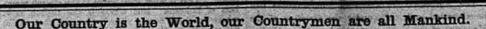
The following gentlemen constitute the Firanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the abo of the paper, riz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis GLAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK.



perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 's covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the failers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuss

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

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men aumighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, is

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

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

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXVII. NO. 27.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1382.

FRIEND AND FOE.

That sterling Democratic paper, the New York Dry Book, publishes two lists of names to show the Southern merchants who among the New York morehints are friends, and who are foes to the South.— We are acquainted with many of the names in the feet list, and know them to be properly classed .-Born and McNamee, we understood in 1851, saportel an Abelition newspaper. We give the names, diving that most Southern dealers would prefer patronizo a friend instead of a foe :-

We have added, this week, a few names to the blowing list of merchants, who are opposed to the ies, and use their influence to prevent the carrying of them into successful operation :-

Hillman & Nearing, Ritter, Phelps & Clark, Cushman, King & De-

George Brothers, Bruff, Brother & Seaver,

Molius, Currier & Sher-

Graw, Furman & Davis,

wood, Oscar Cheeseman

J. W. & J. Read Yelverton & Walker.

Morgan L. Smith,

Pullean,

Draper & Devlin,

Hewett & Co.,

W. Agnew & Sons, Robertson, Hudson &

Dibblee, Work & Moore, H. E. Dibblee & Co.,

E. K. Haight, Lathrop & Wilkinson, Kenney & Lockwood,

Sherman Brothers, E. W. Tiers,

Carhart Bros. & Co., Dureye Bros. & Co.

Stewart & Bussing

Lay, Hatch & Co.,

Johnson, .

Jennings, Wheeler & Churchill, Walkley & Co.

Bowman, Sillers & Co. Wilson G. Hunt,

Ingolsby, Halstead &

Co., Johnson & Hamilton,

Edey & Co., R. M. Patrick, Joel Conklin, J. W. Corlies & Co.

Byrd & Hall,

B. M. & E. A. Whitlock, A. H. Bean, T. W. Bayard & Co., C. B. Hatch & Co., W. Bayard & Co., Hearys, Smith & Town- C. T. Longstreet & Co.,

Catlin, Leavitt & Co., Harrall & Sprouls, Hachkiss, Fenner & Ben-

Betts, Nichols & Co., Jennings, Wheeler & Co. Wm. L. McDonald, Keiths, Kibbee & Ball, Harral, Risley & Kitchen, Wm. Bryco & Co.,

Stoddard & Morris, (pi-A. T. Hillyer, J. D. M. Barlow. G. C. & E. J. Guest, Gas. G. Forest, Andrew Mills. lson Clements, S. M. Johnston, Robbins & Bradley, A. O. Parmelee, Ward, Diekson & Co., V. A. Mead, Vilmerdings & Co.,

James H. Gray, Sheriff Bros & Co., V. Freeman, B. H. Field, B. F. & F. V. Sage, Wellington & Abbott, Vm. G. Lane & Co., aldron, Illsley & Co. ames, Lee & Co., J. Elgerton & Dunning, W. McLean, Ross & Leitch Drake Mills, John Morgan, J. Barnside & Co.,

T. Patnam & Co.,

E. P. Torrey. Haigler & Co., 'The following is a list of those who are either noted Abolitionists, or who advertise in Abolition papers, thereby supporting the worst and most possible that some of them are ignorant of the senments and politics of the papers they support, and do not know that there is one of another kind in the city. If so, more's the pity. Their education will probably be improved if they go South next winter to drum up customers :-

Bowen & McNameo, Hastings, Plimpton & Paton & Co.

ivermore & Morris. Barlow & Stovens, W. J. F. Dailey, Morton & Grinnell, A. W. Spies, Balley, Southard & Co., Beinger & Dowitt, J. & J. W. Moeks, J. W. Smith & Co. Charles Carville, Samuel W. Benedict,

B. B. Chittenden & Co., Carhart & Nye,
Kilgour & Coffin,
Co., Kilgour & Coffin,
S. A. Martine & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co., Underhill, Haviland & Co., Stringer & Townsend, L. O. Wilson & Co., Lord & Taylor, Doremus and Nixon, John Gray, Arnold, Constable & Co. Brooks Brothers,

From the New York Demogratic alias Diabolic Day Book. 'Norice. We send this number of the Day Book to many papers with which we have not heretofore specius, or make reference to it, as they may think proper.

We take this occasion to return our special thanks to those journals which have favorably no-ticed our paper. We would be pleased to refer to them separately, if space allowed. We can assure them, however, that their kindness is neither unap-preciated nor forgotten, and if, finally, the foul spirit of Abolitionism be crushed, we can and will

rejoice together.

There are more than a hundred journals at the North, devoted to the sole and only purpose of Abolition, and eight hundred more laboring for that end indirectly; yet there is not one, with the exception of this journal, which actually undertakes to refute their lies. their lies and impostures about the equality of white am and negroes, involving as it does the debauchment of the white race, and the consequent over-throw, not only of Democratic institutions, but of all that is noble and grand in civilization and Christianite.

That the election of Mr. Buchanan has saved the And the election of Mr. Buchanan has saved the mation from a frightful calamity, there can be, or there should be, no doubt whatever. Twenty thousand more votes in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have secured the electoral votes of those States to the anti-slavery candidate, and thus, though representing scarcely one-fourth of the people, he would have been declared the legally-elected Chief Magistrats of the whole Union. That the South would sabmit to such a result, to the rule of a miserable faction, composed of one-fourth of the people—that was hasd on a foreign idea, and organized in open and deadly hostility to itself—that was solemnly pleaged to a programme of public policy which, carried into practice, must necessarily destroy Southern asciety—indeed, that avowed its design to pen up the negro population in order to abolish the existing condition of that society—that Southern men would submit, or ever will permit a Northern faction to thus seize the common government, and nation from a frightful calamity, there can be, or

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. | the Republic. And the election of Mr. Buchanan only temporarily arrests the danger which is still suspended over the country, and unless means are taken within the next four years to explode the existing delusion, and to materially change Northern opinion, the success of this faction is manifestly cortain and the executive distriction and the executive district ain, and the consequent disruption of the Union

'The time has come when the delusion about negroes and so-called slavery must be exploded—when the North must be enlightened in regard to the true condition of Southern society—when contrivances and compromises must be cast to the winds, and the truth, the whole living truth told to the Northern people. This hitherto has not been done, nor even ject of slavery. It is a complete encyclopedia of facts ocratic politicians, with few exceptions, have admitted the fundamental assumptions of the Anti-Slavery party, and then in vain resisted the logical Slavery party, and then in vain resisted the logical slavery party, and then in vain resisted the logical consequences of their own folly, until at last, driven to extremities, they must boldly face the enemy, and roll back the mighty tide of lies and imposture, or be overwhelmed by it. The danger is not in the subject itself, but in the popular ignorance of it; and as soon as it is manfully grappled with, and the veil lifted, and the hideous features of the Antivistal lifted, and the hideous features of the Antivistal lifted, and the hideous features of the Antivists; that, in comparison with the free States, we contribute nothing to the literature, politic arts and six of the age; that, for want of profitable inventions of the age; that, for want of profitable and the literature, politic arts and support of our native

WALKER, THE FILIBUSTER.

In the following extract from the harangue made at New Orleans, by the filibuster 'General' Walker, it will be seen that the planting of slavery in Central America is the primary object of his piratical crusade against that country:—

What induce, and induce, and induced and remain amongst them; there is no demand, even among our own citizens, for the productions of Southern industry; against that country:— In the following extract from the harangue made at against that country :-

and to surrender to an officer of the American navy. Great was our indignation when we learned that the Americans had thus interfered with the American cause in Nicaragua. Why this action of Davis? Because he had received instructions from Washington. But why were these instructions given? It was because here was presented the real issue between the Marcy treaty as it was and the Americans in Nicaragua. Here was the starting source. The American Minister to England, and the Abolitionists at the North, determined that slavery should be American Minister to England, and the Aberican Should be ority of free institutions! ority of free institutions!

The North is the Mecca of our merchants, and original from a place over which Americans had no

very should be excluded. Here commences British all. Instead of keeping our money in circulation at intrigue in the desire to confound the relations of these governments with our domestic institutions. Here let me say, that I do not wish to excite politi-North, and there it remains; it never falls into our

Look back to the origin of slavery in American history. Who introduced it into this country? Was it a man without honor? Certainly few have stood higher in moral worth than Las Casas, the Spanish priest, who was the head and front of this offending. He introduced it in the 16th century, for the relief of the Indians from the subjections of the Spaniards. It were better that he had fixed it represents not only in Caba but in other regions. Spanish priest, who was the head and front of this offending. He introduced it in the 16th century, for the relief of the Indians from the subjections of the Spaniards. It were better that he had fixed it permanently, not only in Cuba, but in other regions permanently, not only in Cuba, but in other regions of Central America. Certainly he was wise, and far more liberal for his day than even the present followers of Clarkson and Wilberforce. Central America was in a worse condition than under the Spanish rule. The government was going to ruin. Mongrelism was the secret of its waning fortunes. What was to be done? It was left for us to Amer-

luty calls on me to return.'

Though Walker has been defeated in his first at-

notable scheme to evade the laws against the slave trade. For unmitigated rascality, this scheme bears

The law of Congress carrying out the power given to Congress by the Constitution, prohibits the African Slave Trade, and makes that trade piracy. But if importing negroes as emigrants from Africa is not the Slave Trade, then the laws of Congress But if importing negroes as emigrants from Africa is not the Slave Trade, then the laws of Congress do not apply to it. We suppose emigrants from Africa may just as legitimately be imported into the United States as emigrants from Germany or Ireland. Nor will the circumstance of an agreement being previously made for employment and wages, at all affect the legality of such importation. Hundreds, thousands are being imported daily from Europe, under agreements with the manufacturers of New England to carry on their factories. If the Government of the United States shall, therefore, determine that the importation of negroes from the African can coast, by England and France, as emigrants into the West India Islands, is not the African Slave Trade, then the whole trade of bringing negroes from Africa is also open to the United States. What becomes of the negroes after they are imported into a State will be an affair of the State. The General Government can have nothing to do with it. The enforcement of any contract for wages will be entirely within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the States. And if public opinion, or the real understanding of the enigrants, establishes practically that they shall be slaves, there is no redress by any other authority than that of the States in which they are

SELECTIONS.

MEET IT. BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER, of North Carolina. New York: Burdick Brothers, 8 Spruce Street. 1857.

This is a remarkable work, to have been written by a Southern man, and in some respects more valuable than any other work that has yet appeared on the subattempted; indeed, the Democratic press and Dem- and statistics, and will be exceedingly useful for reference. Below we make an extract from it :-

she and as worn as the veil lifted, and the hideous features of the Anti-Slavery monster exposed to the disgust and scorn of the people, it will disappear forever—as utterly vanish from men's minds and the country it has so long disgraced, as if it had never existed.'

tests; that, in the literature, polite arts and inventions of the age; that, for want of profitable employment at home, large numbers of our native population find themselves necessitated to emigrate to the West, whilst the free States retain not only the greater proportion of these born within their own limits, but induce, annually, hundreds of thouthat, owing to the absence of a proper system of It was reserved for Capt. Davis to make himself a business amongst us, the North becomes, in one way party to an alliance with the British and mongrels of Central America to drive his own race from the Isthmus. He expressed his determination to seize the Granada, and we were bound to yield to him.

Yes, fellow-citizens, we were forced to make terms, and to surrender to an officer of the American navy, and to surrender to an officer of the American navy of country, even though it may lay directly south of the American navy.

ists at the North, determined that slavery should be excluded from a place over which Americans had no control. I care not what may be the ideas of those present, or what they may say in justification, it was but a combination to exclude the action of a sovereignty of Honduras from the Bay Islands.

Between the States of New Granada and Costa Rica, there existed a question of boundary, originated mainly through men at New York, the agents of the steamship company. There was also a question of territory between New Granada and Costa Rica, and between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in glassware and pianos, and we go to the North; we want furniture, crockery, glassware and pianos, and we go to the North; we Wolf, Dash & Fisher,
Plume, Parmelee & Co.,
Sackett, Belcher & Co.,
J. T. Seymour & Co.,
J. T

Here let me say, that I do not wish to excite political feeling on this subject. It is, perhaps, fortunate that I was born in a Southern State; which may be unfortunate that I cannot consider slavery a moral or a political wrong. My teachings may not have been altogether of Wilberforce. I may have touched a too sensitive point, but I feel that I have but struck upon the proof of British interference.

Look back to the origin of slavery in American bistory. Who introduced it into this country? drugged with Northern physic; and, finally, when we die, our inanimate bodies, shrouded in Northern cambric, are stretched upon the bier, borne to the grave in a Northern carriage, entombed with a Northern spade, and memorized with a Northern

What was to be done? It was left for us to Americanize Central America.

On whom rested the right of regenerating the amalgamated race? On no other than the people of the United States, and especially of the Southern States. I call upon you, therefore, to execute this mission. You cannot, in justice to yourselves, shrink from the endeavor. You cannot but contribute your energies in carrying out the great principle of American influence. As for myself, forced here as I am, I can but appeal to you to assist in regaining the American ascendency. My duty has been paid, and I would not turn back on the path I have traversed. No, gentlemen, forced here against my will, I feel that duty calls on me to return. and encouragement to the industrial enterprise pro-jected in our midst, and instead of building up,

Though Walker has been defeated in his first attempt, we are apprehensive that, as the agent of the slave oligarchy, he is yet to be successful.

RE-OPENING OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE
TRADE.

The Charleston Mercury broaches the following notable scheme to evade the laws against the slave trade. For unmitigated rascality, this scheme bears upon us is to trace out the causes which have con-spired to bring about this important change, and to place on record the reasons, as we understand them.

Patriotism makes us a freesoiler; State pride makes us an emancipationist; a profound sense of duty to the South makes us an Abolitionist; a reasonable degree of fellow feeling for the negro makes us a colonizationist. With the free State men in Kansas and Nebraska, we sympathize with all our heart. We love the whole country, the great family of States and territories, one and inseparable, and would have the word Liberty engraved as an appropriate and truthful motto on the escutcheon of bodily afflictions, with visits to my humble abode, every member of the confederacy. We love freedom, they always gave me more pleasure than they reevery member of the confederacy. We love freedom, they always gave me more pleasure than they rewe hate slavery, and rather than give up the one or
submit to the other, we will forieit the pound of
flesh nearest our heart. Is this sufficiently explicit
wind and rain to bathe their brows or wash their and categorical? If not, we hold ourselves in read-inces, at all times, to return a prompt reply to any I expect my brethren to condemn this book, and

springs from no one-sided idea, or sickly sentimentality. We have not been hasty in making up our mind on the subject; we have jumped at no conclusions; we have acted with perfect cainness and deliberation; we have carefully considered and examined the reasons for and against the institution, and have also taken into account the probable consequences of our decision. The more we investigate the matter, the deeper becomes the conviction that we are right; and with this to impel and sustain us, we pursue our labor with love, with hope; and with constantly renewed vigor.

That we shall encounter opposition, we consider as certain; perhaps we may even be subjected to insult and violence. From the conceited and cruel oligarchy of the South, we could look for nothing less. But we shall shrink from no responsibility, and do nothing unbecoming a man; we know how to repel indignity, and if assaulted, shall not fail to make the blow recoil upon the aggressor's head. The road we have to travel may be a rough one, but no impediment shall cause us to falter in our course. The line of our duty is clearly defined, and it is our intention to follow it faithfully, or die in the attempt.

But, thanks to heaven, we have no ominous fore-bodings of the result of the propagator. Southern States evalence have been too silent in the Philadelphia Conference have been too silent in the Philadelphia Conference have been too silent in the their testimony against slavery. I have been among them for seventeen years, and have never listened to the Philadelphia Conference have been among them for seventeen years, and have never listened to a sermon against slavery. I never heard a presiding elder in a quarterly conference, public congregation or love-feast, throw out a hint that it was wrong to hold slaves for life. Our membership must conclude from our silence upon the subject, that slavery is no sin. Now and then a brother in was wrong to hold slaves for life. Our membership must conclude from our silence upon the subject of the slear the s

But, thanks to heaven, we have no ominous fore-bodings of the result of the contest now pending between Liberty and Slavery in this confederacy. Though neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, our vision is sufficiently penetrative to divine the But, thanks to heaven, we have no ominous fore-bodings of the result of the contest now pending between Liberty and Slavery in this confederacy. Though neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, our vision is sufficiently penetrative to divine the future so far as to be able to see that the 'peculiar institution' has but a short, and, as heretore, inglorious existence before it. Time, the righter of every wrong, is ripening events for the desired consummar.

and sayage exactions. Let us now wrest from them the sceptre of power, establish liberty and equal rights throughout the land, and henceforth and forever guard our legislative halls from the pollutions and usurpations of pro-slavery demagogues.

