypocrisy, in proportion to their deterioration from their original purity. No spectacle on earth is more painful to the friends of good government, and nowhere is it more mournful than in the United States, under the rule of its recent Presidents. If the Republic is to be saved, the first token of "a good time coming" will be sincerity in high places. At present, all is hollow in the highest degree; and the man who has given to the world such an address as this, is the one who is most sure to take the exposure of it as a matter of course."

Monday last, Mr. Merrick, of Norfolk, from the Committee on Federal Relations to whom were referred the petitions for the removal of Judge Loring, submitted to the Senate, on the part of the majority of the Committee, a report, giving the petitioners leave to withdraw!!

This report is as destitute of any solid reasoning as Judge Loring is of a decent respect for the feelings and wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people of this Commonwealth, recorded in the form of statute law, adopted with special reference to his own of it as a matter of course.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, APRIL 24, 1857.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will commence in the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, (446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wx. LLOYD GARRISON, T. W. HIGGINSON, PARKER PILLS-BURY and WENDELL PHILLIPS are expected to speak at the first session. A collection in aid of the cause will be taken.

The Society will meet at the same place on TUES-DAY EVENING, at 74 o'clock, admittance 10 cts., and again on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., admittance free. The arrangements for public speak-ing at these sessions are not yet completed, but among those who have been invited to speak are Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, Rev. I. R. W. SLOANE, Rev. W. H. FUR-NESS, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, LUCY STONE, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, ROBERT PUR-VIS. and C. L. REMOND.

It is much to be desired that the friends of the Society should come together in large numbers, from all parts of the country, to confer upon the great interests of the cause at this eventful period.

We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the Society is not merely to make 'Liberty national and Slavery sectional '-nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba—nor to restore the Missouri Compro-mise—nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill—nor to make Kansas a free State-nor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union-nor to terminate Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories-but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to oppose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, 'No Union with Slaveholders. RE-LIGIOUSLY OR POLITICALLY !

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries. S. H. GAY.

COLORED CITIZENSHIP.

In the Senate of Massachusetts, last week, Hon. O. W. Albee, as Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom the subject of colored citizenship tinued to act as commissioner for more than two years was referred, in connection with the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, made an elaborate report, showing the utter falsity of that decision in re- the people that he means to persist in disobeying the spect to the facts of our national history, and the usages of the national government and of the several is unconstitutional. But of what value or force is his States. It establishes the fact, that, from the earliest period, free persons of color have been admitted to be citizens of the United States-have been so designated in congressional debates and State resolves-have been addressed as such in proclamations issued by men high in office and station-have been so recognized by the laws of the United States-have received passports obey the Constitution and laws of Massachusettas American citizens from the government until within a comparatively recent period-and have been admitted respect or conscience, is it not imperatively his duty to equal political rights and privileges in various States to retire from his present judicial position? in the Union. The testimony of Messrs. Lowndes, The law of 1855 was prospective, not an ex post Niles and Pinckney, as being Southern men, is facto law. It did not name Judge Loring, nor remove adduced as of great weight in this question. Gen. Jackson made the fullest and most explicit recognition of colored citizenship; and so did Thomas Jefferson. It has been repeatedly recognized by acts of Congress. Impressed colored seamen have been repeatedly claimed by the national government as citizens of the United States. Chancellor Kent says-"Citizens, under our constitutions and laws, mean free inhabitants, born within the United States, or naturalized, under the laws of Congress. If a slave, born in the United States, be manumitted, or otherwise lawfully discharged from bondage, or if a black man be born within the United States, and born free, he becomes thenceforward a citizen, but under such disshillties as the laws of the States respectively may deem it expedient to prescribe to free persons of color." This report-highly satisfactory as far as it goes

-concludes as follows :-Whereas the State Department of the United States has of late refused passports to colored citizens of the United States, contrary to the former established usages of said department; and

Whereas, the late decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Dred Scott case has virtually denationalized the colored citizens of Massachusetts

Your Committee respectfully recommend the pas-

sage of the accompanying Act:—
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECT. 1. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to issue to any citizen of this Commonwealth who may apply for the same, a passport or certificate under the seal of the Commonwealth, setting forth the age, and a general description of the person applying for the same, and that he is a citizen of the Common-wealth of Massachusetts; and such passport or certifi-cate shall be granted to any citizen whatever his color may be; and may be in any form which the Secretary of State may think expedient.

Massachusetts can do no less than this-but ought she not to do more? Of what avail will such passport or certificate be in a foreign land? This Commonwealth is not an independent republic, and therefore has no power to defend her citizens abroad, however eruelly outraged. What if the U.S. Supreme Court had "virtually denationalized" the white citizens of Massachusetts, as it has done the colored, would they be content with a State passport? Would they adhere to such a Union, or sustain such a government? Not unless they were ready to be slaves! And are they not solemnly bound to make common cause with their ostracised colored fellow-citizens, and to declare that they will not submit to such a despotism for one mo-

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY.

That the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court is beyond all defence or palliation is seen in the fact. that Orestes A. Brownson, in his Catholic Quarterly Review, denounces it in the following terms :-We have no more disposition to interfere with

slavery where it legally exists than have our Southern friends, but we do protest against an opinion which places negroes as such not only out of the pale of our Republic, but out of the pale of humanity. If opinion once went that length, it was the business of the Court once went that length, it was the business of the Court to brand it with its disapprobation, and not to recog-nize it as law. The Court should lean to the side of the weak, and set its face against oppression. The negro race is, no doubt, inferior to the white race, but is that a reason why they should be enslaved, or why the Court should join the stronger against the weaker?

This condemnation is the more remarkable when it is remembered that Chief Justice Taney is a Catholic, and that Mr. Brownson's Review has long been an ultra pro-slavery periodical.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, or Monday last, Mr. Merrick, of Norfolk, from the Com

The Liberator, adopted with special reference to his own case, and prohibiting the recurrence of any similar case hereafter. It is, throughout, superficial, technical, evasive; its paternity is easily traceable outside who assume to rule Massachusetts; and its adoption by the Legislature will cover that 'Republican' (?) body with ridicule and disgrace, and make it the laughing-stock as well as the tool of the Southern slave oligarchy.

Its evasive character is indicated in the statemer that, in the hearings before the Committee, in behal of the petitioners, 'no facts were presented in regard to the official conduct of Mr. Loring in the Burns case, or any other case.' But the reason of this was given at the time to the Committee, or, rather, to such of them as had the fairness and courtesy to make their appearance. It was deemed wholly unnecessary to go into a repetition of facts familiar to every in telligent person in the Commonwealth; facts which had excited universal disgust and indignation, and which had led to the passage of the very law, under which the removal of Judge Loring is demanded but which he defiantly puts beneath his feet in the most lawless manner. It is not true that 'no evi dence whatever was adduced to show loss of public confidence, nor unfitness in any way for the office which he holds, except that he continued to hold and perform the office of U. S. Commissioner, in disregard to the section of the statute above cited '-though living as he does in contumacious violation of a law of the State, it should have sufficed to exhibit his criminal persistence in office as conclusive ground for his immediate removal therefrom-unless, indeed, the laws of Massachusetts are to be nullified with insolent impunity whenever the slave-hunter seeks to desecrate our soil by his polluted feet, or whenever he needs to find some unprincipled tool here to help him consummate his nefarious purpose. 'This single issue,' as it is styled in the report, involves the dignity, intelligence, honor, and moral integrity of the Com monwealth; and it is of no consequence whether only a small number of the petitioners are inhabitants of Suffolk county, over which the jurisdiction of Judge Loring extends,' or whether 'the larger por tion are of other counties, who adopt the same printed form of petition,' (why should they not?) it i all-sufficient even if they have 'no further interest in the matter than to effect a vindication of the public statute.' It is certainly a singular way of securing respect and obedience to the laws of the State for legislators to sneer at an effort to see those laws duly enforced in a most righteous manner!

The statute of 1855 is explicit and unescapable until it be declared unconstitutional by competen authority. It provides that any judicial officer who shall continue to hold the office of U. S. commissioner for ten days after the passage of the act, shall be deemed to have furnished sufficient ground for impeachment or for removal by address. Judge Loring has consince the enactment of the statute; and he not only acknowledges the fact, but tells the Legislature and law. The reason he gives is, that, in his opinion, it

opinion? Is he not an interested witness in the case, and therefore fairly precluded from testifying in his own favor? Does he mean to teach, that every individual in the State has a right to pronounce every law, adverse to his own judgment, unconstitutional, and to treat it accordingly? Has he not sworn to And if he cannot do so, either as a matter of self-

fied period, any person holding any judicial office under the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth, and at the same time acting in the capacity of a U. S. commissioner. Such a prohibition (aside from all consideration of the legality of the Fugitive Slave Bill) it is certainly competent for the Legislature to make, for any reason satisfactory to itself; and every 'law-abiding' citizen will duly submit to it. The report assumes that if the statute of 1855 is to be con trued as a mandatory upon Judge Loring to vacat his office of Judge of Probate, it is in violation of the constitutional tenure of his office, and then declare it was no offence in him to disregard such an unconstitutional mandate'! But when or where has the proper tribunal in this State pronounced this mandate onstitutional? And what is it but lawless com plicity to say that 'such disregard is no legal no proper cause for his removal by address'?

The signers of this weak and incoherent repo think it is a 'more than doubtful position' to urge that 'the Legislature ought to take this step as vindication of its own authority, and to require compliance with legislative injunctions '-that is, the proper function of that body is to pass laws as a pastime, and to allow its authority to be defied rather than respected, as in the case of this slave-catching contumacious, rebellious Judge! They therefore, with all the gravity and wisdom of Dogberry in the play, while they do not ask for or recommend the repeal of the statute aforesaid, 'nor question the rowen and the RIGHT of this Legislature to vote an address for the removal of Judge Loring, even if all the positions herein maintained are conceded, (thus stultifying themselves, and yielding up the whole ground,) rec ommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw Now, this is an issue no more to be withdrawn o

abandoned than was that presented to our fathers by the tax on tea or the passage of the Stamp Act. I involves the sovereignty of the State-the right of the people to determine, through their representatives, or what conditions State offices shall be held. It involves even more than this-the struggle for the deliverance of the land from the supremacy of the Slave Power, and the triumph of justice over a bloody des ootism. Let this majority report be accepted by the Legislature, and tamely acquiesced in by the people and 'border ruffianism' will hold a jubilee, and vell of fiendish exultation will go up from every part of the blood-reeking South, and a fresh stimulus will be given to a ruthless oligarchy to consummate their scheme for the utter destruction of all our rights and liberties. But, let Judge Loring be removed from the office which he now pollutes-let the Legislature refuse to take any step backward, and resolve to execute the law now trampled under foot by this mercenary slave commissioner—let the people of Massachusetts be true to themselves in this sublime conflict—and the friends of freedom throughout the land will be filled with joy and hope, and the hosts of darkness go recling to the earth.

The following are the names appended to this hu miliating report:-

JOHN M. MERRICK, JOHN WELLS, RICH-ARD RAMSDELL, HENRY BRADLEY. We give these names conspicuously, for the specia

After the presentation of this report, Mr. Albee, the much-respected Senator from Middlesex, submitted a Minority Report, signed by himself and - Ward,

ervation of their constituents, and the public gen

of Plymouth. It is clear, lucid, unanswerable in its reasoning, and commends itself alike to the understanding and heart of every true friend of freedom shown to be frivolous, while the reasons for force. The Supreme Court have never made any defore should be respected by magistrates and citizens.

The will of the people has been emphatically expressed, yet Judge Long continues to defy public sentiment. By doing this, he has furnished sufficient

countability of public servants to the people." branch thereof, regarded the two offices as incom- -to see her infinitely worst enemy die. patible."

lature did by solemn enactment declare the two offices

Two years and a month afterwards, Judge Loring is found to have reversed his position, and to have become a defier of law, and to have set at naught his own advice and repudiated his own principles.

To sustain this charge against the Judge, lengthy extracts are given from his two protests, and these are followed by comments. The minority conclude by recommending the passage of the accompanying ad-

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY HENRY J. GARDNER

The two branches of the Legislature, in General Court assembled, respectfully request that your Excel-lency would be pleased, by and with the advice of the Council, to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk— for any one, or for all of the following reasons, to wit: First—Because he consented to sit as United States Slave Commissioner, in defiance of the moral senti-ment of Massachusetts, as expressed in the Legislative

Resolutions of 1850.

Second—Because he prejudged the case of Anthony Burns, and drew the bill of sale of the man before he had publicly declared him to be a chattel.

had publicly declared him to be a chattel.

Third—Because, whilst holding the office of Judge of Probate under the commission of Massachusetts, in defiance of the spirit of the Massachusetts law of 1843, he made a man a slave on the soil of Massachusetts. Fourth—Because, setting aside the usual practice of Courts in Massachusetts, he suffered the alleged

of Courts in Massachusetts, he sunered the alleged slave to sit manacled in open court. Fifth—Because he permitted the claimant of An-thony Burns to change the ground of his claim, when he had failed to substantiate his claim on his first po-

Sixth-Because, disregarding the ordinary and established rules of evidence, he decided Anthony Burns to be a slave, which decision, in the words of Mr. Dana, was wrong on the law and the facts before him, and when, in the words of another gentleman of the highest legal attainments, 'almost every step in the case appears to have been illegal and unconstitu-

Seventh—Because, in consequence of having done these things, he has lost the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth, as is shown from the thousands who petitioned for his removal in 1855—two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine of which pe-titioners were from the County of Suffolk, whilst only one thousand and twenty-four individuals from the whole State remonstrated against his removal.

And finally and more especially—Bighth—Because, now, in defiance of the provisions contained in Sec. 13 of Chap, 489 of the Acts of 1855, Edward Greeley same time to hold, in defiance of law, a commission under the United States, which qualifies him to issue warrants and grant certificates under the Acts of Congress named in the 9th Sec. of Chap. 489 of the Acts

The undersigned further recommend, that a Joint Special Committee, consisting of two on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, be appointed to present said Address to His Excellency HENRY J. GARDNER.

Let us have the yeas and nays on these two reports. Let us know who, of the Senators and Representaenemies of constitutional freedom, and to contemn the yet believe that this Republican Legislature (with issues) will be so besotted or so cowardly as to adopt be able to take care of this matter of citizenship. the majority report; and yet, in its sanguinary repeal influence, and exerting themselves to secure the adop- their personal liberty than forsake them. tion of this report, 'that thus may be put at rest the on the part of the country towns ! Let the constituent him up (if necessary) to the performance of his duty! Let not ruffian Carolina exult over humbled Massaare too cowardly to vindicate our own rights, how shall we deliver those who are spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor?

Gray Plymouth Rock hath yet a tongue, and Concord is not dumb, And voices from our fathers graves, and from the future come; They call on us to stand our ground—they charge us

Not only free from chains ourselves, but foremost to make free!'

Our Rhode Island friends will notice the Call for their Annual Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held in the city of Providence on Saturday evening and Sunday next. At this eventful time, no friend of freedom should withhold the aid of his presence and cooperation. The meeting cannot fail to be a most nteresting one. The country has no government through which the people can be heard, and it is time that the people everywhere should arise for the rescue of liberty, honor and manhood from the fatal grasp of the despots.

says it is informed by a slaveholder of Tishemego in the abolition of that institution.'

SPEECH OF HON. GERRIT SMITH,

Last week a large and highly effective public meetg was held in the Capitol at Albany, with reference Court in the Dred Scott case, which was ably and cloquently addressed by Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, Gen. NYE, and Hon. GERRIT SMITH. Below we give 1855. The Legislature of 1856 refused to alter or repeal the law, and thus recognized its binding character. Gov. Gardner has admitted its constitutionality, by appointing Commissioners under it. The courts have also acted under its provisions. It theretherefore, are simply a waste of breath.

I return from this examination of the Constitution to say, that the time for the great State of New York ground for removal; otherwise, we abandon the ac- to strike a death-blow to the system of American ountability of public servants to the people.' alavery has come. In reply to the infamous judicial Notice is taken of a few points in Judge Loring's decision, which invites slavery to spread itself all over protests. In 1855 the Judge expressed great reverence our State, let our Legislature say that never more for law, and declared that 'that security will be lost shall a slave tread our soil—that never more shall a when magistrates shall shape their official action by man within the jurisdiction of our State be anything their own or the popular feeling, instead of standing clee than a man. Quickly would all the Northern lanes. He laid it down as a principle, that 'magistrates States follow this glorious lead. Aye, and the Southdo not make the laws, and it is not for them to usurp or ern States too would not be slow to follow it. For as infringe upon that high power.' He affirmed that at soon as the South shall see us to be in earnest in this the time he was authorized to act as slave commis- matter, and that we are determined to know no law sioner, 'he was not notified that the government of for slavery, she will not only submit to the death of Massachusetts, or either the executive or legislative slavery, but will very soon after be glad to see it die

But the timid legislator will say, 'We must not re From such language, the fair inference is, that if bel.' I admit that we must not rebel against truth Judge Loring had been notified that the two offices and law and honor. To rebel, however, against the were incompatible, he would have obeyed the notifi- Supreme Court of the United States and other servants of the above power, is but to rebel against rebels Although the State did consider him notified by the For who are rebels, if it be not they who rebel against spirit of liberty in her Constitution, and by her legis- human nature, and class it with cattle? For who are lative acts and resolves, yet at the suggestion of the rebels, if it be not they who fling the grossest insult Judge himself, strengthened by the additional sugges- into the face of God by reducing to mere merchandise tions of Gov. Gardner, who declared that 'such a the beings made in His own image? To treat man as course is open for the legislature to adopt, the legis- vile is to treat his Maker as vile. Whoever thinks slavery the fit condition of man must have very low ideas not of man only, but of his Maker also.

Democratic legislators! Nothing better do I expect from you than that you will go on from worse to worse, until you shall have filled up the measure of your iniquity, and folly, and madness, and ruin. The infatuation of a Democrat is amazing. He continues to talk and vote against liberty : and he flatters himself that because he did so, years ago, without losing his hold on the public confidence, he can continue to do so with the same impunity. He sees not the change of circumstances. He is blind to the progress of things. He is entirely unaware of the changed attitude toward each other of liberty and slavery. He knows not but liberty is forever to keep on receding before slavery. He knows not that at last they are meeting in direct conflict and in a death-grapple with each other. That utter blindness and deep delusion, in which he fancies things are to remain as they were, remind me of the old milestone, dug up in the city of New York several years ago, on which was inscribed, 'Three miles to New York.' The city has grown up all around it. But the milestone was as unconscious of change as is the Democrat. The old Fogy still kept crying, 'Three miles to New York!' 'Three miles to New York!' Poor Democrat!-poor robber of a name, with which your every thought and word and deed is in the widest contrast !- you must perish. I fear that you have sinned away your day of grace. fear that, like Esau, you can find no place of repentance, even though you seek it carefully with tears.

Republican legislator! I turn to you. Can you esitate to vote for a Personal Liberty Bill, which shall know no slavery, and which shall protect every innocent man within the limits of your State? I trust you will not. The mission of the Republican party is either to abolish human slavery, and save the nation, and be the most useful, honored, and beloved political party that ever existed-or its mission is to make a little noise, do no good, disappoint the hopes entertained of it, and perish quickly and disgracefully.

I cannot take my seat until I have called your a tention to the Report made a day or two since by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Dred Scott Decision. The Report is brave. The Resolutions which follow it are brave. The heading of the Act it recommends is brave. That heading is, 'An Act to Secure Freedom to all Persons in this State.' How well that sounds! What a pity, that such a to the ear should be so broken to the hope! How tame, how limping, is the Act itself! How immeasurably far below the tone of the proclamation falls the actual war !

What says the Act? Why, that a man may be a citizen of this State, notwithstanding he is black. Surely, this is no news. What man of common sense among us doubts that a black man may be such a citizen? Just as needless is it for the Act to say this, as it would be for it to say that a white man may be a citizen of our State. To enact that a white man may tives, are disposed to give 'aid and comfort' to the be a citizen would be to insult him. It seems little else than insulting to enact that a black may be. If wishes of the people of Massachusetts. We cannot you will only protect the person of the black man within your jurisdiction-if you will only protect him scarcely a Whig or a Democrat in it on the old party from the pursuit of the slaveholder, he will himself

What next does the Act say? It says that if the of the law allowing one year to intervene before the slaveholder shall bring his slaves into this State, they infliction of the murderous death penalty-in its sneak- they shall be free; and that if he shall hold or ating treatment of the political rights of the women of tempt to hold them as slaves, he shall be imprisoned the Commonwealth-in its want of spirit, such as the It was of very little consequence to declare this. We times demand, in view of the insupportable decision shall have no more power nor will to enforce this deof the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, claration than the ample power and will which we and the avowed purpose of the slave oligarchy to had before. Moreover, what would the slaveholder make slavery lawful in every part of the country-we ordinarily care about being compelled to recognize as see little ground of encouragement. Already, the mere servants the slaves he brings here? He brings Daily Advertiser, the Journal, the Transcript, &c., are such as will return with him-such as have left dear all still more or less controlled by a local aristocratic ones behind them, for whom they would rather forfeit

So much the Act says. But what does it fail t useless agitation of a subject altogether foreign to the say? Ah, it fails to say just the one thing which it legitimate business of legislation 1! Let this city in-should say; and compared with which, all it does say fluence be promptly met by a commanding expression is utterly insignificant. It fails to say that the great State of New York shall no longer be a hunting keep a sharp eye upon his representative, and nerve ground for human prey. It fails to say that the Government of the State shall extend its protection over the poor bruised and bleeding man, who has come up chusetts! If we cannot save our dear native State to out of the hell of slavery to find mercy at its hands freedom, what else in the land can be saved? If we Our Government boasts that its arms are open to every other man, who is flying from oppression. But this Act fails to say that this most oppressed of all men-this most cruelly wronged and deeply wretched of all men-may, after his scores of years of unrequited toil and lacerations of body and spirit, find rest upon our soil. This Act gives him up to the tender mercies of his worse than murderous pursuers. What else does this Act fail to say? Why it fails

to say that this State shall, at last, have a Government. For surely it can never be said to have one, so long as it shall not aim to protect every innocent person upon its soil. Is there a black baby anywhere within the limits of this State, that our governmen will not protect? Then it is not a government. I care not so much to have it protect the strong. They can protect themselves. I ask it to protect that black baby, or confess itself unworthy of the name of Gov.

Can it be that a Republican Legislature will pass this Bill, which the Committee have recommended? Not for all this world would I vote for this Bill on which it is written, 'No pity, no justice, no humanity, no God.' Freedom is shricking in the ears of this Legis-Significant. The Memphis Eagle and Inquirer lature for help—and the proposed response is an endorsement of the lawfulness of slavery. Cruellest of county, Miss., that there are many persons in that all responses! We ask for bread, and a stone is to be county who are avowed anti-slavery men, and that given us!-for a fish, and behold the most venomous some of them are in the habit of declaring that they of serpents! Oh, it is infinitely better that you should are for a dissolution of the Union, for the simple be silent than that you should recognize the lawfuleason that such a catastrophe will necessarily result ness of slavery, as this Bill by irresistible implication does. Not all the cunning, which characterizes the

Bill, can hide that palpable, that damnable implication. I beseech you, if you will not help Liberty, do not harm her. If you will not heal her wounds, do

of multiply them.

Pretty Bill this for Republicans to pass! A Bill which talks of 'master' and 'mistress'-a Bill which has to go down to the vocabulary of slavedom to find words in which to express itself! Pretty business for Republicans to be recognizing the most stupendon and atrocious form of piracy as law; and to be mak ing the essential and everlasting rights of men to turn on the consent of slave-masters and slave-mistresseson the consent of the pirates and piratesses! Oh to shame, Republicans! But I have not quite done with this Bill. Ho

shameless is its inconsistency with the accompanying Resolutions and Report! The Report, which I take pleasure in admitting contains a lucid, able, and sound argument, denounces the Supreme Court of the United States for its denial of citizenship to the black man. But on what ground does the Court deny it! Why, on the ground that the black man is but property, and has not the rights of manhood. And ret, forsooth, this very Bill, in its shrinking before the as sumed lawfulness of slavery, admits the doctrine of property in man. I defend the logic of the Court; and I deny that there is any logic at all in the Com mittee. The Court and the Committee both admir that black men may be the subject of property. The Court logically infers that he hence cannot be a citi zen of the United States. But the Committee, in total contempt of its own premises, and therefore in total defiance of all logic, maintains that he can be Now, I insist that if the black man may, from his nature, be lawfully reduced to slavery, he can no more be a citizen of the United States-no, nor of this

State—than can a horse.