We have stated, in a cursory manner, the reasons, as we understand them, why the North has surpassed the South, and have endeavored to show, we think successfully, that the political salvation of the South depends upon the speedy and unconditional abolition of slavery. We will not, however, rest the case exclusively on our own arguments, but will again appeal to uncontrovertible facts and statistics to sustain us in our conclusions. But before we do so, we desire to fortify ourself against a charge that is too frequently made by careless and superficial readers. We allude to the objections so often urged against the use of tabular statements and statistical facts. It is worthy of note, however, that those objections never come from thorough

assiduous researches, and comparisons, from laborious investigation, logical reasoning, and earnest reflection, the causes which have impeded the progress and prosperity of the South, which have dwindled our commerce, and other similar pursuits, into the most contemptible insignificance; sunk a large majority of our people in galling poverty and ignorance, rendered a small minority conceited and tyrannical, and driven the rest away from their homes; entailed upon us a humiliating dependency on the free States; disgraced us in the recesses of our own souls, and brought us under reproach in the eves of all civilized and enlightened rations—may all be traced to one common source, and there find solution in the most hateful and horrible word that was ever incorporated into the vocabulary of human economy—Starery!

Reared amidst the institution of slavery, believing it to be wrong in principle and in practice, and having seen and felt its evil influences upon individuals, communities and States, we deem it a duty, no less than a privilege, to enter our protest against it, and to use our most strenuous efforts to overturn and abolish it! Then we are an Abolitionist? Yes not merely a freesoiler, but an Abolitionist, in the fullest sense of the term. We are not only in favor of keeping slavery out of the territories, but, carrying our opposition to the institution a step further, we here urhesitatingly declare ourself in favor of its immediate and unconditional abolition, in every State in this confederacy where it now exists! Patriotism makes us a freesoiler; State pride makes us an anapolitionist; a personable of the south makes us an abolitionist; a reasonable of the south makes us an abolitionist; a reasonable of the south makes us an abolitionist; a reasonable of the south makes us an abolitionist; a reasonable of the south makes us an abolitionist; a reasonable of the south makes us an abolitionist; a reasonable of the south makes us an abolitionist; a reasonable of the south makes us an abolitionist; a reasonabl our repugnance to the institution of slavery springs from no one-sided idea, or sickly sentimentality. We have not been hasty in making up our

institution' has but a short, and, as heretore, inglorious existence before it. Time, the righter of every wrong, is ripening events for the desired consumanation of our labors and the fulfilment of our cherished hopes. Each revolving year brings nearer the inevitable erisis. The sooner it comes, the better; may heaven, through our humble efforts, hasten its advent!

The first and most sacred duty of every Southerner, who has the honor and the interest of his country at heart, is to declare himself an unqualified and uncompromising Abolitionist. No conditional or half-way declaration will avail; no mere threatening demonstration will succeed. With those who desire to be instrumental in bringing about the triumph of liberty over slavery, there should be neither evasion, vacillation, nor equivocation. We should listen to no modifying terms or compromises that may be proposed by the proprietors of the unpossible and ungodly institution. Nothing short of the complete abolition of slavery can save the South from falling into the vortex of atter ruin. Too long have we yielded a submissive obedience to the tyrannical domination of an inflated oligarehy; too long have we submitted to their unjust and savago exactions. Let us now wrest from them the sceptre of power, establish liberty and equal rights throughout the land, and henceforth and forever quard our legislative halls from the pollutions

Mr. Long states that when his manuscript was ready for the press, no publisher in Philadelphia would undertake its publication.

A GRATIFYING TRIBUTE.

Extract of a letter from RICHARD D. WEBB-pub lished in the National Anti-Slavery Standard-dated

rest the case exclusively on our own arguments, but will again appeal to uncontrovertible facts and statistics to sustain us in our conclusions. But before we do so, we desire to fortify ourself against a charge that is too frequently made by careless and superficial readers. We allided to the objections so often urged against the use of tabular statements and statistical facts. It is worthy of note, however, that those objections never come from thorough scholars or profound thinkers. Among the majority of mankind, the science of statistics is only beginning to be appreciated; when well understood, it will be recognized as one of the most important branches of knowledge, and, as a matter of course, be introduced and taught as an indispensable element of practicable education in all our principal institutions of learning.

SLAVERY THE GREAT QUESTION.

Extract from a new and highly interesting work, entitled 'Pictures or SLAVERY in Church and State. It is mortioned the control of the protection in the control of the protection of the protect Some weeks ago, while I was from home, a letter

WHITE MALE CITIZENS.

Chief Justice Taney has said, that the Constitu-tion recognizes none as citizens but 'whites;' and it seems that the Republican Legislature of Ohio, at its recent session, agreed with him. Hear what is said upon that subject:—

AN ACT To Organize and Discipline the Militia and Volunteer Militia.

Militia.

SEC. 1. He it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all able-bodied, white male citizens, resident of this State, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty-five years, excepting persons exempt by law, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty in such manner, not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as hereafter prescribed.

If, in the opinion of this Republican Legislature, If, in the opinion of this Republican Legislature, colored men can be citizens of Ohio, why did it require 'white male citizens' alone to do military duty? Why not have said, that all able-bodied male citizens, &c.? If they regard colored men as citizens, why thus make a 'bridge of their nose,' by telling them that they cannot perform military duty? The Constitution of the United States makes no distinction on account of color, in speaking of military duty. It says:—'A well-regulated milimilitary duty. It says:— A well-regulated mil-tia being necessary to the security of a free State-the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Why is not the Republican Leg-islature of Ohio thus liberal? It has been truth fully said, that it is a 'white man's party,' and almost every day convinces the people more and more of the truth of this remark. After this Act more of the truth of this remark. After this Act of their Legislature, with what appearance of consistency can the members of that party find fault with the decision of Judge Taney? He said that, under the Constitution of the United States, 'colored men are not citizens,' while they say, 'by the laws of Ohio, colored men shall not be citizens.'—There is no shade of difference in these things in principle; yet the Republicans have much to say about the oppression, wickedness and error of Taney's decision. It does appear to us that these Republicans would be ashamed to look an honest politician in the face. They are so inconsistent thempublicans would be ashamed to look an honest politician in the face. They are so inconsistent themselves, that it is not strange that they regard every other class of politicians as being dishonest. It is not to be wondered at, that they find great fault with us and our paper, since we keep constantly telling the people of their corruption, and pointing them to evidences of it—as in the case in hand. them to evidences of it—as in the case in hand.—
They pretend to be anti-slavery, yet are doing what
they can to unman the colored men of the Free
States. Have the pro-slavery Democrats ever done
more in Ohio? Never! Why pretend to be what
they are not? If they regard the colored man as a
human being, why not maintain it?—Political Abolitionist.

THE STATE OF MAINE AGAINST THE OPINION IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE. The following strong and emphatic Resolutions were assed at the late session of the Legislature of Maine

Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent case of Dred Scott, over which it expressly declared it had no jurisdiction, has undertaken to pronounce an extra-judicial opinion, pro-hibiting the people of the United States from any control of the question of slavery within the territo-ries of the United States, either through Congress, or the local government instituted under the author-ity of Congress, or otherwise; and, Whereas, such extra-judicial opinion subordinates the political rowers and interests of the American

the political power and interests of the American people to the cupidity and ambition of a few thousand slaveholders, who are thereby enabled to carry the odious institution of slavery wherever the na-tional power extends, and pre-dooms all territory which the United States may hereafter acquire, by purchase or otherwise, to a law of slavery as irre-pealable as the organic constitution of the country;

Whereas, such extra-judicial opinion of a geo whereas, such extra-judicial opinion of a geo-graphical majority of the Supreme Court is conclu-sive proof of the determination of the slaveholding States to subvert all the principles upon which the American Union was formed, and degrade it into an engine for the extension and perpetuation of the barbarous and detestable system of chattel slavery;

barbarous and detestable system of chattel slavery; therefore,

Resolved, That the extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, is not binding in law or conscience upon the government or citizens of the United States, and that it is of an import so alarming and dangerous, as to demand the instant and emphatic reprobation of the country.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States should, by peaceful and constitutional measures, be so re-constituted as to relieve it from the domination of a sectional faction, and make it a tribunal whose decisions shall be in harmony with the Constitution of the United States and the spirit of our institutions, and at whose hands all classes of

constitution of the United States and the spirit of our institutions, and at whose hands all classes of persons in the United States, without regard to race or locality, shall receive even and exact justice.

Resolved, That until this extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court, establishing slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and placing it be-

the Supreme Court, establishing slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and placing it beyond the reach of Congress or the people, is reversed and set aside, and until the advance of our national seases to be the advance of slavery, it will be the paramount duty of the supporters of justice and liberty to resist any further acquisition of territory which may be attempted, under whatever disquise, with the purpose of enlarging the area of an institution which is the scandal of this country and age.

Resolved, That the independent right of each State to determine who shall be admitted to political franchise and citizenship within its own limits, is clear and indisputable, and is to be exercised without question by any State, and that persons admitted to the rights of citizenship by any State are, by the plain letter of the Constitution of the United States, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That whatever may be the course of political events elsewhere, the people of Maine are determined to abide by, and make effective within the limits of their own sovereign jurisdiction, the principles of the Declaration of American Independence, the Constitution of this State, which, ordained 'to establish justice,' and 'secure the blessings of liberty,' declares that 'all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.'

Resolved, That Maine will not allow slavery within its borders, in any form or under any pretence, for any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be

any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the Governors of the several States and Territories of the Union, to be laid before the legislative authorities thereof, and to each of our Schators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before the Schate and House of Representatives of the United States.

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MR. BANKS'S LETTER.

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MR. BANKE'S LETTER.

We publish Mr. Banks's letter of acceptance of the nomination for Governor, by the American Convention, in our columns to-day. What we have to say about it we shall from time to time print, as we have opportunity. The summer has hardly begun, and as there is plenty of time, we shall wait the developments of the future, having an eye to the Convention of Republicans which is to assemble at Worcester to-day, and such other political events as may transpire within a month or two.

It is refreshing, after one has been tortured almost to death by a succession of fogs and rain, and essterly winds that would freeze a monk's nose—at is refreshing, we say, to open and read the Republican newspapers. One would be tempted to believe that Mr. Banks is one of the most straight-laced of the whole Republican party, and more than any other man embodies the principles of that often beaten and almost defunct organization. Now, we are pleased to give aid and comfort to our enemies under their present needy circumstances; but we would not have them cheat themselves, since Mr. Banks has dealt rather cavalierly with them, and in no wise uttered a word that can be wrought up to a declaration of principles suitable for Free Soil purhas dealt rather cavalierly with them, and in no wise uttered a word that can be wrought up to a declaration of principles suitable for Free Soil purposes, or in accordance with the old war-cry of the party which has hung upon the politics of this State for years—all the time claiming to be anti-slavery. We should, of all things in the world, like to have some Free Soil man of the old school tell us what Mr. Banks has said to comfort him or his party.—

Mr. Banks has said to comfort him or his party.—
He says this, and no more:—
Thave opposed with earnestness the policy of the slavery propagandists, and have endeavored, as far as 1 iid in my power, to defeat their pertinacious measures, which were calculated, in my judgment, to substitute for the toleration of negro bondage in the States where it now exists, its absolute dominion, thus obstructing the success of every industrial interest, and bending the government itself to a course of measures which could not fail to cripple the prosperity and impair the dignity of free labor.

Now, was there ever a more national or conserva-tive sentiment uttered by Daniel Webster, or any statesman of the past or present generation? The plain English of the whole sentence is this:—Mr. Banks is opposed to meddling in any way with sla-very as it exists in the States, and at the same time very as it exists in the States, and at the same time is opposed to having it enter as a constituent element of power into the general government. Now, pray tell us, gentleman Republicans, why you have so shamefully abused good men who have said just as much and no more? We fully endorse Mr. Banks in his view of the slavery question, but our difficulty is to understand how the malignant philanthropists who made war on the Whig party, and coalessed with the Democratic party, can get along with so small a dose of anti-slavery medicine as Mr. Banks dimenses. And, furthermore, we should like Banks dispenses. And, furthermore, we should like to have some of the Republicans show us wherein they are better than either of the great parties of

former years as an anti-slavery organization.

How can Mr. Wilson and Mr. Burlingame, who have modified their views a great deal under the pressure of circumstances, how can they even take Mr. Banks without a declaration of opinion as to the Fagitive Slave Bill, and the Personal Liberty Bill, and the Removal of Judge Loring, and, we may Bill, and the Removal of Judge Loring, and, we may say, the Hoosac Tunnel Bill, since it is one of the freedom-loving issues we presume, or at least it is mainly supported by the men who have led off in Massachusetts politics in the Free Soil ranks for years, always shricking, and always dodging and squibbling, and ending with pocketing the gains of their insincerity and intrigue. We know that Mr. Wilson can wriggle through a great deal of mud and mire, and then wash himself with his copious penitential tears, so that his old friends will receive him and his counsels as if no wrong had been done. In 1854 he was outwardly a Republican, but inwardly a sworn American. We could trace him in his course since that time, but what is the use. We are not driving at Mr. Wilson. We only wish to inquire of some good Republican, in order to ascertain how they can go for Mr. Banks for Governor, on principle, after his letter to the American Convention. And, as we know we cannot be answered satisfactorily, we wish to know if the whole story may not be summed up thus:—The Republican party is without reverse fived principles. vention. And, as we know we cannot be answered satisfactorily, we wish to know if the whole story may not be summed up thus:—The Republican party is without power, fixed principles, or organization. It is mainly composed of discontented, disappointed old party leaders, who hope to draw into their ranks enough honest voters to get the power and the plunder of the State government. They fear they shall fail, as they surely will. They rally on Mr. Banks because they believe him a strong candidate, and circumstances, immaterial in themselves, have chanced to throw him where they can, by artful dodging, nominate him, and hoodwink a majority of the honest voters into the belief that he is a Republican per se, even against his own frank avowal of sympathy with the Americans. Therefore they propose to claim him in spite of himself, and his often-repeated declaration of Americanism, as a straight Republican. They, the followers of William H. Seward and Joshua R. Giddings—the enemies of Americanism—will nominate Nathaniel P. Banks, who points to his strong American sentiments long since expressed, as his unchanged and ments long since expressed, as his unchanged and unchangeable principles of to-day. Well knowing the motive, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. Banks nominated at Worcester to-day. But thanks be to the fates, the ultra, fillibustering, noisy fanat-ics will be dead and buried by their own acts of inconsistency and deception; and we shall no longer be disturbed by their miserable appeals to the peo-ple to break up the American party for the sake of freedom. Meanwhile, we hope the Americans of this State will act wisely and harmoniously, unitedly and effectively. Elect a State ticket, and secure a majority of both branches of the Legislature; and out of confusion we will bring order, and something to hope for in the future besides the mere gratification of individual ambition, and a few State office bestowed upon hungry office-seeking partizans.

ACCEPTANCE BY HON. N. P. BANKS OF THE AMERICAN NOMINATION.

My Dear Sir:—I have been notified by a Committee appointed by the American Convention, held at Boston, yesterday, over which you presided, that the Convention had conferred upon me a nomination as its candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. I felt it to be due to the Convention as to musual that tion as to myself that a prompt and specific answer should be made to the communication, and I in-formed the gentlemen of the Committee that I would to-day address a letter to the officers of the Convention, stating the grounds upon which I would accept the nomination.

tion, stating the grounds upon which I would accept the nomination.