I am quite sick of hearing men, who defer to siavery as law, denounce this Dred Scott Decision. It is only by praising the Decision, or by avowing themselves to be Abolitionists, that they can be entitled to a reputation for consistency—not to say honesty.

But the Committee will perhaps say, that the black man is property in Virginia, but not in New York, They are estopped by their Bill from saying so. Their Bill admits that the fugitive slave in New York is property, else why does it deny him protection? Altogether needless, gratuitously wicked, and without the least show of excuse, would be the denial, if they did not regard him as still property. But I affirm, that if a man is property anywhere, he is property every. where. It is the nature of the thing, and not statute or constitutions that determine whether it is property. We would not submit to have Virginia deny property in the oats and butter which our Northern farmers might take to her markets. They are property here; and therefore we would maintain that they are property there. On the other hand, if we admit that men are property in Virginia, then are we shamelessly inconsistent, when we deny that they are property here also. Then, too, are we guilty of injustice in refusing to do by her in the matter of her property, as we would compel her to do by us in the matter of our property.

There never was but one question in all this discus sion about slavery, and that is the question whether man can be the subject of preperty. God be praised, that in the eyes of all of us, this discussion is fast coming to be narrowed down to this one question! God be praised for the mighty effect in this direction of the Dred Scott Decision! The Democratic party is committing itself entirely

to the position, that man can be the subject of prop-

erty. Therefore must the Democratic party die-un less, indeed, the lights of civilization shall be blown out, and the progress of all moral and economical truth arrested, and the nation shall fall back into ulter barbarism. Let the Republican party commit itself to this position, (and the Bill now before the Legislature calls on it to do so,) and it too will surely die. But the Republican party will do no such foolish, wicked thing. This Republican Legislature will not say, either impliedly or expressly, that man is property-that slavery is law. I know not what the lawyers in the Legislature may be disposed to say. In such a crisis as this. I am always distrustful of lawvers. In cases presenting the grandest and decrest questions of law-questions involving fundamental human rights-I find that lawyers are the last class of men to go to, to learn what is law. Lawyers can tell s the words of statutes and constitutions; but it is only here and there one of them, who can tell us what is the essence and the soul of law-only here and there one of them, who, like the judicious Hooker, has found the sent of law to be in the bosom of God, and its voice to be the harmony of the worlds. Especially unfit for such a service is your lawyer who has spent a long life in mousing after precedents and fitting cases to Procrustean beds. He has so dwarfed his mind, and so shrivelled his soul, as to be incapable of entertaining the large and sublime idea of law. Depend upon it, that if there shall be any Republican votes, next week, against a sound Personal Liberty Bill, they will be chiefly the votes of lawyers. I cannot, whilst upon this topic, forbear to say that it is a great mistake to suppose, that to study law, we must, first of all, study law books. First of all, we must study our own nature. Far down in the depths of our own consciousness, is the place to go to learn what are the elements and fundamental principles of law. There shall we learn and love the right; and to learn and love the right is all one with learning and loving law. Nor can I leave this topic of law, without adding, that no man has learned so much as the first letter in the alphabet of real law, who, knowing not that slavery is a mere pirate and outlaw, still believes that man is property, and slavery is law. Hence, poor Taney, although Chief Justice of the United States, knows less of true law than an unsophisticated boy twelve years old. For, in the first place, the boy is nonest, and Taney is not; and whilst honesty is great teacher of wisdom, dishonesty stultifies. In the second place, true law is an all-natural thing, and the boy discovers it because he is blest with an all-natural vision. But to the eye of such a miserable conventional creature as Taney, what is law but a bundle of conventionalisms, the most monstrous absurdities among which may, and, as we find in the late Decision, do, obtain his endorsement. The boy in question knows a man from a horse, but Taney confound one with the other. Indeed, in a very essential respect, Taney knows less than a horse. For whilst the horse knows his own brother, and neighs after him, Taney does not know his, but mistakes him for

In conclusion, I repeat that this Republican Legislature will pass no Personal Liberty Bill which will recognize the lawfulness of slavery, It will pass an honest, thorough one. But if I shall find myself mistaken, then will I be prepared to say to the Republican party, in much the words of Mordecai to Esther: If you fail at this time: if you are too unprincipled to meet the demands of this crisis; too cowardly to seize slavery by the throat, and strangle it—then shall their enlargement and deliverance srise from another place-but you and yours shall be destroyed. Then, I add, will another party come forward to take your place—a party that will suddenly grow into millions, and that will speedily do the work which you will have so basely refused to do.'

GRATIFYING MEETINGS. The meetings of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society at Leominster, on Fast Day, and of the South Division Anti-Slavery Society at Worcester, on Sunday last, were exceedingly gratifying on the score of numbers, intelligence, and general interest. On Sunday evening, the beautiful and capacious Mechanics' Hall, at Worcester, (which has no equal that we have seen the United States,) was crowded by a highly respectable assembly, on which occasion Mr. PHILLIPS made one of his most stirring speeches.

WORCESTER COUNTY, SOUTH, ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Wordester on Sunday last, April 19. The forenoon and afternoon sessions were held at Horticultural Hall, and the evening session at the new Mechanics' Hall. and were well attended by large and interested audi-

William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips Parker Pillsbury addressed the meetings with great eloquence and power, in the discussion of the follow ing resolutions, which were presented by the Busi

Resolved, That as nothing is easier than conformity with the prevailing religion of the times, in all its rerements; so, while that religion is at peace with prevailing iniquity, and screens from condemnation erery form of pollution, every conceivable crime and cutrage, and the most terrific oppression, as embodied in the system of chattel slavery, no duty is more obrious than that of testifying against it as a deplorable chest and a hollow mockery.

Resolved, That an experiment of two hundred years has demonstrated the fact, that any amount of sabbatical consecration, public worship, theological instruction, church extension, evangelical profession reverence for the Bible, and revivals of religion, is compatible with the existence and constant enlargement of the bloodiest and most exacting despotism is the civilized world. Therefore,

Resolved, That any longer reliance upon such a religious faith and profession, and such religious machinery, to redeem our land or to break the yoke of the oppressed, is a delusion of the most fatal charac-

Resolved, That the worship of God is not a matter of time or place, or public observation, but exclusively of the spirit; and that reverence for Christ is not indirated by any laudation of his character, or any verbal recognition of his equality in the godhead, but by boldly confronting a corrupt public sentiment, by unmasking a spurious religion, by flying to the deliverance of the most despised and outraged of our race, and by a joyful readiness to be made of no reputation for righteousness' sake.

Resolved, That as the American Church still contiaues to be in solemn league and covenant with the traffickers in slaves and the souls of men'; still stops her cars to the cries of the perishing bondmen; still withholds the Bible from four millions of souls in the land, while professing to receive it as the word of God. able to make those who read it wise unto salvation; she is still to be charged with the basest apostacy and the most shameless wickedness.

Resolved, That in the American Board of Commis sioners for Foreign Missions, the American Tract and Bible Societies, the Methodist General Conferences the American Baptist Unions, and the Presbyterian General Assemblies, we have a full and fair Exponent and Representative of the recognized religion of the country, and also the most powerful bulwark of Amer-

Resolved, That as all these Bodies are composed of denominations who claim the prerogative of making terms of communion and church fellowship, and as not one of them has ever included slaveholding among its conditions, even when expelling members for so slight an offence as difference of opinion on modes of water baptism, it becomes necessary, in fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause, to declare, that no person who intelligently supports any of these great organirations, or the churches composing them, either by configurance or contributions, is worthy to be regarded as a Christian or an abolitionist.

Resolved, That we shall hail the day with hope and joy, when all these Associations, so long the strength of the tyrant and the curse of the oppressed, shall waste away, as have many like them in former ages and thus leave a more open entrance for the coming of the reign of Peace and Purity, of Love and Liberty, in this as well as in all other lands.

Resolved, That while the armed invasion and bloody conquest of Kansas, by Southern 'border ruffians,' and the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in regard to the citizenship of the colored population of the country, are atrocities of the most fiendish character, and while no language of indignation and horfor is too strong to be uttered in view of their perpetration, still, these are not excesses of the slave system, but its very nature and bent-effects of the same cause-fruits of the same, poison-tree ;-hence, to dwell upon these superadded crimes, and to leave the source of them untouched, nay, to keep it in full operation by constitutional protection, is not only a lamentable waste of time, but a gross moral ab-

Resolved, That the South has simply been true to her necessities-taking no unnecessary steps, resorting to no extraneous measures, seeking no superfluous safeguards, in order to give security to her slave system; that she could do no less, and will be continually constrained to do more and more in the same direction-trampling upon all agreements, guaranties and compacts, and making fresh aggressions upon the rights and liberties of the people of the North, until the very forms of republican government are overthrown, and a military dictatorship be established over

Resolved, That it is only in and through the Union that the Slave Power finds its resources, obtains its tonquests, accomplishes its designs, and drags the whole North at its chariot wheels; hence, to seek the immediate dissolution of that Union becomes the first. highest and holiest duty of every friend of freedom.

The following officers were chosen for the year

President-Effingham L. Capron, of Worcester. Vice-Presidents-Josiah Henshaw, of West Brookfield; Moses Sawin, of Southboro'; Adin Ballou, of Milford; Abijah Allen, of Millbury; Clark Aldrich, of Upton; Moses Buffum, of Oxford. Treasurer-Sarah E. Wall, of Worcester.

Auditor-Alfred Wyman, of Worcester. Secretary-Joseph A. Howland, of Worcester, Executive Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, Sarah

H. Earle, Adaline H. Howland, John H. Crane, Seth Rogers, of Worcester; Ebenezer D. Draper, of Milford; Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester; Daniel A. Comstock, of Millville; Nancy B. Hill, of Blackstone Sylvester B. Fay, of Southboro'; William Doane, of

The Finance Committee collected \$112 in money and \$22 in pledges.

The meeting was, in all its aspects, one of the mos interesting and successful ever held by this Society. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. JOSEPH H. HOWLAND, Secretary.

LETTER FROM GEORGE W. STACY. The following letter, written with reference to the annual meeting at Worcester, will be read with interest.

MILPORD, April 18, 1857. My DEAR FRIEND AND BROTREE:

Most gladly would I meet you and other honored friends, face to face, and enjoy your deliberations and counsels; but an engagement on that day to preach in the name, and I could hope in the spirit of Christ, the great Emancipator, precludes this enjoy ment. But my hearty God-speed you have, for the consummation we are all devoutly praying for.

The constant aggression of the damning Slave Power causes my blood to move faster; and my old and early anti-slavery feelings compel me to say-

If we have whispered truth, let us whisper it no longer, But speak as the tempest speaks, sterner and stron

And the more of villification I hear poured against our faithful pioneer and his unflinching advocates, the more do I honor him and his coadjutors. What an amount of affected piety and goodness is re-

strained upon the plea of saintly care not to mix with incorporated into some other State or sovereignty, as strained upon the plea of saintly care not to mix with the Garrisonians and infidels! What precious saints will walk the earth when Garrison ceases his labors! If the slave does not cease to drag his chain, surely the millennium will have come. Imagine these boastful professors of discipleship to Christ standing in the unveiled presence of God, at the last rewarding day, When the demand is made—'Give an account of thy stewardship,' they answer—'Oh, Lord, we should have "remembered them in bonds as bound with them," had it not been for that Garrison! We are not to blame—we could not work with infidels.' incorporated into some other State or sovereignty, as members thereof, to wit:

'First—Every person born within the limits of this Commonwealth, children of parents who are temporarily absent therefrom; third—all other persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Commonwealth, with intent to remain and reside persons being in, or coming into and locating within this Comm them," had it not been for that Garrison: We are not to blame—we could not work with infidels.' a slave in any other State or country, and not have what a pity the world should be deprived of such extra piety as this! And, believe me, this is about the English of the excuses I almost daily hear, when the English of the excuses I almost daily hear, when now being therein, shall forthwith be and become free.' the claims of the suffering bondman are brought home to the conscience. No wonder that the Church is full of sad lamentation for God to revive his work. But will he remember the prayers of such false ones, who neglect the weightier matters, judgment and mercy? 26th inst.

No—their fate is sealed—they must 'wonder and perish,' while even 'publicans and harlots enter into the kingdom of heaven.'

Now is the time to renew the battle. 'The last straw breaks the camel's back,' and has not the infamous Dred Scott decision the weight of such a straw? If we submit to all this,—and I fear we shall,—then is our condition base, cowardly and hopeless, unless we rally, as we must, for our last salvation—'No Union with Slaveholders!'