The official positions which I have recently held in the service of the people of this State, have made it proper for me to declare in a public manner my views of important political questions. Opinions thus declared by me, as a candidate for office, in public conventions, and as a Representative in Congress, and which, in some instances, had separated me from friends with whom I had been associated, have been strengthened by a larger experience, and are unchanged to-day, except so far as opinions of public policy have ripened into convictions of public duty.

I have opposed with earnestness the policy of the

lie duty.

I have opposed with earnestness the policy of the slavery propagandists, and have endeavored, as far as laid in my power, to defeat their pernicious measures, which were calculated, in my judgment, to substitute for the toleration of negro bondage in the States where it now exists, its universal and absolute dominion, thus obstructing the success of every industrial interest, and bending the Government itself to a course of measures which could not fail to cripple the prosperity and impair the dignity of free labor.

I have as earnestly opposed that policy adopted by the mass of foreign voters, or by those who, for sinister purposes, seek to direct their political pow-er, with a view to the control of our elections, or to er, with a view to the control of our elections, or to direct in important matters the policy of the Government itself. Upon this subject my record is open, and my convictions unchanged; and I am ready now, as heretofore, to concur with the people of Massachusetts, in every just measure that shall tend to diminish this unnatural influence, and to restore to the American people the full share of power and direction which was designed for them by the framers of this Government.

For several years my attention has been withdrawn from the political affairs of the State. It is to me, however, apparent—as it must be to every one—that, without criticism upon past administrations, important changes may be now advantageously made. The annual sessions of the Legislature may be greatly shortened without detriment to any public interest. Vigorous retrenchment in expenditure of public money is indispensable to the maintenance of the credit of the State, and reforms of great pub-

of public money is indispensable to the maintenance of the credit of the State, and reforms of great pub-

lic moment may be safely introduced in re-organizing the Government under the recent important changes in its organic law.

Such, I understand, are, in substance, the views of the Convention which you represent; and, concurring heartily with you therein, I accept the nonination you have tendered to me.

Political nominations, however, thus early presented, will afford to the people shaple time for mature defiberation. My chief and only desire, in regard to the political action of the present year, is, that those men who are without material differences in sentiment, who are governed by the same patriotic desires, who represent similar interests, and who cherish the same high hopes of the future destiny of our country, may disregard immaterial lines of division, and create, by their united action, a power invincible at home and respected abroad, which shall life our political contests above the level of faction fights; give to our State an administration of stability and wisdom; enable its people to impress upon the Union of States, and upon the age itself, an intelligent opinion, and an appreciable and proportionate influence in the direction of great moral and material interests, and thus win backyto the YUNIG MEN of Massachusetts something of the ancient renown of the Commonwealth. It is a crime against justice and against liberty that men, essentially of like sentiments, and interests, and condition, should waste a power, bequeathed to them for nobler purposes, in futile contests with each other—where defeat only embitters unfounded animosities, and success leads to no good or great influence upon the present or future conditions of men. I counsel union of action upon a faction upon a counter of the future conditions of men. I counsel union of action upon a faction, at FRAMINGHAM; and all or great influence upon the present or future condi-tions of men. I counsel union of action upon a more liberal and manly basis—for higher purposes. I have made this my conduct under circumstances when, as you, gentlemen, well know, other motives would have led me to different action. I have earnestly urged this counsel upon reluctant associates in the house of my political friends, who thought they saw coveted honors within their grasp, and I cannot now mark out for myself another course of private or public duty. No act of mine will thwart the success of such an effort for such results, and no sacrifice of personal interests can be required of me in its support which shall not be instantly accorded.
And if in the coming canvass it shall at any moment
appear that my name fails to draw together those
who, separated by no great principle, should be
united, it shall be promptly withdrawn from the record, and I will cheerfully fall into the ranks of the supporters of any man, who, more happily constitu-ted, can rally to another triumph the column of men that sustained the gallant Fremont in the great canvass of last year, there to perform a less conspicuous,

but a nobler duty.

I cannot forbear to present to the Convention my acknowledgments for its distinguished courtesy.

The nomination it conferred upon me has been made without my solicitation or consultation with me and coming as it does from gentlemen upon whom could have no claim beyond that of other citizens, cannot but regard it as one of the most gratifying compliments I have ever received. I appreciate their generous confidence, and shall ever remain, in acknowledgment of my obligations,

Yours, and their friend and obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS. To Hon. George W. Messinger, President of American Convention.

LETTER FROM MR. BANKS, ACCEPTING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

WALTHAM, Monday Morning, June 29, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:

I had the honor to receive, on the evening of the
27th instant, your communication informing me
that I had been nominated by the Republican Convention, held at Worcester on the 24th instant, as
its candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, with a copy of the resolutions passed on that occasion. With profound acknowledgments for the high honor conferred upon me, I accept the nomination; and if its choice be confirmed by an election, I shall make every exertion in my power to meet and answer the just expectations of the

My opinions upon all questions relating to the general government of the States, have been made public during my connection with an office from which I have been but recently relieved, and also by my course in the late Presidential canvass. I resisted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and I am still opposed to that measure, as I am to all acts of the late and the present administration, whether of an executive, legislative or judicial character, which have been devised to maintain or to perpetuate the original purpose of that flagitious wrong; and I shall carnestly advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union of States under its own charter and I shall carnestly advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union of States under its own charter of freedom. I am opposed to the further extension of slavery, or to the increase of its political power. I believe that the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of its authority it is its data. exercise of its authority, it is its duty to prohibit slavery or polygamy therein. I shall support the most energetic measures which the Constitution admits for the development of the moral and ma-terial interests of the American people; defend the sovereignty of the States against Executive or Judi-

I am opposed to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, not only upon the ground that it controverts the principles and overthrows all the precedents of our history upon the subject of slavery, but that it assumes to decide as a judicial problem the question whether slavery shall be established in this State, which has been, and ought to be, left as a political question for the people of the State to determine for themselves. It is pleasant for us at all times to recall the tra-

pleasure that cannot be enjoyed apart from the con-viction that it is for us an equal, if not a higher ion-always the bane of Republics-gave success and perpetual power to their opponents. No one can doubt that a vast majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the policy represented by the slavery propagandists; and still less can we doubt that it is their diversity of opinion in nonessentials that encourages the government with hopes of success, and constantly defeats the purposes of the people. It is no less a shame for us, under such for the friends of freedom than the present. To whatever policy the government may now devote its energies, political power must soon fall into new hands. And when power shall pass into the hands of the young men of this age, I can entertain no doubt that, like the young men of a past age, to whom Jefferson appealed, and who were his constant supporters in the great battles of his day, for the suppression of the slave trade and the ultimate supremacy of Liberty in the early councils of our people, they will give renewed life to a national policy of freedom, traditional and true, which must be the basis of all moral or material prosperity, and which is dictated by conscience and common sense. I rejoice with an inward joy, that the young men of Massachusetts, as it were by spontaneous movement, A rejoice with an inward joy that the young men of Massachusetts, as it were by spontaneous movement, and with true appreciation of their duty and power, have assumed a position and unfurled a flag that will be hailed in other States as a harbinger of a better age—a radiant star that shall lead to new and decisive victories for the good old cause.

The affairs of our State demand no less our attention. There is near an unusually favorable correspondent

The affairs of our State demand no less our attention. There is now an unusually favorable opportunity for the initiation of political changes of great importance, which cannot fall to be acceptable to all classes of people. Of these, restricted sessions of the Legislature, and heavy retrenchment in State expenditures are of lasting importance. Our people, constantly engaged in pursuits of commerce, manufactures, mechanic arts and agriculture, have a right to demand of the government that it shall meet without evasion the necessities of the time,

CIRTY,) by a MASS MEETING of the friends of Universal Emancipation, at FRAMINGHAM; and all such, wherever they happen to reside, are cordially invited to give us their presence and co-operation on that occasion, that it may be made signally effective in the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery movement-in reproving our national hypocrisy and corruption—ir rehearing the barbarities and horrors of Southern slavery—in encouraging the hearts and strength-ening the hands of all who are laboring to break every yoke, and to set every captive free—that thus the Declaration of Independence may be the boast and heritage of all on the American soil, by the possession of equal and impartial liberty.

Es Special trains of cars, for the Grove, will leave Roston, Worcester, Milford and Northboro', at 9 o' clock, also Millbury at half-past 8, A. M., stopping at way stations. FARES as follows :-

Boston, to the Grove and back, Sixty ets. for adults
Worcester, " " Thirty ets. for chil-Milford, to the Grove and back, and Northboro', to the Grove and back, Fifty cents for adults, and Twenty-

five cents for children. All way stations, on main road and branches, to the Grove and back, Fifty cents for adults, and Twenty-five cents for children.

Returning, leave the Grove from 5 to 6 o'clock,

The house at the Grove will be open for re WAVERLEY HALL, in the immediate vicinity of

the Railroad Station at Framingham, is engaged for the meeting, in case of unpleasant weather. Among the speakers expected to be present ar

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ADIN BALLOU, ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES L. REMOND, STE-PHEN S. FOSTER, WM. WELLS BROWN, W. G. BARCOCK, GEORGE W. STACY, and others.

Should the day prove auspicious as to the weather, we hope to see a large concourse of the tried friends of PREEDOM FOR ALL, present on the 4th irst. at the Framingham Grove, to consecrate the day, not by the popular method—not by a hollow glorification of dead ancestors and a hypocritical display of patriotism—not by a profligate parade of loyalty to a blood-stained Union—not by a frightful insensibility to the dangers and duties of the times in which we live—but Convention.

My opinions upon all questions relating to the by doing what in us lies to make liberty the inheritance of all who dwell on the American soil, of whatever race, complexion or clime.

> TARDY AND PARTIAL JUSTICE. The Traveller, after repeated calls upon it to retract ts slanderous charge against Rev. A. T. Foss, makes the following tardy-acknowledgment by way of atone-

wholly unfounded; and we are happy to be assured, on authority which cannot be questioned, that Mr. Foss is incapable of using the language attributed to

This is all very proper, as far as it goes, but it is not all that the aggravated nature of the assault in cial encroachment, and contribute all in my power for the restoration of the general government to the principles of the fathers of the Constitution and the viously scurrilous and malignant toward Mr. Foss and the Anti-Slavery Convention, and it was neither blunder nor an unintentional mistake on its part. It did not care whether Mr. Foss was fairly represented or otherwise; and, from that day to the present, i has not told us, or the public, in what paper the libellous charge originally made its appearance-which charge we have not seen in any other paper, which we have not been able to find in any New York journal, and which we cannot trace to any other source ditions of our fathers, and to repeat their affirmation of principles, which seem to us to be self-evident truths, and which were announced to the world by men who were ready and able to support them in council and to defend them in the field. But it is a error? And was it too much to expect that it would, than the Traveller itself-though we do not say it was error? And was it too much to expect that it would if regretting the wrong done, express its regret in unviction that it is for us an equal, if not a higher duty, vigilantly to course every means; that will tend to ensure and perpetuate their supremacy, on this continent at least. If it shall hereafter appear that our government has departed therefrom, and joined itself to other and false political doctrines, I trust that it may never be said of the people of Massachusetts, that an unreasonable refusal of minor concessions, or their immaterial diversities of opinequivocal language, instead of merely saying that it is upon himself personally, and upon the cause of im-

SAD EVENTS.

We record two sad events in our columns, this week-the first being the untimely death of the Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, by the burning o the people. It is no less a shame for us, under such circumstances, to admit our incapacity to maintain our principles than to acknowledge a defection from the faith of our fathers. In our age, with our lights, success is a duty. The graves of the past proclaim that failure must be the fault of the people and not of their cause. But there will be no permanent failure. There was never a more auspicious hour for the friends of freedom than the present. To whatever realize the graves may now denote the steamer Montreal on the river St. Lawrence, to-gether with nearly three hundred other passengers. Mr. Phillips was a gentleman in the manliest and completest sense of the word—largely imbued with the spirit of philanthropy—generous towards the poor for the friends of freedom than the present. To whatever realize the steamer Montreal on the river St. Lawrence, to-gether with nearly three hundred other passengers.

Mr. Phillips was a gentleman in the manliest and completest sense of the word—largely imbued with the spirit of philanthropy—generous towards the poor for the friends of freedom than the present. To the steamer Montreal on the river St. Lawrence, to colored schools in Salem, and his freedom from the hateful spirit of colorphobia, and for the service he rendered to the Anti-Slavery cause, in various ways, liberally, and at much personal sacrifice.

The other sad event is the death of Capt. DANIEL DRAYTON, by suicide, at New Bedford. His long and cruel imprisonment at Washington, for having kind-ly attempted to take on board of his vessel a large number of slaves, that they might escape from their brutal servitude and enjoy liberty, will serve to perpetuate his memory with the Anti-Slavery history of the times. The effect of it was thoroughly to under mine his constitution, and seriously impair his health so that his mind at last became morbidly diseased and the termination of it all is the taking of his life by his own hands in the manner described in another col-

THE DOUBLE ACCEPTANCE. As a matter of reference and comparison, we publish in another column the Letters of Hon. N. P. Banks, accepting his nomination as Governor—first, by the American party; and second, by the Republican party.

ERRATUM. In the communication signed 'T. W. H., in the last Liberator, for 'shattered' Free Churches, read 'scattered.'

DETERIORATION IN THE CHURCH. To the Editor of the Congregat

In the editorial columns of the Congregationalist, (June 12th,) we find some statements which seem at variance, both with each other and with fact; and we grows better from age to age; that the average of Christian character (by which the writer seems t mean the average character of church members) mean the average character of church memours) is rising with every generation, and that the standard of morality in the church goes always upward, and nev-er sinks. And the writer makes the following statement in proof of the unceasing progress thus claimed

The writer proceeds to say- The argument is unsians, MAN-stealing is practised and defended by a large proportion of those churches in our country fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness.'

that the church would have proceeded as a matter of founders, and earliest expounders. course, from censure to excommunication of any mem-ber who should declare, after hearing Paul's injunctions, that he was accustomed to get his living by stealing, and was determined to persist in the practice-then we must admit that the church has degenerated, and that this degeneracy is three-fold; in the lives of her members, in the customs of her body in regard to discipline and fellowship, and in the instruction given respecting both life and discipline, by her

When, a few weeks ago, on the remarkable and unique occasion of an Anti-Slavery meeting in Park truly founded on any sound constitutional, political street meeting-house, the vast assembly gave enthusiastic applause to the statement of Dr. Cheever that— Every slaveholder is a man-stealer; and every na- itself—this judicial legislation will rapidly absorb all tion of slaveholders is a nation of man-stealers'-if our memory serves us, it was the editor of the Congregationalist, from his conspicuous seat in the pulpit, who led the applause. We doubt neither the genuineness nor the heartiness of his assent to that strong statement of the radical incompatibility of the act of slaveholding with the Christian character. But how then could he afterwards say, (in an article entitled The Province of the American Tract Society,' in the paper above quoted,) that he would not have that Society take up, in their tracts, the question of admitting slave-owners to the communion table '-and that 'topics of this character should be ruled out, as one-sided and partisan; and this in the same article in which he has characterized slavery as 'a system of bondage and oppression that does more to impede the progress of Christ's kingdom in the hearts of men than any organized wickedness in the land'? We carnestly request him to tell us how an inquiry, published by the Tract Society, into the rectitude of that notorious custom by which man-stealers are admitted into full communion with 'Evangelical churches,' is one-sided, in any other sense than as being on the right side and against the wrong; and how the issue of such inquiry in a decision, published by the Tract Society, that man-stealing is incompatible with membership in a Christian church, would be improper in any sense whatever, or 'partisan' in any sense except that of 'coming to the help of the Lord against the mighty ?-c. K. W.

AUTHORITY OF THE JUDICIARY.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: Looking over THE LIBERATOR of June 26, I noticed an extract from the N. H. Independent Democrat, commenting on one from the N. H. Patriot, and followed by your editorial note at the end. The Patriot holds that the constructions of the Constitution by the Supreme Court are, 'for all practical purposes,' equivalent to the Constitution itself, and therefore heir decisions must be fully and freely acquiesced in sions. Concurring with the view of the Democrat, while they forced Mr. Banks upon the Convention. though not with the mode of its reply, I do not yet until it be set aside by the Supreme Court, or by revolution-is it not, Republicans?' As the decision

opinions of others respecting it. I am also aware, and shall be preserved'! that 'good citizens,' in general, take the same view of im. I do not find in the Constitution of the United the embodiment of Anti-Slavery. ion, and the constitutionality of laws: indeed, this is an inalienable right, of which no government can rightfully deprive them; and by this Amendment,

he is to judge of the merits and legality of a case bewhich must be obeyed in all subsequent action re-specting that case: whenever the decision he makes

act of legislation. Now, the Constitution, in its comnt (Art. I, sec. 1) says- Att legislative tes.' This word 'all' plainly puts legislation exclusively in the power of Congress: it can-not therefore be exercised by the judiciary—which is not a branch of that body—under the guise of a judi-cial decision. Every judge, then, who founds a deci-sion solely on the decision of others, sanctions and sustains a usurpation of ungranted power.