Yours for the war till death or victory,

GEO. W. STACY.

Whereas, By the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this Republic, in the Dred Scott case, (according to which no State has the power of prohibiting slavery, and by which the theory of State rights, as far as it concerns the Northern States, is fully destroyed,) the rights and liberties, as guaranteed by the Constitution, are greatly endangered.

Whereas, This decision, which pronounces the members of the Ethiopian race incapable of human rights, is a sneer at the views of the founders of this Republic, about the inalienable rights of man, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

Whereas, It is our duty, as adopted citizens, to preserve the liberties and rights guarantied by the Constitution, and to resist every attempt to crush the same, as we are fully aware of the consequences that must drive the slaveholding party from the field of the slave question to the oppression of other national-ities. Therefore,

Resolved, That we admonish our German fellow-citizens not to endanger their liberties and rights by

(North) Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Town Hall, at Leominster, on Fast Day, forenoon, afternoon, and evening-the President in the chair.

The following persons were appointed a committee The following persons were appointed a committee Republican party, and that we will use our best efforts to nominate officers for the ensuing year:—Isaac to effect the election of the same. Smith, Mrs. F. H. Drake, and N. Aller

A finance committee, consisting of Addison Merrick, Joshua T. Everett, and F. H. Drake, was also appointed. The committee on nominations reported the follow

ing persons as officers of the Society the ensuing year, which report was adopted : -

For President-Joel Smith, Leominster. Vice-Presidents-Joshua T. Everett, Princeton; A A. Bent, Gardner; Wm. G. Babcock, Harvard. Secretary-D. M. Allen, Westminster.

Treasurer-George Miles, Westminster. Directors-Benj. Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; Rev. Wm. P. Tilden, do.; F. H. Drake, Leominster; Sonhia Ober Allen, Westminster; Elisha A. Merrick, Princeton; Margaret P. Snow, Fitchburg; Edmund Page,

The meetings were addressed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, Joshua T. Everett, J. M. Eveleth, and Rev. G. W. Babcock of Harvard, in a most at hand. It is as surely portending as time is coming earnest, impressive and eloquent manner-laying the axe to the root of the poisonous tree of slavery-enlightening the benighted, recalling the wandering, and strengthening the faint-hearted-and rendering the occasion one long to be remembered with profit and gladness. JOEL SMITH, President.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

DIED-At East Hampton, (Ct.) on the 4th of April instant, John Smith Hall, in the 42d year of his Another faithful friend of freedom has depart-

ed; a veteran in the moral warfare for the slave's deliverance has faller in his harness, in the front rank, where he has, almost from his boyhood, known, yet his life, within the sphere assigned by ing; a warm heart and amiable disposition; obcerful, frank and social; liberal in sentiment, indepentrue to his own convictions, and respecting a like fidelity in others of however widely differing opinions; in manners simple and unassuming; prompt in all cordial in hospitality; diligent and laborious in busi-

To his house the wayworn laborer in the Anti-Slavery cause and other enterprises of moral reform were ever welcomed with a heartiness which made them feel that they had found a brother and a home. With hand, heart and purse he aided their work, nor were his voice and personal influence ever wanting to its promotion when occasion offered; though standing almost alone in the region where he dwelt it was often at the risk of social consideration, if not of necuniary interest, that he held fast his integrity in this respect.

The cause of Non-Resistance had in him a firm ad herent, whose fidelity had stood the test of 'spoiling of his goods' for conscience sake, by the administratrators of the unrighteous militia laws of the State.

Belonging to no religious sect, he was a believer in that 'pure and undefiled religion' of which an apostle speaks, and with such measure of success endeavored to exemplify it in his life, that clergymen of the 'evangelical' faith have been heard to say that professors of their own creeds might do well to pattern after his practice.

While we mourn our loss and that of our cause, in his decease, and while we sympathize with his wife and little ones in their deep affliction, it is no mean consolation to know that he has so lived as to leave a name unsullied, and a memory which sorrowing affection can cherish with honest pride.

Mr. HALL was a subscriber to THE LIBERATOR for nearly twenty years, and one of the last acts of his life was to pay for two years' subscription in advance. -Ed. Lib.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL IN MASSA-CHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has taken the Dred Scott decision into consideration, and the following bill has been reported :-

· Whereas, The right of every sovereign and inde-

to the United States is "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," and the only restrictions upon the right of the States are those relating to persons charged with crime, and persons "held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another;" and "all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively."

And whereas, Doubts have recently been caused to arise in regard to the condition of a portion of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and their rights of citizenship, under the Constitution and laws of the State and of the United States.

State and of the United States.

Now, therefore, to the end that doubts may be removed; that the rights and principles heretofore recognized in this Commonwealth may be reaffirmed and established, and that the condition of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and their relation to the State may be clearly defined and declared,

Be it enacted, Sec. 1. All persons mentioned in this section, and not excepted, are and shall be deemed to be citizens of this Commonwealth, owing allegiance to and entitled to receive the protection of the State as members thereof, until they shall have voluntarily withdrawn from the limits of the State, and become

THE GERMANS ON THE DECISION. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the German Association held at Detroit on the

citizens not to endanger their liberties and rights by supporting the nominees of the Democratic party at the approaching judicial election. That we recommend to them the candidates of the anti-slavery or

SLAVERY IN WISCONSIN. The Free De nounces that a second levy has been made upon the property of Mr. S. M. Booth, for the balance of the

property of Mr. S. M. Booth, for the balance property of Mr. S. M. Booth, for the balance judgment against him for the escape of Glover.

The Republican party and the people of Wisconsin are standing idly by, and letting the Slave Power rule the State, which will show to every real anti-slavery the State, which will show to every real anti-slavery publicanism ' for freeing the country of slavery.

It is only a question of time. Mr. Booth will hav

to pay the judgment. The Slave Power will win in the money contest. The people do not care enough for the principles of Freedom to protect him. Mr. Booth committed a mistake in not biddin; off the property at its value. At the next sale, he had better retrieve his error. He will have to pay the fine and costs. He will find no help for it. And there is no use in throwing away property.

There will never be any stop to this usurpation, till

and tread its soil are, of right, Freemen, and that it will protect the freedom of all its inhabitants with all its strength and treasure. The time for revolution is

SCHOOL FOR APRICAN GIRLS .- A meeting was held scinol for African Girls.—A meeting was held on Friday afternoon, at the Tremont Temple, to consider a proposition from the trustees of the Washington Association for the education of free colored youth. This association had its origin in a school kept by Miss M. Miner, at Washington, D. C., for free colored girls. The Rev. W. H. Beecher, of Reading Mass is the Sacretary of the available. Reading, Mass, is the Secretary of the association Reading, Mass, is the Secretary of the association, and he is now endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of a building, on an eligible site which has been already secured. The association proposes to raise \$20,000 for the building. Of this sum about \$8000 has been already secured. At the meeting yesterday, Mr. Beccher stated that there were nearly 500,000 free people of color in the United States, who as a general thing had no opportunities of procuring an education. This association proposes to educate girls, who as teachers distinctively, or as wives and mothers, may do something towards the enlightenbeen doing battle for the right. Though his field of mothers, may do something towards the enlighten-action has not been a public one, nor his name widely ment of the race. The school now numbers some 40 scholars, but it is intended to erect a building which known, yet his life, within the sphere assigned by shall accommodate 150 pupils. The present condition Providence, has been active, earnest, and eminently of the school is favorable, as appears from the testimonseful. Of sterling integrity and clear understand-in of Professors Felton and Horsford, who have visited it. After some discussion, it was resolved to draw up and circulate a paper containing facts relative to the school, after which Mr. Beecher will visit persondent in thought, charitable in judgment; remarkably ally those who may be willing to aid in the enter

ELEVEN YEARS A SLAVE.-We mentioned in the good offices of social and domestic life, and ever ready to help the needy and relieve the suffering, irrespective of class, caste, color or condition; generous and the suffering in lusticest and laborious in l portion of his experience. He is a light complexioned ness, not from a sordid desire of gain, but from a love negro; and his father being a preacher, he was taught of activity, and a conscientious regard to the claims to read and write. He has a good address, and is fluof duty; he was deservedly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and warmly loved by those who knew him most intimately.

To read and write. He has a good address, and is fluent of tongue. In 1833, at 10 years of age, he entered the United States Navy, where he remained eight or ten years, and was discharged as a first class seaman, with a medal for good conduct. After being on shore for some time, he engaged as a seaman or board a vessel bound for the West Indies. The captain of his vessel, having sailed, anchored on the coast of Virginia, took him ashore in a boat, and telling him he would shortly be back, pushed off to the ship, and left him on shore. The captain did not re-turn, and Henry soon found that he was claimed and treated as a slave; he was knocked down and ironed, and, in company with various other negroes, was marched to the South and sold. They travelled durmarched to the South and sold. They travelled dur-ing night, from station to station, being in the day time confined in strong slavepens. He everywhere protested his freedom, but it received no attention; no man was found willing to befriend him, and he was doomed to bondage for years and years, until he could find the means of escape! How shall this man Henry obtain redress from those who have enslaved him, beat and mauled him, and insulted the majesty of Pennsylvania, who was bound to protect him or avenge his wrongs? How? Can any one answer? Had a slave from the South been claimed as a free-man, the country would have shaken from the centre to the circumference—as in the case of Dred Scott !-

CAPT. RYNDERS AT THE SOUTH.—The Columbia (S. C.) Times, of the 9th, says: When it was first announced that the famous Capt. Rynders was appointed United States Marshal for the District of New York, we confess that the news did not affect us with remarkable pleasure. We were one of those who distrusted the captain on account of some of his antece-dents, but if he will but perform what he promises, we declare ourselves his fast friend forever. Rynders is a 'jolly stout fellow,' and has pluck, and knows the rascals around him. He is just the man for the office Suppose a fugitive from the South arrives within his bailiwick—Rynders will know it forthwith. The Unbailwick—Rynders will know it forthwith. The Underground Railroad is not deep enough to hide the dark doings of abolitionism from him. And having got the news, what will Rynders do? Why, he'll take the fugitive into custody, and all the powers of the blacks won't prevail against him. The knaves know this, and, therefore, are discontented with the appointment. We go in for Rynders.

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA .- Under date of March 7, the Havana correspondent of the New

"Whereas, The right of every sovereign and independent State to determine, by its own laws, the state and condition of all persons within its limits, and to prescribe the terms and principles upon which persons shall become and continue members or citizens thereof, belongs to each of the several States, except only so far as the right is limited by the Constitution of the United States.

'Whereas, in this respect, the only power "granted" to the United States is "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," and the only restrictions upon the right of the States are those relating to persons charged with crime, and persons "held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another;" and "all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it been removed from office by Gen. Co.

COTTON PRO-SLAVERY PAPER IN LONDON. Washington correspondent News, writes as follows: dent of the Charleston (S. C.)

A project is now on foot to start a State Rights Pro-Slavery Journal in London. Mr. Slocum, of Missis-sippi, has initiated this singular enterprise. The edit-or-to-be is Professor Alexander Dimitry, at present the translator in the State Department, a native of Louisiana, a man of rare accomplishments, and an unsurpassed linguist. The friends of the movement are sanguine of its success, and allege that it has al-ready received sufficient encouragement to justify its commencement. They propose that it shall be a true representative of Southern sentiment at the English metropolis, and a defender of Southern rights, devoted to the idea of direct trade with the South, and appre-ciative of the cotton interest generally. A project is now on foot to start a State Rights Pro

Southern Justice.—This is getting to be a farce. Wit-PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF process the following, from a correspondent of the Journal PROCESSIVE EPINNIS

The result of the trial of Lee for the mu 'The result of the trial of Lee for the murder of Hume has created great surprise, not to say indignation. Judge Crawford has now twice so instructed the jurors, as in effect to encourage the use of deadly weapons, as means of defence against the commonest assault. Herbert, who killed a poor Irish waiter, and Lee, who killed a noble Virginia citizen, are now at large, while Judge Crawford sent a poor thief lately to the penitentiary for six years, on the ground of "fidelity to society at large."