The evils of this practice are not merely imagina-

ry. Our community suffers much oppression from what is called 'common law,' being merely 'settlements' of questions on precedent only; never having had the sanction of legislative acts, and originally established in the mother country to sustain the despotic prerogatives of the throne and the hierarchy. In-deed, I am informed by good lawyers, that two-thirds of the law by which we are governed is this judicial Let any one turn to the 4th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and then imagine a church of the present time receiving a letter of counsel and exhortation from its former pastor, or some other Christian friend, in which these words occur: "My friends, I axhort you to put away lying, and always tell the truth to each other; and those of you who have been in the habit of stealing, I beseech you to steal no more, but seek by honest labor a living for yourselves, and the means of assisting those who are in need." That is what Paul wrote to the church members of Ephesus. But where is the church members of Ephesus. But where is the church now, where has there been a church for ages, that would not consider itself grossly and inexcusably insulted by such implications?

The writer receeving a letter of counsel and exhortation from its finite in the inother country is precised to the hierarchy. Indeed, I am informed by good lawyers, that two-thirds of the law by which we are governed is this judicial common law; not derived from any statutes, which, every man knows, are sufficiently numerous and complex without it; and as to settlement, it is not perceived that the excessive multiplication of such 'settlements' renders law more uncertain than any want of settlement could leave it. A striking instance of the oppression of this precident law is found in the Fugitive Slave Law, so abhorrent to every possessor of Christian principle or humane feeling. No person can find, in the Federal Constitution, the alightest The writer proceeds to say—'The argument is un-power granted to Congress to pass any law on the answerable.' And we understand him to mean, that subject; and yet it has been again and again decided, such an imputation upon any church now existing by our judges, to be constitutional, on no other ground would be undeserved and false. Yet it is unquesthan because it was so decided before. The power astionable that, however petty larceny may have gone out sumed by judges of commitment for what is called of fashion since Paul wrote his letter to the Ephe- contempt of court, so unlimited and tyrannical, so contrary to the Constitution, which enjoins that no large proportion of those churches in our constitution of law, (amend, o,) has no which the editor of the Congregationalist ranks as without due process of law, (amend, o,) has no without due process of law, (amen is a wakening if we are to assume that the Ephesian church agted the people to a perception of the true character of the upon the precepts of Paul above-mentioned—that whatever stealing was done by its members after the receipt of that letter had to be done in secret—and and is founded only on the supposed opinions of its

I did not, Mr. Editor, intend to give you so long communication when I commenced it. My purpose was merely to ask a question; but on looking back, I do not see any thing that I can spare, and I hope that the great importance of the discussion will induce you to find room for it. I now simply repeat that ques tion-What is the ground of the general opinion, that and on the obedience of 'all good citizens'? I am really at a loss, and wish to know; and yet I hope you will not be able to tell me; for if this maxim is moral, or religious ground, and is thus established to stand-as unresisted power is ever prone to augment other legislation, and all political and individual right, and our vaunted republicanism and freedom be among the fictions of history.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. FRIEND GARRISON:

The reports of the State Convention, held last week in Worcester by the Republicans, resulting in the non ination of N. P. Banks for Governor, have before this been read in the daily papers by yourself and most of your readers, and need not therefore be laid out by me in detail in THE LIBERATOR. But one or two points seem to me worthy of notice that do not fully appear in the reports. These are, that any attempt, on the part of the anti-Banks men, to discuss his merits as proper candidate for the office of Governor, were resisted with mobocratic violence by the friends of Mr Banks, both in the preliminary meeting of Tuesday evening and the final meeting of Wednesday, in which final meeting it was at last entirely successful, and choked off many who were desirous of bearing their testimony against the fitness of the nomination To be sure, Mr. Hopkins of Northampton did have opportunity, without much opposition, to speak ten min utes in a clear expression of his doubts of the propriety of the nomination, caused by Mr. Banks's equiv-

can and Republican. Anson Burlingame then followed in an hour's speech. full of political truck and dicker, in favor of Mr. Banks. Then, 'our side having been heard, we don't care a d-n for the other,' the nomination was by hoots, yells, cheers, hisses, and all the possible noi and rowdyism of mobocratic violence forced upon the Convention by the Banks men. Two men, Mr. Wright of Hinsdale, and Mr. Davis of Plymouth, tried to speak in opposition, but were only heard in sentences while the mobocrats suspended a moment to gather strength for a new assault upon freedom of speech. Others were called for, and desired to be heard, but dared not, in the face of that mob, attempt it; and, by all good citizens. The Democrat denies this, but whatever might have been the result after a full and only brings in disproof of it the examples of former free discussion, the real result was obtained by a mo minent statesmen, who have disregarded such deci- openly breaking down and crushing out free speech

How humiliating to see a party claiming to be propose to examine the argument of this extract; my party of 'free men and free speech' carrying their resent business is with the editorial note, which is points by gagging the free speech of free men, and thus stated- Nevertheless, this decision is binding, that, too, by the most indecent means, while it claim 'all the decency'!

The opposition to Mr. Banks, though so formidable here spoken of refers to that intended by the Patriot, that his friends dared not meet it face to face, was not, I presume it means, that it is thus binding on all after all, based upon his lack of anti-slavery character, but solely upon opposition to his Americanism Now, Mr. Editor, I respectfully ask, in all sincere His Wall street speech, that might seem to furnish ocmess, where is the ground for this assertion? I casion to remove him utterly from the consideration am well aware that judges, both of the Federal and of anti-slavery men, was not referred to all, save by State Courts, have always considered themselves bound Mr. Bird, on the previous evening, and then without by former judicial decisions, in interpretation of the quoting it, simply saying that it showed Mr. Banks Constitution; and thus exempted from examining the not to be a Republican according to the Philadelphia Constitution for themselves; but I have always re- platform standard. Think of P. W. Bird, the Presigarded their resort to such a criterion as a dishonest dent of the late Disunion Convention, as a member of violation of their duty to be guided by their own un- this, fighting for, and swearing by, the Philadelphia derstanding of the Constitution itself, and not by the platform, which says, 'The Union of the States mus

Another noticeable point was, that all of the speakthe matter; but I have always supposed that this ac- ers, Banks or anti-Banks, spoke of the anti-slavery quiescence was the effect of their respect for judicial men, 'the Anti-Slavery cause,' 'the Anti-Slaver pinions, and their own want of independence, and movement, and the Anti-Slavery party as though not from any perception of a reason for such a max- this Convention, and this party, and these men, wer

States, any clause, or the least intimation, that judges Now, here is a great fraud, or a great delusion, for are to be bound by the decisions of each other; and no Anti-Slavery party could intelligently put up N. certainly, none which requires that private citizens P. Banks after his unretracted Wall street speech, is shall obey such decisions as law. The 10th Amend- which he pledges his party to non-interference with ment of the Constitution declares that 'the powers slavery in any manner, for any purpose, to any extent not delegated to the United States, or necessary for or at any time, and also to a suspension of the Anti-their execution, are reserved to the States or the people; and no power is granted to the Federal Executive election to office; affirming that it is in theory and ar Judiciary to enforce judicial decisions not author- in theory only that they differ from the other party ized by acts of Congress. The 9th Amendment says, and the South, for in fact they seek only to administer 'The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain the government upon the same principles that acturights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage ated the administrations of all the Southern Presiothers retained by the people.' But the people have dents, closing the list with Polk, the annexer of Texnot granted, and of course have refained, the right to as, and Taylor, the Mexican butcher, and pledging the judge for themselves of the meaning of the Constitu- party to this slaveholding Union as it is, and has been and as he hopes in God it may be forever.

No party can, without fraud or under great delusio arrogate to itself and to its men and me therefore, this right cannot be disparaged by judicial name of Anti-Slavery, as did this, that is organized as the New York Tribune says the Republican party My understanding of the powers of a judge is, that is, with no reference to the rights or interests of the ne is to judge of the merits and legality of a case before him in trial, and of the constitutionality of the Wilson says the Republican party is, to vindicate the law on which it is tried, as applicable to that case only; right of the South to hold their fellow-men in bondage. and that is pledged through its chief leader, Henry Wilson, to give the South power, if they will plant on that case, establishes a principle governing the judg-ment of future cases, and thus having the force of sacrifice the millious of toiling slaves to their own lus law, it goes beyond judicial power, and becomes an and cupidity, while Wilson stands by as the high

priest to bless the sacrifice in the name of the Unio Who is guilty of the fraud? Who are the victors the delusion? Have not Abolitionists given the lusion too much currency, and been, too ties to the fraud? Are our skirts clear of this frau Worcester, June 29, 1867 Worcester, June 29, 1857.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

MECHANIC'S HALL, WORCESTER, June 21, 1817. MECHANIC S DALL, Worthinks if an angel or par from the higher spheres could descend from from the nighter spacets a vacancy in this bases hall, for one brief hour, and look down trea to hall, for one ories hour, and how upon the hundreds of delegates, assembled from all part of the feelings, the aspirations for office and political power could witness the prevailing inharmoniousse party strife—could hear the hissing, greaning, party strile could be reaming, to quench the raise of free speech in a few dissatisfied ones, who are stone ing to show that Mr. Banks has one foot on the m pled and broken-down horse of Know Nothing pled and proken-tong to get the other on the bed of the young, mettlesome, and ambitious steed of Repair licanism—or, like the noted John Gilpin, Hang a bottle on each side, to make his lain

could behold the sacrifice of principle on the bestier ish and jesuitical altar of expediency, the great lat-jety that their candidate should stand on the Philidelphia platform, rather than on the Eternal Red of delphia piatroris, rather than the Letina for d justice, righteousness and truth—it would excise a the words of Henry Ward Beecher, 'Verily, pilitis is the honey-comb of damnation!' And could be the frequent application of the hand to the best is would exclaim with Haskell:-

The statesman, too, with hypocritic art.
The people cheats. With hand upon his hert.
And well-turned periods, he courts applane—
Prates of the Constitution and the laws—
Of whig and tory, fame and seventy-six—
Of his own honesty and others tricks—
His party only fit to serve the nation,
(Or give him salary and a public station.) Well, after all the wire-pulling, manauring, re-

ting and drying, talking, flattering, shouting, reling, stamping, hissing and threatening, Mr. Beshi nominated. But where is he, throughout all this debate and excitement? If he is a delegate from his own town, why does he not appear amid the howing wind of angry debate and blackening storm of berts passion, and with his accustomed dignity, command the surging elements to cease their strife, and we his wonted calmness say, 'Peace, be still!' Whe does he not come forward like a true man, and er plain his position fully, freely, and fairly, so that a may all satisfactorily and explicitly understand him A delegate tells me that he was here last evening by left for New York. The reason why, he can not a perhaps, is not allowed to give. I can not but think the 'world moves,' but so very slowly, that it seem almost imperceptible. If it takes it three years to see from Gardner to Banks, how long will it take it to reach that point in its orbit, where the electrical mus of truth from a Garrison and a Phillips shall strike deep enough into the cold, damp atmosphere of policy ical expediency and religious hypocrisy, to entire dissipate their chilling blasts, leaving a warm and e nial air, and striking deep enough into the soil to n suscitate those seeds of liberty that were strewn aroun old Plymouth Rock, making them spring into ser life and beauty, and producing a tree that shall was its green and majestic foliage over all New England Echo answers 'When'? It will, it must, it shall is rive at that point. Truth must inevitably conquer and finally triumph.

'Reform is ever on! The world its field,

Banks and Wilson are popular in Massachusett to day; but, let them remain in their present police. and ther will soon be where Winthrop, Evert as Choate now are-retired for life. Let Wilson cale gize the accursed Union to his heart's content; is him sing preans to its praise; let him hang these via seek its dissolution as traitors, and write their sus in the history of the Republic as traiters; and Hen Wilson's epitaph can be as easily written to-day, that of Daniel Webster- Died shouting Liberty a Union'! Let Banks compromise with slavery; let ocal position as between the two parties, the Amerihim declare his readiness to tolerate and sustain it is fifteen of these dis-united States; let him attempt to harmonize it with the uprising spirit of freeden, a that truth is eternal. Massachusetts must and will move on to a purer, higher and nobler destiny than compromising with slavery, and worshipping the Union. She must and will stand clear (though she stand alone) of all connection with or contamination by the vile, lecherous, and bloated form of slavery-People are beginning to see that the angel food truth is preferable to the dry, musty husks of postics-that God's ever-operative and unchanging law are preferable to the weak, silly, vacillating enactments of man that truth is higher than policy, me principle far nobler than expediency. We can bet labor earnestly, and wait patiently. Let us go up at down, be anything or nothing, provided we can b instrumental in hastening that glorious day when slaveholders of bodies or of souls shall not exist, when all shall be free from physical, intellectual, and spiitual despotism.

· A nobler strife the world ne'er saw-The enslaved to disenthrall.'

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Boston, June 27, 1857.

Mr. GARRISON :

I frequently see, in your criticism on individuals of the Republican party, when speaking in reference is their opposition to the extension of slavery, the charge that they consent to its continued existence where is established. Now, I have never seen anything the looked like a demonstration of the truth of this auto tion. The soldier judges of the effect of his charp by the consternation produced in the lines of is enemy. There is no better way of deciding on is feasibility of a plan than to see the effect predocts when it is put into practice. Now, why is it the every opponent of slavery extension is placed in the category of Abolitionists? Simply because, in large ing to prevent it from defiling new territory, they, by virtue of that act, raise a moral protest against the system wherever it exists; and thus in the manes right is its overthrow demanded. The Repulsion say that slavery is a sin against God, and an occup upon the rights of man, and that its existence at tolerable for a moment; and we labor to product the conviction upon the minds of all. But you claim the What gives your efforts greater moral dignity a the you add to all this denunciation, that you deman its immediate overthrow, which means nothing and nor less than that you wish it to be overthrown. do not demand its overthrow in the name of anything that we do not. If you had the political power, would not use it for that purpose. Your densely in the name of justice; and when you and st so ceed in producing a universal recognition of its per-ciples, then will it be of avail to demand in its assets. Now, I think the difference between yourself and Republicans in regard to effective opposition to very, is all in favor of the latter; for while yes, common with them, labor to correct public sentia in relation to it, -which is all that can be done and ally,—they use their political power to present extension beyond its present limits.

We would call attention to the notice in section er column, for a meeting next Sunday in Nes wich, to be addressed by our untiring coadjuter, Par-KER PILLSBURY.

THE MISSION OF UNIVERSALISM IN RE-

GARD TO AMERICAN SLAVERY. That Universalism has a mission to perform in the abolition of American slavery is evident to even the superficial observer of the relation that Universalism sustains to the general demolition of sin and error. The whole includes all the parts. If Universalism in clules, in its work, 'the finishing of sin' as a whole, cludes, in as whole the finishing of American slavery as part of that whole; unless, indeed, American slavery a righteous institution, and an essential pillar in the temple of Freedom. No Universalist, it is presumed, will consent to this. It is pertinent, then, to the object of this paper, to consider the mission of Universalism in the abolition of American slavery and to inquire how that mission is to be performe and by whom? I begin with the proposition, that the mission of Universalism is to finish American slathe mission of control and it is to miss American sla-tery :-- a proposition that hardly need be named, were e not for the pertinacity with which it is sometime contended that Universalists have nothing to do with the slavery of millions in the South, and no concern in their emancipation. As the case is, however, ever at this late day of slavery agitation, (to the shame of Universalists, be it said,) it is necessary, in the discassion of the subject before us, to inquire if it be tron that Universalism intends to overthrow the kind

of slavery in question. Lest it be deemed too hard a saying for Universal ists to bear-to wit, that they have nothing to do with slavery no concern in its abolition-let attention here be called to the manner in which it is treated by the press of the sect, generally-by some of the clergrand by some of the associated bodies of Universalists. And

1st. Silence in regard to the 'sum of all villanies silence in the presence of abominations, certainly in dirates a lamentable unconcern in the beholder. That slence does prevail in our Israel upon the subject of slavery, is susceptible of the clearest proof. How seldom is the forbidden theme written upon for the press! How often is it dwelt upon in the pulpit ?-Is its discussion always welcomed in the convocation of the sect? How many communications on it hav been laid under the table editorial? How many have had words on slavery carefully expunged therefrom Have no Anti-Slavery resolutions been laid on the table conventional, and others warmly opposed, while a few have been unanimously passed, and published to the world? How many editors and ministers have given to the world notes of travel in the slave States wherein the reader has been regaled with fine descriptions of scenery, soil, productions and people-all but the slaves? From some of these descriptions, generesity, hospitality and Universalism would seem have found a congenial home in the bosoms of families visited. A stranger to the fact would not dream of slave-pens and slave labor being at the bottom of all this seeming goodness.