The Case of Passmore Williamson .- The action for The Case of Passmore Williamson.—The action for damages brought against Judge Kane in the Court of Common Pleas, of Delaware County, was some time since argued upon demurrer. To the declaration claiming damages, Judge Kane put in five special pleas, setting forth his office, the proceedings which occurred, and justifying his entire conduct. The plaintiff replied de injurie to these pleas, that the defendant had committed the acts of his own will, and without cause. The judge's coursed demurged specially to the

markable fact that every one of the men appointed to office in California by Mr. Buchanan, is a Southern man—not a single man from a free State is chosen, though more than half of the population of California man—not a single man from a free State is chosen, though more than half of the population of California is from the free States. These ten appointees have about three hundred subordinates to appoint, most of whom will be Southern men. Still further, eight of the ten have held office during the whole term of Pierce's ad-ministration. This looks as if the South had its eye upon Lower California. It always has its eye upo something; and its hand too-when it can.

York, at San Francisco, was only 15 days and 18 hours from New York to the Equator, which is the shortest time on record. The Flying Cloud, and Holena, both crossed it when 17 days out. The G. R. was 46 days to Cape Horn, which she doubled with skysails set. Her topgallant sails were set the whole passage; and her best day's work was 413 miles—the greatest run ever made by any vessel—steamer or ship.

The Minerce, a Roman Catholic organ at Montreal, has an article entreating subscription to the funds of a society for the Salvation of Infidels' Infants. It states that the agents of the society have baptized 326,388 infants, of whom 247,041 are already dead and gone to heaven. For twenty sous, according to the report of the missionaries, four children can be saved; for 1000 francs, 4000 children!

EF It is said that 30,000 slaves were sold and re-moved from Virginia, last year, and that 2,000 more The Chinese Herald confirms the report, that

the far famed porcelain tower at Nankin was destroyed in November, during a bloody massacre of some 5000 or 6000 Imperial troops by the insurgents, who had gained possession of the city by treason.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says: 'Since Saturday last, March 21st, Mr Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts has been daily seen promenading our Boulevards looking very well after his voyage across the ocean."

Chicago, April 14.—A collision occurred at Milwaukee, on Friday, between two Deputy U. S. Marshals
and the Sheriff of Milwaukee county, relative to the
property of Mr. Booth, editor of the Free Democrat.
No violence was used on either side, and the Sheriff
retained the property. The affair is in continuance of
the Garland Slave case, upon which there is a collision between the Federal and State Courts. Mr.
Booth, it will be remembered was convicted and fined Booth, it will be remembered, was convicted and fined, as well as imprisoned, for resisting the Fugitive Slave Law, by the former, and released by the latter.

An Alabama Quartette .- The Selma (Ala.) Sentine states that a negro woman belonging to a Mr. Garner, living near Montevallo, Alabama, gave birth to four children (three girls and one boy) on the 28th ultimo. They are all living, and said to be thriving. The e of them only weighed fifteen pounds.

Fire and Loss of Life.—A most destructive fire pok place at Baltimore on Tuesday evening of last reck, which was exceedingly destructive of human life as well as of property-13 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, up to Thursday noon, and more are still missing. An Impostor.—A colored man, calling himself Charles Traveller, is advertised as an impostor in the

Eric True American. He lectured on a system of emigration, and was raising money to purchase a printing press. Several persons in Eric, who had given him testimonials, have publicly signified their convictions. tion that they have been imposed upon.

Henry J. Adams, Free State candidate, has been elected Mayor of Leavenworth over all other candidates. Eli Gifford, a half-breed, charged with killing

John Ingalls, was hung on Saturday week by a mot in Jackson county, Iowa. On the same day, at Belle vue, Iowa, a mob freely entered the jail, and seizing prisoner charged with murder, hung him. Preparations are making to send 1000 men fro

Charleston to the relief of Walker. Charleston and New Orleans contribute \$5000. The City of Buffalo Afloat!—Not a town of that name, but a new steamer—340 feet long; burden 2200 tons; cost \$250,000—which was launched into the waters of Lake Erie, at Buffalo, last week. She is to

ply between that city and Toledo. The St. Louis papers contain the inaugural address of the new Mayor of that city, in which he takes strong ground in favor of free white labor in the

The Legislature of New York finally adjourned on Saturday, at 10 1-2 o'clock. Previous to adjournment, the Dred Scott resolutions were passed, after being modified so as to imply that the confidence of the people in the Court of Appeals has been impaired, but not lost.

Anti-Slavery Excitement in Jamaica .- The inhabit ants of Jamaica have got up a very respectable anti-slavery excitement. The Jamaica planters, finding that they cannot compete with the Cuban planters, attribute the cause to the slave trade between Africa and Cuba; whereupon they ask that the Government of Great Britain shall blockade the Cuban Coast, so that the African slave trade shall be suppressed.

Woman's Rights in the Ohio Legislature. — The House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature has refused to pass the bill securing to married women an equal property rights with their husbands. The vote stood 44 to 44.

The Coolie Trade.—A late arrival from Cuba brings information that of 1,322 Coolies, comprising four cargoes, designed for that Island, four hundred and fifty, or more than one-third of the whole number, 'spoiled' or more than one-third of the whole number, apouled on the passage; and that the total number arrived on the Island since April, 1855, is 10,634,—died on the voyage, 1,789. Of all the nefarious trades in which man ever engaged, the Coolie trade is among the most horribly revolting. We must Resist .- The Columbus Journal in speak-

The district judges of the U.S. Courts in Illin are playing the same game in that tate Sthat hey are playing in this; that is, disregarding the slave laws and courts. We learn that the slavocrats have again pounced on Mr. Booth of the Free Democrat, and we think with the Chicago Democrat, that it is about time to let the federal judiciary know that the States are sovereign on their own soil.

Dictation.—The four young men who compose the Divinity Class in Harvard University recently selected the Rev. Theodore Parker to preach the annual Class sermon. The Faculty of the College, displeased with this choice, resorted to a reserved power, given them by the fundamental law of the College, and vetoed the choice. The Class was of course obliged to recall the invitation. But three of the four protested against the dictation of the Faculty, and declined to select any other preacher than Mr. Parker.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that the Fifth Yearly Merino of the Progressive Friends of Print Yearly Merino of the Progressive Friends of Print Yearly wanta will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester County, on the FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three successive days.

The distinguishing peculiarity of this Religious Society is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity, and Progress, without regard to sectarian or theological distinctions. The rights of those who come into our assemblies are graduated by no difference of sex, nationality, or complexion. We have no order of priests or ministers, lifted above their brethren, to address us in a voice of authority, to define the boundaries of thought, and interpret for us the will of God. Free discussion has for us no terrors. We say with Milton, Though all the winds of doctrine be let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the

pleas, setting forth his office, the proceedings which occurred, and justifying his entire conduct. The plaintiff replied de injurie to these pleas, that the defendant had committed the acts of his own will, and without cause. The judge's counsel demurred specially to the replication on three pleas, and joined issue in two of them. The argument in demurrer was held in December. On Saturday, Judge Haynes gave notice that he decided against Judge Kane, so that the replication stands, and the case will go to trial on the general issue, and will be tried some time during the present Summer.

LF Walker's deserters who have arrived at New York, tell shocking stories of the sufferings of his men. From their accounts it would seem that the desertion has increased very much since the men learned from the proclamation of Gen. Canas, that they would not be shot at Costa Rica, but be well treated, and sent home. They deserted in squads and whole ranks, with their petty officers at their heads, when sent out on foraging expeditions. During 90 days, no less than 980 men disappeared, of whom at least 300 deserted. Of the mounted rangers, 27 went off in a body, and several conspiracies for large bodies to desert have been detected. One foraging party, numbering 65 men, deserted in a body.

Significant.—An exchange calls attention to the remarkable fact that every one of the men appointed to office in California by Mr. Buchanan, is a Southern man—not a single man from a free State is chosen,

us, in this spirit and for these objects, we extend a cordial and earnest invitation to meet with us at the

Joseph A. Dugdale, Oliver Johnson, H. M. Darlington, Thomas Garrett, Isaac Mendenhall, William Bernard, Philena Heald, Ruth Dugdale, Franklin Parlington, John G. Jackson, Lazie McFarlan, Josiah Wilson, Susanna Chambers, Sarah A. Entriken, Dinah Mendenhall Sarah M. Bernard, Rachel Wilson, Agnes Sanders.

COMMUNICATIONS for the Meeting may be address to Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa., or to Oliven Johnson, Anti-Slavery Office, New

Hamorton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers are informed that a daily mail coach runs to the latter place from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Longwood is 13 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilmington there is daily communication both by railroad and steamboat. RHODE ISLAND ANNUAL ANTI-SLA

VERY CONVENTION.—The State Anti-Slaver Convention for 1857 will be held in PROVIDENCI on Saturday evening and Sunday, the 25th and 26th of April. The meeting on Saturday evening will be held in RICHMOND HALL, (Howard Block,) and on Sunday in RAIL ROAD HALL, Exchange Place. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, SAM-

URL MAY, Jr., JOSEPH A. HOWLAND and others will address the meeting.
PROPLE OF RHODE ISLAND! Rally to this Co. tion, and once more pledge an uncompromising hostil-ity to American Slavery.

> ASA FAIRBANKS, A. R. JANES, ELIZABETH CHASE, GEO. JAMES ADAMS, T. M. HATHAWAY, R. I. State Anti-Slavery Committee

REV. CHARLES SPEAR will give his third ecture in the City Hall, Roxbury, next Sabbath eve-sing. Subject: The Pardoning Power.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at WEY-MOUTH, on Sunday, May 3.

PLACE NEAR THE CITY WANTED .-A young colored man, accustomed to farm work, strong and healthy, wishes a place in the country, within ten miles of the city, or thereabouts. Application may be made at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21

GIVE HIM A CHANCE .-- A colored young man of good family and character desires to learn the art of shoemaking. Any one who can afford such an rtunity will please address WM. C. NELL, 2:

To Correspondents. A letter from S. M., Jr. o S. B. A., was sent to Fairfield a week since. C. L. Remond.—What is his present P. O. address

The Book that Sells. VIOLET:

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN. BY MARIA J. McINTOSH. The Tenth Thousand of this most charming

ook is ready this morning. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

A NEW PRUIT AND PLOWER CATA-LOGUE POR 1857.

WITH description and prices of all Trees and Plants needed in the Garden, Lawn, Orchard, Green House, Vinery or Nursery, with the latest novelties, will be forwarded on application. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

HAIR DOCTRESS. MADAME CARTEAUX

AVING, by a long course of study and practical investigation, made herself acquainted with the various diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and

to all who may favor her with their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine cases out of ten.

Having removed from 284 to 365 Washington street, where she has a superior suite of rooms, she now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also an improvement in that branch, and Champooing.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grow; they are held in the highest estimation by all who have used them.

who have used them.

Madame C's references are from the first people in this and the neighboring cities, by whom she has been liberally patronized since the offer of her services to

DR. ALCOTT'S NEW BOOK.

The Laws of Health. Sequel to 'The House I Live In.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 117 Washington Street, - - - Boston. M13 3w

IOWA AND MINNESOTA. PARKER'S

Handbooks of these States. With new MAPS. Each volume complete in itself. Price, 75 cents each.

Every traveller to the West should purchase these JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers, Boston.

AYERS' SELF-ACTING

FARM WELL. OR APPARATUS FOR CATTLE To Draw Water for Themselves.

To Draw Water for Themselves.

THIS apparatus is designed for pastures, yards, and all places where a stream of water is not acressible. By means of a platform properly adjusted in front of the watering-trough, the weight of the animal is made to draw water from the well on approaching it to drink. It is simple in construction, not likely to get out of order, and cannot fail to recommend itself to farmers as an important labor-saving machine, dispensing with all the trouble of pumping of drawing water by hand power. A sheep will raise the bucket with water in propertion to his weight, taking a little more time to accomplish it. A horse, or other heavy animal stepping upon the platform, the bucket instantly rises and discharges its contents into the trough, and, as he steps off, drops back into the well, to be filled ready for the next comer. By this means, animals can be left by themselves in the most distant pastures, without any care or affention on the part of the owner, other than to dig a good well; and so long as there is a supply of water in it, there can be no difficulty in the way of the animals supplying themselves.

The undersigned is recovered to the nation right to

The undersigned is proprietor of the patent right to this invention for Worcester County, and is prepared to dispose of individual rights on favorable terms. Also, proprietor's grant for the sale of State, County, or Town rights.

ALVIN WARD.

Ashburnham, April 20, 1857.

The undersigned have carefully examined the Self-Acting Farm Well, as put in operation by Mr. Alvin Ward, of Ashburnham, and cheerfully give our testimony to its excellent adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. Its operation is simple, and the which it is designed. Its operation is simple, and the apparatus easily constructed, cheap and durable. It must, we think, form a very acceptable and laborsaving addition to the conveniences of every farmyard where running water is not easily obtained, and the supply is not permanent.

A. GREEN, E. GARFIELD, A. R. SMITH, J. H. FAIRBANKS, J. L. JOSLIN. Fitchburg, Jan. 19, 1857.

> WATER-CURE, WESTBORO', MASS

Distant from the Railroad station nearly one and a half miles, is beautifully located on elevated ground, amid the highly cultivated lands of an agricultural district. The house is large and the rooms numerous, and it has an excellent hall for gymnastics and recreation. The water, which, for purity and softness, is rarely equalled, is conveyed to the building by wood conduits, and thus escapes metalic oxydation. The bath rooms and appurtenances are ample and commodious, and in the regulation of temperature as well as general arrangements, the establishment offers superior facilities for wintum or summer treatment.

Its hygienic and 'out of door' influences are superior. The hard, dry roads, with convenient grades, the 'wild wood' groves, a romantic lake, (Great

NEW MALVERN

perior. The hard, dry roads, with convenient grades, the 'wild wood' groves, a romantic lake, (Great Chauncy,) upon the Northern shore of which, high perched, are the symmetrical and magnificent build-ings of the Reform School; the exquisite landscape scenery from Raymond Hill, with the dry and exhilarating atmosphere, all combine to rouse the exhausted energies of patients suffering from chronic disease. To make the Cure still more inviting, the proprietor, in addition to the "old elms," has transplanted into its grounds more than one hundred and fifty forest trees, some of large growth, &c. It is the desire and intention of those interested, to make this truly a RETREAT FOR INVALIDS, where every proper influence shall be made to do its appropriate work of restoration.

made to do its appropriate work of restoration.

Persons desiring additional information, will please address the resident physician, Dr. J. H. HERO, or the consulting physician, DR. GEORGE HOYT, of Boston, 77 Bedford street, who visits the institution semi-weekly, and attends to calls in the city and coun-

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

For Children & Youth of both Sexes THIS School is located in the pleasant and quiet village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., within two hours' ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence,—a place admirably fitted for an Educational Institution which is designed to combine with intellectual train-ing proper attention to the physical health and com-fort, and a watchful regard to the moral and social cul-ture of those who may share its privileges and opportunities. Its success, since it has been under the su-perintence of its present Principals, together with their former experience, and general qualification for the position they occupy, increases the hope and the belief that they may prove themselves worthy of the

confidence and patronage, not only of their friends, but of the friends of a true and comprehensive educa-tion, and of the public at large.

The design of this School is to educate in the highest and best sense of the term; to exalt substance above show, attainment above accomplishment, merit above appearance, being above seeming; to make neither parrots, puppets, nor pedants, but thinkers; to aid in the formation of a symmetrical, harmonious, substantial character; to fit its pupils for any truly honorable calling, and for solid usefulness in life. Hence, the superficialities, mockeries, and shams, that so often characterize popular and fashionable boarding schools, will be studiously avoided, and thoroughness rather

than extent — quality rather than quantity — will be carefully regarded. Parents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of common society, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickedness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

As this Institution is thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its purpose and spirit, it must necessarily rely to a very great extent upon the friends of Reform and Progress for its prosperity and support. To all such, its claims and merits are respectfully and confidently submitted. nd comfortable HOME for their children or

To those desiring it, the names of persons who have had children or wards at the School, and of others competent to judge in the matter, will be given, on application, for purposes of reference and particular information.

The next,—Summer Term,—of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15, 1857, and continue twelve and a half weeks.

For further information and particulars, see large Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of the Principals., Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, Principals, WILLIAM S. AANOOD, 3wis3wos

'The Old Physician' Again. HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY.

'It is not Good for man to be Alone.'

THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Courtship & Marriage. THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE

BY THE SAME AUTHOR. The following is the Table of Contents of the first

CMAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?

II. Nature and Design of Marriage.

III. How the ends of Marriage are to b. cured, or Rational Courtahip.

IV. The Philosophy of being in Love,

V. At what Age should we Marry?

VI. On Equality in Marriage.

VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?

VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general head

PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE. treated in the inimitable style for which 'The Old Physician' is justly celebrated. In one vol. 18 mo. Price, 75 cents.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., BOSTON,

M6 6w

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HENRY P. B. JEWETT,

POETRY.

For the Liberator.
DESIRE. Not for a wealth of gold

Gold hath the look of a loving friend, And telleth of pleasure in store, But it opens the door to the devil Greed. And freezes the heart till it gives no heed To the cry of the starving poor. So not for a wealth of gold Wish I.

Not for a pomp of power Ask I.

Power hath a look like a very god, And sitteth aloof in state; But its pomp is naught but a giant lie, And a demon brood sit ever by, Envy, and Pride, and Hate. And not for a joyless power

In sooth, 'tis all as one.

I look on the palace, I look on the cot, And the truth comes plain to me, Joy dwelleth alike with the rich and poor, And through all the earth there is never a door But sorrow hath fitted a key. And so 'tis all as one,

And yet a greater thing

The lust of power, and the lust of gold, Have filled the world with wrong; Freedom is bound with the hopeless slave, And Love lies down in the starveling's grave. And the true is less than the strong. So a yet greater thing

> Ever for a strong, true heart Prav I.

For the world will lie in its sorrow and shame Till the just shall live again ; And the heart grows weak with its work to do, And is prone to lose faith in the good and the true When the weary toil seems vain.

God! for a strong, true heart, Pray I.

Then at my task again Toil I.

For justice and right shall be conquerors yet; Old error and wrong shall die; And the God of truth shall new vigor impart To the weary hand and the fainting heart, As the hopeful years go by. So at my task again

For the Liberator SLAVES, REJOICE Slaves, rejoice! the day is dawning When your bonds shall riven be, Ushering in the glorious morning Of a perfect liberty.

Lift your heads, ye poor oppress'd ones, Crushed by Slavery's whip and chain; Mock'd, and scourg'd, and starv'd and branded Hope !- ye shall not hope in vain !

Know ve not Jehovah reigneth? Naught shall thwart His mighty laws! Know ye not that Freedom's champions Are enlisted in your cause?

Men of loving hearts, and truthful,-Men of genius, courage, might, Sacrificing wealth and honor, That they may secure the right;

Counting life of little value, Heeding reputation not That they may the work accomplish Of removing Slavery's blot.

Woman, always sympathizing With the helpless and opprest, With her brethren is united. And their efforts will be blest,

Hasten, then, the happy period When our nation shall be free, And each one within its borders

Shout for God and liberty! E. D. VALENTINE.

For the Liberator

LILLIAN

Our Lillian-oh, she was so fair, With her bright blue eyes, and sunny hair That fell in clustering ringlets, while There ever beamed a joyous smile When the dancing dimples played Round the lips of rosy shade. She was all life and gladness when Flowers came in the sunny glen Round her beautiful cottage home, Dearer to her than a princely dome. Though no marble column was there, Nor sculptured forms of beauty rare, Clustering wreaths of roses wound Moss-grown wall and trellis round : And while the fairy humming-bird Blooming honeysuckles stirred, Many a scented blossom drew The bee to sip its honied dew; When, as I said, the breath of Spring Wakened to life each sleeping thing, And earth was all so glad and bright, In her eye was such beaming light, Clouds on your brow would flit away, In your soul it was also May. Oh, 'tis a blessed thing to throw A beam of light where'er you go, And to live daily nearer God. Scattering your joy abroad!14

It was when the flowers were blooming, Gorgeous in the autumn light, Lillian in her brilliant beauty Vanished from our earthly sight.

A HYMN.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Judges, who rule the world by laws, Will ye despise the righteous cause? When the oppressed before you stands, Dare ye condemn the righteous poor, And let rich sinners go secure,

While gold and greatness bribe your hands?

Have ye forgot, or never knew, That God will judge the judges too? High in the heavens His justice reigns. Yet you invade the rights of God, And send your bold decrees abroad, To bind the conscience in your chains!

Th' Almighty thunders from the sky-Their grandeur melts, their titles die They perish like dissolving frost; As empty chaff, when whirlwinds rise, Before the sweeping tempest flies, So shall their hopes and names be lost

Thus shall the vengeance of the Lord Safety and joy to saints afford; And all that hear shall join and say-Sure there's a God that rules on high-A God that hears his children cry, And will their sufferings well repay THE WOLL OF THE DR. WATE.

TOTAL TELEVISION

The Liberator.

TEMPERANCE REMINISCENCES.

this wise; In 1802, I was boarding with half a dozen with us; about half this number were minors, who young men, who were all the time full of life and fun. were induced to join, partly, at least, by being We had a bottle called a 'flaggon,' which held furnished gratuitously with temperance papers, or about a pint, and was encased in basket-work. There having free access to a large library. were a variety of occasions on which the bottle was The opposition to our movement was filled with rum, gin or brandy, for an evening's enter-tainment, besides the 11 and 4 o'clock drams, which was then, and for more than thirty years afterwards, the universal custom to furnish for laboring men. Bets versal among them. We were met with ancers, rid. were often made among us, and were always for a icule and condemnation everywhere, and from almost flaggon of gin-which, it was said, was a sovereign everybody, and at the next election, the Selectme

One night when, as usual, we had become quite sion, namely: Would it be possible for us to get to our principles. through the evening, and realize anything like our I soon became sensible that there was no other way in an excited state of mind, and somewhat courageous, an aggressive position. Accordingly, I prepared an the discussion ended in the unanimous adoption of a address, and obtained Rev. Mr. Greenough's meetingresolution to abstain altogether from the use of ar- house; (he did not fully approve of our measure vided he would bring in, for the common use, a and paid the penalty. I conformed to the resolution with firmness and system. I procured a bottle of Malaga wine, and kept it in my chest, and when the grog time of day came, I took a little of the wine, and by that means carried myself through the month. That Total Abstinence Society in Newton was a fixed fact. resolution, so hastily and accidentally made, could not be renewed again by anything like a majority. At the end of the month, I found my health had been temperance tracts and papers freely; we procured much improved by abstaining from ardent spirits. I then, alone, resolved upon another month's abstinence, and with the same favorable result. I ever after continued to abstain; and that hasty and accidental resolution went with me through life.

At the end of my second month's trial, I had n sire to commence my grog again, but agreed with my employer to take 124 cents a day as a substitute for my usual allowance of grog.

At the age of 22, I became the foreman of the fac tory, and hired all the hands that worked therein : upon the condition that no grog would be furnished to any one by the Company. I then tore down the old cupboard where the grog apparatus was kept, and threw away the toddy sticks.

In 1812, I assisted in the formation of the first So

ciety in New England for the suppression of intemperance, of which the Hon. Samuel Dexter was Presi-

The principal object of that Society was the refor mation of drunkards. It required no abstinence or the part of its members, most of whom were moderate drinkers: they were not then aware that they were on the road that led to drunkenness; their efforts were well meant, but soon proved a total failure.

In 1820, I removed from Boston to the ancient homestead of my ancestors in Newton, and became a farmer.

In 1826, I was chosen a Selectman, and made Chairman of the Board. It became my duty to understand and prepare the business which devolved upon the Board, among which was that of approbating those persons who desired to obtain a license from the Court of Sessions to sell ardent spirits.

That Court sent out, annually, a blank note to each town in the county, for its Selectmen to sign, and insert the names of those persons who were ligensed the previous year to sell ardent spirits in the town ; after which were the following printed words: 'The abovenamed persons, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, have conformed to the laws respecting licensing, and, in our opinion, the public good requires that they should again be licensed.' This was to be signed by the Selectmen.

those laws were, and whether the applicants had conformed thereto, before I could sign such a declara-

Upon examination, I found that they all habitually violated them. Accordingly, I erased the printed form, and inserted the following words: 'That they were all good men, and had conformed to the law as much as men elsewhere in the same calling; and that the public good required them to be licensed, and we accordingly recommended that they should be.'

The Court decided that it had no power to licens any person who had not a certificate from the Selectmen that they had conformed to the law, and they accordingly refused to grant any licenses to the applicants from Newton.

This raised a storm against the Selectmen. I called a meeting of the Selectmen, to review their action they were all disposed to have the applicants licensed but were not disposed to certify to a falsehood to procure it. The Selectmen empowered me to go to the Court at Concord, and endeavor to procure licenses for the applicants, and agreed to sanction what I might

do in the premises.