2. The daintiness with which the 'peculiar institu tien' is spoken of-the exceeding politeness displayed towards the slaveholder, the dealer in his own offspring-is an evidence against those who scruple to effend monsters of tyrannical cruelty, that hardly belongs to the domain of indifference, so strongly doth it savor of collusion. What, for instance, but interest, direct or indirect, could induce an apology for daring to publish (and that in the body of a long conrentional sermon) a few plain words against slavery The infamous Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansa perfidy are but now treated as they deserve-nor

3d. Of that hopefully small and beautifully dimin ishing class, who affect to treat slavery as a God-send, and exhort the slave to be content with his condition as the best possible in the allotments of Providence, I have little to say, and still less to think. They certainly are not indifferent to slavery. They may serve a weful purpose in their high position, as monument to warn others of the folly of living on friendly terms with idols, without intending to wership them. They are to common pro-slavery men, what drunkards are to moderate drinkers; and in their devotion to slavery, cry aloud, Beware ! beware !

With these evidences of manifest indifference to sla very, mingled with side-glances of favoritism, it is palpable that something is to be done to show that Universalism really intends the overthrow of the 'accursed thing.' What, then, is the bearing of Universalism on slavery? Beginning with Dr. Ballou, at Boston, we have Abolitionism plainly inscribed upon the banner of Universalism. In sympathy with him are the masses of the sect throughout the North. (In the South, but few Universalists are known to exist.) Exceptions there are, however, enough to throw a cloud over the otherwise clear and penetrating testimony against this great sin.

As we proceed southward, a change is perceptible. In Cincinnati, we have an organ that deems it politic to say nothing that might offend men who separate husbands and wives, and plunder cradles; and a D. D. who talks glibly of the difference between a slave who works for board and clothing, and a freeman who works for sixpence with which to buy food and raiment-in favor of the former.

Descending still farther, we find in New Orleans the Rev. Mr. Clapp, proving most eloquently that slavery is a good thing, and exhorting slaves to accept it as the best thing for them.

The conclusion is irresistable, that, as a denominatien, we are not alive to the groans and tears, the wrongs and woes of our brethren in bonds.

If, now, this indifference be compared with the evident intent of Universalism as a reform principle it discloses a conflict between profession and works with professed Universalists. Not to dwell upon this neonsistency, let the inquiry, How is the mission of Universalism in the abolition of slavery to be performed? be attentively considered and truthfully answered, without fear or favor from any quarter. In order to do this, it may be well to take a view of the enemy to be destroyed.

We have had a Southern side, a Northern side, an inside, and an outside of slavery presented to us. It has been held up to our gaze by the light of politics, and by the light of religion; by the fireside light, and by the light of men burned alive. Every conceivable light of earth has been east upon its horrors, and every imaginable side of the institution has been turned in all directions to find an easy side, to give a good view of unspeakable wrongs.

All know how it looks in legislative halls, how it appears on the judicial bench, how it acts in the exeeution of laws, and how it speaks in the pulpit. We behold it claiming equality with liberty-making compromises to break them and rushing on to supremacy now overriding territorial freedom, and now striding into free States with threats that token bondage up to Britain's domain. Already, the monument of Bunker Hill seems robed in black, and the eagle preparing for its northward flight with dolorous screams, while a mixed army is marching to gather around its base with clank of chains and shrieks of agony to the roll call of slavery. Enough it would seem to summor every friend of liberty to the rescue. Enough to call out united efforts against the invasion of right. But how is it? Alas! we are divided-timorous, chickenhearted; and, unless we bear ourselves more like men deserve to wear the chains made for us.

For Universalists I write, (others are welcome to read of course.) To them, I would present another side of slavery, diverse from all others. I would let another light shine upon it, a somewhat peculiar one, in which many good people have an interest. There is to slavery a bottom side, and there is a light infernal shining upon it. The bottom side is what it rests upon. This light glared out upon the foundation of the system. It showed the workmen how to lay the corner-stone. It has directed every movement ever since, and it will continue to cheer on the hosts of carkness in their fiendish work of enslaving their bet-

ters till it is put out. Need I call names ? Some may and slavery. They are accessible to us. To them w take offence. Some Abolitionists may get angry. may discourse upon the principles of freed Even some of the great ones some of the lecturers show up slavery to the lowest depths in endless bondwho never exhibit the bottom side of slavery in the light of endless burnings as held by the church—may be alarmed for the safety of religion! But I will not tions of slavery on earth with eagerness and horror, by be alarmed for the safety of religion? But I will not forbear. I will say, in so many words, the doctrine of Partialism is the bottom side of slavery, and the fires kindled in an endless hell, for the torment of the great chain gangs of enslaved souls, afford the light in which slavery on earth has been established and perpetuated, particularly in its most terrible form in the United States. Is proof called for in support of so plain a proposition? What is slavery but partial-collection and the states are not savery and the savery con earth with eagerness and horror, be induced to look at the greater abominations of slavery in eternity with greater horror; but the lecturers themselves will be induced to give the bottom side of slavery along with the other sides, and expose the cruelty of the fundamental element in the Church, that has been called the bulwark of slavery. By the many olders, it can be seen how much greater it desolation and the savery of endless hondism . Act not thou partial! addressed to the slave- would be, could its obvious system of endless bondholder, would rouse him to the injustice of holding age be exhibited as faithfully as are the black fee slaves. Slavery is a distinction, not on account of color, but on account of power wrongfully exercised. Partialism is the same. Slavery grows out of selfishness. Partialism is a selfish system. The man is a bad slaveholder under its influence, and by its influence age be exhibited as faithfully as are the black leasures. We color, but on account of power wrongfully exercised. must not hestate in this work, nor think of sparing the mother of harlots at all. It is no time for milk-and-water discourses about this, that and the other. Universalism—plain, unvarnished doctrine—must be disence he cannot be a good man anywhere—(he may be good in spite of it while professing it.) Religiously, the slave, or care for him when he is freed. We the bigot says, 'A heaven for everybody is no heaven for me. There must be some souls in hell, gnawing their chains in agony of despair, to complete my ideal will be the fate of the slave if only torn from one of heaven. If there is no hell, there is no heaven. master and committed unto a worse one. From Can-Both rest upon the same bottom, and must stand or ada there comes even now a voice, 'Deliver us from fall together.' Politically, the slaveholder says, 'A priestcraft and emissaries, who will not let us alone Union for all is no Union for me. There must be in the enjoyment of liberty and plenty, to provide by some slaves in torment, gnashing their teeth in an-industry for our wants—all here within reach—but guish, to complete my ideal of Union. If there is no who compass sea and land to make proselytes, slander slavery, there can be no Union. Both rest upon the same bottom, and stand or fall together." Again—slavery is cruelty. So is Partialism. The

every letter of which is steeped in cruelty. Its laws would be free ourselves, and transmit the pricele by man. The victims of this cruelty are mocked with we have a work to do. Our own Zion needs to b performed-another cry! another eternity of woe! for the healing of the nations. Ours is the opportu groans, and curses dire, that would move to mercy any others worthy of it. other than the Almighty slaveholder fancied above, and shame out any slave-driver but the devil of Par tialism, so fitly chosen for this service. The former follows, in the distance, the illustrious example of EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: cruelty, and enslaves a few men on earth in disregard This article has been carefully kept in Boston of humanity, and seeks to perpetuate the cruelty, through time to come. Men and women start back been just published in the Freeman. I rejoice to know at the sight; while they meekly bow to worship the that slavery has been so well looked after, and an King of slave-breeders and slave holders, and get grateful indeed for the preservation of my humble angry when the Prince of slave-drivers is threatened thoughts. with death. 'For this purpose was the Son of God manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil, says one. 'He shall see of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied,' says another. 'Out upon such stuff! Away with such infidels! We will not have you in our synogogues!' cries the Church. And away the people scamper, to hear some advocate of the devil scold the slaveholder. This will never abolish slavery. But I blame not these devoted believers in the endless reign of evil for waging war with sla very on earth. They are worthy of praise for so doing, for they engage in a work at variance with their indifferent to it-that a single voice among them is raised in defence of the peculiar institution. How then shall the work be done?

If, as we have seen, partialism is opposed to the

abolition of slavery-if it is the foundation of the system, and the bulwark of its power-if partialists have odds against them in their efforts at abolitionif they are nursing the monster-parent of slavery in the Church, while trying to overthrow it out of it-if the parent is making more slaves than are freed by the step-children, thus more than counteracting all the good done; then the duty of Universalists is plain, ing, plant nor flower, where he is now completing a inasmuch as they have principles in their system which will work with them and for the slave. Their which will work with them and for the same collection work is before them; but it does not consist in taunting him and those in his employ. Some of his people slaveholder they imagine to be at the helm of universal government, and the diabolical slave-driver they suppose to have power over men to all eternity; and making this an excuse for doing nothing themselves. So far from this, the zeal of partialists in so good a work, in spite of their creed, ought to quicken Universalists to greater exertion in unison with their sindestroying faith. No Universalist should hesitate to deal slavery a blow at every opportunity, nor hold back a grain's weight of influence, because orthodox abolitionists will not fellowship him in their churches. Is it a great thing to be debarred the privilege of God, in works of justice, with those who insist on praying alone to a partial God, and yet will unite with us in labors of love? I think we ought not to complain. Universalism has done much in the Temperance cause. It can do more in the cause of Freedom. In the former, it silenced the batteries of endless damnation, and kindled the fires of brotherly love in the hearts of the lost, making the dead alive. In the latter, it can calm the stormy waters of bitterness, and burn out hatred from the human heart by the clear, forcible, and timely exhibition of Love. This done, and slavery ceases. Love is our weapon of warfare. It is our trust and our shield, and it is the only hope of the oppressed as it is the only refuge of the oppressor. As a sect, there is committed unto us a great work. As Universalists, we are entrusted with the means of removing a great evil. Our work is three-fold. We have to do with the slaveholder and his slaves; with DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: the abettors of slavery, and with ourselves, if indeed we are not too truly ranked with the upholders of ala- PLEA FOR THE INDIANS,' by JOHN BEESON. I have our work of love, we may not mistake good-natured from the little I have read, and what I know of the complacency towards sin for gospel love of the sinner. In treating the slaveholder to lessons of love, we must not suffer him to forget his heinous sin, nor palliate it in the least; but, in the light of truth, make him his brethren, 'all mankind.' In his love to the race feel as did David when told 'Thou art the man!' he knows ng distinction of color, sex, sect or party. He None of this apology to tyrants for daring to call in is cool and discriminating in his judgment, clear and question their sins. To do it, is to mock God and humanity, and earn the scorn of tyrants themselves. intentional deception. I say this from an acquain None are so contemptible in the eyes of slaveholders tance with the man rather than his book; which, a as those who attempt to justify slavery by the sanc- already stated, I have not read. Having lived for tions of religion. They feel such a religion to be a farce, and would be more obliged to John Knox to justice done to the 'red man,' and feeling the dec thunder retribution in their ears, that repentance may damnation of this nation in its multiplied aggressic come before destruction.

One idea-the great idea to be realized by Universalists in their work, is the Brotherhood of Man in connection with the Fatherhood of God. This idea is the basis of liberty and equality, as partialism is the basis of slavery. One must be removed by the other ere slavery disappears. American slavery, bad as it is, is but a fruit of the great tree of evil, whose roots are watered by partialism. To remove the great slaveholder from his throne in the imaginations of men, and the devil from office as slave-driver—to enthrone the Universal Father in the human heart, and make manifest the power of Jesus Christ to reconcile all manifest the power and to each other—this is our great, our York. The price of the work is twenty-five cents, peculiar work. We are fallen upon propitious times with the usual discount to the trade.

for the fulfilment of this work. 'The whole creation Praternally yours. is groaning in bondage, waiting to be delivered into the glorious liberty of the children of God.' The churches are shaken from centre to circumference with the breaking up of the elements of thought. Multitudes are flocking to hear the discussion

out shame, in our behalf, to use themselves. Would we help the slave to liberty, and preserve

latter has a code for the torture of untold myriads, for him, we must break down partialism. If we are unalterable, and fix their subjects in the worst boon to posterity, we must annihilate the doctrine of condition-confessedly worse than can be conceived endless wo, and kill the devil. At home and abroad, the view of happiness, and the recollection that once it might have been secured, the irrepressible desire to be rebuked and removed. Policy, popularity, exattain it, and the awful vengeance of him called God, pediency at the expense of principle, are all to be in answer to their prayers for mercy. 'How long! thrown off as shreds and patches of the old tattered O God! how long! is the piercing cry of myriads, as garments of partialism. Not a vestige of these old they come up in full view of Majesty on high, after clothes must be left hanging upon the walls of our measuring an incomputable cycle in torment; and temple: for the New Jerusalem must be beautiful in Majesty thunders back the reply, hurling fresh bolts all the earth. Giorious things must be said of her of fury upon their heads, "Eternity!"' another cycle God's own great truth must go forth from her gate and so on the perpetual rounds of suffering revolve; nity to bear the ark of salvation. If we falter and evolving deeper, still deeper woes, with plaints, and fail, the glory will depart—the work will be given to

Utica, (Mich,) March, 1856.

Boston, May 30, 1856.

long time, because of so many similar ones having

JOHN B. GOUGH.

The following private letter from PARKER PILLS BURY will interest the readers of THE LIBERATOR & generally, that it is forwarded for publication, with the conviction that this disposition of it will be pardoned by the writer.

FRAMINGHAM, June 27, 1857.

We had a rather small meeting at Boylston, for ve rious reasons, a sudden shower being the principal; but really a most attentive one. Mr. Gough certainly creed. The wonder is, that Universalists can be found did all in his power to make my visit to his town and house both useful and agreeable. He has a delightful home, and placed it and all its appointments at my service. His library is a splendid one; and his pic tures, cabinet of minerals, shells, etc., are also, for our country, extensive and valuable. His house, garden and grounds are elegant; the whole reminding one of some of the retired and beautiful homes of Old Eng-

> Mr. Gough has also a fine farm attached, which i constantly improving under his excellent management-though ten years ago there was neither build-

And one thing which delighted me was, the exhave the oversight of his home affairs while he and Mrs. Gough are abroad three years in the Old World, -a beautiful assurance of mutual esteem and confi-

In the quiet little town, too, and neighborhood Mr. and Mrs. Gough appear to be universally respect ed, for their private and social virtues-and a public Soiree is to be given them next week, on their departure for England, in the steamer of the 15th of July But when I assure you that Mr. Gough, in all his sympathies and feelings on the supject of Slavery, is worshipping a God more cruel than Moloch, that we fully awake, so much so as to dare be identified with should refuse to join in paying homage to the True us in this evil generation, you will not wonder that I write you thus particularly about him.

Of course, he does not agree with some of us many theological and other questions. He is still, and expects to remain, connected with the orthodox church. But of its pro-slavery, of its Tract, Mission ary and other Societies connected with slavery, and receiving the price of human blood and souls into their treasury, he speaks in words that burn like fire And, consecrated as he seems to be, to the great wor of redeeming and saving man from sin and its cone quences, I think we may yet hope much from him in behalf of the enslaved. At any rate, I shall che ish my visit to him and his excellent wife, as one

> 'A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.' WESTMINSTER, June 22, 1857.

the pleasantest incidents in my whole Anti-Slavery

With this I send you a little work, entitled ', very to need a separate consideration. In performing had time to read only a small portion of the work, but author, I have no doubt it will pay a perusal.