I employed counsel to go with me to the Court and plead the cause between the applicants and the Selectmen. We had a full hearing before the Court, and the result was, 'That if the Selectmen would certify that the applicants had conformed to the law. it would grant the license; but the Court had no power to make the grant, unless the Selectmen would

their approbation was unreasonably withheld; but, with the whites! (continued the Judge,) there is nothing unreasonable in the action of the Selectmen in this case, -on the contrary, it is very unreasonable to expect them to by the Committee on Education. The first nineteen sign such an approbation, if not true. Of course, I were elected without opposition; the Rev. Samuel refused, and no person was licensed that year in New- Wolcott's name, (the last on the list,) purposely placed ton, and, of course, rum-sellers and rum-drinkers there, no doubt, by the Committees, to keep matters made war upon the Selectmen. The whole matter quiet until the first nineteen should be disposed of, was freely and widely discussed, and probably became when he (Mr. Wolcott) was objected to by Council better understood by the inhabitants of Newton than man Greene of Second Ward, on the ground that he in any other town in the Commonwealth.

The Selectmen were not only attacked by the rumwere being promoted by it; that no concession, or at- Bay State. tempt to conciliate rum-sellers and topers, was of any Councilman Lester, (Democrat,) of the Sixth Warr

all the temperance men I then knew in the town of Newton. There were but three present besides myself. We agreed to form a Temperance Society upon the basis of total abstinence from distilled spirits. TEMPERANCE REMINISCENCES.

Extract from the Diary of the late Hon. WILLIAM
JACKSON, of Newton, relative to his early Experience in the Temperance Reformation.

In 1800, Oct. 6, at the age of 17, I left my father's house in Newton, and went to work at the soap and candle factory on Boston Neck, to learn that the time appointed to form a Society and choose cers. At this meeting, twenty-seven persons united

were all turned out of office. We had little else fo our defence but a conviction that we were right: jolly over our 'flaggon,' and when the last drop had that the welfare of our families, and all around us been drained, a question arose among us for discus- called for a manly defence, and an earnest adherence

usual share of comfort, without our flaggon? Being but to stand firm against the storm, face it, and take dent spirits (wine not included) for one month. We not believe in their success.) We had our Total Ab had not sufficient courage to make the prohibition ab- stinence Society together, invited the whole town to solute: any one was to have the right to relent, pro- meet us, and hear us speak for ourselves. I delivered a temperance address (the first I ever attempted in gallon of wine. Two or three of the party gave out, public) to a full house. At the close of the meeting, we were not to be sneered out of our principles, no brow-beaten into silence; but that the existence of

> We held public meetings once a month, for the discussion of our principles and measures; we spread library of several hundred volumes, which was made free to all the members of the Society, and in less than one year and a half we had a majority of the New ton men and women, a majority of the voters either in our Society or sympathizing with us. Topers were ashamed, and rum-sellers dissatisfied with their business. The Selectmen who had been turned out of office by the rumsellers and drinkers were re-elected and myself sent Representative to the Legislature.

> It is especially interesting to my own mind to re view the chain of events which, so far as I was per sonally concerned, grew out of this apparently accidental determination of the Selectmen in 1828 in withholding their approbation, upon the terms required by the rumsellers in Newton.

> > OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

MR. GARRISON: n high and low places, I have always respected Ta LIBERATOR, which I have read attentively for years But in nothing have I been more gratified than the timely article, by C. K. WHIPPLE, in THE LIB ERATOR of April 3, upon obscene liferature and quackery-gratified, because the times demand such out spoken truths. If any one deserves a halter and hanging, certainly those pseudo 'doctors,' who poison the body, and those who poison the youthful mind richly merit execution. It is supposed by many, that he quacks are interested in getting up these books, in order to make more ' practice.' The only remedy for this wickedness is the diffusion of knowledge. Children are shockingly neglected by their parents and guardians in regard to moral training in season. Igguardians in regard to moral training in norance is no safeguard to virtue. When will people Regard sonsible learn this? Now I like consistency. Every so person knows that these quacks never cure anybody It is equally certain that the 'liver' and other pills bitters,' 'cordials,' 'compound essences,' 'extracts, mixtures,' and the thousand-and-one nostrums of the day, for the cure of all the ills which 'flesh is heir to, are, if not equally injurious, (and we have no guarantee that they are not,) equally useless.

Now I think that paper which would act consists ly should, with 'quack' advertisements, exclude all otices of humbug nostrums.

Another cause of depravity which ruins thou (probably ten where those open, professedly vile books do one.) is the circulation of stories of fiction of very questionable moral tendency, so freely published by lmost all of our 'respectable' (?) prints.

As deserving utter extinction, I would class with bad literature, all 'quack' and 'regular' poison-anddeath-dealing 'doctors,' and all nostrums, of however great pretensions. Our prints should cultivate virtue, and act consistently. Parents and guardians should instruct themselves, and their children and wards, early, in moral and physical law, as revealed by nature and common sense—not by 'regular' or other 'quacks.' And, lastly, the pills and other physics, itch ointments, &c., so freely prescribed by the quacks for others, should be thrown at and freely rubbed into those who traffic in them; and be assured that quackery (and very likely the quacks themselves) would soon die out.

Yours, for truth and progress in all things, WM. J. S. C. ADAMS. Charlestown, Mass

COLORPHOBIA IN PROVIDENCE. PROVIDENCE, April 14, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: Colorphobia showed itself dominant, in our City Council, at their regular meeting last evening. Our certify that the applicants had so conformed.' In School Committee consists of forty-one members; plain English-unless the Selectmen would certify to twenty-one of this number are chosen by the people that as true which they knew to be false, and which to serve for three years-the other twenty are chothey had already told the Court was false, no license sen by the City Council annually, to serve for one could be granted.

I was told by my counsel, and other respected advacancies that may happen by resignation or otherwisers, that the whole thing was but a mere form, that wise, whether from those chosen by themselves, or year. The City Council also are empowered to fill all such applications were signed by the best men in every by the voters. The Rev. Mr. Ball, Free-Will Baptown in the county, who knew as much about the vi- tist, who was chosen one year ago by the voters of hi olation of the law as I did. The rum-sellers taunted ward, sent in his resignation, as he is soon to leave the me with the fact, that my father (who they said was city. The vacancy was filled for the coming two a much better man than myself, which I could not years by a man I presume utterly hostile to the opindeny,) had many times signed such applications. | ion of Chief Justice Taney, that persons of color are The Judge said that the Court had power to license not citizens, and as decidedly opposed to permitting without the approbation of the Selectmen, provided the colored people to be educated in the same school

The Council then proceeded to elect twenty me bers, to serve for one year. The names were reported was in favor of abolishing the colored schools, which The Selectmen were not only attacked by the rum-he thought was very wrong, and nominated C. A. sellers and their friends in Newton, but had also to Hall in opposition. Councilman Doyle of the Fifth defend themselves in the newspapers; so that the Ward was of the same opinion-thought no man friends of temperance became better acquainted with ought to be on the School Committee that held such the subject, and with each other, than they had ever views; it would be a serious damage to our public before been. They found the position they had taken schools to admit the colored children to do as they was right; that the best interests of the community do in Boston, and other cities and towns in the Old

effect, and that no position in relation to them was either consistent or safe, but that of open and manly selves. He was in favor of choosing the Rev. Mr. resistance to their business, and the debasing habits it Wolcott; he had served on the School Committee a number of years, was a highly respectable man, and In October, 1826, I called a meeting at my house of well qualified for the office.

A ballot was called for. Whole number of votes, 33; necessary to a choice, 17. C. A. Hall had 25, Mr. Wolcott 8. Mr. Hall was declared chosen by three against one. Well—our City Council are all Americans and Republicans but three or four, and strongly condemn the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in not recognizing colored

we have had not a little to do in getting lecturers for literary institutes. And we have come to one conclusion, with regard to our selections in future, that we shall scarcely be tempted to break over. The conclusion is, to ask no man to lecture, who does not come with first-class testimonials as a lec-turer. It won't work with us for his commenders to say of a lecturer, 'Why, he's the Hon. Mr. So-and-So; he has been Governor and Senator, and all that.' We shall answer, that a man may be an excellent executive man, and a very efficient le excellent executive man, and a very efficient legisla-tor, and yet no lecturer. No one can have a higher opinion of the present Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, as a presiding officer of a legislative assembly, than we have; but may we be forefended from hearing him a third time as a lyceum lectu-rer! It is not his forte. And we pay too much when we pay fifty cents and an evening's patience to hear him talk in a position from which nature meant to exclude him. Daniel Webster was cer-tainly a very great orator. But we have heard, and believe it, that he made a very dull lecturer. We t he made a very dull lecturer. We don't believe we have lost anything in not having heard Col. Benton in his efforts in the same direc-

heard Col. Benton in his efforts in the same direc-tion. Legislative orators must, of necessity, be ar-gumentative and exhaustive, not brilliantly suggest-ive men. They handle ponderous subjects in a pon-derous way. They take up two or three points of a subject, and reason upon them. And whatever of piquancy and effect their speeches have, arises usual-ly from satagonism, practical tendency, and imme-diate applicability to business matters. A lyecum lecture, on the other hand, should have argument, indeed, but in a most condensed form—should be crowded with brilliant facts and suggestions, to be indeed, but in a most condensed form—should be crowded with brilliant facts and suggestions, to be argued out in the future. Such we take to be the difference between the lyceum lecturer and the legisargued out in the future. Such we take to be the difference between the lyceum lecturer and the legislative orator. And we should say, that for the reasons given above, that the fact that a man is an able legislator, should be an a priori argument against his being a good lecturer. The clorical calling would be more likely to afford good lecturers than the legislative. And yet a man may be a very good clergyman, and not a good fecturer. Appeals to feeling and sensibility are a desideratum in the pulpit, but are not wanted in the lyceum desk—at least, to anything like the extent they are wished in the church. Literary men are not, of necessity, good lecturers. Our neighbor Greeley, of the Tribune, stands very high as a literary man, but those who have, for this reason, sent for him as a lecturer, have usually been anything but gratified by his exercitations in that capacity. Mr. Sims is a good novelist, but his lectures have the reputation of being dull. being dull.

The characteristics of a good lecturer should be

The characteristics of a good lecturer should befirst, suggestiveness. This is a most captivating quality. A mind full of new and sparkling thoughts is charming forever. It is this characteristic which gives such a perennial freshness to the cessays of Bacon and the conversations of Napoleon. But it is usually fatal to legislators, unless they have the extraordinary faculties of a Napoleon. We, for instance, never think of turning to the speeches of Fox, or Henry, or Clay, for study; because there is no suggestiveness in them. And yet these great men were splendid ornaments of Parliaments and Congresses. While, on the other hand, Giles, Phil-ton, The greater rout of the western suburies of the men were splendid ornaments of Parliaments and control of the western suburbs of lips and Emerson, lecturers of the very first class, the latter city, in which were situated nearly all lips and Emerson, lecturers of the very first class, are men whose minds are perfect Asiatic gardens in fruitfulness; but probably not many men in the country would feel particularly pleased to see their legislation intrusted to such hands. The second characteristic should be practicality. And by this we mean clear, distinct propositions of something to be done or thought, either materially or mentally, socially or ecclesiastically. Too many of our lyceum lecturers fail here. Some deliver poems. And poems, in lyceums, do not generally work well.—

Some give descriptive essays, and a certain portion of this latter lecturing will do. But either the spirit of the age or the spirit of the institution causes with his forces from hefers the distinct probably and the talue of the above property, they state their losses at \$10,000,000—which is probably not far from the truth.

We cannot, of course, know very accurately the damage sustained by the city of Canton, since the bombardment began, 25th October; but as it has been kept up with more or less pertinacity, to within a few days ago, when the English Admiral retired spirit of the age or the spirit of the institution causes with his forces from hefers the city, it is fair to of this latter lecturing will do. But either the spirit of the age or the spirit of the institution causes the lyceum audience to delight wondrously in clear, analytic propositions, by which to judge of works or to do them. Whipple is remarkable for his analytic enunciations; Beecher is a man of uncommon practical tendencies; and Willard called forth bursts of unparalleled admiration from very severe judges by his rich suggestions on the practical theme of Education. Expressions on the practical theme of Education. Expressions a matches with the street are exceedingly narrow, the population of great density, the means or the power to move within the reach of comparatively few; while the custom of closing the gates of cation. ger of the lyceum lecturer is, that he will be too much of the sold student.