Mr. Beeson is a modest, unassuming man of world wide philanthropy. The broad earth is his home, an some time in Rogue River Valley, and seen the in upon the weaker and defenceless races, he is now en gaged in an effort to awaken sympathy, and enlighter the public sentiment in relation to the 'poor Indian and see if something cannot be done to arouse thi government to a sense of justice towards those it ha ever despised and trampled upon. He is but little known in the world, and of very limited means. The far he has struggled alone against many discourage ments. He has incurred a debt of some \$200 in pub tishing his little book, which he has no means of meet ing. Should you think favorably of the work, will you please give it a notice, and solicit orders therefor ? Mr. Becson's address is 15 Laight street, New

We publish the above, though a private not as a good advertisement of a meritorious little work and hope it will induce many to buy it, and thus aid ons on liberty its author. Ed. Lib.

HORRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER-OVER THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

cotch and other emigrants, rece urope, Nothing unusual occurred wharf until the Montreal had re ing the wharf until the Montreal had reached Point Cape Rouge, about twelve or fifteen miles above this city, when the woodwork near the furnaces was discovered to be on fire. Almost at the very moment the smoke was first discovered, the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation amongst the crowded passengers. The fire was first discovered at about 5 o'clock, when the steamer was nearly abrest of Cape Rouge. Every effort was made to arrest the flames, and for this purpose the engines were stopped, so as to lessen the draft; but finding it impossible to save the steamer, Captain Rudolph ordered her to be run towards the shore, and at the same time the officers and crew exerted themselves to get out the life boats.

The flames spread with the

Doats.

The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and in a few seconds after the steamer began to move forward, the wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship, and numbers of the passengers threw themselves overboard and were in most cases drowned. Fortunately, the steamer Napoleon, also bound for Montreal, was but a few miles in advanced to the contraction of t also bound for Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the burning boat, and as soon as the fire was discovered put back with all possible expedition, and sacceeded in rescuing from the burning wreck 127 passengers. Captain Rudolph and the purser of the Montreal were amongst the number of those who threw themselves into the river, and they being excellent swimmers, succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance, and were saved.

It is quite possible that others may have succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but as the steamer became unmanageable when a considerable distance from the land, there is no doubt that most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat found a

threw themselves from the burning boat found a watery grave. Sixteen of those saved died within a short time after they reached the deck of the Napoleon, and from present information it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall short of from three to four hundred. The steamer Alliance arrived here this afternoon with 45 dead bodies, and another boat is known to have 60 bodies, but we have not been able to learn the names of any of those lost, except of Norcross and Phillips, of Three Rivers. The Montreal had on board 258 emigrants recently arrived here from Glasgow, together with several German families and raftmen, and several

American passengers.

It has been ascertained that among the victims lost was the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem.

DEATH OF HON, STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS. We are DEATH OF HON. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS. We are pained to learn that a good and useful citizen of Massachusetts—one whose name has been intimately associated with her institutions and her progress—was among those who perished by the burning of the steamer Montreal on the St. Lawrence river. The Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, had been to Three Rivers, where one of his sons resides, and was on his way to Montreal to take the railroad for home, when the terrible diseases. when the terrible disaster occurred, by which so many lives were sacrificed. The Salem Register says:—

'A great and startling calamity has befallen this city. Stephen Clarendon Phillips, one of Salem's most esteemed and valuable sons, was a victim of the frightful steamboat disaster on the St. Lawrence, on Friday afternoon, a brief account of which is mentioned in another place. A profound sensation of grief and horror pervaded the community when the melancholy announcement was made on Saturday afternoon, and the event was the topic of universal com-

'A telegraphic dispatch from a son of Mr. Phillips now at Three Rivers, communicated the sad intelli-gence, with the further information that the body had been recovered and identified, and would be forward-

"At sunset on Saturday, all the bells in the city were tolled by order of the authorities, and yesterday the flags on the shipping, the armories, engine house &c., were displayed at half-mast, in token of the pub

&c., were displayed at half-mast. in token of the public bereavement. Touching allusions to the loss were also made in all the churches.

'Mr. Phillips had been absent in Canada for several months, attending to business affairs on the St. Maurice and at Three Rivers, where he was largely engaged in timber and lumber operations. He was expected home on a short visit this week, preparatory to respective his family to Canada for the summer. removing his family to Canada for the summer.

*The loss of one of the best and most useful men that

'The loss of one of the best and most useful men that Salem ever produced—for such was Stephen C+ Phillips—is not an event to be lightly regarded, or dismissed with a mere mention of the fact. The public offices, municipal, state and national, which he has filled with so much ability and distinction; his extraordinary services to the cause of education, philanthropy and morals; his sterling integrity and high-minded principles; his mercantile enterprise and energy; his public spirit and far-seeing sagacity: his numerous extensive benefactions and improvements, which have made their mark upon this community, and will cause his name to be ever remembered here with gratifude his name to be ever remembered here with gratitude and honor: his shining example as a man, a citizen, a representative, and a magistrate, suggest too many thronging reminiscences, connected with his exalter character and his bright and beneficent career, to make a hasty tribute to his memory satisfactory; and we therefore defer a more extended sketch of his life and *Mr. Phillips was about 56 years of age, and wi

rapidly recovering from a temporary embarrassment, with the most encouraging prospect of a career of future enterprise and usefulness, when this appalling calamity occurred.'

We learn that Mr. Phillips had completed his im We learn that Mr. Philips had completed his immediate business in Canada, and was returning to Salem, having just left his son at or near Quebec. When the boat took fire, he, in company with others, lowered one of the boats, and attempted to do it in such a way as to preserve at least the lives of some of the passengers, but an indiscriminate rush of the frantic passengers swept him headlong into the stream, the passengers, but an indiscriminate rush of the frantic passengers swept him headlong into the stream, and not being a swimmer, he soon sunk beneath the surface, although the water at the place was but litthe more than six feet in depth. The body was soon recovered, and though the spirit had departed, form and feature remained unchanged—a calm and placid smile resting upon the countenance.

The remains were brought to Salem on Tuesday

The remains were brought to Salem on Tuesday morning, and deposited in the Barton Square Church, of which he was a member.

Long before the hour appointed—4 P. M.—had arrived, the people crowded to the church, filling the edifice, and the street also. The stores were closed, and many of them draped in mourning. The schools were dismissed, and the children who have been benefitted by the munificent benefactions of the deceased were present in large numbers. Many public men were also present. Senator Wilson, Nathauiel P. Banks, Anson Burlingame, and others, testifying by their presence their esteem for the departed.

A few minutes before four o'clock, the bereaved family entered the church, and the vast audience arose as one individual, in manifestation of their sympathy. The men in the employ of Mr. Phillips also entered in a body, also the scholars of the Phillips School, many of whom were deeply affected at their loss.

Briggs and Hev. Dr. Thompson. The latter, in the course of his prayer, was overcome by his feelings, and suddenly sat down, fainting as he did so. He was removed to the vestry, where restoratives were applied, with good effect. All hearts were too full for

child, and the mother, consequently, is in great dis-

words.

An opportunity was then given for those present to look upon the face of the deceased, and nearly two hours were occupied by the people in taking a farewell of the remains of him they had loved.

The funeral procession was formed, and the body subsequently borne slowly and solemnly to its last earthly resting-place, in Harmony Grove, where the honored dust was given to the dust from whence it sprung, in the full knowledge that the noble soul once animating it was resting in the bosom of the Father.

SUICIDE—CAPT. DANIEL DRAYTON.

The New Bedford Mercury, of Friday last, states that a stranger, who registered his name as Daniel Drayton from Philadelphia, committed suicide at the Mansion House in that city, at some time between the hours of 6 P. M., on Wednesday, and 3 1-2 P. M. on Thursday, by taking 1 1-2 oz. of laudanum, which he bought at Church's drug store on Wednesday at 2 P. M. His room was locked and was forced open at 4 P. M., yesterday, when he was found lying on the floor in an easy position, with the vial on the table empty. He had also attempted to destroy himself by severing the arteries near the ancie in both lega, and a good deal of blood was found in a basin near. He had no baggage, and nothing whatever to identify him was found on his person. He was dressed in Vermont grey pants, dark vest and a blue reefing jacket, and had a reddish Kossuth hat,—was about fifty years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighed 150 SUICIDE-CAPT. DANIEL DRAYTON.

The man who committed suicide in New Bedford on Wednesday was Captain Drayton, who attempted to carry away 70 slaves from Washington in the schooner Pearl, in 1848, and was sentenced to 20 husband, and appointed her sole executrix of his will

ce his release, Capt. Drayton has travelled in

'Since his release, Capt. Drayton has travelled in the free States, selling his personal narrative and other anti-slavery works, and speaking for the great cause in which he seted so heroically. He has frequently visited New Bedford, and usually called upon us;—and we rejoiced as much to take him by the hand as we do to greet one of the venerable Revolutionary patriots whose stubborn "fanaticism" for liberty will be celebrated next week.

'Capt. Drayton's health was completely shattered by the hardships he had undergone at the hands of the kidnappers. No victim of an Algerine pirate ever fared worse than a man fares in this age who exercises practical Christianity in the slave States. Not having been able to pursue any active business, or resume his old calling of a mariner, Capt. Drayton has maintained himself and family by the sale of books, as aforesaid, and by private contributions. He was a native of New Jersey, born in 1802, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and leaves a widow and several children. He was a tall, spare man, with a very resolute look, and frank, engaging manners.

'In consequence of low spirits, induced by broken health, Capt. Drayton has probably for some time meditated self-destruction. He met an old friend, Wm. Bush, in this city, on Wednesday last, and observed that he came here to die, and wished to be properly interred. His friend received the sad remark as a jest. But alas! that noble heart has ceased to pulsate; that self-ascrificing soul has gone to its home with the Heavenly Father.'

Capt. Drayton had alount \$12 in money on his person. Some friends who knew and reverenced the departed, have attended to his proper entombment.

The Worcester Spy says:—'Rev. Edward E. Hale, formerly of this city, but now of Boston, has always manifested a warm interest in the welfare of Captain Drayton and his family, and we believe that through his assistance, the children of this old hero were provided with good homes, when both parents were weighed down with sickness and privations

vided with good homes, when both parents weighed down with sickness and privations.'

The funeral solemnities of Capt. Drayton at New Bedford, on Tuesday afternoon last, at 3 o'clock, in the City Hall. The Mayor, Board of Alo'clock, in the City Hall. The Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Common Council were present. The hall was about two-thirds full. The opening was made by Rev. Wm. Jackson (colored) of that city, after which an address was made by Rev. Mr. Weiss, of the Unitarian Church, which was an eloquent tribute to the life and character of the deceased. The concluding prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Pennington (colored) of New York. At the conclusion of the services, the Mayor and Committee repaired to the Rural Cemetery, and the body was interred. A large concourse of people, mostly colored, went to the burial.

From Kansas.—The acquittal of Charles Fugit, indicted for the murder of Mr. Hopps, the brother-in-law of Rev. Mr. Nute, of Kansas, is a fair illustration of the measure of justice which is to be expected by the free State settlers of that Territory under the Border Ruffian code. The circumstance of this murder are notorious, not only in Kansas, but throughout the whole country. The murderer made a bet of a pair of boots with a friend that he would kill an Abolitionist before the sun should set. Mr. Hopps, being an innocent and inoffensive emigrant, seemed to him a good subject for his experiment. He started off in pursuit of him, overtook him on the road, shot him down ins cold blood, scalped him, and then galloped back to town, brandishing his bloody trophy as an evidence of the execution of his contract, and claiming the boots which he had wagered. He was arrested, and so clear was the public evidence of his guilt, ed, and so clear was the public evidence of his guilt, that even the most violent defenders of Border Ruffian outrages, such as the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, called for his prompt and speedy trial and execution. Yet he has been acquitted by a jury selected by a begus sheriff, appointed under what is called the Territorial law.
'It is stated that when the jury first went out, they

stood ten for conviction to two for acquittal, but tha He immediately stole out of town after the verdict was given. Had he remained, the people probably would have lynched him.'

At the recent election in Kansas, the polls at Law-

rence were not even opened.

The Albany Statesman spins an almost incred ible yarn about the discovery of pearls in muscles found in great quantities in a certain mud-bottomed creek near Albany. It says that one individual has collected so many pearls, that \$40,000 were advanced to him on their deposit with a New York firm.

New York, June 26 .- The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, which were brought to this city several years since, at a cost of quarter of a million of dollars, has been sold to the Cosmopolitan Art Association for \$180,000. The whole collection, including the Greek Slave, purchased a few days since, is to be distributed among subscribers of the Association in January next.

Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, was burned in effigy a few nights ago, at Harrodsburg, by a mob, be-cause he commuted the punishment of a slave from death to impisonment for life, for striking a white man with intent to kill. The Governor acted at the body of respectable citizens.

Death of Zeno Scudder .- A special despatch to the Journal from Barnstable, states that Mr. Scudder died on Friday, morning. Mr. Scudder was a member of the 32d and 33d Congress, being the predecessor of Hon. Robert B. Hall. He was a Whig, and was first elected by that party alone.

The Free Soil party, with whose views on the sla

very question he very nearly agreed, supported hin for his second term.

LF According to the German papers brought by the Persia, the last of the twenty-one unfortunates buried in the Hauenstein tunnel were recovered on the 6th of June. They were all dead when found, but apparently had been alive but forty-eight hours previously. A watch, found upon one of the bodies, was still going. They had killed one of the horses to furnish them with food.

The weather throughout the interior of California has been excrutiatingly warm. In some localities, the mercury rose to 100 degrees in the shade.

New York, June 28 .- The U. S. steam frigate Wa bash, Commodore Paulding, ten days from Aspin wall, arrived here last night, bringing 121 of Walker' officers and men, and 13 women and 5 children. Seventy of the men are sick and wounded, some very se

erely. Col. Philip R. Thompson died June 24th, and wa buried at sea The London Times advocates the abolition

slavery in Cuba, as the only effectual means of checking the slave trade. The funeral of Douglas Jerrold took place or

the 15th June, and was attended by a large number of the most eminent men of literature and art. The Grand Handel Festival took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the 15th, the band and chorus numbering 2500 persons. There was a very large attendance.

The Sullivan (Ind.) Democrat says, that a few days since a German woman, living near Carlisle, left her babe, about a month old, in the cradle in the house, and went out into the field where her husband was at work. After remaining about an hour, she re-turned, and found, to her horror, that the baby had been stolen, and a negro baby left in its place! No clue can be had as to the whereabouts of the white

Fugitive Slave Killed. The Cincinneti Co Fugitive Slave Killed.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that on Sunday last, three slaves escaped from Kentucky into Ohio, and on Monday they were discovered hidden in the woods, about four miles back of the river. The negroes, being armed, made a desperate resistance, and one of them, while in the act of shooting a Mr. James Humphreys, one of his pursuers, was shot and instantly killed. The second escaped, while the third was arrested and taken back to Kentucky,

The Recent Ohio Slave Case.—Gen. Lewis, the Sherid of Greene county, Ohio, the man who arrested the posse of deputy United States Marshals in the celebrated man hunt, was in turn taken into custody by the United States Marshals, at his residence in Xenia Of course, he made no resistance, quietly accompanied the officers to Columbus, gave bail for his appearance before the United States Court to answer the charge of obstructing United States officers in the performance of their duty, and will be duly no heart before the United States Court to answer of obstructing United States officers in ace of their duty, and will be duly on he

COLLECTIONS For the American Anti-Slaver

Thos. Whitson, Christians, Pa., for pledge, 5 00 Rochester Democrat, by Susan B. Anthony, 5 00 Collections at Duchess Co. Conv's, by S. B. A., 15 34

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E. Brown, J. A. Knowles, Esq., Mary Abbott, 25
cents each; two friends, 50 cents Henry Abbott, 60
cents; H. Adams, 06.

Concord—Mrs. R. W. Emerson, Mrs. Ozias Morse, \$1
Charles Bossess Mrs. Warren, 25 cents and 1.

each; Charles Bowers, Mrs. Warren, 25 cents each; John Flint, 23 cents; Mrs. Hoar, 56 cents; Mrs. Sarah Richardson, .05; two friends, 44 cents. South Acton—Joseph Wilde, 25 cents; N. Knight, 17 cents; a friend, 25 cents. cominster—Ellen M. Joselyn, Willie Joselyn, 10

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FOWLER AND WELLS,

The undersigned wishes to find temporary or The undersigned wishes to find temporary or permanent homes for two colored boys, aged 11 and 8,—in the country, if possible. As they were emancipated by their master in Kentucky on condition that proper care should be taken of them in a free State, it may be regarded as an anti-slavery duty to provide for them. They are active and intelligent boys, and would do well under judicious management.

T. W. HIGGINSON

Worcester, June 21, 1857.

NOTICE.

An able-bodied man wants a situation on a farm.

A young man desires the employment of driving a team, in or out of the city. Apply to WM. C. NELL, WANTED—In order to complete four sets of the series of Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Anti-

Slavery Society for permanent preservation in four of the largest and most valuable public libraries in Mas-sachusetts, the following numbers are wanted, for which an appeal is now made to the liberality of indiwhich an appeal is now made to the liberality of individual owners. Any person, having one or more of these numbers to spare, will be using them wisely, and for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country, by giving them for the benefit of the above specified object. They may be sent to the care of Samuer May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston:

First Annual Report, (1833.) Second, (1834.) Fourth, (1836.) Fifth, (1837.) Sixth, (1838.) Seventh, (1839.) Twelfth, (1844.) and Thirteenth, (1845.)

NEW IPSWICH, N. H.-PARRER PILLS-BURY will attend meetings in New Ipswich, N. H., on Sunday next, July δ , at half-past 10 and half-past 1 o'clock. The public, without distinction, are invited.

TF SOUTHBORO'.—ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Southboro' on Sunday next, July 5th, at the usual hours of meeting. The meeting will be held at the house of Daniel S. Whitney, and (if the day be pleasant) in the open air near the house.

TO MERCHANTS AND LAWYERS.

A SKILFUL accountant, experienced as a copy-ist and engrosser, requests employment, either, permanently or partially. Can give good reference. Address M. J. SHEEHY, 20 Williams st., Bos-ton. June 26.

Palmer's Artificial Leg. REMOVAL OF THE SPRINGPIELD ESTAB-LISHMENT TO BOSTON.

AT the urgent solicitation of the most eminent A Surgeons and Physicians of Boston and New England, the manufacture of this unequalled Ameri-can invention has been removed to Boston. The PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEG' is without a rival T the urgent solicitation of the m can invention has been removed to Boston. The 'PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEG' is without a rival either in Europe or America, and is now worn by nearly Three Thousand Persons! with astonishing success, upwards of two hundred of whom are ladies, and we have thirty individuals each walking upon two Artificial Legs. It so nearly resembles the natural leg, in appearance and action, that the nicest observation often fails to detect Art from Nature. The 'Palmer Leg' took the 'Great Prize Medal' at the World's Fair in London, over thirty competitors from all parts of Europe. No other Artificial Leg is recommended by intelligent Surgeons and Physicians, as the 'Palmer Leg' is regarded as the ne plus ultra of Surgical Mechanism. They are very durable, yet light, the average weight being four pounds. They are applied to the shortest and tenderest stumps with entire success. The 'Leg' is finely ventilated. In this country, it has been exhibited thirty-five times, and in every instance, received the award of the high-

this country, it has been exhibited thirty-five times, and in every instance, received the award of the highest or first premium! The patient is enabled to walk immediately upon its application, with remarkable case, comfort and naturalness.

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ient to them.
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above price.

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tf DR. ALLEN'S

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From Dwight's Journal of Music, June &.
THE FIFTIETH BIRTH-DAY OF AGASSIZ, THE NATURALIST-May 28, 1857.

[The following lines (as one will hardly need to be told) are by Longfellow, and were read among friends at a birth-day dinner, which they will long keep in fresh remembrance.]

It was fifty years ago, In the pleasant month of May, In the beautiful Pays de Vaud, A child in its cradle lay.

And Nature, the old nurse, took The child upon her knee, Saying: 'Here is a story-book Thy Father has written for thee.

'Come, wander with me,' she said, · Into regions yet untrod, And read what is still unread In the manuscripts of God.

And he wandered away and away, With Nature, the dear old nurse, Who sang to him night and day The rhymes of the universe. And whenever the way seemed long,

And his heart began to fail, She would sing a more wonderful song Or tell a more marvellous tale. So she keeps him still a child,

And will not let him go, Though at times his heart beats wild For the beautiful Pays de Vaud; Though at times he hears in his dreams The Ranz des Vaches of old,

And the rush of mountain streams From glaciers clear and cold: And the mother at home says, 'Hark! For his voice I listen and yearn; It is growing late and dark, And my boy does not return !

[To this we may add one of the more imprompt inspirations of the hour, by James Russell Lowell.

A health to him who reached to-day Life's height of water-shedding. Where Hope and Memory kiss and say : Let's keep our golden wedding; To him whose glow the heart could reach Of glaciers that he studied, Who learned whatever fish could teach, Except to be cold-blooded!

To him who, if our earth were lost, And Nature wanted counsel, Could make it over at less cost From ridgepole down to groun' sill : Could call the Dodo back to youth, Could call Ornithorhynchus; Nay, were we gone, from just a tooth Could good as new re-think us!

To him who every egg has scanned, From Roc to flea included, Save those which savants find so grand In nests where mares have brooded ! To him who gives us each full leave (His pedigree amended) To choose a private Adam and Eve From whom to be descended!

But stay-for chance-come thoughts are best-I meant the health to proffer Of him, our friend there and our guest, And yet not that I offer : No. rather drink this toast with me, Worth any common dozen: Here's Adam and Eve Agassiz, To whom we owe our cousin

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR MONEY. When life is full of health and glee, Work, work as busy as a bee; And take this gentle hint from me-Be careful of your money! You'll find it true when friends are few When you are short of money.

The single grain cast in the mould May spring, and give a hundred fold; More precious than its weight in gold ! Be careful of your money ! The grain you sow to stacks may grow Be careful of your money!

But do not shut sweet Mercy's doors, When sorrow pleads or want implores; To help to heal misfortune's sores, Be careful of your money ! To help the poor who seek your door, Be careful of your money.

Would you escape the beggar's lot, The death-bed of the tippling sot, And live in sweet contentment's cot. Be careful of your money! And if you need a friend indeed, Be careful of your money !

HOLD UP THY HEAD. Hold up thy head! Thou must not tread Thy path of life with downcast vision : But meet the gale, and never quail-Face it with stern decision.

Hold up thy head! Thou wert not made To tremble at imagined trouble; Whate'er may thwart, a valiant heart Will make thy armor double.

Hold up thy head, if thou wilt shed An influence round thee bright and cheerful The man who leads to glorious deeds Can ne'er himself be fearful.

Hold up thy head, if thou wilt spread Thy standard on the heights of glory-If thou wilt climb the mount of time, And scale its summits hoary.

Hold up thy head! Ay, never dread The task thy God to thee hath given; Hold up thy head! and firmly tread The rugged road to heaven!

LINES.

As distant lands beyond the sea When friends go thence, draw nigh, So heaven, when friends have thither gone, Draws nearer from the sky.

And as those lands the dearer grow, When friends are long away, So heaven itself, through loved ones dead, Grows dearer day by day.

Heaven is not far from those who see With the pure spirit's sight, But near, and in the very hearts Of those who see aright.

C. D. STUART. OLD TIMES.

I wandered by the old house, But others now live there; I thought about the old times, And all we used to share. How happy 'twas our wont to meet, When friends came frank and free Ah'l when shall we such faces greet In those old merry evenings-Those pleasant, friendly even Beneath the old roof tree?

The Liberator.

SLAVE-HUNTING IN CINCINNATI - THE FUGITIVE AND GEO. WASHINGTON. STEAMER MAY QUEEN, Lake Erie, June 15, 1857.

At is midnight. I'am gliding over the waters of Erie-now calm as a slumbering infant's soul, but which a mere puff from the north-west may instantly awake to a terrible activity and rage. Darkness rests on the bosom of the lake-so deep, so still, so voice on the bosom of the lake—so deep, so still, so voceless, yet so eloquent! I am on my way to Detroit—that city so beautiful in location, but, like all western cities, and eastern too, so deformed by the presence of souls whose only aim in life is sudden wealth.

I cannot sleep; I am just from the vicinity of that

tragedy, so recently enacted in Cincinnati between the United States Marshal (Elliott) and the hunted fugitive from American slavery. Before me is a detailed account of the whole transaction, which you will have seen before this reaches you.

A man and his wife escaped from Kentucky to Cincinnati, intending to proceed to Canada. They were pursued, and overtaken in Cincinnati. Elliott, and several others as deputy marshals, accompanied the slave-hunter as assistant kidnappers, acting under the authority of the United States, and attempted to arrest the husband and wife, and drag them back to the auction-blocks, the whips and harems of their Southern allies. The fugitive was armed with a long dirkknife, and in defence of his wife against the kidnappers, he stabled Marshal Elliott, and was himself shot Canada side. We are passing it, near by. A pretty by the slave-hunter or one of the marshals. Up to this time, the marshal is not dead, nor the slave; but it is expected that both will die. This affair has caus-living by ploughing, planting, and hoeing corn, rather ed great excitement and much discussion all over the State, among all parties in Church and State—many crowd upon me as I look upon Malden, and think of approving the conduct of the fugitive-many condemning, but more fearing to express an opinion, lest icans, Englishmen and Indians—savages and Christhey shall commit themselves to an unpopular side, or injure their party, and their prospects and hopes in their party. We have been holding an exciting discussion over this matter; and it is appalling to witness the vitte was witness the utter want of respect for their own avowed principles, whether in religion or politics, of the people and their leaders.

stabbing and shooting, every feeling of my heart is on our right are Royalty and a refuge for the oppress and to all mankind; -in shooting the fugitive, the ful is Canada to the flying, panting fugitive! marshal fought for slavery to the fugitives, and to all human kind. To defend his wife against the brutal and opposite the river, almost one mile, is Windsor lusts of slaveholders and their allies, to save her from in Canada, also a beautiful town. The bluff on the prostitution and a doom worse than death, the fugi- Canada side is very fine, though not high. tive stabbed the marshal; to seize her and consign her to prostitution, and to victimize her to his own brutal plates the lying, the hypocrisy, the meanness of this passions, and to the passions of his associates, the kidnapping, baby-stealing, woman-whipping, slavemarshal shot the fugitive. None but the utterly depraved can sympathize with the marshal and his kidnappers. The pure and noble must sympatize with ever he may be, and never let his footsteps pollute

And why should not this nation, in Church and State, sympathize not only with the object at which do feel that God is love; God is beauty; God is the fugitive aimed, but also with the means which he strength; but, the shricks of the slave rise up with used to obtain it? Ninety-nine in a hundred of all the every song of hirds and forests in America—and the priests and politicians, the Christians and non-Christians of this nation, believe it their right and duty to stab kidnappers and slave-catchers in defence of their ty lives-and slaveholders, as such, must die. Thank wives and children; and should a marshal, a sheriff, God! a governor, a president, of any one else, enter their dwellings to drag their wives and daughters to prostitution and pollution, and to the nameless horrors of slavery-heedless of all laws, constitutions, Unions, they would stab the wretch to the heart as they would a wolf, and deem it no more sin. Yea, they would claim to be, and would be counted, saints and heroes,

But here, in the face of God and man, and with a nation of 24,000,000, bound together against him, making one great kidnapper and pirate, one poor, outraged, despised man stands up, and boldly strikes his knife to the heart of a kidnapper who would reduce him to slavery, and his wife to prostitution; and these very men, who think it their right and duty to do the very men, who think it their right and duty to do the same thing in like circumstances, affect great horror at the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed. The white man may defend his wife and the deed hi the negro must not dare to defend his, especially when the kidnapper and ruffian is a white man. He must vield them all up to the white man's lust-to breed slaves for him and his sons. Oh! I do rejoice-I can't help it-God only knows how my very soul excan't help it—God only knows how my very band of outlaw Indians, while under the induced ults when I see the slave practically assuming the ults when I see the slave practically assuming the same rights the masters and their allies claim for Mankato fired upon a small party of Indians who themselves; and when I see them standing up in defence of those rights, even if they use the murderous means their masters use, I do rejoice. My sympathies are with the slave-I cannot help it-in his ob-

Not one particle of sympathy do I feel with violence and blood in defence or as a penalty-no matter who uses them. I know that life and liberty never the newspapers, with one or two exceptions, published can be defended by deadly weapons—the only means the rumors without waiting to ascertain their truth of danger to them; and the Christ and Christianity and the excitement soon became general. Troop · Get thee behind me, Satan, thou art an affence unto me.' Yet this is certain : it was just as right and no-Washington to hang Andre; just as honorable and glorious for that poor, lone fugitive to stab that kidnapping marshal as it was for Washington to kill the British on the fields of Monmouth or Yorktown; and capital for his deeds, that fugitive demands, at the seeing or even hearing of one, about three-fourths o hands of every friend of man, a taller monument, and of purer marble. Edward Everett can eulogize Washington for killing the British. When will he culogize the fugitive for stabbing the kidnapping marshal, Elliott, in defence of his wife, and to save himself from slavery?

Nature and Nature's God forbid stabbing and shooting for any cause; but if ever a human being was or can be justified in killing his fellow, that fugitive slave was justified in stabbing that marshal; and any fugitive would be justified in stabbing or shooting any marshal, judge or president who should sure that deadly weapons can never secure our rights; but, if it was right for Washington to arm against the British, or for the Free State men to arm against the Border Ruffians, it is far more right, noble and godlike for the fugitive slave to arm himself to shoot and stab the kidnapping marshals, judges and presidents of the United States; for no Border Ruffians were ever so mean, so sneaking, so malignant and satanic as are our Elliotts, our Kanes, our Lorings, our the frontier settlers by their frequent visits and de-Taneys, our Pierces, and our Buchanans-the licensand civilized (?) nation.

Kill the slaveholders-save the man! Can this be done? What else has Anti-Slavery sought to do, but to 'kill, slay and destroy' the slaveholders, as such, and to save the man! Can we save the man, unles we do kill the slaveholder? The slaveholder, as such, must die-must be annihilated. He has no rights. The slaveholder, as such, has no right to see the sun—to drink, to cat, to sleep, to breathe—no right to live. God is against him, man is against him, heaven and earth are against him to kill him and blot him from existence. Ho! all ye spirits in and out of the body, come to the great battle of humanity against the slaveholder, the slave-hunter and kidnap-per! Let him be annihilated, and his name blotted

for man-killing is the corner-stone of slavery. Man has rights—the slaveholder has none. You cannot stab nor shoot the slaveholder; you can shoot and stab men; but for every man stabbed or shot, many slaveholders will spring up. Slaveholders must be killed, not with bullets and dirks, but with the keener and more effective weapon of truth.
One thing is certain: the Union, in its marshal, stal

bed for slavery—the poor slave shot for liberty. Why do not H. W. Beecher and G. B. Cheever come out and preach up dirks and pistols as the most efficien gospel for fugitives? They must, or say they are n

gospel salvation to any body.

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. 5 o'clock, Tuesday merning. On the pron enade deck of the May Queen—just entering Detroit River, some eighteen miles below Detroit. The sur is just rising over the green forests of Canada West on our right. The deep woods on both sides look very fine. I arose and came out of my state-room, (in which I had not slept much, for thinking, thinking and feeling, feeling, kept going on all night,) at 4 o'clock. The dawning day was beautiful to look upon. God spake to my heart in its splendors, and angels ascended and descended on its beams. Soon the passengers began to come out, yawning most stupidly, interestingly and most inanimately beautiful and at tractive. Some 150 sleepers suddenly aroused from sleep, and hurrying out to see and to meet-they know not what-it is a sight to gaze upon, be assured. They are now all around me, beginning to look bright, and as if life was not quite gone.

waters of this river are now as smooth as a mirror Our steamer holds on her way proudly, exulting in Dear Garrison, what do you think? So far as the her beauty and her strength. On her right are Vicobjects are concerned at which the parties aimed in toria and Liberty—on her left, Buchanan and Slavery with the slave, and against the marshal. In stabbing, ed; on our left, Republicanism and whips, chains and the fugitive struck for liberty to himself and wife, fotters, and a refuge for the oppressor. How beauti-

Detroit looms up in the distance-a beautiful city

Well, it is hard to keep calm as one conten catching nation. Oh! Michigan, Michigan! Rise in your beautiful soil again. I try to turn my thoughts on the beautiful river and scenery around me, and I rounded with kidnappers. But God lives-Humani-

> JUSTICE TO THE INDIANS. Union Grove, Minnesota Territory, June 10, 1857.

In THE LIBERATOR of May 3, I notice a commun cation from Lewis Ford, giving an account of the recent Indian excitement in this Territory. Justice to the Indian, and a desire that people abroad should get no false impression in regard to it, prompt me to write a few lines on the subject. I have no doubt that Mr. Ford stated what he, as well as many others believed to be the truth, though I think it would be well for every one to await the confirmation of such remors before circulating them abroad, where they

ter at St. Peter, and was one of the colunteers from that place. The excitement first arose from the mass sacre of a few white persons at Spirit Lake by a small band of outlaw Indians, while under the influence of were engaged in making sugar. The Indians returned the fire, and fled. None were killed, though it was

supposed one was wounded in the arm. The people of Mankato expected the Indians would attempt to retaliate with a strong force, and despatch es were sent to other towns, calling upon the people to assist in their defence. The alarm spread rapidly of this nation and of Christendom my soul abhors as from fort Snelling were called for, but none reached murdering monsters; and I can only say to them, the scene of action; whether any left the fort for that purpose, I cannot say. But the whole force that left St. Peter, instead of three companies of fifty men each ble for that slave to stab that marshal as it was for as Mr. Hezlep, editor of a St. Peter's journal, was pleased to make it appear to the people of Faribault, consisted of only one company of some forty-five men (as my informant told me.) After cruising about the country for five days, where it was supposed the Inif Washington deserves a monument in the national dians were making preparations for an attack, without the company, thinking there were no laurels to be won in that quarter, resolved to return. They were strongly opposed by the commander, who is one of the St. Peter town proprietors, (and the same valorous Captain Dodd who attempted to carry a member of the Legislature from St. Paul, last winter, by brute strength, because he had evinced a determi vote against the removal of the capital to St. Peter; but they disregarded his assumed authority, and left him with a few men, to acquire what glory they might. Thus ended the expedition which has been represent ed as attended with so much bloodshed. What object attempt to kidnap him, or his wife or children. I am Mr. Hezlep and others had for circulating the report they did, is best known to themselves. Those who have been in the Territory long enough to become acquainted with the schemes of town-proprietors, and with all the underhand means resorted to by them to bring their towns into notice, will suspect them of some sinister motive.

The Indians are generally peaceable, except when under the influence of whiskey, though annoying to mands for provision. This has been particularly the ed kidnappers and slave-hunters of this Christian (1) case the past winter, as the snow has been unusually deep, which prevented their hunting. The govern ment is greatly to blame in the matter, as they failed last year to fulfil the treaty which required them to break and plant a certain amount of land for the In-

> Truly yours, LYMAN ALLEN.

Health of Charles Sumner .- The Transcript says that the reports of Mr. Sumner's health received by the Persia, are not so favorable as his friends could the Persia, are not so favorable as his friends could wish. His chief difficulty appears to be in his spine, as he is easily fatigued by walking and after having been scated any considerable length of time, he moves about when rising, like a veteran of eighty years. He is now visiting the rural districts of France. His mind is very active, and his spirits quite cheerful.

But, can we kill the slaveholder, and not the man? May this search for entire restoration to heal.

We cannot kill the slaveholder by killing the man; the part of Mr. Sumner, be crowned with successions.

COLORED AMERICANS IN CALIFORNIA.

colored persons into California was defeated in the Legislature, by a vote of 32 to 30—mainly through the exertions of Hon. G. A. HALL, in grateful recog nition of which, the colored citizens of the various

But, as will be seen by the following protest from an enterprising business firm, colored citizens in Cali-fornia are daily victims of TAXATION WITHOUT REPRE-

Boston, June, 1857.

THE POLL-TAX VS. COLORED MEN. During a residence of seven years in California, with hundreds of other colored men, have chee

During a residence of seven years in California, we, with hundreds of other colored men, have cheerfully paid city, State and county taxes on real estate and merchandise, as well as licenses to carry on business, and every other species of tax that has been lovied from time to time for the support of the government, save only the 'poll-tax'—that we have persistently refused. On the day before yesterday, the Tax Collector called on us, and seized and lugged off twenty or thirty dollars' worth of goods, in payment, as he said, of this tax.

Now, while we cannot understand how a 'white' man can refuse to pay each and every tax for the support of government, under which he enjoys every privilege—from the right to rob a negro up to that of being Governor of the State—we can perceive and feel the flagrant injustice of compelling 'colored men' to pay a special tax for the enjoyment of a special privilege, and then break their heads if they attempt to exercise it. We believe that every voter should pay poll-tax, or every male resident who has the privilege of becoming a voter; but regard it as low and despicable, the very quintescence of meanness, to compel colored men to pay it, situated as they are politically. However, if there is no redress, the great State of California may come around annually, and rob us of twenty or thirty dollars' worth of goods, as we will never willingly pay three dollars as poll-tax as long as we remain disfranchised, onth-denied, outlawed colored Americans.

Lester & Gibbs. LESTER & GIBBS,

COLORED CONVENTION.

A Convention of delegates appointed by the colore sidents of the several Assembly districts of California pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee of the State, has been recently held, the object of which was, as last year, to deliberate on the adoption of measures to procure the admission of the testimony of colored persons in the Courts of this State, and to take such action as might tend otherwise to improve their moral and intellectual condition. Several impartial newspapers complimented the delegates and their deliberations; but the following sketch, from a prominent member, is interesting and instructive :-

The recent ' Convention of Colored Men,' in Sac The recent Convention of Colored Men, in Sacramento, was a glorious refutation of the many charges we have been called upon so often to rebut. There was gathered physical, moral, and intellectual excellence in that Convention, such as is seldom witnessed in conventions representing all classes of the people. To realize the truth and force of this they form a part, than any other class of people. That portion of our people, as a general thing, who are the least intelligent and the least gifted with a spirit of enterprise, in the Atlantic States, are generally the best off pecuniarily, which we could demonstrate with mathematical nicety if the fact

in their own persons wealth to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and of their constituents in their own persons wealth to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and of their constituents and encounters with the Indians, tories, not less than four millions of dollars. Six were and with the British, times beyond memory. He was with Gates at Camden, Morgan at Cowpens, was with Gates at Camden, Morgan at Cowpens, graduates of colleges, ten were liberally educated in the English branches, and all could read and write, and had some idea of parliamentary forms. The President, by his firmness blended with courtesy, the quickness of his perception, the justice of his decisions, the dignity and urbanity of his demeanor, has won for himself an enviable position among our people. The minutes of the Secretary challenge the admiration of all—their accuracy and elaborateness were the subjects of common remark. The ordinary public street, and the prisoner, with the sheriff, writing of one of the assistant Secretaries—who, by the way, is an excellent German scholar—was handthe way, is an excellent German scholar—was handed round as perfect specimens of penmanship. The
chairmen of the various committees proved themselves by their reports to be men of intellect and
sound judgment, particularly the acting chairman
of the committee on the 'State Press.' His report
will serve as a model for our people in their future
deliberations, being pointed expressive and heid
serve as a model for our people in their future
deliberations, being pointed expressive and heid
serve as a model for our people in their future
gallows to keep off the crowd, and everything apcountries are to the scene of operations in a procession,
the scene of operations in the scene of operations in the scene of operations in t will serve as a model for our people in their future deliberations; brief, pointed, expressive and lucid, will serve as a model for our people in their future deliberations; brief, pointed, expressive and lucid, it was 'multum in parvo.' Some of the debates evinced much mental discipline and scholastic attainments of a high order. The sessions were well attended by the citizens generally. On one occasion, we noticed a gentleman—a member of the Legislature, and if we are not much mistaken, the same one whose indignation found yent in the expression was engaged in prayer, and wept almost constantly. His last words were, 'Oh! Lord God, save and receive me!' Judging from the report in the Chicago Tribune, we should infer that especial pains were taken to give scient to the occasion. same one whose indignation found vent in the ex- were taken to give eclat to the occasion. pressions : ' throw it out of the window! reduce it to ashes! 'when our poor fetition for the first time found its way before that august (?) assembly. We are not ashamed of the impression made upon his mind, and will do him the justice to say that he will never again use such language with reference to our

To the colored people of California we say en phatically, you have struck a blow in the right direction: follow it up, and victory is certain.

· For Freedom's battle once begun, Though baffled oft, is ever won.'

W. H. N.

A HARD HIT.

While the New School General Assembly

Marrie. Gov. Lot M. Morrill, of Augusta, has aain received the Republican nomination for or of Maine, having 585 votes to 16 scattering e-election may be considered 'a fixed fact.'

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?

Ever since the first fratricide, the language of wrong-doers toward those making inquisition for the wrong has been, in spirit, like the caption of this article. A statesman may resent intermeddling with the internal affairs of his government, but a philosopher, a philanthropist, or a Christian, will gladly welcome aid from any quarter, in alleviating the condition and promoting the welfare of any portion of the race. We were struck with the language and spirit of Dr. Baird's remarks, last Thursday evening, in condemning the course of George Thompson, the British philanthropist and statesman, who, at the invitation of friends in this country, visited the United States, and lectured in various cities on the subject of slavery. Dr. Baird recited with great gusto his philippia against Mr. Thompson, in a discussion with an Englishman, at Paris, in which he distinctly asserted that our slavery was none of their business—that we did not want foreigners to lecture us on this evil—that the English had faults enough of their own to look after, without meddling with our slavery—and that we wanted none of their interference. And bristling up with the spirit of Young America, he told the Englishman if we had another war with them, we would not leave a grease-spot of the English power on this continent but would wine it of the Ever since the first fratricide, the language of the Englishman if we had another war with them, we would not leave a grease-spot of the English power on this continent, but would wipe it off the map of America.

We were glad to find that the Doctor's remarks

we were gind to and that the Doctor's remarks met with no response, but were received with chilling coldness. His Union-saving remarks were not adapted to this latitude. The Doctor belongs to that class of clergymen who eulogized the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, who encouraged the mobs against George Thompson and the Abolitionists in 1835-6, and who, had he lived in Christ's time, would have blamed the Saviour for pursuing such a course as to provoke the Jews to crucify him. The Doctor seems hardly aware that the world has moved during the past few years.

But look at the consistency of Dr. Baird. Ar

past few years.

But look at the consistency of Dr. Baird. As agent of a temperance organization, he visited Europe to aid in overthrowing the intemperance, and changing the drinking customs of these countries. He was for interfering with the domestic and governmental concerns of Europe—for drinking and the license system are there interwoven with the government—as much as Mr. Thompson was for interfering with slavery in this country. Nor is this all. Dr. Baird is associated with others in missionary operations, the design of which is to overturn the religion and governments of the heathen world.—And yet this is the man who bristles up with right-cous indignation, and protests against an Englishman's saying a word against our slavery, which is a shame and a disgrace to us as a nation! Mr. Thompson proposed no interference except moral interference, and to use no means for the removal of slavery except such as were guaranteed to him by the Constitution and laws of this country. And he was far more justifiable in preaching against slavery here, than Dr. Baird was in preaching against intemperance in England. For the chains of the drunkard are self-imposed, and may be put off at the will of the victim, but the chains of the slave are involuntary, and imposed by the hands of oppressors, and by the very men to whom Dr. Baird gives the right hand of Christian fellowship.

We dislike to have to say these things. But when Dr. Baird, or any other man, travels out of the record to utter such anti-Christian sentiments, we

Dr. Baird, or any other man, travels out of the record to utter such anti-Christian sentiments, we shall follow him. Let the Doctor stick to Europe, witnessed in conventions representing all classes of the people. To realize the truth and force of this assertion, it is necessary to consider that the colored people of California represent necessarily more of the enterprise and intelligence of the class of which when he declared that every man in the United States could have the Bible, or denounces the Abolitionists, or saves the Union a la Fugitive Slave Act preachers and Doctors of Divinity, he is worse than wasting his breath in a community where nigger-catching is at a discount, and the Union-saving cry is understood to be only a pretext and an

demonstrate with mathematical nicety if the fact was not self-evident. The temptation to emigrate is less strong with this class than with those whose intelligence and enterprise prompt them to seek those channels of industry denied our race by the intolerance of prejudice and proscription. This is the class of which the colored population of California are mainly composed. We indulge in no extrawagance when we say, that in regard to general intelligence, uprifictness and thriftiness, 'Our Convention' was uncounsiled by any ever held by our people any where. Sixteen counties were represented by sixty delegates, principally from the North. Our people love the North. The North Star points the way to liberty. The panting fugitive keeps his eye fixed upon it, and fords rivers; inspired by its twinkling rays, he grapples with the trained blood-hound, and buries the knife to the hilt in his carciass.

The delegates were chiefly young men, the majority of whom were miners, of stalwart frames—men of labor and men of thought. Many were mechanics possessing good real estate; at least twenty have been assessed from five to thirty thousand dollars each. It is safe to say that the delegates represented in their own persons wealth to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and of their constituents. and with Marion in many a bold rush into a tory camp or red-coat quarters.

AN EXECUTION AT CHICAGO. On Friday last, Wil attendant clergyman, newspaper reporters, &c. went to the scene of operations in a procession

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT CAMPDEN HOUSE We spent a pleasant evening on Wednesday at the gorgeously-decorated mansion of Mr. Frederick Wolley. Two colored natives of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Webb, (the latter of whom is known by her effective readings of 'Uncle Tom',) gave a new dramatic entertainment in the little theatre. Mr Linwood, an artist, is supposed to be in discussion with his wife as to the best means of 'raising the wind.' The husband takes photographic portraits; and the wife proposes to get up 'an entertainment.' Mrs. Linwood's capacity is doubted, and in order to remove these doubts, she appears to her husband in variety of characters, a Mr. Timkinse, the Prophete, we come attraction. She was well supported by the full parts are found for her, will prove no doubt a welcome attraction. She was well supported by the full parts are found for her, will prove no doubt a welcome attraction. She was well supported by the said Dr. Ross is of African descent, from his complexion and general appearance, from public and was loudly applauded by a very select audience. We noticed, among others, the Duchess of Satherland, the buches of Argyle, Lord and Lady Hab. The was also among there, the Duchess of Argyle, Lord and Lady Hab. The public of the said capable of the said of the sai variety of characters, a Mr. Timkinse, the Prophete, Othello, Rolla, an American aunt, a Frenchman, a Chinese, &c., all of which were sustained with much cleverness. But the real success was 'an Indian woman '—an impersonation of mingled tenderness and humor, quite original in its tone. Mrs. Webb has genuine dramatic talent: and if she carries out her intention of appearing on the stage, provided suitable parts are found for her, will prove no doubt

success which her own genius and diligence deserve and if our wish be fulfilled, the daughter of the slaw will be recognized by whole nations as herself a suf-ficient pledge for the intellectual and moral value of the race she represents, when its day of freedom begins.—Bedford (Eng.) Mercury.

AVERS 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 accessible. 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 or drawing water by hand power. A sheep will raise the bucket with water in proportion 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 on attention on the part of the owner, other than to dig a good well; and so long as there is a supply of water in ft, there can be no difficulty in the way of the animals supplying themselves.

The undersigned is proprietor of the retreet side.

Selves.

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, 1867.

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 apparatus easily constructed, cheap and durable. It must, we think, form a very acceptable and laborations, addition to the conveniences of every fermionic addition to the conveniences of every fermionic addition. saving addition to the conveniences of svery ferm-yard where running water is not easily obtained, and a valuable means of providing water in pastures where the supply is not permanent.

A. GREEN,

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

IT IS NOT A DYE!

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

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

Chenango Co. N. Y. 'My hair is now restored to its 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 natural color, &c.' REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can add

REV. D. Chen Benn, Chicago, in. 'I can add
my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'
REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'Myown
hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my
family who was becoming bald.'
REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The
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