Of course, every man who pretends to speak in Still, up to the present mo public should have certain physical and mechanical make the slightest concession. qualifications. A goodly quantity of oratorical gifts, fine taste rhetorically, and broad if not thorough me taste rhetorically, and broad it not thorough reading. If more of them would speak without manuscripts, we should be glad. We would excuse some bad grammar, some repeated words, and some involved sentences, for the sake of the freedom and have no good lecture at all.

have no good lecture at all.

Lecturing is, in fact, a distinct business. Some men have a peculiar aptitude for it, as some have for law, some for ship-building, and some for trade. And the lyceum that wishes to succeed must seek for lecturers as lecturers, not as celebrities of any other kind. But how shall we know the real lecturer? Take the man, say we, who can produce the proper testimonials. Parker, Beecher, Bellows and Mann, established their reputations by speaking on moral and social themes of the day. Whipple and Emerson were chosen as lecturers at first, because of Emerson were chosen as lecturers at first, b their literary capacity. It was not a sure criterion, but their success justified the choice. Willard gained his foothold by the extraordinary commendations of a number of eminent men. Choose a lecturer, therefore, say we, as you choose your lawyer or your blacksmith; not because he has done well in some other capacity, not because he is of your party in politics or religion, but because he is good as a lecturer, let his religion, his politics, or his social theories be what they may. And when you see a new many in the party of the control of t new name in the newspaper, ask for the authority that commends him. If Francis Vinton or George Ripley recommends him. It Francis Vinton or George Ripley recommend a man, you know their judgment is reliable, and that they have a reputation for honest dealing to maintain. And in this thing be honest yourself. Never recommend a man merely through a spirit of courtesy or friendship. You may cheat a few lyceums at first, but you cheat him eventually. He must be mortified by rejections, after a time.

ATHEISTICAL TESTIMONY.

The Boston correspondent of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, in a recent letter, says :-Another matter that the Legislature h

considering has been the admission of all sorts of persons to be competent witnesses—even Atheists—their opinions going to their credibility to the jury, and not their competency. This has been furiously resisted by the pictism and bigotry of the State as an assault on Christianity, and an attack on the foundations of society. And yet a more common-

all Americans and Republicans but three or four, and strongly condemn the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in not recognizing colored people as citizens. How much better men at heart are they than Chief Justice Taney? But most of our City Council are young men, and I have little doubt that if they live a few years longer, they will not be at all proud of having this record referred to, and will one day wish it were obliterated.

This question was brought before our General Assembly the past winter, and postponed to the next session. It was a long and hard-fought battle in your State, and triumphantly carried through two years ago. How long the contest will last in Rhode Island, we cannot tell. All friends of humanity are glad to see a beginning, and that it will not be suffered to rest until the right prevails, may Heaven grant i What a small amount of vital principle is to be found among the people of our own New England! When the question of 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' is brought home to our very doors, how few do we find who are able to stand the test against the prejudice of the age! The colored children must be an exception. To the shame of the city of Providence be it spoken. But it cannot always be so, from the fact that God lives.

A. FAIRBANKS.

From the New York Messenger.

LYOEUM LECTUREERS.

We have had not a little to do in getting lecturers for literary institutes. And we have come to one conclusion, with regard to our selections in future, that we have the law of Congress rather than a law of God, when they come in conflict, should be that they come in conflict, should be that the surface of the age! The colored children must be an exception. To the shame of the city of Providence be it spoken. But it cannot always be so, from the fact that the open and out-spoken Infidele. It is should be the open and out-spoken limited to be always to the fact that the open and out-spoken limited to the courts and for fluids in the strong the courts and for fluids to the courts and for

which they told their heavers that it was their religious duty to obey a law of Congress rather than a law of God, when they come in conflict, should be rigorously kept out of the witness-box, if anybody is to be. All ministers and professors who take South-side Views of Christianity, all who hold that God made one portion of his children for the express purpose of being the beasts of burden of another portion, all holy confessors who would consent to the martyrdom of their mothers rather than slavery should be molested, all Castle-Gardenites and Faneuil Hall Union-savers—these are the men whose testimony should be pronounced fishy by the law, if there is to be any invidious distinctions at all. Why should not men who are left to believe a law, if there is to be any invidious distinctions at all. Why should not men who are left to believe a lie, (or at least to make believe that they do,) why should not they tell one, too? Such men have no perception of the fundamental principles of common morality, and why should they be believed in court, if opinions are to exclude anybody? I would have the character of such men as Dr. Adams or of Dr. Dewey, for example, affect the credibility of their testimony, just as I would that of Abner Kneeland or of Thomas Paine, and not their competency. I trust that remnant of barbarism and obstruction of justice will be very specific not control to be a series of the competency will be very specific not control to be a lieut of the competency will be very specific not control to be better the competency. ustice will be very speedily put out of the way ere and everywh

ATHEISTS, AFFIRMATION, OATH. The Massach setts Legislature have passed a law, requiring the courts to admit the testimony of Atheists. Thes courts to admit the testimony of Atheists. These very skeptical brethren are to be allowed to affirm, like the Quakers and others, and thereupon considered competent witnesses. Their credibility may be called in question, but not their competency. Very well! That is as it should be. A known liar out of Court ought not to be believed in Court, whether called an Atheist, Deist, Christian, Mahometan, or Batta, wann of truth ought to be and will Pagan. But a man of truth ought to be and will be believed, no matter what he may be called by seligionists. We want the truth—not mere names,

religionists. We want the truth—not mere names, forms and shams.

Now that a wedge has been entered, why will not some leading legislative mind move for the utter abolition of that barbaric, anti-Christian, liar-breeding, absurd institution, oath-taking? It has become a stench in the nostrils of human progress a mockery of true solemnity—a sinful mummery!
Require men to speak the truth every where, and at
all times. If they can be convicted of falsehood, let
them be dealt with accordingly. Require them to
make restitution whensoever their false testimony
damages any one, and record them hiers till they give good evidence of having become truthful, Away with oaths! Let that long-disregarded injunction of Christ be respected, viz., 'Succar not at all.' It will prove to be as good moral philosophy and political expediency, as it is divinely revealed right-cousness.—Practical Christian.

been kept up with more or less pertinacity, to within a few days ago, when the English Admiral retired with his forces from before the city, it is fair to enuciations; Beecher is a man of uncommon practical tendencies; and Willard called forth bursts of unparalleled admiration from very severe judges by his rich suggestions on the practical theme of Education. Earnestness is another characteristic that had best be found in the lecturer. You feel that Parker is terribly in earnest on even the most noncommittal themes; and therefore men never tire of hearing him. Emerson's delightful bonhommie saves him in this matter. But we all feel that the danger of the lyceum lecturer is, that he will be too much of the sold student. the people, &c., are very oppressive in their effects. ent, the Chinese do not make the slightest concession.'

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OF STRENGTH. The Troy Times of the 6th inst. recounts a singular trial of strength, which took place in that city on Saturday evening, between James Madison, 'the cust-iron man,' and Prof. Carl, the 'strongest man in America.' The challenge for a trial of strength sent by ease of extemporaneous delivery. But we will take ica.' The challenge for a trial of strength sent by the good lecture with the manuscript, rather than Carl, having seen accepted, a large assembly witnessed the performance

' Previous to the trial, Prof. Carl gave an exhibition of magic and ventriloquism, performed his celebrated guitar and drum solos, balanced sixteen chairs upon his chin, and performed other feats calling for an exercise of strength, which must have wearied him somewhat. Mr. Madison then apwearied him somewhat. Mr. Madison then appeared—held an anvil weighing 214 pounds upon his breast, while two men struck upon it with sledges; held an anvil upon each knee; broke a number of stones with his fist; bent an iron bar one-quarter of an inch thick by striking it over his arm; and held an anvil weighing about 200 pounds upon each arm while men struck upon it with sledges. each arm, while men struck upon it with sledges. Prof. Carl then appeared, held the anvil upon his breast; bent the bar of iron almost double upon his arm; held the anvils upon his arm; held the anvils upon his arms, etc., for a longer period than Mr. Madison had done. He then took the large flint-stones which had been rejected by his rival, and hammered them to pieces, signalizing his performance by cracking in two a flag-stone about large enough to serve as a stepping-block for a door. After this he held one of the block for a door. After this he held one of the heavy anvils over his head for 41 seconds; lifted a sixty-pound weight upon his little finger, and swung it around his head, and held two men on his hair while he whirled them about, top-fashion, until their feet struck out at an angle of 45 degrees.

Mr. Madison was then called out by the audier

and requested to give an account of himself. He excused himself in the matter of the stones, by say excused himself in the matter of the stones, by saying that his rival was in constant practice, while he had not broken a stone for a year. Being urged to swing the weight about his head, he declined to do it, on the score of inability, and as Prof. Carl had not held the anvils on his knee. In short, he virtually acknowledged himself a whipped man.'

[13 Such a trial of strength is equally foolish an

Prof. Monroe calculates that there are 50,000 colored population in Ohio, and that they own six milions dollars worth of property, on which they pay munually six hundred thousand dollars taxes.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their nowerful influence on the introd viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it to healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stimulate, bowels, liver, and other organs of the boty, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first by Professora, Physicians, and Patients, has soons ourse by dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were the professora, Physicians, and Patients, has soons ourse of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were the professora, Physicians, and Patients, has soons ourse of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were the professora physicians, and Patients, has soons ourself dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were the first and character as to forbid the suspicion of united. Their certificates are published in my American Almana their certificates are published in my American Almana which the Agents below named are pleased to famal free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the templaints which they have been found to cure.

For COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two pills, or not quantity as to gently move the bowels. Continues a frequently the aggravating cause of PILEX, and the run of one complaint is the cure of both. No person as freel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

Torn DYNEYPEIA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mid form—to form one to four—to stimulate the stomach and diver into healthy action. They will do it, and four into healthy action. They will do it, and the Acurbours, bodyborn, and soulburn of dyspensis will mid-fit, which produces are as all which produces are sent with the pills.

FOR A POUL STONATH, or Morbid Inaction of the Box

FOR A FOUL STONAPH, or Morbid Inaction of the Boxels, which produces general depression of the spirit and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength as reatored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HARDACHE, NAUSRA, Post in the Stomach, Back, or Nide, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These conclaimts will be swept out from the system. Don't were these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROPULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all disease of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, is keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful bleers and seen have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which scened to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded in their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pinples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the world end of the skin, because your system was cleaning.

To Punify the Bloop, they are the best medicing. cleansing.
To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine

To Purify the Bloon, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of increase the seeds of t dency to fever, which may turn to billous fever, billous cold billious diarrhora, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of thre or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remore the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to sufer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and all Inflammatory Peres are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the tital principle of Life. For these, and all kindred complaint they abould be taken in mild doses, to move the bowls gently, but freely.

the ties and ces at the the by ala acces that the the by ala acces that the character in the the in the separate the separ

ently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER. Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.,

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem ; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.: And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine entry

IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D.,

Union University, Murpressboro, Temense, Says: Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mn. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the fulling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to their original color. REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Pitcher,

natural color, and ceases to fall off.

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine,
N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, &c.

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., 'My hair which was grey, is now restored to its nature REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can add

my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My own hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my family who was becoming hald.

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair form REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It has

produced a good effect on my hair, and I can and have recommended it.'
REV. A. BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. 'We think very highly of your preparations, &c. REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y. surprised to find my grey hair turn as when I was NEV. JOS. McKEE, Pastor of the West D. E.

Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross liver, N. Y. MRS, REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y. We might swell this list, but if not convinced, TRY IT, MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBAL-

Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young extant, being often efficacious in cases of his falling, &c. without the Polymer to Polymer to Polymer the Polymer to Polymer the Polymer to falling, &c. without the Restorer.

Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with disease of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE-STORER.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal Cuba, or Canada.

DEPOT, 355 BROOME-STREET, New-York Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular and information.

Wholesale Agents. Boston-ORLAND TORFEISA 271 Washington Street. Madam Demonsor, 238 Burn, Foster & Co. Geo. C. Goodwin. March 27 6m

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

W HAT more essential to every family, country, room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning of thography, and pronunciation of words than a god thography, and pronunciation of words, than a WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

is now the recognized Standard, 'constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislater bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely cancillater,' says Hon. John C. Spencer.

Can I Make a Better Incestment! For copiousness, exactitude of definition and slightedness to the present state of science and literature, the most valuable work of the kind that I have our scen in our Isnguage. — Pres. Wayland.

Published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield,