-AT THE-MITI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 21 CORNHILL

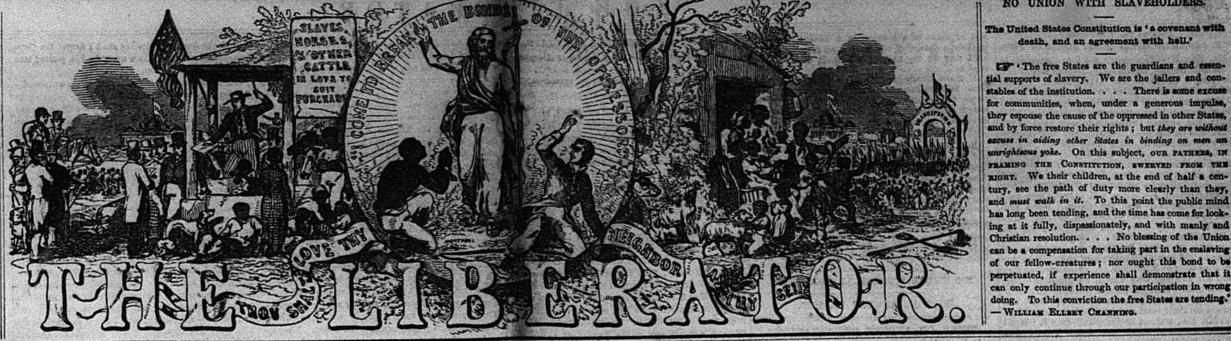
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LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the bits of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, BLLIS GLAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essen

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

We their children, at the end of half a cen-

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 enalsying of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to b

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending

VOL. XXVII. NO. 33.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1857.

## WHOLE NUMBER, 1388.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

DISSOLUTION OF THE FEDERAL UNION. A few years since, it was deemed by all parties nearl treason even to discuss the question of dissolving the Union. When some of the leaders of the eli Federal party hinted dissolution as a remedy for the crils which they claimed existed, an indignant patriotic public frowned upon and drove them into abscurity. The mission of Henry, sent by Great Britain to counsel and aid New England in forming, Bitain to counsel and aid New England in forming, during the war of 1812, a separate and independent ansideracy, where federal instincts and purposes might prevail to the exclusion of the Madison democracy, aroused the masses of the people to the highest point of indignation. When the Hartford Convention assembled in 1814, with like purposes, in case Mr. Madison would not submit to the dictage of the Endral warty the American resolution. no of the Federal party, the American people, almost to a man, rallied in favor of the Union. When the integrity of the republic was threatened on the the integrity of the repairing strength, strongly, strength and emphatically, testified their attachment to the linen. General Jackson's celebrated toast—'The Union. General Jackson's celebrated toast—'The Union must and shall be preserved'—commanded the hearty approval of every true American, and not one voice was openly raised against it within our borders. It is now daily quoted with applause by our patriotic citizens, and it forms the motto at the head of more than one Democratic newspaper. The feeling thus indicated became and remained parly universal until the advent of the Black Republican party, when open movements became com-mon among the avowed Abolitionists, manifesting the strongest hostility to the Constitution and Union, followed by assaults and denunciations, more or less distinct, upon both, by those shrinking from an express avowal of what they felt and desired,

an express avowal of what they felt and desired, without the courage manfully to express their wishes. Gov. Seward, after proclaiming the existence of a law 'higher' than the Constitution, without openly insisting upon a dissolution of the Union, assaled the Constitution in a speech at Albany, announcing the dissolution of the Whig party, which had no longer the power to confer office and dignities mean him, found fault with and denounced all ties upon him, found fault with and denounced all is leading features, dwelling mainly upon those which were the subject of compromises in the convention framing it. His lead was followed, and errywhere the Republican party, which succeeded to the old Whig organization, took the same ground. This course secured the cordial support of the Dismion and Abolition party, who interpreted the sgas exhibited as intended to promote and lead to

the accomplishment of the purposes which they spenly professed and avowed. The disunion Aboli-tonists are the bold pioneers for the contract of the contract sts are the bold pioneers for those who, with gaithy footsteps, follow half concealed in their drk shadows. Instead of manfully assailing the Constitution and the Union, and attempting to show that they have failed in the great objects of their creation, the Black Republicans, in a most covardly manner, assail the detailed provisions of the Constitution, and charge that, owing to them, the Union is a curse instead of a blessing. The masses of that party are probably wholly uncon-

did reflection must satisfy them that their course leads to that result, arowed or not. Why assail the Constitution by piece-meal, and denounce its effects, if the real obect is not to undermine and destroy it, with the Union which binds it together? Do they propose any remedy? None except overthrowing the Democrats, and securing themselves in power. But if this were applied, it would leave the Constitution as it is, and has existed for sixty-eight years, and as it will exist for ages to come. While out of power, with them the Constitution is all wrong; but could they fill all the high stations in the government, all would be right, or at least without complaint.—
Their great purpose is to lay hold of subjects to excite and arouse prejudices upon which to ride into political power. But they have associates and co-

political power. But they have associates and co-laborers who are open as well as in earnest in try-ing to destroy the Union, hoping to erect in the North a confederacy where slavery shall not exist, and where they expect to hold the reins of power.— They profess a desire not to associate with the States where it is permitted. A convention of this class reently assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, a Committee of which have issued a circular call to all the free States to be held in October next, 'to take into consideration the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation between the free and slave States.' Such a call, issued before the higher law was proclaimed, would have called forth the unanimous denunciation of the whole American press, while our patriotic orators would have made the welkin ring with anathemas upon its authors. But now the Black Republican press

is silent as the grave, and the orators are tongue-tied and dumb upon the subject. The whole party are giving aid and comfort to these open enemies of the Union. Are there not some sectionalists at the South whose feelings and wishes favor this treason-able scheme, howing that a Southern confidence. able scheme, hoping that a Southern confederacy may grow out of it to be controlled by them? We trust that if there are such, their numbers are few, and their power to promote disunion is as trifling as the purpose is suicidal and unholy. Who resists this threatened overthrow of the Constitution and our glorious confederacy? The democracy, and they alone. Whether residing at the North, South, East, or West, they are the defenders and supporters of the institutions which our forelathers and the patriots and heroes of the Revolution contrived and transmitted to us. In this good fight in some States the democracy have fallen, but they will rise as the motives of their enemies are exposed and understood. He who cheerfully fights against odds, and fails, is no less a worthy and devoted soldier than him who

achieves a victory over inferior numbers, because both are seeking to uphold the same principles and rights, and are performing a duty to their country. Democracy and the Constitution are the same throughout the Union, and the enemies of both are the same everywhere. Will a Northern Democrat fail to sustain Democratic principles and the Constitution when they secure and protect the rights of the South? Will a Southern Democrat fail to do the same for the North? Will either neglect a constitutional duty to which the West is entitled?—Does any one imagine that the West will neglect to the same for the North? While either neglect a constitutional duty to which the West is entitled?—Does any one imagine that the West will neglect to the same for the North? Whoever casts such imputations upon the Democracy of either section of the Union either knows nothing of the principles of the party, or designedly misrepresents them. While that party continues to exist, its energies in every part of the Union will be devoted to sustain the Constitution and the principles upon which it rests, and to preserve intact the Union which has been, in all times past, the boasted legacy from the fathers of the Republic. Whoever attempts to overthrow the Constitution or dissolve the Union will find everywhere uncompromising adversaries in the entire Democracy. We shall devote our best account. both are seeking to uphold the same principles and

everywhere uncompromising adversaries in the entire Democracy. We shall devote our best energies to uphold both, and shall ever treat all who assail them as traitors to the Republic and enemies to all popular government resting upon the will of the People.—Washington Union.

"Wendell Phillips, who denounced the Constituand if any person so tarry for a longer time
that the ordered to depart; and, if he disober,
imprisoned at hard labor till the next Se
country"—and whose name is now conspicuously
attached to a call for a traitorous convention at Worin ten days; and so on totics quoties."

cruel manner in which the Southern ultras are being consumed and wasted away under the Buchanan (Mr. Everett's) eulogy on Washington, in aid of the regime; and side by side with it, a circular from Messrs. Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison & Company, inviting the people to choose delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of consumbition, and all who ever favored it. His demargage mating the disunion of the States. Of the two documents, the latter is the calmer and more philosophical: it is evidently the work of pure theorists who have little or no knowledge of the practical workings of statesmanship. The Southern article— more practical and direct—is at the same time more violent, and if possible more absurd in the political doctrine it preaches. While the Worcester disdoctrine it preaches. While the Worcester dis-unionists regard all political parties as insignificant, and talk of splitting the Union as coolly as they might talk of splitting an apple, the Southern ul-tras set their strength to work to prove the national democracy a humbug, and to rally the Southern people into a faction that shall oppose it.

Now, the utterances of these two hostile yet cooperating factions are of no consequence whatever, save as indications of votes to be hereafter polled. It does not matter one straw what the private views of Lloyd Garrison or the editor of the Mercury may chance to be: these opinions are only worth notice inasmuch as they may at some time or other receive embediment in the action of a portion of the public at the polls. The importance, therefore, which ought to be attached to these opinions is exactly proportionate to the numerical force which is now, or apparently promises to be hereafter available for

their expression and support at future elections.

The people of this country, politically speaking, consists of a trifle over four millions of citizens.— Political doctrines are noteworthy solely in propor-tion to the part of these four millions that adopt them. What portion of the four millions can be reasonably expected to embrace either on the one hand the extreme Southern views of the Charleston Mercury or the extreme Northern views of the Worcester

We must begin by subtracting all property holders; for they, of course, are opposed to any revolutionary change, which could not but depreciate property, at least for a time. There are, for instance, near 400,000 slaveholders in the South. These men are necessarily opposed, as a body, to disunion, for disunion would depreciate slave property at least thirty to fifty per cent. From the calculations of statisticians, and the returns of the census, it appears that the South contains nearly 600,000 land and house owners who are not owners of slaves; and that the North contains over two millions of individuals who own either land or houses, slaveholder, commenced writing the book because We must begin by subtracting all property hold-

sympathy.

But neither can they appeal to the remaining million with a better prospect of success. No man who has a business established—whether he own property or no—can afford to regard lightly a revolutionary prospect, which would convulse the financial world, shut the banks' door on him, curtail his sales, and ruin his customers. Every business man desires peace and tranquillity; they are the life and soul of his success. Nor can a man, who, without being in business, owns stocks in banks, railroads, or State securities, contemplate a political convulsion without terror. For revolution means the depreciation of every security, and the ruin of many; men tion of every security, and the ruin of many; men cannot be reasonably expected to aid a consummation which would cost them half or perhaps the whole of their income. We must therefore exclude from the remaining million all business men not property owners, and all individuals having money invested in securities of any kind. What remains?

neither property nor a fixed business, nor money in-rested, nor interest of any kind in any established trade, are a few poor raw emigrants who work at manual labor, and a very few spendthrift and worth-

lied upon for votes at a political crisis.

Where then is the party or parties to come from, which is to give importance to the disunionist doc-Where then is the party or parties to come from, which is to give importance to the disunionist doctrine? We confess that, under the existing franchise, we cannot answer this question. There will always be in the country a few discontented and slekly minded persons who will embrace this and that insane novelty, and will ride it to death in due time—such men as the Garrisons of Massachusetts, nd the editors of the Mercury in South Carolina

and the editors of the Mercury in South Carolina. But they are all captains; where is their army to come from? Echo answers indeed: where?

There was never a time when the intense conservatism of the American people was more essential, more beneficial, or more universal than it is at the present day. We require absolutely nothing to intense the most unbounded recognition in present day. We require absolutely nothing to insure us the most unbounded prosperity but a sensible conservative course. And nothing could satisfy the public that the present administration is pursuing that course in a judicious manner so well as the abuse that is lavished upon it by such impracticable directly help to make 'the book, will directly help to make 'the bond free.' fanatics as the Charleston Mercury and the Wor-cester Convention.—New York Herald.

## A DISUNION ORATOR.

A DISUNION ORATOR.

Yale College is not to be held responsible for it, however much she may be dishonored by the fact, that an avowed disunionist, in the person of Wendell Phillips, was called to address the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at her late Commencement. With the indiscretions of a public meeting of graduates, or undergraduates, the authorities of a college cannot be supposed to be identified. If they were allowed to select the speaker, we cannot suppose that such a man would be called upon to mar the festivities of such an occasion as the late Commencement, with his radicalism and insolence. That he is an orator is no reason why he should be permitted to occupy such a place at such a time. He is not a friend of his country; he is not a friend of the truth. He hates the Constitution; he spits upon the memory of Washington. Such a man, though he could speak with the tongue of angelic eloquence, should not be called upon to speak in the hearing of the youth of our colleges. We are pleased to know that in New Haven these views have still a hold, and that the Register thus utters its manly and and that the Register thus utters its manly and decided sentiments:—

WHAT ARE THE POLITICS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

We publish in another column a slightly infuriate and desponding article from the organ of the Southern secessionists, the Charleston Mercury, on the crn secessionists, the Charleston Mercury, on the crn secessionists, the Charleston Mercury are the manner in which the Southern ultras are being discourse was to decourse Edward Everett for his discourse was to denounce Edward Everett for his tion, and all who ever favored it. His demagogue displays in Brewster's Hall, no doubt brought his name up for the Yale Commencement orator. Morti-fied as the true friends of the college must be at such a selection, and as every patriotic citizen must be, it will nevertheless have some good effects.'

We hope it may. But we are quite sure that no good effects can follow such demonstrations, to com-pensate for the mischief they work. Our Colleges should aim at being the conservators of public sen-timent, and so far as their influence can be exerted, it ought ever to be on the side of patriotism and sound morals. (! !) - New York Observer.

Referring to the Call for a Northern Disunion Convention, the New York Observer piously says-

Give these men rope enough and they will hang themselves. Or, if they take one step to do what they pretend to be attempting, the State will hang them. To talk treason in our country is permitted to traitors and madmen; to act it is another

### SELECTIONS.

A GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY BOOK-LETTER FROM A LADY.

To the Editor of the Boston Traveller :

I have been rather surprised not to see any mention in your columns of the 'Automography or a Fa-MALE SLAVE;'—a book which, both by its contents, and the circumstances of its authorship, seems to me one of the most important yet published, not-withstanding 'Uncle Tom's Cabin;' I repeat it,

lions of individuals who own either land or houses, slaveholder, commenced writing the book because or ships or steamers. The figure is large, but the she thought Mrs. Stowe had drawn too favorable a or ships or steamers. The figure is large, but the census returns bear it out. Here are three millions of property holders of one kind or another, whom disunion would embarrass if not ruin, and to whom —reasoning with regard to the aggregrate — the bare idea of a revolutionary contest would be utterly abhorrent and shocking. Our disunionists must not look to these classes, therefore, for comfort and syspentify.

munity; one who, single-handed and alone, has not hesitated to begin the great work of emancipation by herself leading the way—and who has impover-ished herself entirely, rather than live at the expense of that liberty, which is the life of life to every human being. Here is a testimony,—in spite of self-interest, and from the deepest knowledge,— Really, the only persons in this country who have which cannot be gainsayed; for to hold it up, severs all the author's ties of family and friendship!

The book, too, as a mere story, has a thrilling interest. It is woven together with a natural talent which has relieved its horrible facts by some ideal manual labor, and a very few spendthrift and worthless natives. These are the only persons in the country who could afford to embrace the doctrines of the
Charleston Mercury or the Worcester Convention.
And as these classes are both ignorant and heedless, it is quite unlikely that even they could be relied upon for votes at a political crisis.

Where then is the party or parties to come from,
which has relieved its horrible facts by some ideal
characters, that enable one to bear it—and the style
is in keeping with the assumed autobiographer, who
is by no means an impossible character among slaves.
If the newspapers of the Republican party would
do their duty in bringing into notice this work, (as
well as the 'Life of Peter Still,' which is in no
sense an ideal but an entirely real biography,) they
would most effectually serve their cause. And the

> injure his other publications in the Southern mar-ket? Even if it did, he would be more than comket? Even if it did, he would be more than com-pensated; for the 'ower true tale' would run like wild-fire over the whole North, were it once well set going. 'Uncle Tom' had the advantage of being published in chapters in the National Era, before it was offered to the public, or it might not have gone

### From the New York Evening Post. A TWO-EDGED SWORD FOR CHIEF JUS. TICE TANEY.

We take pleasure in furnishing Chief Justice Ta-We take pleasure in furnishing Chief Justice Taney with the following extract from a law of Massachusetts, passed in 1788, just about the time of the adoption of the Constitution. How could he have overlooked so notable a proof that negroes at this time were not supposed to have any rights which the white man was bound to respect?

It will be observed that this law furnishes an illustration of the law extern into which the Action It will be observed that this law furnishes an illustration of the low esteem into which the African race had fallen in Massachusetts at the period in question. And it will also be noticed that it puts upon record the opinion of the State of Massachusetts, in 1788, that negroes were at that time citizens in some of the United States.

It may perhaps be this double-edged property of the argument, now presented to the Chief Justice, that prevented the use of it in his opinion.

Here is the law, which we offer to the Chief Justice, with our compliments:—

No person, being an African or Negro, other than

No person, being an African or Negro, other than a subject of the Emperor of Morocco, os a citizen of some one of the United States, shall tarry within this Commonwealth for a longer time than two months; and if any person so tarry for a longer time, he shall be ordered to depart; and, if he disober, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor till the next Sessions of the Peace, when, if convicted, he shall be whipped with stripes not exceeding ten, and ordered to depart with

SLAVERY AS PROTECTED BY LAW. In defiance of the general agreement of 'National' men or all parties to 'suppress agitation' and 'preserve the Union,' the following 'incendiary' paragraph appeared in the last N. Y. Express:—

A negro belonging to Longan Harbor, in Chicago, the State of Mississippi areas in the Chicago, A negro belonging to Longan Harbor, in Chicago, in the State of Mississippi, arose in the night, and killed his wife by chopping off her head, after which he hung himself to a tree near the house. The reason for this horrible deed was, that his wife a beautiful quadroon, was obliged to submit to the sensual caprices of her master.

We defy any one to devise or give currency to a more 'sectional' and exciting item than the above. Here is a poor, ignorant, helpless black man, whom the law deprives of every dollar of his earnings,—of every rag of clothes on his back—of his own children—of everything but his wife; and his was children-of everything but his wife; and his massource of the wronged and impotent—death. And of this resource he, whether for good or evil, avails himself. What was Hamlet's tragedy, or Othello's,

nost horrible aspects-for men have been tyrants to-day in New York or New England as well as in Mississippi. It is the law's complicity with the criminal—the protection and shield which it throws over his most iniquitous acts—that renders the affair so appalling. In New England, Mr. Longan Harbor would, under the circumstances, have been dealt with as a ravisher and adulterer; in Mississippi, he is but 'doing what he likes with his own,' and thus approximate the control of the control enforcing obedience to the Southside exposition of the text, 'Servants, obey your masters.' Hence the pained surprise wherewith all thorough conser-vatives will have read the above paragraph in the columns of the Express.—New York Tribune.

### THE BOSTON COURIER.

The Boston Courier is the best exemplification w know of that Conservatism which opposes all Re-form and Progress, and blames Reformers for all the evil which they fruitlessly struggle to prevent. Here is a specimen of its logic :-

Oregon, it is apprehended, may come into the Oregon, it is apprehended, may come into the Union as a Slave State. If it should be so, the event may justly be charged to the account of the general agitation of the subject of Slavery. We have the best Anti-Slavery authority for saying that this agitation has not yet gained an inch of free soil. It will, on the other hand, be accountable for whatever enlargement of the area of Slavery may ensue. Anti-Slavery agitation is not a negative principle, by any means. If its advocates admit that, after so many years of active operation, it has failed to secure an inch of free soil, its opposers may fairly assume that years of active operation, it has failed to secure an inch of free soil, its opposers may fairly assume that its influence has been in the other direction. There may possibly be some truth in the remark that, if there be anything worse than Slavery, it is Anti-

Of course! And if there is anything worse than Intemperance, it is Temperance; if there is anything worse than Libertinism, it is Anti-Libertinism; and if there is anything worse than Murder, it is Anti-Murder. Has all the opposition to Crime from Crime? And if men persist in killing one another, shall we not lay the blame on 'the general

gitation of the subject of killing '? By all means.
Three years ago, nobody dreamed of Oregon ever Three years ago, honory while it was exceedingly ecoming a Slave State, while it was exceedingly rehable that Kansas would be nothing else. Since en, sgitation with regard to Slavery in Kanso has been active and constant, while next to nothing has been said about Slavery in Oregon. As a result we feel great confidence that Kansas, though now will become a Free State, while there i crious doubt as to the triumph or defeat of Slavery in Oregon. The Courier's logic will not adaptitely to these notorious facts.—N. Y. Tribune.

From the Chicago Tribune. KIDNAPPING OF FREE NEGROES. CAIRO, Ill., July 19, 1857.

Our town has been for the last few days subje o one of the occasional excitements, without which re could not live. we could not live.

It has for some time past been rumored that so

of our old citizens, supposed to be connected with a similar gang on the Missouri side, were engaged in the business of kidnapping free negroes, running them over to the Missouri shore, and there selling them. Nothing, however, was definitely known, article to that in which the tragedy is described, to until last week, when it was discovered that two free negroes had been taken over for the purposes of them. Nothing, however, was definitely known, articl until last week, when it was discovered that two free negroes had been taken over for the purposes of sale; one of them swam the Mississippi River, and returned naked to Cairo, beaten and horribly man-

gled about the head.
Since that time, and perhaps before it, the same gang, with others, have been engaged in a warfare with the free negroes of the town, shooting at them from the woods, endeavoring to break into their houses, &c. On Saturday night, a party of white men attacked a house situated near the Methodist

charge.

During the day many called for the expulsion of all the free negroes from the town, and two were arrested under the 'Black Law.' They were both fined—one \$25, and the other \$50—paid their fine, and left town. The free negroes then took the alarm, and fied precipitately, most of them taking refinge in Mound City.

The same evening, the excitement of the people requiring something to vent itself upon, it was remained that one Dr. William Wood, who had once been cowhided, and once run off from the town, was a disgusting object, particularly with respect to assertions he had made about a young lady in town, and the populace resolved upon tax-and-feathering him. When this determination was made known, the Mayor and several of the principal citizens waited upon the individual, caused him to sign a paper declaring that every assertion he had made by affidavit or otherwise with regard to the young lady in question was false, and he left on the evening train.

Nothing further of excitement has occurred to date.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY. dent of the Chicago Times says:

'In your last week's issue, I notice an account from the Nashville Democrat of the killing of a negro by Erskine Mansfield. The account given in the Democrat was a wretchedly garbled affair, nor were half the barbarities connected with the event even alluded to. There were savage acts of barbari-ty connected with the killing of that negro, that should stamp with eternal infamy not only the perpetrators of the crime, but all who were accomplices after the fact 'in the bloody deed.'

'I had hoped, for the honor of the country, that no account of the transaction would be given by the public press. Having gained admittance there, it is but right that the whole truth should be known, and that the guilty party, and they alone, should suffer the withering scorn and contempt of an indignant

children—of everything but his wife; and his mass has also, leaving to the wretched negro but that last resource of the wronged and impotent—death. And of this resource he, whether for good or evil, avails himself. What was Hamlet's tragedy, of Othello's, to this nameless negro's?

Bear in mind that it is not the fact of 'man's inhumanity to man' that invests this case with its most horrible aspects—for men have been tyrants.

Bear in given the law's iniquity, and takes her also, leaving to the energy of the pursuers, having passed them, were returning to Nashville, when the parties met. The testimony given states that they were ordered to surrender, when they rushed upon their pursuers, and a manifeld fired in self-defence—killing one of the negroes. The statement was made that the negroes. most horrible aspects—for men have been tyrants and lechers these thousands of years; they are so to-day in New York or New England as well as in to him, but the shot were much scattered. The body was taken to Nashville, and an inquest held upon it, the result of which you know.

upon it, the result of which you know.

'I am informed, by a gentleman of credibility, that, during the progress of the inquest, he, happening in town, inquired of one of the magistrates before whom Mansfield was acquitted what was being done.' 'They are,' said the dignitary, 'trying which is of the most value to the community, a Black Resulting or a double new.' publican or a dead negro.'

'The next morning the grocery rabble carried the

corpse out for burial, singing, and drumming or the coffin the tune of 'Uncle Ned.' Subsequently a part at least of this same crew assisted the kid-napper in exhuming the body, when the head was drawn across the corner of the coffin, and with an axe was dissevered from the corrupting remains, and, being placed in a vessel of spirits, was taken to Mis-souri. 'How long, O Lord! how long?

' Diabolical as is this outrage, and revolting to all 'Diabolical as is this outrage, and revolting to all human sensibility, yet are we reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that all this happened in and about Nashville, Ill. After all, neither are the citizens of Nashville or Washington County deserving of the charges you bring against them. The great majority of the citizens of the County, of whatever political opinion they may be, are unanimous in condemnation of the bloody deed, and characterize it as fit only to emanate from devils incarnate. The honest German, from whose shop the axe was taken with which to decapitate the dead body, was so horrified at the act that he refused to receive it again upon his premises. upon his premises.

'After all, vindicating, as we do, the people of

the County, we are constrained to acknowledge that there exists about our county seat a political clique (of the Captain Rynders and Tom Hyer school) who make use of this same grocery rabble to subserve their selfish purposes, to the rejection of honest men of their own political creed.

'The affair, however, is not yet over with. Our

Court holds its session next month: we will then see if the people will suffer such villanies to be perpe-trated in their midst with impunity.'

The editor of the Chicago Tribune says : ' Here is a fugitive from a life-long and compulso

'Here is a fugitive from a life-long and compulsory service. His heart throbbing with an irrepressible desire for liberty, a love of which is planted within him, he flies to Illimois, pursued by human bloodhounds, that are on his track. They get seent of their prey, and put other hounds on scent also. They overtake the trembling man on the highway, accompanied by two of his fellows, and, without varyant or process of line, attempt an arrest the warrant or process of law, attempt an arrest; the panting fugitive makes another effort to elude his pursuers, and is shot dead in his tracks. He is buried that his dead carcass may not taint the air; but hardly is he in his grave before evidence of his death is demanded; his body is rolled out, his head is severed from his trunk with an axe, and the Democracy look on and cry Amen! to all that is done!
A Justice's Court sits for the examination of the hired murderer; the death and its horrors are gloss-ed over with less care than would be bestowed upon a case of hog-stealing; the self accused is 'honor-

#### TWO PREACHERS EXPELLED FROM NORTH CAROLINA. From the Monroe, Michigan, Commercial, July 29.

Since that time, and perhaps before it, the saine gang, with others, have been engaged in a warfare with the free negroes of the town, shooting at them from the woods, endeavoring to break into their houses, &c. On Saturday night, a party of white men attacked a house situated near the Methodist church. They commenced by breaking in the doors and windows, were fired upon by the negroes, and returned the fire, and spon the negroes precipitately fied. One of the negroes was elightly wounded in the back, and one of the white men had one side of his face shot off, whether by his friends or then groes, is not known. The furniture of the house was entirely demolished, and about a dozen pistolballs were left within it.

Sunday morning the Mayor called together the citizens who were in favor of law and order, and a posse of thirty or forty was selected, divided in the back, and one who were arrested, viz., J. Q. Stanell, Thomas Ewing dand—Gattlin, All were committed until Monday for examination. On Monday they were examined before the Police Magistrate, and all but Thomas Ewing dascharged. In the alternoon, all three were again examined under a charge of tidnapping, and were held to bail to answer the took the fined—one \$25, and the other \$50—paid their men and left town. The free negroes from the town, and two ware arrested under the 'Black Law.' They were both vary carnested with the other \$50—paid their men and left town. The free negroes of them to the fined—one \$25, and the other \$50—paid their men and left town. The free negroes of the transport of the fined—one \$25, and the other \$50—paid their men and left town. The free negroes of them to any was a disgrated. The solution of North Carolina as whatever, or to behave in any service of the police day in town, and they propaled exception of the care they are a distinct the bail and and feel precipitately, meet of them taking redge in Mound City.

The same evening, the excitement of the propage in the were also and Medical to any or the police and the propage of th

This their ministers discusded them from doing, being perfectly conscious that they had done nothing contrary to the letter or spirit of the law of the State, and not anticipating the violence to which the mob would go. The mob was composed, in part, of members of various churches, led on by leader in the Methodist church, and stimulated by sundry deacons, elders, &c., of other churches.

sundry deacons, elders, &c., of other churches.

They broke up the meeting, and most shamefully treated the ministers, made them prisoners without any legal process, and cast them into prison, granted them no trial whatever, although they and their counsel demanded it, and were willing to abide by it, and finally a select committee took them to the borders of the State, and told them to leave, and never return at the peril of their lives. Their congregations were enthusiastically fond of them, and true to the last, wanting to rescue them from jail, and promising to send armed forces to protect them in their journey to their different appointments. But they would consent to no violence on the part of their friends, and thinking that, under existing circumstances, they could not be useful, they returncircumstances, they could not be useful, they returned to Ohio. McBride recently died at Leoni in this State, partly from disease contracted by exposure in North Carolina. Crooks is preaching in Ohio. He but recently recovered his library, which was pre-served from pillage and destruction by the faithful-ness of his friends. He claims that his preaching was perfectly open, fair and legal, and they admitted it, but were bound to suppress abolitionism, as they called it. The extract at the commencement of our article reminds us of the facts in the case, and we could not refrain from relating them, as nearly as we remembered them. McBride had a letter in reference to the subject in Mrs. Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, which our readers may have seen.

THE LATEST KENTUCKY MOB. The following is a letter from Rev. John G. FEB, giving an account of the recent outrage upon him.

BEREA, Madison Co., Ky., July 21, 1857. You are aware that not long since we crected a meeting-house in Rockcastle county. As the weather grew more pleasant, the congregation became larger and more attentive. A few weeks since, we had a protracted meeting, which resulted in the conversion of some ten persons, who united with the church. Since then, three more have been added. The prospects for a good church were daily increas-ing. The Slave Power, through irresponsible men, The prospects for a good church were daily increasing. The Slave Power, through irresponsible men, sought to arrest its progress by burning our meeting-house. This they did in the dead of the night. At the next regular meeting, June 21, a number of reckless men were around the outskirts of the congregation, evidently intending no good. There was no special violence that day, but we learned next day that violence had been intended.

Yesterday, (Sabbath,) many of these men, with others alike irresponsible, while I was preaching, (in an unoccupied dwelling-house,) entered, with threats of death and with hands on their weapons. The leading man drew a repeater, presented it at me, and ordered others to take hold of me. By superior force they dragged me from the house, tear-

perior force they dragged me from the house, tear-ing my clothes, and injuring my person slightly. I resisted, as I usually do, because I wished them to know I do not surrender a single right willingly, and because I wish the cau obnoxious to law as possible. I did not attempt to injure any one. I do not at any time carry wea-pons. They led me off about one mile on foot. Most of the mob were on horseback; some had pistols drawn a part of the time.

Here they rested until my horse was brought.

One excellent sister, whom I shall ever remember for her true kindness, walked close by my side this dis-

My horse having arrived, they resolved to take me out of the county, with demands that I should not again enter it. This I told them plainly and repeatedly I would not promise—that I was now in their hands, controlled in action by superior force, but the surrender of a right or duty I should not for one moment promise. They then marched me some seven or eight miles, amid jeers, taunts, and low vulgarity, to the town of Crab Orchard, in an adjoining county. Brothers McLain and in an adjoining county. Brothers McLain and Richardson, who had come from their labors in Pu-Richardson, who had come from their labors in Pulaski county the evening previous, and were at the meeting, resolved to go with me and witness my fate. Some of the mob threatened them with cowhiding, imprisonment and death. Part of the time they walked, and part of the time rode behind the mob, sharing their verbal abuse. Had all the rest of the friends, male and female, resolved to share with me my fate, as these brethren did, I believe the mob would have been much embarrassed. But they did what they thought was best. This might have made their condition and my own worse.

worse.

As we marched along the road, slaves looked on with mingled expressions of amazement and sorrow—masters with laughs and jeers. One impenitent man, with some nobleness of countenance, showed me an act of kindness which much affected my

is, a professing Christian, offered me a cup of water. This, I told him, I should take in Christ's

ter. This, I told him, I should take in Christ's name. He answered, 'Yes,' and said to the crowd, 'I believe he is a good man, but deluded.' Afterward he advised that I be taken out of the county on the underground railroad to Cmb Orchard.

Our protracted march gave me opportunities for extended conversations with several of the mob about the treatment of myself, the slave, and concerning their souls' salvation. It also gave me an opportunity to ask myself, 'Can you now not only feel sympathy for the poor slave, who is often much more brutally dragged, cuffed and abused than I am, but can you now love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you?' I felt that I did do this, and told the leading men so.

When we arrived at the town of Crab Orehard, the people gave the mob no cheering reception; the whole thing fell flat. We bade them good afternoon, came to the house of a friend three miles distant, where we obtained some refreshments, and spent the night.

To-morrow, brother McLain and myself expect to pass through the neighborhood of our meeting yesterday, to appointments in Pulaski county. Pray far us, that we may be wise and faithful. God will make this wrath of man to praise him. This, I hope, will waken up the rightcous indignation of good men, as Border Ruffianism in Kaneas did.

A few Christian families from the free States, settling here, would soon put things on a right basis.

From the Free Presbyterian THE ASSAULT UPON REV. JOHN G. FEE-

MR. EDITOS:—The writer went to Cummins, in Rockcastle county, last Sabbath, to hear Rev. J. G. Fee preach at his regular appointment. He had spoken about 15 minutes, when a violent mob of 30 armed men rushed in upon the congregation, and one of them, holding a revolver just before the breast of Mr. Fee, ordered two others to seize him. They struck him on the head, cursed him, and dragged him with the most insulting abuse to the door.—He seized the door casting; they tore him from there, wrenching his arm severely, and tearing his coat wrenching his arm severely, and tearing his coat nearly off his back. They stood with arms, and drove back all who offered any resistance. They proceeded about two miles, and halted; here they discussed what to do with the victim. Some prodiscussed what to do with the victim. Some proposed to hang him, some to kill him, &c., &c. Two of his friends only went with him through all—J. C. Richardson and the writer. They here threaten ed us with whipping, lynching, &c., and proposed giving us 200 lashes with the raw hide. This was doubtless done to introduce the raw hide. ss done to intimidate us. Finding that they could not succeed, they agreed we might go along but not until I charged them with their lack of fi delity; for two men, the leaders of the mob, had pledged me their word and honor that I should go with Mr. Fee, and not be disturbed. Said I, 'What are your word and honor good for, if I can't go as you promised?' They consented we might go, but said it would be all the worse for us if we did.— They took us then, but forbade us speaking with each other, and marched us off out of Rockcastle county into Lincoln, where we arrived the same eve

county into Lincoln, where we arrived the same evening, Sunday. Here we were dismissed, but charged distinctly not to preach again in Rockcastle Co. Why are Rev. J. G. Fee and his friends thus insulted, called horse thieves, nigger thieves, licentiates, &c.? Because he dared to exercise the constitutional right of liberty of speech, and his friends were insulted because they worshipped God according to the dictates of their consciences.

What is the freedom of our country good for when an orderly citizen and minister of the gospel

when an orderly citizen and minister of the gospe is dragged along through the public highway like manacled slave? What has been the effect of mo manacied slave? What has been the elect of mob-law on the value of property in Louisville, Ky.? The public journals there say she has lost millions thereby. What will be the result throughout any country where anarchy and misrule prevail? How long wil slave property be safe if the people of Kentucky, or any State, encourage such violence?—What is law good for if it cannot be enforced against such desperadoes? Sir, I have been among scamen, soldiers and boatmen, but never in the same space of time have I heard, I think I can safely say, one fourth the amount of obscene and vulgar lan-guage I was compelled to hear last Sabbath after-noon. And such is the state of things in Ken-

I am yours for liberty of speech,

From the New York Evangelist. THE SLAVE HUNTERS IN OHIO.

URBANA, Ohio, July 25, 1857. Messes. Editors: Dear Sirs:—You have doubt-less heard how several U. S. Marshals, with their posso, attempted to arrest a fugitive from Slavery at Mechanicsburg, in this (Champaign) county, in at Mechanicsburg, in this (Champaign) county, in June last. The negro—a large, athletic man—re-sisted them so effectually that they, upon his first fire at them with a revolver, signally beat a retreat for Cincinnati. The citizens who witnessed the boasted prowess and heroism of the Marshals had the indiscretion to smile, and perhaps some even laughed. Whereupon the Marshals were very much incensed, and by the time they reached Cincinnati

were perfectly enraged, and consequently not to be appeased until they had arrested somebody.

In a few days—the negro in the meantime having considered his life and liberty very insecure where there was so much liberty, had fied to the Queen's dominions—four or five Marshals and their Queen's dominions—four or live Marsials and their attendants (numbering in all thirteen,) armed to the teeth, sprung upon the people in this village in a perfectly kidnapping manner, and arrested four of the citizens, handcuffed them, threatened their lives, and treated them like dogs, without, it is even showing their warrants or permitting the neighbors of the men arrested to know authority they thus molested the peaceful citizens of their quiet village, any farther than by the declaration that they were U. S. Marshals. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by our Judge here, and our Sheriff, with posse, started in pursuit. The Sheriff of Clarke county was the first to approach them officially with a similar writ, and only one attendant. He made known his business to them whereupon they fell upon him and beat him mos unmercifully, so that even as yet his life is despaired of. The next day, being again overtaken with a larger posse, they surrendered; and having been taken to Springfield by warrant, on the charge of resisting an officer, and also for assault and battery, and not choosing to give bail, were that evening iail. In the meantime, the four men w had been arrested on the heinous (?) charge of laughing, though termed resistance, were brought back to Urbana, and the warrant examined by our Judge, and the next morning no one appearing to the prisoners, they were discharged. Marshals, however, preferred to remain in prison until they were released on writ of habeas corpus is-sued by Judge Leavitt, of U. S. Court at Cincin-They were brought before him for a hearing, and discharged. His decision you probably have seen—a fine parallel to the Dred Scott decision truly! In fact, it is even worse than Judge Ta-ney's; for, instead of declaring only that the negro shall be enslaved and down-trodden, Judge Leavitt virtually declares that the white man, if not a U. S officer, may be doomed to a like ignoble fate. officer, may be doomed to a like ignoble acc. It follows, as a proper deduction from his decision, that U. S. Marshals are a privileged class; that they can overawe and ride down all State powers and authority, and that their persons are inviolate! From his reasoning it is a necessary sequence that Federal officers are not to be molested, though they may violate State privileges, the rights of citizenship, or the most sacred ties of society, if, forscoth, they can only make it appear, or indeed pretend it to be necessary, in order to carry out their nefarious designs! He has taken upon himself the almost, if not entirely appearant.

handed outrages? It remains to be seen.
Since that time, there have been more than twenty persons arrested on the charge of obstructing and resisting U. S. officers in the discharge (?) o and resisting U.S. one or in the discharge (1) of their duties. A physician who was so treasonable as to dress the wounds of Sheriff Layton, has been arrested and bound over. The Marshals are to-day in the county making arrests. Among others, they have warrants for two men who happened to come out on the turnpike behind them in a buggy, on their -not knowing that they were Marshals, even, arrest—not knowing that they were maintain who did or that they had arrested any one—and who did not in the least disturb them any farther than driving along behind them, and were themselves stopped in the highway and maltreated. The Marshals got out of their carriage, and met them with revolvers in hand, and threatened their lives in the most abusive manner if they did not turn about and go back. whilst yielding to their threats and turning their horse around, one of them was struck by these drunken and overbearing officials. I mention cases to let you and your readers know to what excases to let you and your readers know to what extent they are carrying matters. All who have had their hearing before the U. S. Commissioner, Newhall, thus fur, have been bound over, and are now on bail of \$1,500 each to appear before the next session of the U. S. Court.

The hearing of Judge Baldwin, of this place, who issued the first writ of habeas corpus, of Sheriff Clark, who served it, and of State Senator Brand, of this county, one of the passe of the Sheriff has

if not entirely unprecedented responsibility of go-ing back to the issuing of the warrant for the ar-rest of the Marshals for their murderous assault upon Sheriff Layton, and thereby declaring there

were not sufficient grounds for making such arrest. Will liberty-loving men submit tacitly to such high-

Clark, who served it, and of State Senator Brand, of this county, one of the posse of the Sheriff, has been put off till next Tuesday, (July 28) thus making three trips already to Cincinnati.

Such a farce and such an outrage upon the community and upon society, by Federal officers, inflated with, and boasting a little brief authority, have not probably been committed in any State during the history of our Republic, and are equalled only in Kapess!

only in Kansas!

When and where will it end, and life and property be safe? It has been a money-making operation for the U.S. Commissioners and Marshals thus far; but, if I mistake not, there is to be a re-action soon. If these drunked, swearing, swaggering sycophants, in the employ of the general Government, are, with impunity, to trample upon the sovereignty of the State of Okio, to maltreat her officers in the faithful discharge of their duties without a question, and subject them to all the inconveniences

and expenses of a hearing in a distant city, even withuot a shadow of violated law on their part, then well may we cry out for the spirit of '76 to defend us!

fend us!

If those Marshals are not arraigned before our State, tribunals to answer for her broken laws, and to pay the penalty for their crimes, then let us no longer celebrate in jubilee our country's Independance; our boasted privileges are gone;

· Our blood-stained Liberty is lost. But there is no reason, as yet, to expect such ab But there is no reason, as yet, to expect such abject humiliation and leniency on the part of our State and its officers. I have every reason to believe that justice shall eventually, at least, be attempted, Judge Leavitt and his decision to the contrary notwithstanding. At any rate, I will hope for the best, though the worst come. F. M. D.

# The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 14, 1857.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATIONS.

It is gratifying to perceive that the anniversary of brated this year than at any previous period. Havsketches of the speeches made at the Hopedale celedale gathering, richly compensated us for that loss.

We need not solicit a perusal of the speech of WENtening to a speedy and glorious termination a conflict ginning has been made in the raising of funds.]

AN EXPLODED SLANDER REVIVED.

That old, impudent and mendacious libeller, 'Srg MA, (whose appropriate signature should be 'Srio MA.') of the Boston Transcript, is again at his dirty whose shoes he is not worthy to loose. Every now and then, he affects an air of sanctity, and great regard for piety ('over the left')-but it is invariably for the purpose of ridding himself of an uncomfortable amount of wrathful and malicious feeling, which his choleric nature is constantly gendering, and which, if it could find no vent, would certainly suffocate him, and speedily lead to a 'crowner's quest.' At present it is directed against the Metropolitan railroad, on ac- address. count of the cars running on Sunday from Boston to Roxbury,-thus accommodating on that day some twelve or fifteen thousand people, who are quietly and expeditiously conveyed from one city to the other. It takes 'Sigma' to give 'railing for railing'; but not the fact that the clergyman to whom you listen, by until the viper can cat and digest the file will he be the very nature of his position, unless he incurs beg able, we opine, to stop a mode of conveyance as indis- gary, unless he preaches himself out of the pulpit pensable as it is convenient.

In the Transcript of Saturday, in the course of a bitter and an abusive communication about the railroad aforesaid, and in derogation of our city authori- I see before me an Abolitionist whose conscience ha ties for not preventing the cars from running on Sunday, 'SIGMA' says :-

day, 'Sigha' says:—

'The religion of people has far less to apprehend from direct assaults than from insidious approaches. The bludgeon is less to be feared than the stiletto. When Parker Pillsbury, some years ago, performed, in public, the ceremony of baptizing three dogs, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and when, at the Anti-Sabbath Convention, held in this when, at the Anti-Sabbath Convention, held in this city, a barbarian fron Worcester, named Foster, opendenounced the Sabbath; and stated, that, to show wood, in the view of those who were passing his dwelling, on their way to the meeting-house; we had no fears on account of such abominations. The awful wickedness an about the word to be preached. For the word wickedness and about the word to be preached. For the wood, in the view of those who were passing his preach it by your daily life, by y his contempt for it, it had been his practice to say

lege. (!!!)
We say there is little to be feared from such bold, brutal assaults upon the religion of any people. But the case is very different, when the Mayor and Aldom in the minority to go into the desert, like Joh dermen of Boston fold their official arms, and look composedly upon a palpable descration of the Sab-bath—a perfectly clear and intelligible violation of the laws of God and man!

Now, this charge against Mr. PILLSBURY, 'SIGMA' erated it through the same medium; and it was then guenots-Italy in Rienzi and Savonarola--Germany i authoritatively contradicted over and over again; yet he renews it, with matchless effrontery, as though it and the people sink back to their former level. But were an undeniable statement! And he does this Republic is different. There must be all the time a for in connection with a sanctimonious reference to the lorn hope, willing to work without expecting reward fourth commandment in the Decalogue! Let this pious dissembler remember there is another command- ty, to save them from prostituted divines and corrupting ment not less obligatory than the fourth- Thou shalt politicians,-from the perilous influence of public opin not bear false witness against thy neighbor '-for he ion, making slaves of all it touches. It is the wors is guilty of the foulest slander.

er reply than this :- Believing with Luther and Me- meet and crush it, you who think you see a little high lancthon, with Whitby and Paley, with Roger Williams and William Penn, with Priestley and Belsham, with Calvin and Whateley, that there is no warrant for sabbatizing in the Christian dispensation, who has pledged himself for the war has a hard bat Mr. Forren acts in accordance with his belief, being the to fight. If he is not ready for it, he had better fully persuaded in his own mind.' Let 'Sigma' show, turn his back and go into the Republican ranks-he by an appeal to the Old or to the New Testament, where the observance of the first day of the week as if you believe what you profess, we have a right to it the Sabbath is enjoined either by God or man, either by Christ or his apostles; and if he cannot do this, church, and pay a pew-tax for yourselves, your wives let him ' hide his diminished head.'

Below, we give a brief and emphatic denial of this lying statement, which was promptly sent to the Transcript by Mr. May, General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but only a portion of which, (brief as it is,) the editor of that paper has been willing to publish :-

Leicester, August 8, 1857. To the Editor of the Transcript :

DEAR SIR,-I am confident that you do not wish or intend to allow the Transcript to be made the vehicle of falsehood, or calumnious charges against any man's good name; yet the statement, in an article signed Signa, in your paper of this evening, that Parker Pillsbury, some years ago, performed in publie the ceremony of baptizing three dogs, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,' is of this character; and I appeal to your sense of justice, right and honor, to allow me, as a friend of Mr. Pillsbury, so much use of your columns as is needful to pronthe above words of Signa, false in every respect. The charge was originally made by a reckless writer, and has been, again and again, publicly denied and disproved. You probably would not allow me to say in the Transcript what I think of the person who, in these circumstances, dis-inters this falsehood, and infects good wholesome air with its pestilential odors. He ought to be a sexton of a very old school.

LF Our readers in Nantucket, and in Bar said he, 'Gov. Chase would like well to do it. ounty, have not failed, we hope, to see the notice there is not the public opinion to sustain him.' Anti-Slavery meetings in their respective localities, during the coming two weeks. Let no man or woman, who loves the cause of Truth and Freedom, and who can possibly attend, be absent. is such a public opinion to be matured? Not iticians, not by the Church, but by you and the sympathics with you, from Manachusetts to C

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. At the Celebration of the 1st of August at Abing

I wish to second the motion of our Flend, Mrs. Fo. TER [for the raising of 'material aid.'] It is the me important consideration that can be presented to-day I do not know how many of you consider yourselve Abolitionists, how many may be ranked as Republi cans, or how many came here out of mere curiosity but to those of you who consider yourselves pledge for the war, who mean not to relax your efforts unti-slavery itself goes down, who are willing the battle should be New England against the Carolinas-Go save the right ! no matter how long it lasts,-to yo I speak. And yet I am almost ashamed to speak after that voice to which we have just listened.
know, you know, that the self-sacrifice of her wh has spoken shames us all; that if each of us had le bored half as faithfully in our sphere as she has worked in hers, Massachusetts had been a very different State from what she is. Conversing with HENRY Wilson, a month ago, on the Republican policy and the nomination of Mr. Banks, he said, 'You know West India Emancipation has been more widely cele- Massachusetts is not half so anti-slavery as she pretends to be, and we could not do any thing better ing now completed the publication of the very perfect I could not say but that he was right. Massachusett report of the proceedings at Abington, made by Mr. is not half so anti-slavery as she pretends to be. It is YERRINTON, we shall in our next paper give some our duty to make her more thoroughly so; and the only way by which we can do it is by constant, unbration, as reported by Mr. Comstock. It was an act ceasing agitation. Great self-sacrifice, great effort of self-denial, on our part, to consent to lose the grat- and labor are demanded of us. I claim it of you ification of being at Abington, on that interesting oc- abolitionists, on two grounds. In the first place, casion; but the pleasure we enjoyed on meeting with pretend to more than the politician does. He has the tried and true friends of our cause, at the Hope-merely a present end to serve; we have a great principle to plant, and make practical. The poli does not ask of the slaveholder what we do. He DELL PHILLIPS, which we print this week; for he only asks him to yield the Territories; we ask him to never makes a speech, which, being printed, is not yield his all. How can we look in the face of the attentively and admiringly read by multitudes. The slaveholder, whose social position, wealth, customary present one is of a very practical character; and we ease, family and children's future consequence, are all trust, as the time for an active fall and winter cam- dependent on retaining his slaves, and claim that he paign is approaching, it will be the means of increas- shall obey an abstract, rigid rule of right, and yield ing the receipts, and thereby enlarging the operations these all, and then glance along our own ranks, and of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and thus has- think how cold, poor and reluctant are our sacrifice to testify our real faith in the need and gloriou which ought to have been settled long ago, in favor of good of this great change? It is an insult even to universal emancipation. [It will be seen, by referring the sinners of the Carolinas for any one to claim of to the donations and pledges obtained by Mrs. A. K. them the freedom of their slaves, until he has proved FOSTER, in another column, that a very cheering be- his own real faith and interest in justice and right by fitting sacrifice and effort to make them recognize and loved. Nine out of ten of you do not even sa crifice the ballot, although your efforts to defend i prove nothing but a conscience ill at ease. You are not ready to sacrifice it, although you ask of the slave holder the sacrifice of every thing to the most rigid work in soiling the character of those, the latchet ef principle. How much do you suppose he can ever respect or trust you? We are bound to be more liberal and devoted than any other class; w are bound to this by the very nature of our demands We ought to excel, in the self-devotion of our efforts every other benevolent machinery that was ever in stituted in New England. We are pushing truth, rigid justice, to its utmost extreme, and unless we show a corresponding life, we insulf the community we

You know, very well, every one of you, Republi can as well as Abolitionist, that the pulpit under which you sit, as at present constituted, cannot preac the anti-slavery cause. Every man of you recognize cannot preach radical anti-slavery. It is but a few months since that I rode a dozen miles with a clergyman who had preached himself out of two pulpits driven him out of two means of livelihood. Bu where shall I find here to-day the other nine such Yet every one of you would feel at liberty to criticise the pulpit efforts of my clerical friend; every one of you would feel at liberty to show how short they were of what they ought to be. Earn the right by doing better than he in your own sphere. Has any one a right to criticise one morally above him?

Both your religion and your politics are in fetter How is Anti-Slavery ever to be preached? You must means to others to preach it. I know I am laying down a rule which requires great sacrifice ;-yes; but production of any ill effect. On the contrary, it is quite likely, that some, who were prepared for what they considered a reasonable amount of rascality, recoiled from this clotted mass of stupidity and sacricular institutions of ours cannot be maintained in cratic institutions of ours cannot be maintained their purity, unless there be underneath the ordinar dom in the minority to go into the desert, like John the Baptist, and devote themselves to raising the community to a higher level. Other governments ge along very well. Now and then they have a spas modic fever fit, a martyr age. England had it knows to be false and malicious. Years ago, he reit- the Puritans, and in Wickliffe-France in the Hu-Luther and Huss; but too often that soon passes away even appreciation, walking side by side with the major of tyrants-it is the American devil, this vassalage to As for his attack upon Mr. Fosten, it needs no oth- public opinion; every man afraid of his fellow. To er on the level of principle are bound to extraordi ry efforts to manifest it, and sustain those who think they can sustain the age a little. The Abolition will find an easier place there. We want your money Ninety-nine out of a hundred of you hire a seat in a and your children; and if you are Abolitionists, you believe that anti-slavery, though not everything, is yet better gospel than that preached in the meeting houses; yet you give anti-slavery fifty cents, and the meeting-house five dollars. (Laughter and applause. I met a man, the other day, in Worcester, after Abby Kelley Foster had spoken of the sacrifices which fidelity to our pledge demands, and this heroic reformer old me the cause had been no sacrifice to him. I thought he was about to express the lofty idea, that its value to his own soul, in the broader vision it given him, more than compensated for all that it had cost; but, bless you! nothing of the sort. He added, When I belonged to the Church, and the Missionary and Tract and Bible Societies, it cost me thirty dollars a year; now I've quit them, I get along with you five. (Laughter.) He was a come-outer, from the whole of them, and his godliness was go since he saved twenty dollars by the exper And shame to say, many an Abolitionist does the lil Now, if this principle which we preach be inder the gospel, if it be, politically, the salvation of the country, if religiously it be the hope of the Chu if your interest and confidence in it are deep strong, then we should not be obliged to stand h and plead for five or ten thousand dollars—the of turning Massachusetts upside down. I asked Ohio Member of Congress why Gov. Chase did-sustain the Supreme Court, and demand of them I they should arrest the drunken United States M

and punish them by the law of Ohio

adical Anti-Slavery feeling. We must take up this tenfold the dust he is to-day shall I forget the 'leptorch of hated truth, and flare it in the face of the rous distilment, squat like a toad, he has poured into nation. If we do not, with an earnestness proportion-ate to the occasion and the need, we not only shall not make any progress, but we shall lose what we have already gained. To-day, the French Emperor is proposing to re-open the slave-trade, and, judging by the debate in the English House of Commons, the feeling of the English public in regard to it is a weak and hesitating one. He proposes, by government machinery, to import negroes into the French West Inchange of Commons, the proposes, by government machinery, to import negroes into the French West Inchange of Commons, the proposes, by government machinery, to import negroes into the French West Inchange of Commons, the proposes, by government machinery, to import negroes into the French West Inchange of Commons, the proposes, by government machinery, to import negroes into the French Emperor is at duty to-day. Of what use is your listening to Anti-Slavery speeches, if you are not willing to enable us to send speakers through the State to arouse the people? Take Ohio or Illinois, strong in the virtue of Garrisonian Abolitionism, they could perchinery, to import negroes into the French Emperor is dies. From the centre of Africa they are to be car-ried to the Colonies, and kept five years. See the un-save him from being, therefore, President of the blushing hypocrisy of this scheme! Fancy the scene, United States. For, let him once drop, and he never and Punch is the only page worthy to show it. A rises again. If we could do that, we should do French captain, with a piece of paper in his hand, adhumanly speaking, one of the greatest services to vances into the centre of an African village. He can- the Anti-Slavery cause; for we should teach trading not speak a word of their language; they cannot speak politicians that there is such a thing as trading to a word of his. Holding a large law-sheet of paper in boldly, and that they may lose what they were at his hand, he says to them, always by signs, 'Here is tempting to traffic for. In this lull between Presi-a contract, by which you are to serve five years in the dential canvasses, is the very time to do our work French colonies; you are to have a franc a week .- In the agitation of political campaigns, men are car-They never saw a franc; they do not know whether ried away by the excitement. I know an Abolitionia it is a potato, a pomegranate, or an insect. They are who gave five thousand dollars towards the election to be made to sign the contract. How is the barba- of Fremont. HENRY WARD BEECHER said, in central rian to assent to the contract-what neighboring Pro- New York, if his audience report truly, 'If Fremor bate Court is to appoint a guardian to assent for him is elected, I will be willing to shut up my mouth, and —when signed, where is the paper to be kept? The fold my hands, and never speak the word Anti-man cannot keep it in his pocket, for he has no Slavery again so long as I live! What do you supclothes. Where is he to put his franc?-in an iron pose is the reliance to be placed on the intelligen safe? Who is in the West Indies to testify after the appreciation, by such a man, of the actual necessities five years' apprenticeship has ended—that he is the of the Anti-Slavery cause? What was to be gained man who made his mark on the banks of the Niger? for the slave by the election of John C. Fremont?-The plan is ludicrous in its hypoerisy, as well as dev- a man who, however bold, true and generous his heart ilish in its wickedness. It is simply a government is publicly identified and committed to no Anti-Sla scheme to restore slavery; and against this scheme very method or plan of any efficacy? An Abolition the British public is hardly to be roused. Why?—
Because the anti-slavery of Great Britain never was and then, when Abby Fostes went to him, to as planted on the granite of radical principles; it never him for means, in this interval between Fremont and shook England as ours has shaken these thirty States. a worse man, to save these thirty-one States from It made no change in the character of the Eng-lish people. It was spasmodic and superficial—not a her—' Madam, I have no dollar to give you.' I said radical movement. They never dared to meet the between Fremont and a scorse man. Unless some one subject in its length and breadth, and the moment works, so it will be. We could to be sure afford to have the act of emancipation was passed, almost all trace of large reason to be grateful for the choice of a man the struggle vanished. All honor to those who have abundantly worse than Fremont, if he saved us from sprung with Old World fidelity to meet the crisis, Douglas. Be sure party will give us a much worse and are trying to keep spotless the trophies of the no- man than Fremont, unless we co-operate with even blest triumph even England ever gained. It gladdens in preventing it. Gratitude is sometimes tact. Reour hearts in our own darkness, to see the old standards flashing across the European sky. The trumpet dictates adhering to tried names. The rewards she note that rung out by the side of Wilberforce and holds out to her leaders is the obloquy of one unsuc-Clarkson still demands justice, and holds England to cessful canvass, and then oblivion. old honor in the voice of Brougham. And Harriet Martineau's pen, as always, moves first. She, whose

prise even us who know her, did we not know also

The same commercial and political temptation

ow near the slave is to her heart.

the American mind backward with constancy and for a centre, with fifteen States slaveholding, with strength, and we have need yet of fanaticism to re- seventy millions of revenue, with the history of the sist it. Men say we are crazy. I wish every man past behind him, can be any thing but the greatest here was indeed crazy, and would go through Massa-slave in the nation. Buchanan is—Polk was—every chusetts and New England, and bite every one he previous President has been-a slave to a public meets. (Laughter.) And even then, there would be opinion too strong for any individual to control. hardly insanity enough in New England to balance | That is my answer to the criticism we just hear citement to drag forward this immense weight of large may be the virtue of individuals; but there is calm that commerce and self-interest lay on the heart an under current, there is an overwhelming array of of the nation. And in order to do that, you your- circumstances, there is a temptation, that nobody car selves. indoctrinated in a rude, radical gospel, are resist in this country of ours. It is not always virtue bound to supply the means to send it to every part of alone that makes an Abolitionist; it is not abolute the country. Here sits our friend Foss. They want vice that makes a pro-slavery man. They are too him at the West. He can collect thousands in Wis- much the creatures of the places in which they stand consin, Michigan and Illinois. There is the grandest, This is a very self-denying doctrine I am preaching, the whitest, and the richest harvest-field. Unless let me tell you, -this allowing so much to the influ-Anti-Slavery digs it up, Douglas will be re-elected. ence of circumstances. I should be very glad to deny I saw a distinguished citizen of Illinois a few days ago, it, for if I could, I might claim a little more virtue and asked him, 'Have you much hope of putting than I am going to, in the instance to which I am down Douglas?' 'Not very much,' he replied, 'he about to refer. You know my brother Max, and lies too fast. (Laughter.) We cannot keep up with THEODORE PARKER, and JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and him.' The Republicans of the West dare not com- other Unitarian clergymen that burden this platform promise themselves by an alliance with radical Garri- (laughter,) are constantly picking at me because I am sonian anti-slavery. They have endeavored to save Orthodox, and they are all the time pluming themthe State by arguing about Kansas and the Missouri selves on the aggressive, progressive character of th Compromise; but Douglas, by one of his tectotal Unitarian denomination. They are always crying lies, digs round under their feet, and blows them sky- out- Don't you see, here is a cloud of Unitarian high. But if they had undertaken to educate the clergymen, and you, poor one black sheep, are the of these thirty-one States that deserves the name of people in that tectotal anti-slavery which we have only one to represent all the swelling Orthodox sects.' a Republic. We are in a desperate case. It is only taught in Massachusetts, it would be an education that Now I was at Yale College the other day. I am the parchment form of a Republic that we have. We might give hope that such as Douglas would not be going to be generous, indeed I can easily afford to be suffered longer to disgrace the State in the Senate .- I shall not attribute all its Anti-Slavery superiority Here in Massachusetts, the attempt is making to over Harvard to Orthodoxy. Oh no, Mr. Presiden thrust Banks down the throat of the Republican par- other causes share in producing this good result. ty; and, thank God! he don't go down easily. There The influence of the commercial capital is one have learned the lesson that this campaign will teach wast experience of that kind, cannot bargain so ent Governor, will cheat them. (Loud applause.) gress may wake her soon. Do not say I am personal, in speaking thus of Gov-

Gardner. What is the duty of the minority? Do boasting. not blame us when we speak bitterly as we can of It is not to resist, it is to convert. And how shall we third of the Commencement exercises had more rigid analysis of motives, constant recurrence to the the audience yielded, confining their expression is outraged, when the right is invaded, that man is ful; we are never to be silent, never to be appeared, never to be any thing but implacable. We are to seize the criminal by the hand of the law, if possible; and if not, we are to make the public press and history seize him, and scourge him from day to day brand him on the forehead as a traitor to justice and ple. No matter how long he lives, nor how soon he dies; we cannot afford even the luxury of forgetting him. Buried as Webster is at Marshfield. great apostacy of the last years of his life is too ow us to forget him. With the slave's eye on us,

the ear of Massachusetts.

But I was speaking of funds;—that is our immediate duty to-day. Of what use is your listening to publicanism is not grateful enough to see that tact

But, aside from this, how much is the Anti-Slaver intelligence of such a man as the one I have just allukeen insight, and thorough knowledge of American ded to worth? Having no scales to weigh Homeso affairs, never at fault, as well as her unflagging and pathic pellets, I cannot precisely tell.

I am glad Fremont was not elected; very likely he zealous industry under such severe illness, would surwill be an honest man in consequence; for a nationa President is necessarily a traitor, and cannot be otherwise. The time will never come, in my belief, when which has cooled and confused England, is bearing the President of thirty-one States, with New York

We need intense personal and class ex- from our friend Mr. CLARKE. I know very well how

is a large minority in the county of Worcester who the greatest obstacles to our cause. To the absence refuse to touch him, even at the risk of breaking up of this, I am disposed largely to attribute the striking the Republican party, and securing the election of superiority of Yale College to Harvard on the spirit Gardner. Let us be grateful for so much! I had of those it educates, and the audience which crowds rather have the Republican party beaten, than by its Commencement exercises. Yale, you recollect such base subserviency to the expediency of the hour Mr. President, gave and took honor when, with genlearn that they can make principle the mere appen-dage to interest, and triumph under it. When they the degree of L. L. D. a year ago. Harvard has not yet opened her eyes wide enough to see how large a them, they will learn that even they, with all their space in the world's heart and history the son she graduated twenty-seven years ago has come to fill. Let adroitly but that the devil, in the shape of the pres- us earnestly hope that the roar of the world's pro-

Meanwhile, Yale has no neighbor city to tempt, ernor Gardner. O! no not personal. To the mak- confuse and file away her moral sense. Accordingly, ing of a person there must be a heart. He is a more her young men seem awake and alive. At Harvard, mask, a phantasm, a night-mare—that has rested for I know, within a year or two, the most inoffensive althree years on the Commonwealth; the moment you lusion to Kansas was stricken out before the young wake the people from the dream they are dreaming, speaker's composition was allowed to take its place that this is an Anti-Slavery State, and make them in among Commencement exercises, and hardly ever reality what they only dream they are now, they will does one hear there any interest expressed in the get rid of the night-mare-and I hope they will not great questions of the living present. This surely is noteworthy in the focus of that liberal Christianity, Do not blame me when I speak thus of Henry J. of whose bold, progressive spirit we hear so much

At Yale, on the contrary, the representative the man who makes Anti-Slavery his lying step up those sects supposed to be essentially averse to proto office. What is the duty of a minority in this gress, not only did one young graduate, in an effort of country? A minority has no right to rebel. On marked ability and great maturity of thought, finely Republican principles, it is not only not expedient to delivered, do ample justice to the influence of Ger rebel, but we have no right to rebel. The majority man Idealistic Philosophy in the past, placing it at have said the thing shall be so. What is our duty? convert? If the community is in love with some less direct allusion to the topics of the day. .The monster, we must paint him truly. The duty of a President, whose pen, we all know, is no idle one, minority being to convert, every tool which the hu-man mind knows, it is their right and duty to use; a searching criticism, pitilese sarcasm, bitter invective, set, that there should be no applause; and for a while admitted facts of a man's career,—these are our interest to bouquets and wreaths thrown liberally at rights, if our function is to save the people from de-It is no malice, it is no personal bitterness of the day, the silence of the pulpit on our question, feeling, therefore, that causes this constant criticism.

When the people's cause is endangered, when justice fate of Kansas trembling in the balance, the dastard, is outraged, when the right is invaded, that man is compromising spirit of American public life, became not a Christian, he is a fool, who shows himself peace-the subjects of direct, most emphatic and spirited rebuke, rung forth in tones of youthful, irrepressible eloquence. Then the enthusiasm of the crowd outrar the programme of the unresisting President, and they welcomed the speakers, whose subjects, chosen by themselves, gave note of a treat to come with loud

Stinging criticism of the pulpit, earnest appeals for outraged humanity, which would have sent half o Harvard hunkerdom plunging madly out of do only stirred there the most generous appreciation. felt truly that to such young men, I had little need Not until I can take the evil that he did, and cover it claim that our thirty years of agitation have conferere with the green sed that covers him, shall I buted, in any degree, to produce such a result, we cause to criticise him. Not until Henry J. Gardner is may we be proud, as we rejoice in the moment

weight young men, educated under such influence, to weight young men, currentry's future. Let Harrard look to her laurels, or Yale will educate all the near the future.

Here are circumstances, you perceive. Yale Colle. has no overgrown Boston to swallow it up. Yale has no overgrown boston up bodily, and put any in the vaults of the State street banks, the day she Commencement, as Harvard always is; the consequence of which is, that when Harvard is taken quence of which is, a fresh guines—ghttering, and exceedingly cold. (Laughter and applause.) Ye, is is circumstances. Feeling very rich, however, I am disposed to be very generous with my Unitarian com petitors. I do not believe that Orthodox Yale would be any better than Unitarian Harvard, if surrounder by the same temptations. It is trade that eats on the virtue of public men. That are out all that was left of Robert C. Winthrop;—it was not muchonly served for a morning lunch. (Laughter, Massachusetts is a great manufacturing and mechacal State. Every ounce of her water is fretted and used four times over before it reaches the sea, by the industrious hand of man making it turn now one wheel and now another, and it is tired to death being it gets to the ocean, and is allowed to rest. Well, every one of these mills manufactures, not only cotton but hunker politicians and lower-law divines. Mr. President, Maine is far shead of us. Its Re

publicanism is a long stride ahead of that of Manage chusetts. I was down there at the time of the Dred Scott decision, and it so happened that I found myelf one evening, in the public room of a hotel, and by my side were seated one of the judges of the State Maine, talking treason as fast as he could. I should like to hear Judge Shaw talk in that fashion. The people of Maine are Yankees, and like genuine Yankees, they inquire after other people's busines; and of course they have asked after the business of South Carolina, and they have come to the conclusion that her business is running out, and that it is their daty to look after her. When a Dred Scott comes up here and the Supreme Court takes the side of the slave holder, down on Long Wharf sits Commerce on he packages rubbing her hands, and saying, 'It is all right; and presently the Church catches the keynote, and echoes, 'It is all right.' I remember that carried the news of the Texas annexation down into that State, and told the President of an insurance office that Texas was annexed, and said he, 'That is a capital thing for freights.' (Laughter.) That was the only idea he had.

Yes, our very industrial success is our temptation The more need that you, who think you have dragged your souls out of it, should not content yourselves with a little political agitation, but that you should go abroad, and endeavor to impress upon the people the absolute right and duty in regard to the Anti-Slavery necessities of the hour. You know as well I do, that Republicanism will never save this nation. It is no longer a Republic; any man who fancies it is is deluded. A Republic !- what is a Republic ? A Republic is a government where the rulers are initiated by the votes of a majority of the people. A Republic is an educated community, where ideas govern :ideas stamped into laws by the majority, and submitted to by the minority. Go to New York city-what governs it ?-thought, statutes ? No: bayonets gorern it. The city has been under martial law for days, ruled by the police. It was only by ordering out a regiment, that the respectability of New York took the capital city of thirty-one States out of the hands of men, nine-tenths of whom had been in the public jails, and the other tenth deserved to have been. (Loud applause.) It is not a Republic. Where the bayonet is called in, it is a despotism, not a Republic. To-day, Kansas pulsates beneath the feet of armed men ; it is not a Republic. Until arms are silest, Republicanism, or government, or law, does not exist The South is not a Republic; for a government that meets opinion with any thing but argument has ceased to be a Republic. The South meets it with torture, with death. Men are bound to-day in fetters in fifteen States of this Union; in fifteen States, men are tarred and feathered for their opinions; and when a community is obliged to submit to that means of meeting ideas, it has ceased to be a Republic. No man can utter an Anti-Slavery sentiment in the South, except at the risk of being mot with a coat of tar and feathers. It is not a Republic. There is only a fragment have got the theory, not the fact. Here in Massachusetts, the majority rule through the ballot-box; so in Ohio and the N. E. States; but it cannot be said of many States, and those States only where it is true are Republics. A people may be robbed of their liberty in one hour, and not suspect it for a century.' I am not speaking any exaggeration when I say, that the gorernment under which you live is a despotism. James Buchanan is not President of the United States. He has his influence on the government, as you and I have, but his will is of no effect. There is a power behind him, stronger than he is. That power is the organized robbery of the Southern States. Despotism is not to be met by any shifting, superficial politics,-not at all. You must educate the mind of Massachusetts, the mind of Ohio, the mind of the free States, up to the level of Revolution, up to a willingness to resist law, if necessary. I am going back exactly to the point on which I spoke on the Fourth of July. It is the great point to be presed on every Anti-Slavery gathering. Why did not Ohio resist the United States government in the Margaret Garner case? Because she is not ready for revolution. Why did she not resist in the recent case between the United States Marshals and the State Government Pos the same reason. Why does not Gov. Rolanson resist Gov. Walker? Because the people of Kansas are not ready for revolution. I asked the last man ! saw from Kansas,—a mill owner—Are your people rendy to resist the United States troops by mustral If they point the muskets at you, and pull the trigger, are you ready to fire back? ' Never, said he We went there to make money, to make a home-We are ready to do what we can, but we dare not resist the United States government, and we do not mean to.' He was a practical business man, speaking

not afford to help her. Suppose, said he, I should go. When I got back, I should find the spot where I live would have become a town, and every man would have made a fortune. Do you suppose I am such a fool as to go to Kansas? Massachusetts is an old State, a comfortable State, where men can afford the luxury of going to sleep for half an hour. We look to Massachusetts to lay down principles. She is cur normal school, our elder brother; we look to her is set the example. She has got time for debate an discussion; she has disciplined men and parties, and may do what she pleases. On you, therefore, hard, applause, marked each emphatic sentence with cheers, while flowers and plaudits together dismissed the not only Massachusetts, but Illinois, Iows, Wisconsi and Minnesota. They are looking up to Massachuse to see to it that when Massachusetts speaks, she speak in no equivocal voice. We are to show that we unstand the necessity of the crisis; that we know that the Federal Government, strong in money, strong in public opinion, in party machinery, is not to be resisted by words; that it is only when the people are brought to that intelligent appreciation of the issue, to that determination to succeed, that is willing to

of the business men of the State. When men are

owning land which doubles in value every month,

and are getting rich merely by sitting still, -ceining

gold by breathing,-men born of Yankee fathers,

do you suppose they are likely to carry their princi-

ples to the limit of revolution? Massachusetts would

not do it, why should they? I asked a man in lows,

What are you going to do for Kansas? If they are

compelled to fight, will not a thousand of you go ore

under arms, to help out the right?' 'No, said be,

we have got our mortgages to pay off, and we can

et examples to other States.

I do not know whether there are many here who have the least sympathy with what I am saying. If thought there were a dozen, a score, or a hundred, I should be delighted. A hundred men could take up Massachusetts, and only give them time, they can make what we want it to be, if we will stand shoulder to poulder, and be faithful to the principle to which we enserate ourselves. Public opinion, the soil of stattes, is not ruled by a majority, but by a few mer sting in concert, and determined to have their own song in the community that and dence in the rightfulness of their judgment, which allows other men to let them do their thinking.

Now, although we may not reach the vast mass, it is possible that, in the current of events, we may be the to reach some, at least some, of those leading mids. I believe this administration will admit Kangs as a slave State. That is what they mean. Men all about here are apprehending that we shall hear ness of a bloody fight in Kansas. Do not fear!-Xerer waste two cents in buying a newspaper, with the expectation of learning that fact. The South hours she has got the game in her own hands, and as is too sagacious a whist-player to play it so bunglegiv as that. She has got the cards, and unless Wilker gets too much whiskey, and does what he was not ordered to do, and does not mean to do, he vil push forward the pro-slavery programme so inessantly, but so noiselessly, that he will not allow the Free State men any critical moment where they car rouse public opinion to resistance-no critical post or event which will rouse the sympathy of other sates in their behalf; he is too cunning a man for that, while sober. He will push forward just as fast s dreumstances will allow, and keep things just as ther are until Congress meets again, and then, in the ark chambers of the United States Council, where party influence, and personal appeals, and the absence of personal responsibility may be brought to bear, Kinsas will be sold as a slave State. If the battle was to be fought on the plains of the West, you might hope that by the drunken mistake of an incompetent advidual, a musket might be fired, muskets answer it and the people rallied to the contest. But Kansas ber battle will not be fought in the West, but on the chessboard at Washington, and in midnight sesion she will be betrayed. This Administration will se Kansas, possibly Oregon and Nebraska-possibly the Southern half of California-admitted as slave States; and then, with four or six more votes in the Senate, with the prestige of success, how will you meet another Presidential election? What is Massa chusetts to do then? If four years culminate into asthing but political action, neither you nor I will erer see the end of slavery. Why, if Missouri should sholish slavery to-morrow, it would not change the plitical game in the least, for Missouri would be a stare State politically for at least one or two generations more. Go to the Southern half of Illinois, settel by men from Tennessee and Alahama and Kentoky and the Carolinas-driven out of those States by the insolent assumption and aristocratic overseerm of the slaveholders. Non-slaveholders, trodden under foot by the ruling aristocracy, ashamed to let heir children grow up subject to the same insults which they had endured, they sought refuge from being git upon in a free State; and yet, though they have hen there forty years, never does an election come, that the Southern half of Illinois does not vote, almost as one man, the Southern ticket. Even insult, hat actually exiled them from their own State, did set burn out their allegiance to slavery and the Slave Power. Emancipate the slaves of Missouri to-day.

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and the Slave Power would count Missouri among her adherents for fifty years to come. You have got the evil, therefore, planted in the very granite of puble opinion. Money, the present form of religion, pubopinion, fashion-which is almost as strong as ether-are on the side of slavery. You never can re se it, except by an opinion as radical and reckless as that of revolution; never, but by a decision of purpse such as went up to Bunker Hill, Fanaticism Why, everybody thought John Hancock a fanatic-San Adams a fanatic. Respectable people, no doubt, would not speak to them on the street, in their day. We have found out that they were the greatest men of their time; but there was not a telescope, in '76, that magnified enough to enable a person of fashion is Boston even to see Sam Adams. He was a fanatic, underlying Sicily, to roll over and make a convulsion a carthquake, is unfashionable,-you may be certain it. This truth might teach us, that the necessity of a cause like ours demands a fanaticism as radical s that of the Revolution. There never was more strength on the side of any system that was overthrown than there is to-day in favor of slavery; and if the news from the other side the ocean be correct-if it be a fact that France is ready, and, under the guidmee of Napoleon, can be made to re-establish the sive-trade, and if England be so indifferent or base as to remain a silent spectator-in such a case, the blands are again delivered over to the slavery from which Wilberforce and the Revolution of '48 redeemd them, and we are like the serpent surrounded by ing of fire. Westward are the slave States of the Pacific; southward are the slave States of the Union entward, girdling the Gulf, are the newly-inaugurand slave islands; and, resting like a solitary bird in this nest of slavery, is the small band, almost a handfal of States, that constitute New England and the easterly part of the North.
Instead of being beaten back, the wave of this pro

slavery reaction, like that of Catholicism in England, is beating against the shores of freedom, and there i to knowing but in time it may dictate bitterer terms to the free States. What shall meet it, in Boston, in New York, in Cincinnati, in all the great cities? It nust be met by the masses. It must be met by men ready to shelter the slave; ready, thank God! to level ir muskets at the slave-hunter ;-ready for more than that-ready to go into the United States Courts, and drag from the prostituted benches the judges that, like the Jeffries of the Stuart dynasty, undertake make tyranny into law, and force it down New England throats. (Loud applause.) Ready to tear down the Custom House, and banish the Federal offiters from the limits of the State; ready to say, with old JOHN QUINCY ADAMS :- 'Justice and Liberty, no matter what becomes of parchments and the Union." (Renewed applause.)

All I claim of the Republican party is-no matter that be their present method—they may hold their title caucuses, pass their little Resolutions, fill their little offices, carry on their little canvasses, and put their little Governors into their little chairs. (Laughter and applause.) But I want them, underneath and behind that all, to recognize the immense and momenlons interests committed partly to their hands. Why, friends, it would not do to allow this excitement of thirty years' growth to cool. The iron rod heated is case-hardened against the second fire. It will be a hard toil to waken this nation a second time; we must five the iron the right shape now. Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, must be ready for revolution. We manot make crises; God makes them. But we can Pepare the nation to make ready for them, and that we ought to do.

Mr. President and friends-If I have been saying my thing that I wanted to say, you will be ready for thal is to follow. I want your money for this Garri-tonian movement—a movement that has nobody to elect, nobody to propitiate, nobody whose path to office it wants to smooth ;-- a movement that can afford to seak all it thinks; that can afford to take the reluctant sinner by the throat, and say, 'Thou art the han'; that can afford to outrage the community, to rage by its rebuke every audience it addresses. So dead and drunken are our times, they need to be stun-

of every thing.—it is only then that they are fit to ned into sobriety. But you cannot expect, when we Yale just now — that good Orthodox institution,

man, of whom nobody can say anything particularly just the right temperature. The young man who does from your pro-slavery church until the church com- That is the difference between Chicago and Boston call you up for discipline, preach to them a Gospel they do not stop to calculate. A young man do this means,-if it makes the church committee mad as hornets, it is the very sermon on the mount. (Laughter and applause.) If you have a vase of acid, the graduates at his college ! and put into it a morsal of pure chalk, it will bubble up until it runs over the vase; but if you put it into cold water, it won't run over at all. So if you put the acid of such a sermon into the cold water of a dead church, from which all the life has effervesced long orthodox, servile, part old whig, part hunker, part democratic, and the rest a wrapped-up-in-Repub-(laughter,) holding a dozen blind Abolitionists in it to keep it from utter corruption, then such a sermon will what they will do. They will have a church meeting, and either turn you out, or pass a resolution, (modelled on the Tract Society's report, that nobody can unto church again, like a fool. (Laughter and applause.) But if you will only stay at home, like Mordecai at the King's gate, until they come and ask again why you are still staying at home, you will preach a better sermon, though you do not utter a word, than if you had talked all your life. You, who have been brought up with such reverence for your clergyman that you would think your eyelids had no muscles, when you met him, you are so utterly unable to look him straight in the face,-if you will only go home and sit, Sunday after Sunday, these warm summer days, in your front door, and let your neighbors see you as they go to meeting, you will preach such a sermon as Bourdillou, the French orator-priest did, when he preached before Louis the Fourteenth, half an hour, on licentiousness, and held the thunders suspended over the assembled courtiers trembling and dumb; then, after one moment of expressive silence, turned to the monarch, and ended with, 'Thou art the man,'-such a sermon as Protestantism can hardly show in all its coward annals. Then I will honor you as an Abolitionist worthy to stand up and take your place on the same platform with that devoted and eloquent speaker,-not in words only, but eloquent in life,-whose resolution I am trying to sec-Friends, I know the weariness of the cause in which

you are engaged. There is no Canaan in reform; flatter yourselves that the time will come when the day of your reform efforts will close, and the clouds of fruition and triumph, tinted with purple and gold, gather round the setting sun of your agitation. Never! As long as the devil lasts, you are in for it. The agitation you began is just as necessary to-day as it was thirty years ago. A thousand years ago, the Dutch built their ramparts, -a wall of mud, -against the ocean. Do they trust them? Nay, day by day, Tract Society. It thus fell out that the Southern pathe peasant steals an hour from toil for his children's bread, to go to the ocean and fill up the breach, re- by the wrong handle, and in fact making the same pair the willow which the insects have eaten, and erroneous inference with the Independent, that the save the land which his father gave him, while the Society was about to publish something unfavorable pair the willow which the insects have eaten, and ocean roars over his head, endeavoring to clutch what to slavery, took umbrage, and spoke sundry unkind man has snatched from its grasp. So it is with this words, expressing plainly not only a suspicion of the little island of anti-slavery feeling, which we have good intent of the Society towards them and their clutched from a reluctant public. The waves of ha- 'institution,' but a purpose, if this suspicion should tred, of time-serving politics, of partizan ambition, be verified, to withhold the whole of the pecuniary of servility and compromise, are raying around it, supplies which they have been accustomed annually The rampart of public opinion which you have built to pour into the Society's coffers, and to set up, with is daily eaten away. Each day, some servile hunter them, an opposition establishment. for office caves in, and falls into the bottomless pit of Naturally shocked at a judgment so diametrically Banks. Every day, one part of the rampart falls. opposed to their real meaning, and mindful of the bubbless. All opinion that undertakes, like the giant Every day, Henry Wilson-do not blame me for feel- Scripture injunction- If thy brother shall trespass bear, enough to do, enough to sacrifice, enough of thee alone '-the senior Secretaries of the Tract Socieeffort to save the Carolinas and Kansas, without his ty privately sent a Circular, explanatory of the new timid expediency endangering the little gained in rule, to their 'Evangelical' friends 'throughout our Massachusetts. Who shall say, that after twenty Southern and Southwestern States,' saying, in sub years of incessant sacrifice, we are not to be allowed stance - O ye of little faith, be not afraid! O. K! to blame the man who, for any personal object, to It's all right. We haven't the least thought of dis secure any fancied party good, thus degrades the loft- turbing you or damaging the institution. Only pray iness, the unequivocal meaning of Massachusetts for us and keep never minding, and all will go well !purpose! I do not care what his pretence may be. I Those who wish to refer to the exact terms of this say, now and ever, the man who yields a principle, Circular may find it in the Refuge of Oppression, 17th risks confusing public thought, lays a heavier burden ult. on our backs, and we have a right to be angry with him. The treasury is empty, the hand is tired, the done in secret are liable to discovery and misinterpretoil of many years has gained but this little-we do tation, both these accidents befel the pious document right to guard it zealously from mistaken friend and in question, and rendered necessary the publication of malicious foe. Yes, as I listened to the weary voice another Circular, explanatory of the explanation. This of our dear friend, (Mrs. Foster,) who spoke to us was addressed to Northern, Middle, Western, and just now from this platform, I remembered,-O, how Northwestern Evangelicals, and sent, without the well !-when I, too, yet young, saw her a young, devoted girl, step first upon the anti-slavery platform, and consecrate herself, in the bloom of youth, its ingenuousness, its enthusiasm, upon the altar of the slave. The clear, sweet tones of that now wearied voice, how fresh they are in my ears! Year after year have I watched it wearing away, gathering now year have I watched it wearing away, gathering now one and now another from the reluctant hosts of opposition, at such precious cost!—life and health the cheerful price she paid,—and I dare not let that man pass without bitter rebuke who throws in the way of those bloody and toil worn footsteps one single obstacle to success. (Loud cheers.) When I see, therefore, a Republican like Hener Wilson, when I see traders in public opinion, in order to gain some temporary purpose, some party triumph, some transient advantage, or to wreak some personal spite against such a man as Henry J. Gardner, which they feel more than we do, but which they were too cowardly to show, which they were too recreant trimmers to declare, but which they were too recreant trimmers to declare, but which they were willing we should declare, while they come in to reap the harvest—I say, when, for such purposes, they jeopard the firmness and sincerity of Anti-Slavery feeling in \*this Common wealth, I think of the wealth of sacrifice, of the lives that have been devoted to this cause,—I think of the tombs round which I have stood of those called early from the struggle,—I say, 'In God's name, beware how you peril what so much toil and so much self-devotion have purchased for us! This is holy ground you tread!'

I ask, therefore, of you, fellow-Abolitionists, that in this hour, when party expediency is doing so much to milder the more than the precious continued the minute of the Society vigorously to prosecute its work over our whole country, according to the original design and many one who should attempt to circulate them liable to make the precious and problem to the form the Society.

No intimation having been given at the anniversary, the seems due to make a brief explanation to our friends and agents at the North.

Soon after the action of the Society and the press at the South, respecting the action at the south water and a separation of the Society was simultaneous communications and the press at the South, respecting the moral desolutio one and now another from the reluctant hosts of op-

in this hour, when party expediency is doing so much to mislead and confuse the public feeling, you will enable us to send out agents, proper and capable, to the waiting fields of the West and North-west.— I love the North-west. If I could go anywhere outside of Boston-if Boston pavements were not dearer to me even than the golden pavement to Milton's Mammon-I would go to the North-west, where no judges ait like nightmares on the consciences of the people, where a man, in order to be elected a judge, or to go to Congress, must come somewhere near being a fanatic. I like the North-west; the people have not grown old there—they are all young. Dr. Johnson said of Scotchmen, that you might make something of them, if you catch them young. Out West, they catch the judges young. (Laughter.) You can make a great deal of men when you take them in the ingenuousness and enthusiasm of youth. I spoke of

have gone into a town and thrown down its idols, that brother May. (Laughter.) You go to Harvard, and the people will pay us for doing it; you must, therethe young men have no power. They are all young
fore, give us the funds.

it is true, but they all speak on the Everett model If I have made a tedious speech, -as doubtless I they are all as correct and as cold. They are like have,—put it to your consciences. These twenty the man who went up to Worcester with an awful years, from here to the Mississippi, I have addressed cold in his head. His friends asked him where he anti-slavery audiences. I am weary of hearing them got it: he replied, 'I called on Gov. Everett, and applaud anti-slavery sentiments; I do not want your stayed too long.' (Laughter and applause.) The applause. The best applause I can have is the clink young men at Yale all spoke so that you felt they of your dollars; the best applause I can have is your were carried away by their enthusiasm. Severe critifootsteps going home ready to advocate something cism might say they were too fiery. But give them better than the mere November ballot for a half-way five years to cool, and at twenty-five, they will be of bad. I want you to go home to work; to stay away not overdo at twenty, will be a piece of ice at forty mittee come to ask you why; and when the church the men are all young. In the hot blood of twenty, sermon; and I will tell you how you may know not fear to do his duty to the slave, because his forwhether it is a gospel sermon. You may know it by tune may be taken from him. 'No matter,' he says, 'I have got thirty years ahead to make another.'-Send our friend Foss out there; I should like to see

Now, I want you to give us your money to sen out agents to plant the seeds of radical, disinterested fearless Anti-Slavery in the virgin soil of the West, where the institutions can be moulded into the form of freedom. You know they say that an instituago, there will be no agitation; but if it is a red-hot down tion is the lengthened shadow of a great man, orthodox, servile, part old whig, part hunker, part Everett,-and a very poor shadow it is. Out there, lican-resolution-worth-nothing-meant-by-it church, there is no man tall enough for his shadow to cover State, and so the trees grow up straight and strong We are like the trees of this grove over our head cause an agitation worth having. I will tell you They rely on each other for support. They have never challenged the storm, and there is no root to them; one strong blow would sweep them all off. That tree now is a church member who would go derstand,) put it on record, and you, I fear, will go home and stay at home, if he was not afraid of his brother-in-law; over there is another who would do the same, only he dare not face his next door neighbor's wife. (Laughter.) But give us the oak or the elm, growing alone, saying to the wind, 'Come, would like to have a wrestle with you,' and striking its roots deeper into the ground as the storm clasps i in its rude grasp :- flinging out its branches defiant of the tempest-that is GARRISON. (Applause.) You want him to crop out-to change the simile a littleall over the West. You can do it by sending lecturers out there, and letting them scatter the seed. That you ought to do; that self-respect binds you to do-that your avowed principles bind you to do-and the Massachusetts of 1620 and the slave expec every man to do his duty.' (Loud applause.)

### MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

The latest intelligence respecting the movements of the American Tract Society usually comes to u through The Independent ; but last week, for some reason, that paper did not contain the latest manifesto of the Reverend Secretaries Hallock and Eastman. Finding this document in the New York Observer and the Boston Congregationalist, we give it, at length in corroboration of our view, heretofore presented, of the real meaning of the Society's new rule, adopted last May-of the view of that meaning taken by the functionaries of the Society; and of the intent of the there is no rest ahead; it is all wilderness. Never intelligent gentlemen constituting the Investigating Committee, that their Report should be thus interpreted, and thus administered, by those functionaries. It is well known that our brethren of the sunny

South are somewhat hasty and choleric, sudden and quick in quarrel, and sometimes suspicious of their best friends-and that this unlucky defect, cherished as it is by their 'peculiar institution,' hath not been entirely overcome even by the ministrations of the trons of that Society, taking its recently adopted rule

But since, in this wicked world, even good works slightest attempt at concealment, as follows :

### For the New York Observer. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

To Evangelical Christians, and especially to the Socie ty's Cosporteurs, Superintendents, and General Agents and to Editors of the Religious Press in the North-ern, Middle, Western, and North Western States:

Dear Brethren : As some have questioned the wis

which would debar it from any of the States; and believing, as we did, that it was the full intent of the Society vigorously to prosecute its work over our whole country, according to the original design and spirit of the constitution, we felt bound, in the responsible position in which the Society had placed us, to do all in our power to prevent, if possible, such a misapprehension as might lead to a sudden dismemberment, and the withdrawal from its field of usefulness of a portion of our country embracing nearly ten millions of souls. We are aware that the resolutions of the Special Committee adopted by the Society expressed the opinion that certain duties or evils connected with Slavery should be discussed in a manner adapted to promote the widest and best interests of the Society throughout our whole country; but we are not aware that the Society have intended to encourage any action which would sunder from its benevolant regard one half the country, and expel 300 celporteurs from their fields of successful labor.

Confident that it might prevent mistake, and assist our fellow laborers and the friends of the Society generally to understand more fully the design of its action, we addressed to them the following brief letter which, if space could be afforded for it in the journal.

of the day, we should be pleased to have read in all parts of the country.

W. A. H. & O. E.

New York, July 23, 1867

But, fortunately, oil was poured on the troubled wasters, and order was somewhat restored.

Since the affair which took place at the table, we

It appears from the last paragraph, that Drs. Hallock and Eastman were influeenced, in withholding their former manifesto from Northern circulation, by a modest doubt whether space could be afforded for have done our part to remove this misapprehension, and if there should be occasion for a third explanatory Circular-to remove any doubts of the down-eastern brethren, or to mention any other of the numero intimations that were not made at the anniversarywe hope to be favored with a copy at first hand.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The twenty-third annual meeting of this Society was held in Union Hall, Plympton, on Sunday, July

25. The President of the Society, BOURNE SPOONER occupied the chair. Edward Y. Perry William Perkins and Lewis Ford were chosen a Committee to report a list of offi-cers for the ensuing year, and William Perkins and

Alexander Hervey a Committee on Finance.

The meeting was addressed both forenoon and alternoon by Mr. Garrison, in his usual impressive manner; clearly demonstrating the hypocrisy of the American Church and religion, in regard to slavery. Remarks were also made by Lewis Ford, urging the friends to greater diligence in the work before us.

the following list, and the same was adopted :-President-BOURNE SPOONER.

The Committee on nomination of officers reported

Vice-Presidents-Joshua Perry, Hanson; Henry Clapp, Jr., Scituate; John Cushing, Hingham; Charlotte Bradford, Duxbury; Nathaniel H. Whiting, Marshfield; William Perkins, Plympton; Thomas Bicknell, Kingston, Johnson Davee, Plymouth:-Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater; Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater; Edward E. Bennett, North Bridgewater; Lewis McLauthlin, Pembroke; Thomas J. Hunt, Abington; Nathaniel B. Spooner, Plymouth; Philander Shaw, North Abington; Edward Y. Perry, Hanson; Lewis Ford, North Abington.

Secretary and Treasurer-Samuel Dyer, South Ab-Managers-Bourne Spooner, Samuel Dyer, Elbridge

Sprague, Lewis Ford, and Briggs Arnold. The Treasurer, Lewis Ford, presented his Annual Report, and the same was adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Old Colony A. S. Society in account with Lewis Ford, Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenses, from July 13, 1856, to July 26, 1857.

Balance from last year's account,	\$47 31
Collections at annual meeting,	4 99
by Wm. W. Brown,	19 40
at East Bridgewater,	0 97
at Abington meeting,	14 55
From pledge of Johnson Davee,	5 00
Wm. Perkins,	2 00
" Wm. Spooner,	2 00
Bourne Spooner,	. 15 00
. Lewis Ford,	10 00
E. Y. Perry,	5 00
" Hervey Dyer,	3 00
" Geo. J. Peterson,	3 00 2 00 2 00
" John S. Pratt,	2 00
" Lewis McLauthlin,	2 00
" Job Luther,	2 00
" Samuel Dyer,	2 00
" Abby Josselyn, _	1 00
" Seth Jones,	1 00
" Otis P. Josselyn,	1 00
" George F. Stetson, Jr.,	1 00
" Nathaniel H. Whiting,	10 00
" D. Thaxter,	1 00
	A155 00

\$155 22 Paid Wm. W. Brown for services as lecturing Paid Nathaniel H. Whiting for do., 12 00 Wm. L. Garrison for do.,
for Davis Hall, Plymouth, over collection,
S. May, Jr., for handbills, " for U. Church, Abington, for quarterly Paid J. A. Howland, Agent of A. S. Society,

"S. Dyer, for hall-hire, handbills, postage
and other expenses,
Paid State Society,

2 00 Leaving a balance in the Treasury of

THE CHARGES DENTED NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE, July 29, 1857. M. LLOYD GARRISON :

DEAR SIR,-In the last Liberator, LEWIS SPAULDino, formerly a student in this Institution, gave two reasons why he was not permitted to present his Oration at our last Commencement occasion. lat. Be-Church. 2d. 'It might also be considered by many (who would hear it) as an argument in favor of Uni The first statement is totally false. The second is

false in the main. Very respectfully,
LEONARD G. CALKINS. Pres. of N. Y. Central College.

Being present at the interview between Presiden CALKINS and Mr. SPAULDING, respecting Mr. S's Oration. I concur in the above statement of Pres. Calking ARTHUR HOLMES,

Prof. of Elecution in Central College. M'Grawville, July 29, 1857.

TROUBLE AT EPHRATA SPRINGS-FIGHT BETWEEN A SOUTHERNER AND A WAITER.
From the Laucaster Express of August 3.

From the Lancaster Express of August 1.

On Saturday, a difficulty occurred at the Ephrata Mountain Springs, which came near having an unplea sant termination. The particulars, as far as we have been able to gather them from the many flying reports in the matter, are about as follows: It appears that at the dinner table, after most of the boarders had retired, a gentleman named White, from Baltimore, got into an altercation with one of the colored servants, who, he alleged, carried away his plate on which he had just ordered meat. The charge was denied by the servant, when high words took place between the two, which ended by the former taking up a tumbler, and hurling it at the head of the latter. The servant evaded the fiying missile by dodging, and directly made towards Mr. White in a menacing manner, and struck him in the face, urged on, it is said, by the other servants in the room.

The noise of the disturbance filled the room with the guests of the house, principally Southerners, who caught the servant, and forced him from the room. Considerable confusion followed the fraces, and a meeting was soon afterwards called, and attended by nearly all the boarders of the house; the proceedings however were conducted altogether by gentlemen from the South, of whom there are several hundreds at the Springs. Speeches were made, demouncing the conduct of the servant in very sevure terms, and even counselling violence to his person.

From all the statements which were made at the meeting, the sympathies of the crowd seemed very much in favor of Mr. White, not only by the boarders from the South, but also from the North, and things were in a fair way for adjustment when a gentleman from Baltimore, whose name we did not learn, arose and made a violent speech, denouncing free niggers in general, and, very indiscreetly, we think, reflected sharply upon Pennsylvania and her laws.

Previous to this, the Pennsylvanian present said not a word; but for gentlemen from the South to come into the very heart of our State, and den

Since the affair which took place at the table, we learn the servant was wrongly accused. The plate of Mr. White was removed, but by one of the other servants, who supposed he was through with his dinner, and the one accused passing Mr. W's chair at the time, was charged with carrying the plate off. We learn too, on the other aide, that the provocation on the part of the servant was almost unbearable, he calling Mr. W. 'a liar,' who had his place between two ladies at the

'a liar,' who had his place between two ladies at the time.

Much excitement existed, and ill-feeling was felt during the day and evening, the Southerners demanding the expulsion of the servant from the house; and threatened that, if he appeared at the tea-table, he would be severely dealt with. The servants of the house also held a meeting, and resolved, if he was expelled, to leave the establishment in a body.

The matter continued in the same unsettled state until some time yesterday, when the servant left the establishment, in such a way as to satisfy the others, and at last account all was quiet at the Springs.

The above account we publish as we have it from a number of persons who were present at the time. As to who is in the wrong, we have no opinion to venture. We believe that this is the first difficulty that has ever occurred at this well-conducted place of

has ever occurred at this well-conducted place of summer resort, and will only say that difficulties will sometimes happen ' in the best regulated families.'

### THE NINTH Worcester Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

be held in Worcester, during Cattle Show Week, September 21-25, 1857.

Week, September 21—25, 1857.

The eight years during which this Bazaar has been held in this city have witnessed continued developments of the Slave Power more startling in their character than any that have preceded them. The Fugitive Slave Law, the revolting scenes attendant upon its repeated execution in this State, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the decision of Judge Taney, though the legitimate results of the accursed system whence they sprung, have appalled us by the rapidity with which they have pressed the question nearer to our own homes and firesides.

For all these things, who are responsible? Certainly, not merely the Legrees of the Southern plantation, the victims of a degradation that will well nigh quench every spark of their moral nature;→not they alone, who, steeped in the missma of political corruption, can see nothing before them but the lure of office and the Almighty Dollar; but we, as individuals, standing behind the throne, are the power greater than the throne itself; who, by thought, word and deed can each do something to swell the mighty influence that shall hurl the oppressor from his seat. Though dark and threatening the clouds gather around us, we are not discouraged, for we know that just as sure as there is a God in heaven, his justice on earth will triumph sooner or later, and that it will triumph through us, the human instrumentalities He has provided to accomplish his purposes here. Our object is not merely to save Kansas, or to exclude slavery from the free States, but to wage against it unceasing warfare wherever it exists on the national domain, until on the soil of the Carolinas the against it unceasing warfare wherever it exists on the national domain, until on the soil of the Carolinas the song of the freeman and the hum of free labor shall supplant the groan of the slave and the slave-driver's

It is for this we ask your sympathy and your aid. We want to raise money to send out lecturers and publications to rouse the slumbering consciences of the people to a consciousness of the increasing impor-

the people to a consciousness of the increasing impor-tance of the Anti-Slavery cause.

Our controversy with the Church is because we think the Church is false to her trust, when, starting with the professed mission of saving souls, she enters into a complicity with that system which robs the suffering bondman of both body and soul. Our consuffering bondman of both body and soul. Our con-troversy with the State is because, in the face of the Declaration of Independence, which she proclaims every Fourth of July, she sits deliberately on the necks of four millions of her children, robbing them of every birthright God has given them.

Whatever product of taste, ingenuity or labor, what-

ever of money or refreshment any one will be disposed to give, will be thankfully received and judiciously appropriated. Communications may be sent to any member of the Committee. SARAH H. EARLE,

EMILY BARRETT. LUCY CHASE, ADELINE H. HOWLAND, HANNAH M. ROGERS, ABBY W. WYMAN, SARAH L. BUTMAN, "HANNAH RICE, OLIVE LOVELAND, MARY C. HIGGINSON, of Worcester; ELIZA A. STOWELL, of Warren; SARAH R. MAY, of Leicester; EMMA W. WYMAN, of Boston; MARY E. HODGES, of Dorchester; FRANCES H. DRAKE, of Leominster POLLY D. BRADISH, of Upton; KATHERINE E. FARNUM, of Waterford; MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, of Millville; NANCY B. HILL, of Blackstone; ABBY B. HUSSEY, of Lancaster; LOUISA F. HALL, of Upton; MARY ANN GRIFFIN, of Princeton; ELIZA HOWE, of Princeton; CAROLINE WAIT, of Hubbardston.

COLLECTIONS

At Abington Grove, August 1, 1857, for the Mass. Anti-

2000	an and the second of the	lavery	Society.	
	Miss Loud	\$ 50	C. H. C.	
	Mrs Richmond	50	J. Jones	1,0
	C. C. Bradford	1,00	Reuben Loud	
	J. Leonard	1,00	A. Chamberlain	
	David W. Wilbur	1,00	J. H. Harris	1,0
3	Joseph Merrill	1,00	Mary E. Washburn	300
ğ	E. H. Merrill	1,00	Charles Taylor	1,0
	Martha O. Barrell	50	J. F. Clarke	2,0
	N. & M. Harlow	2,00	N. Curtis	
	Wm. H. Adams	1,00	E. C. Monk	1,0
ij	A friend.	2,00	I. Lee	505
	John Cushing Jr.	2,00	E. Y. & M. B. Perry	
	Bethiah Mann	25	Edmund Quincy	1,0
	Lewis McLauthlin	50	Mr. Hill	SE
	Benjamin Crooker	1,00	J. S. Bonney	1,0
ĕ	Melissa Sprague	1,00	Mr. Fuller	1,
	Mrs. A. Sprague	1,00	N. Poole	3,0
	A. Mitchell	3,00	J. Lobsitz	1,
	Geo. Studley	1,00	S. Holman	
	Seth Chandler	1,00	C. A. Eastman	
	Lucia Bradford	50	A Working Man	1,
ũ	Elizabeth Bradford	1,00	J. Luther	Sie
3	M. B. Richards	25	Josiah H. Carter	1,
	Wendell Phillips	5,00	Alden Sampson	1,
	Anna Gardner	50	S. Baldwin	200
	E. E. Bennett	1,00	Mrs. D. Thaxter	3,0
ě	E. Sprague	50	M. B. Pierce	1,
į	P. Shaw	1,00	Wm. Perkins	85
į	N. H. Whiting	1,00	F. Jackson	2,
ŝ	Robert Messerve	1,00	W. Ashby	1,
ĕ	N. Beal	1,00	B. Spooner	
į	T. B. Drew	1,00	J. Perry	
	FORBUIL MESSOLAG	25	Dr. J. S. Rock	1,
į	Mrs. Micah Poole	1,00	S. May Jr.	1,
į	Mrs. Geo. Wheeler	1,00		
į	M. H. Poole	1,00		
		1,00		38
ğ	Seth Wilbur	50		200
į	T. Brown and wife	1,50	Samuel Dyer	1,

L. Keen J. J. Howland

PLEDGES

COLLECTIONS For the American Anti-Slavery Society BY ABBY K. FOSTER. Perth Ambov:

C. C. Pope, L. B. Read, C. O. Read, James G. Birney, "
Mrs. Doughty, Plushing,
Anna Shaw Greene, Jamaica Plain, Albert M. Chase, Canton, Richard Clap, Dorchester L. M. Miles, Brookline, L. Newell, Abington, Franklin King, Dorchester, Nathaniel Hall, Mrs. T. S. Smith, John G. Palfrey, Cambridge, F. A. Kingsbury, Weymouth, S. E. Sewall, Melrose, Sarah Shaw Russell, Jamaica Plain, Rebecca Spring, Perth Amboy, Wm. I. Bowditch, Brookline,

J. R. Lowell, Cambridge, Weld, Perth Amboy, AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by Parker Pillsbury :-At New Ipswich, N. H., South Newmarket, "
Of T. S. Kennard, South Newmarket, N. H.,

W. L. Walker, "Albert Moreton, "Friends in Worcester County, Mass., At Reading, Mass., South Reading, Mass., Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, dona-FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

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and 'How to do Business,' same price. The four books in paper, sent for \$1; in muslin, \$1 75. In one vol muslin, \$1 50.

2t

Aug. 7. 2t LW WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture or

American Slavery in Manchester, (N. H.) on Sunday next, August 16, afternoon and evening. MALDEN .- PARKER PILISBURY, an Age

of the American A. S. Society, will lecture in Mal-den on Sunday afternoon next, 16th inst., at 6 o'clock WM. WELLS BROWN will deliver a lec-

ture at the Town Hall, Woburn Centre, on Sunday evening next, Aug. 16, at half-past 7 o'clock. NANTUCKET.-CHARLES L. REMOND and

Andrew T. Foss, Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will hold Anti-Slavery meetings on the Island of Nantucket from Tuesday, August 18, to Sunday, August 23, inclusive. Particulars of time, place, &c. in local notices. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION FOR

THE CAPE.—The annual Barnatable County Anti-Statery Convention will be held in Exchange Hall, HARWICH, on Saturday and Sunday, August 29

We invite the friends of freedom, without distinction of party or of sect, all who believe in a practical democracy and republicanism, and a vital Christianity, all who desire to see the country saved from the disgrace and damning guilt of slavery, to come from every town in the county, and elsewhere, and applied to the Convention to a progression of the country and elsewhere, and swell the Convention to an unprecedented number and make it tell mightily on the cause of the slave' deliverance and our country's redemption.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES LENOX RE-

MOND, and other speakers have engaged to be prese NATHANIEL ROBBINS, WATSON B. KELLEY,

Z. H. SMALL,

JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, FRANCES E. WATKINS, of Baltimore, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a number of meetings in Vermont, as follows:—

Tuesday, Wednesda Randolph, Northfield, August 18. Thursday, Barre, Montpelier, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesda Waitsfield. West Topsham. Topsham, Groton, 26. 27. 28. 29. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, These meetings will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TF HYANNIS.—ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society; will speak in HY-ANNIS on Sunday next, Aug. 16.

EF SANDWICH .- CHARLES L. REMOND, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in SANDWICH, on Sunday next, Aug. 16.

CHARLES L. REMOND, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture, in Barn ble county, as follows:

Yarmouth Port, Thursday, Friday,

DIED—In Marlboro', on Saturday, August 1, of typhoid fever, after a sickness of about two weeks, George H. Howe, aged 19.

Rarely, if ever, has our community lost a young man of so much promise, and distinguished by so many estimable qualities.

timable qualities.

He was the youngest of six children,—four daughters and two sons,—who, having survived both their excellent parents, were living together in an uncommon union of feeling and affection. The youngest has been suddenly cut down, and the survivors are oppressed with grief at the disappointment of their

hopes.

Nor is the feeling of sorrow confined to them, or to the large circle of his kindred. Young Howe possessed the full confidence and strong regard of the whole community. He was uncommonly mature in his mind, and manly in his feelings. He engaged in few of the assumements and pleasures which attract the mind, and manly in his feelings. He engaged in of the amusements and pleasures which attract young, but employed all his leisure in reading self-improvement. He was pure in his habits character, and very affectionate in his disposition sought his own happiness in endeavoring to make ers happy. He, moreover, took a strong inters the cause of moral reform, and particularly in Slavery, and was a constant reader of Tars Lings

His friends feel that they have sustained a gress; but, happily, the traits which so endeared him them, and which make them feel that loss so exceedy, are those that will make it pleasant and compring to think of him now that he is gone. A.

HOME SCHOOL. THE next (Fall) Term of this Institution will comence on Warnespay, Sept. 2d, and continuen weeks. Applications for admissions must de at an early date to insure acceptance. For mation, please address ease address WM. S. HAYWOOD, ?

ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, ( )

BOARDING-HOUSE.

RRT R. CROSHY, formerly of tuse, 10 Sudb my street, has taken street, a few doors from Court and commodate a few treasient and

son issue in I ple cus i frigoria me in I ple cus i frigoria me in I m

## POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE SLAVE-MOTHER. Lo! a woman-trembling, frail, With a grief her tears express'd, In the market stood, for sale, With her first-born at her breast ! But the babe was not her own : For the child that God had made-Offspring of her flesh and bone-Was a living ware of trade!

Ere she wept her sorrow calm, Lo! her human heart was sold For the silver, which the palm Of a human hand could hold ! God's own image in the mart ! Ah l 'twas fragile merchandise-Broken in the breaking heart ! Melted in the weeping eyes ! Then another wounding thorn

Pierced the heart already stung : Lo! the sucking babe was torn From the bosom where it. clung ! Then her mother's cry was wild ! Then afresh her tears were shed! And she mourn'd her living child-Living, but to her as dead ! Now the slave was doubly bound ;

For, beside the chain she wore, Grief enclasp'd her soul around. Like a fetter, evermore! Never, though she quell'd her cries, Was the broken heart made whole Never, though she hushed her sighs, Went the sorrow from her soul! Ve whom human hopes or fears

Stir to gladness or to woe; Ye who weep at others' tears, And would wipe them when they flow ; Ye who feel another's pain, And will hear another's plea-Go and break the bondman's chain ! Go and set the captive free!

For the Liberator. THE COUNTRY.

Oh, I'm going to the country, sang gentle Ellen Grey, As she bounded from her school-room, one sultry summer day : Of the close and dusty city I am so tired and sick!

Why! you can scarcely see the sky for walls of sto and brick. That turn the glowing sunshine to red-hot glaring

light. And shut the world of beauty out from your longing sight.

Away to the glorious country! it is so fresh and sweet With the green grass and the blossoms, you never mind the heat;

And the breezes come so cooling, as away, away they And in the grand old forests the shadows fall so deep And the wild bird's joyous warble is, echoed, oh! so

And the full, rich gushing gladness is music to you

From their little wind-rocked cradles, ant-hill and spider's net, So brilliant in the sun-light, with flashing jewels set;

From the leaping, sparkling waters, from rock and moss and fern, From butterfly and blossom, there is so much to learn

Away to the glorious country, away from the city strife, Oh! how I long for freedom out in the world of life

From the Rural New Yorker. A THOUSAND MILES A MINUTE. BY A. H. BULLOCK.

The motion of the earth round the sun is at the rate of sixty eight thousand miles an hour.—Comstock. Sixty-eight thousand miles an hour ! Why, man, the deuce is in it; What matchles proof of mighty power-A thousand miles a minute! This wondrous car keeps rolling on With all its land and ocean;

Or varies in his motion.

No 'running fast,' no 'running slow,' No bursting of the boiler, Nothing to pay, of all who go No one e'er gave a dollar. No upward grade, no downward grade, No stopping at a station, Cause for repair has not been made Since the All-wise creation.

Since time began, ne'er left the track, Or called for wood or water, No switching off, no running back, Collisions cause no slaughter. Because the track is always clear, The watchmen never slumber, No train behind we ever fear. Obstructions ne'er encumber.

The signal lights we oft descry, But no alarming token; They glitter in the evening sky, And dance with joy unbroken. No application of the brakes, Reversing of the motion, No fear of telegraph mistakes No sound to mar devotion

So silently the vast machine Obeys the laws of Heaven, The movement is not felt or seen. No jar of tumult given. Through tickets' only can we have-No others to be taken : Whether we live, or fill the grave, The motion will not slacken

But take us on, with lightning speed, Until we reach the station, Which stands, say Faith and Hope agreed, At portals of Salvation. Free pass' each traveller awaits-Observing rules to win it; Soon we shall reach those pearly gates...

A thousand miles a minue!

RAILWAYS IN INDIA. TRANSLATION OF A PIECE COMPOSED BY A NATIVE Quick over the ground, with a rumbling sound, The machine ship rushes fast; Its wheels 'scape the eyes; it is wingless, yet flice Right straight in the teeth of the blast. All the boys in the town run to see it pass down, The half-cooked rice is all black; At the noise how they run, boys and girls every one And the house-work goes to rack.

Their children are thrust all into the dust, Their hair is all unbound-\*It is come! it is come!—and who'll stop at home,
As the word in the house goes round?

See the amoke arise; like the wind it flies;
Yet windless it runs alone;
Men of eighty and all grasp their sticks and crawl
To look; but the car is flown! In the road there's a gate, and a porter-whose state

Is increased by his turban red; With white flag in hand, he's exceedingly grand, And the children skulk in dread. Tie the Company's reign, and o'er India's plain
A wendrous vessel sails; A wondrous vessel sails; m, run, and behold the Sahib's wisdom untold!

He has made a road of rails!

The Liberator.

THE DEATH OF THE UNION-THE BIRTH OF A NORTHERN CONFEDERACY. New Garden, July 24, 1857.

I am in Ohio, recently returned from Michigan shall stay here till the 15th of August; then go or my way to Western and Central New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and thence to Boston.

Two documents have just reached me, in which I am deeply interested, viz., the account of the celebration of the Fourth at Framingham, with the speeche of Phillips, Ballou and others, and the 'Call for National Convention, to consider the practicability. probability and expediency of a separation between the Free and Slave States. That day and that place are of deep and solemn interest to many who have been accustomed to meet there. The 4th of July, 1776, is called this nation's birth-day. The nation, the republic, the Union, is said to have been born on that day. From the depths of my soul the prayer arises to the God of the slave, that, on the 4th of July, 1858, the entire North might assemble abond (the Constitution) of the Union, and celebrate the death and burial of this slave-breeding, slavehunting republic. May I live to see this gigantic kidnapper and marauder, -the American Union, -dead can never reach it. I will then say- Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' To you, and those assembled with you, at Framingham, there is no American Union. To you it is dead and buried as to a recognized authority. To you, to Phillips, to Ballou, to Remond, and to tens of thousands, it exists only as the robber, the assassin, the kidnapper, the slave-hunter, the pirate exists-but to be abhorred and annihilated. You meet, not to celebrate the birth, but the DEATH of the most merciless and malignant of all tyrants, the

I spent that same day in Ravenna, Ohio, in a Convention of more than six thousand, under the shade of the forest. The Convention was called by Spiritualists. The question came up, 'What has Spiritualism to do with Anti-Slavery, Non-Resistance, Temperance, Woman's Rights, the Elevation and Perfection of the Race?' Some thought, nothing; but they mistook their audience, nine-tenths of whom had been taught in the school of Anti-Slavery by Garrison, Abby K. and Stephen Foster, Parker Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, and others. I took occasion to show the worthlessness and wickedness of a Spiritualism, a Gospel, a Christianity, a Christ, a Government, and a God, that pass by on the other side, and leave the millions of American slaves, fallen among Republican (?) and Christian (?) thieves, to perish in their blood. The discussion reminded me of those former days of Anti-Slavery when nearly the entire Church and priesthood said- 'The Gospel has nothing to do with slavery or anti-slavery, but is sent to save souls' and the politicians said- Politics had nothing to do with slavery, except to sustain it and worship it.' But they have all learned that Anti-Slavery has something to do with all slaveholding gospels, creeds, churches priesthoods, political parties, Bibles, governments, and gods. I would assure them that Anti-Slavery has not yet accomplished her mission to all such supporters and apologists for slavery. Down with them all, if they cannot exist without enslaving man!

That call for a National Convention to ' consider the practicability, probability and expediency of dissolving the union between the Free and Slave States' Dear Garrison, this is the work of the hour. For fifteen years, I have seldom lectured or addressed a public assembly, in which I have not called attention to this subject, and never will again without making this prominent-so deeply and constantly have I felt and do I feel the importance of it. I know this slaveholding Union has been and must be a more deadly foe to liberty in this country and Europe than all the Holy Alliances ever formed by crowned despots. The hope of the toiling millions of all lands must be in the dissolution of this God-accursed Union between the North and South-between Liberty and

Possibility, Probability and Expediency! Why! the thing is possible and practicable. It is broken. Is it possible to get the people of the North to see and feel this fact? This is the question. It is possible. If we, the abolitionists, cannot make them see and feel it, the slaveholders and their tools will. Is it probable! Yes-highly probable that, at no distant day, the people of the North will see and feel that no Union exists, nor can exist, between them and the slaveholders of the South, except such an one as exists between the abject, cringing slave and his master. Is it expedient? Let the bankruptcy of the North, in character and money, (answer. Spiritually and materially, the North is victimized to the lust, and ambition and avarice of slaveholders

It is a sacrilegious outrage on humanity to talk o the possibility of a union between Liberty and Slavery. They can never unite-save in a death-strug-

May all the professed friends of liberty, of whatever grade, rally at the Convention, and enter zealously into the question of the practicability, probability and expediency of a dissolution between the Free and Slave States.' Ohio, that now lies helpless at the feet of every official of the Union, is the place to hold that Convention. Let every one who come to it, come with the recent decision of Judge Leavitt in his heart and hand. There is, now, no authority, no government, no power, in Ohio, but the kidnapping Union. Ohio, as to rights, is a nonentity, as truly as is the Southern slave.

A NORTHERN REPUBLIC! God grant it may soon spring to life. It must be born. HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours,

P. S. July 28 .- Great are the activity and rejoicings of Western farmers. I wish you, and all the people of the East, could see the wheat fields of Ohio and the West. A great crop is being gathered. There will be abundance of bread-stuffs in this nation the coming season. How cheap they will be remains to be seen. Speculators in bread settle that! How long must it be so? Not always, I hope. Hay, oats, corn, potatoes and all fruits are most abundant.

Is the crisis come in Kansas? I hope so, as come it must, there or somewhere. The final battle between the North and South must be fought. The longer it is delayed, the bloodier it will be. How piously and affectingly the ruffian, Walker, in his Proclamation. talks of Providence and Heaven! For myself, I loathe his pro-slavery Providence. As to treason against the slave-hunting Union-God grant I may now and forever be counted worthy to be called a traitor to it! Treason to the United States government shall be my passport to the kingdom of heaven and the favor of The close attention of his throng of heavers my God. At least, this shall be one of my chief qual- best commentary which can be given to a lecture reifications for the 'Saint's Everlasting Rest.' H. C. W.

## [CIRCULAR.]

was a great step. A great blow was struck at the popular, unreasoning idolatry. Such blows must be repeated. The Slave Power will have lost its chief weapon when the North has learned to calculate the value of the Union. Until that is done, there will always be a means of crushing us into subm

It may seem, to some, that the present is not a peculiarly favorable period for such a Convention. The year after a Presidential election is always a period of lull. 'Optimists and quietists' represent that the character of the new Administration and the new Congress are not yet definitely indicated. At presen affairs in Kansas look more propitious, while new light dawns in Missouri, and even, it is thought, in Virgin-ia. The memory of the Sumner outrage is softened by the twin deaths of its author and its occasio The Fugitive Slave Law and the repeal of the Mis souri Compromise have ceased to be novelties; and the Dred Scott decision is acquiesced in, by many, as a merely abstract grievance.

But all this is merely a truce, not a peace. have no indemnity for the past, no security for the future. Not a wrong is yet redressed; Kansas is not yet saved; Sumner is not yet restored; Missouri is not yet freed; Virginia is not yet colonized. The d the funeral pile of the bloody and accursed future, in all these cases, is still clouded by uncertainties. If the Dred Scott case be an abstraction, is one of those abstractions whose practical comquences convulse the world. For all our efforts, the is not yet an inch of truly Free Soil in the nation. and buried in a grave so deep that the trump of God The great State of Ohio, under the ablest Republican government, has just been the scene of bloody and successful slave-hunts. That the new Administra tion will be thoroughly subservient to the Slave Power is a foregone conclusion. The existence of slavery is aggression, and new ingenuities of outrage may, at any moment, be sprung upon us. From mere Politics there is little to be expected.

The Slave Power has always commanded just vote enough to carry its measures, and, under our presen organization, always will. If the Republican part told the truth, last November, the Presidential election transferred the balance of power, more than ever to the side of slavery. It has four years of corruption onquest and annexation before it, and it remains be proved that any merely political combination can lefeat it. On the other hand, the attitude of the Re publican leaders is now, as always, one of timidity and compromise. They deprecate, with profuse cau tion, the charge of any disposition to interfere with slavery, as it is, and claim the support of Southern nen for their nominations, as affording undiminished security to slavery. It is evident that the mass of Republican voters, in many States, are becoming more adically anti-slavery. And nothing will do so much to promote that desirable change as the fearless dis cussion we propose. Undoubtedly, the first object is, to create a united and determined North. But if there is even a chance that the ultimate result of that effort is to be Disunion, every one must admit the necessity of being prepared for it.

In view of these facts, we regard the present as opportune period for our Convention. We wish to act with calmness, not with impetuosity; to be controlled, not by impulse, but by mature conviction.-It is not strange that such a Convention should be proposed in a period of excitement. That it should be held, in a period of comparative quiet, is a fact of nomentous significance. Such a Convention appeals to three distinct class

1. Those who repudiate the United States Consti tution as essentially pro-slavery, and hence abjure all

stitution, still concur in the opinion that there can be no permanent union between Free and Slave States and that the only practicable solution will be found sooner or later, in a separation. 3. Those who, believing in the ultimate triumph of

2. Those who, not accepting this view of the Con-

Freedom, without Disunion, still approve of the agitation of the subject, because they admit Disunion to be a possible result; and because the discussion will tend, in any case, to strengthen and consolidate the North on the side of Freedom. It has been determined to summon the Convention

by means of a Call, to be signed by such persons as may, from either of the motives above indicated, sym pathize with its object. By obtaining many such names, from every Free State, the existence and wide dready done. The Union is dissolved—the bond is distribution of this sentiment will be exhibited, and increased interest will be given to the Convention

You are therefore respectfully invited to append to this Call your own signature, and to obtain such others as may be within your reach. It is believed that any effort, so bestowed, will be useful anti-slavery work. All copies of the Call should be returned (with signatures, and a memorandum of the place where obtained,) to Joseph A. Howland, Worcester, Mass., on or before Sept. 1st, 1857.

CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION. Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and an tagonistic nations, between whom harmony is im-

angerous;
And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire con And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories, and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to renel: rose in arms to repel;

And, whereas, there seems no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the last, under existing State relations; The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-

citizens of the Free States to meet in Convention, at \_\_\_\_\_\_, in October, 1857, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

LEGAL VOTERS.

The question has been asked, 'How many name are wanted to this Call?' Just as many, dear friend, as you can, by any possibility of exertion, obtain. Go far and wide, to every man and woman, and those who see the necessity of the Convention will sign the Call without any argument; others will need to be en lightened. You cannot do better service to the cause of the slave, and of the whole country, than in this work. Pray do not delay, and spare no expense of either time or money in making this Call a loud one.

LECTURE AT MILFORD.

In accordance with previous arrangements, Mr. Gar rison lectured in our spacious Town Hall, on Sunday evening last, which was filled, including the gallery. plete with fact, argument and appeal. This labor will not soon be forgotten. God grant that such infidelity may spread from heart to heart, and from the during the present year. Your attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying Call, prepared by a sub-committee designated for that purpose.

The results of the Worcester Convention were important. It established the question of Union or Disunion, as an open question, among a large and influderation of the sub-control of the sub rivers to the ends of the earth.' Many were presen

ion, as an open question, among a large and influ-tial class who have hitherto shrunk from the con-eration of the subject. The able correspondents of Convention, who deprecated District and the connideration of the subject. The able correspondents of world, our country, and all mankind our brothren-the Convention, who deprecated Disunion, still recog- God be praised, the victory will come ? . w. s.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT SPRINGFIELD. SPRINGPIELD, (Mass.) August 3, 1857.

I have just returned from a 'pic-nic' held by the colored people of this place, in honor of West on. For some reason that I did no learn, it was not convenient to have the celebration

The day has been delightful; a fine cool bre and a clear sky have added not a little to the enjoynent of the occasion. At 11 o'clock, a company sappy men, women and children assem tiful grove to have a good time-to use their own expressive words, to 'hurrah for emancipation !' They were well dressed, and in every way respectable in appearance. I have never seen a more orderly or ter behaved collection of people.

A stand had been placed for the speakers, and seats provided for the audience. I was agreeably disap-pointed in the speeches: they were logical, lucid and pathetic: every one of them would have done credit to a white man, having the advantage of a far better education than these men have enjoyed. One of their number, once a slave, stood up in their midst, and said with eloquent earnestness- We will demonstrate to our enemies, over and over again, till they are forced to believe us, that we are men, like other men. We will show them that we are as susceptible of im-

their children, not to make them all waiters and barbers, but to put them at trades, all trades that other boys learn. One very black man, but recently from slavery, spoke with much feeling of the reason why so few slaves run away. 'It is,' said he, 'because we must leave our mothers and our children behind. Oh ! if slavery were only abolished, how soon we would go back to the homes of our childhood !"

At 3 o'clock, dinner was served. The tables were garnished with flowers, and loaded with delicate conectionary and substantial viands. I was sorry to see wine among the dainties. After dinner, there were more speeches, and then a dance, on the soft, green turf under the spreading trees.

I was affected, even to tears, as I looked at these people, and heard their words, so full of resolute daring and patient endurance. I thought, these are the people, whom our government would degrade into chattels-these are the people who have no rights that the white man is bound to respect! Some of the young girls were dazzlingly beautiful. Such these stand upon the auction block, to be purchased by him whose lust will give the highest price!

There were present in the grove, quite a numb white persons—some who came to sympathise with the black man in his joy at the freedom of his brethren, and some who came as mere spectators-but all were made welcome to the festivities of the occasion

I am afraid if, on the fourth of July, a company of colored persons should presume to present themselves at a white celebration, they would receive rather different treatment. It is something to have people attend, even as spectators, such a gathering as this. It argues that the barriers of prejudice and scorn, that have so long separated the white man from his darker brother, are giving way; that, slowly but surely, the waves of truth are washing away, little by little, the great mountain of hate and wrong, and hastening the time (by an almost imperceptible degree, it is true,) when the white man and the black man shall dwell together with mutual good will and mutual benefit. To this end let us labor. Truly yours,

A. F. RAYMOND.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE This delightful and profitable gathering will not

oon be forgotten by those who enjoyed the 'feast of reason and the flow of soul.' The lowering clouds of the morning passed away in due time, and by noon, we had the glorious sun to 'preside o'er the scene.'-A multitude of persons were in attendance, and listened to the speaking with profound attention.

We feel in our heart to thank our Hopedale friends for this rare treat. May they find a rich reward in the spread of that truth which maketh free! The addition of well-executed music, with the sweet voices tions of hope and love to the God of universal freedom. The speaking was all faithful and stirring, and we hope not to be deemed invidious in saying, that no no thoughts uttered penetrated so deep, or awakened such holy determination, as those of Miss WATKINS, of Baltimore. It was most fortunate for us all that she was present, in the absence of Mr. Higginson, who was necessarily kept at home. Most fortunate are they who come within the charm and power of our colored sister's voice, who possesses rare talents and a gift of language exceedingly beautiful and rich. Wherever she labors, she cannot fail to arouse and quicken the soul for anti-slavery work.

The visit of Mr. Garrison to Milford, we hail with pleasure, remembering his service in the days of Auld Lang Syne.' His graphic analysis of the trials, discouragements and hopes of the British Abolition-ists, in their struggles for West India Emancipation : the delineation of the objections which lay in their way, so similar to those which are still offered by a pro-slavery Church and State, will not soon be for-

way, so similar to those which are still offered by a pro-slavery Church and State, will not soon be forgotten by those who are working for the abolition of American slavery. The strain of hope and courage which he imparted to the timid and halting, still lingers on the mind, bidding us be faithful and bide our time. And so we will—ever thanking God for what we saw and felt on the first of August at Hopedale.

The great and glorious event of West India Emancipation, whereby nearly a million of human beings were raised from a condition of chattelism to that of noble manhood, was duly commemorated by the friends of impartial liberty at Hopedale, on the announcement previously made to the public. The meeting, held as heretofore in the Grove—it should be christened Liberty Grove—was a large, orderly, attentive—a deeply interesting and encouraging one—abundantly satisfactory to those who were instrumental in getting it up, as it is believed it was to all who participated in it. One spirit seemed to pervade the whole assembly—the spirit of true liberty—which rejoiced with the rejoicing thousands of those to whom deliverance has come, and which were a threatening aspect up to the very hour of assembling, at length proved atvorable and propitious for the occasion. At 11 o'clock, Wm. H. Hah of Hopedale called the people to order, and to effect an organization of the meeting presented, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, a list of the names of persons nominated to serve in the respective capacities indicated.

The list, accepted by those assembled, was as follows:

President—Wm. S. Haywood, Hopedale.

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WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

All the world knows how pertinactiously the delegation and addelated Parker, of Brookly, New York.

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After a few remarks by Oliver Johnson, and the house was surrounded by a multitude, disposed the shadow of the letting from the transpose of the same near

President—Wm. S. Haywood, Hopedale.
Vice Presidents—Geo. T. Ball, Upton; J. R.
Johnson, Milford; S. Barber, Mendon; Wm. G.
Babcock, South Natick; Robt, Hassall, Haverhill,
Abbie S.

lopedale.

unity being given for a recognition of the recence and for an invocation of the Divine Wm. H. Fish offered vocal prayer. A

Hymn written for this occasion by Joseph Bailey of Hopedale was sung, after which the President made the opening address, and was followed by Adin Ballou and Frances Ellen Watkins. A song by a few children of Hopedale closed the exercises of the morning.

At 2 o'clock, after a recess of an hour for recreation and refreshment, made doubly pleasant by the opportunity it afforded for social greeting and converse, and by a variety of instrumental music generously furnished by some friends for the occasion, the meeting again came to order, and the exercises were resumed by the singing of an original Hymn from the pen of Wm. S. Haywood. A letter to the meeting from Warren Clark, Gasport, N. Y., was then read, and also a poetical contribution from Seth Hunt of Northampton Mass. After the singing of another hymn by Sojourner Truth, Wm. Lloyd Garrison was introduced to the audience, and made one of those peculiarly earnest, clear, and forcible speeches which can only come from his lips. He was followed by Wm. H. Fish and S. Barber,—the latter of whom presented some inquiries to which Mr. G. replied—Sojourner Truth, W. S. Haywood and F. E. Watkins. Mr. Garrison made a few closing remarks, an original song by Harriet N. Greene was sung, and the gathering dispersed at about 6 o'clock, after a most pleasant, interesting and profitable day.

Sketches of the several speeches made on the occasion will be hereafter published, for which reason no report of them is here made.

The First of August Celebration has become a fixed fact—an institution, it may be—at Hypedale. It is, we believe, as sure to take place from year to

provement as themselves. We will educate our children in a way to show them what we can and will become. The same spirit of hopeful determination ran through all their speeches, and was manifest no less in the look and air of the people.

The First of August Celebration has become a fixed fact—an institution, it may be—at Hopedale. It is, we believe, as sure to take place from year to year as it is that the Anniversary of W.-1. Emandipation occurs. May it be so. And may its interest, vitality and power increase until in this country of ours as in the British isles, 'Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof;' until we can sing anew Zion's justiles and the state of the same with th

\*Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea, Jehovah has triumphed, his people are free.' WM. S. HAYWOOD, Pres't.

Secretaries. D. COMSTOCK,

> From the Providence Transcript. FIRST OF AUGUST.

This day being the anniversary of W. I. Emane pation, was celebrated by our colored citizens, on Saturday last, by an excursion to Mark Rock, a beautiful shore in Warwick. Quite a large collection from the city and adjoining towns assembled, and by suitable exercises commemorated the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, 800,000 in number, who passed from Slavery to Freedom, from chattelism to manhood, in a single day, by the act of monarchical Great Britain. And, to the colored citizen, the day is of especial moment, as it vindicates the fitness of his race for freedom, and effectually silences their maligners, who say they, are fit only for a state of bondage. West Indian emancipation has vindicated the integrity of human nature, the safety of right doing, and the utter falsity of the prediction that emancipation would be fraught with evils. The fourth of July, which is our national holiday, has nothing about it to en-list the colored man's sympathy. Assisting to achieve the independence of the country, honorably risking life in the battle-field, and in every way possible contributing to the success of the American arms, to-day this Government exists not for the colored man. Under the flag which is the emblem of our nationality, four millions of his fellows pine in chains, and are subjected to the 'tender pine in chains, and are subjected to the 'tender mercies' of absolute and irresponsible power. What day, then, more fitting than the one just commemorated can be selected, when the proscribed and the brethren of the oppressed can meet and mingle their joys and tears?—joys that twenty-three years since the subject of conversion was backen in the West I.

the yoke of oppression was broken in the West In-dies, and sorrowing that in this boasted land of liberty, the hand of the tyrant yet retains in its grasp one-sixth of the entire population.
Several addresses, pertinent to the occasion, were delivered, and everything passed off in the happiest manner. The Providence Brass band at intervals discoursed most excellent music, and contributed much to the pleasures of the day. In the way of eatables, there were the usual shore accompani-ments, a clam-bake and a chowder, both of which were got up in the best style, and in a way that must satisfy the palate of an epicure. The arrangements were made for a right good time, and those who had charge of them. who had charge of them, Messrs. Edward Scott and T. Wheeler, are entitled to much commendation. The first of August, 1857, was happily spent; and may each recurring anniversary see no diminution of spirit, but rather an increase of zeal, and a higher and holier appreciation of the day! And may its celebration be continued till there shall be a day which shall be the downfall of American slavery.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

OF AUGUST IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Anniversary of West India Emancipation was celebrated, in a very pleasant and appropriate man-ner, at Longwood, Chester Co., Pa., by a Children's Convention and Pic-Nic, the call for which, signed by Joseph A. Dugdale, the Children's Friend, appeared in the Standard of July 11th. At 10 o'clock a. m., the Progressive Friends' meeting-house was filled, chiefly by children, some of whom were from the State of Delaware and others from Delaware Co., Pa. The animated faces of the little girls and boys Pa. The animated faces of the little girls and indicated the bright hopes of enjoyment with which they had come to the celebration, and the scene was an exceedingly pleasant one to look upon. Joseph. A. Dugdale opened the exercises with prayer, after which was sung that sweet children's hymn, begin-

'I think when I read that sweet story of old, When Jesus was here among men, How he called little children as lambs to his fold, I should like to have been with them then. Joseph A. Dugdale then addressed the children a

considerable length, enforcing lessons of virtue, morality and freedom by many pertinent anecdotes.

Oliver Johnson then read a hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. Theodore Tilton, Assistant Editor of the Independent; and it was some by Mr. of the Independent; and it was sung by Mr. John-son and Misses Isabella and Adelaide Parker, of

All the world knows how pertinaciously the duders of slavery have rung the charge that the nose in the British West Indies have degenerate these their emancipation, a little more than a quagr of a century ago. Even some good Christia ten seemed willing to charge upon the Almight

to present an appropriate testimonial to Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, Mr. Montgomery Martin said he nad recently visited the West Indies to ascertain if the emancipation of slaves had produced ruin there. He found there a free, happy, and produced the company of th ruin there. He found there a free, happy, and pre-perous population, and speaking commercially, the West Indies now yield more produce than they had ever done during the existence of slavery. Since the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, not a drop of blood was shed by a popular disturbance, nor a single crime by mobs was committed, nor was there any destruction of property throughout the whole of the West Indies. A letter received rewhole of the West Indies. A letter received re-cently in New York, dated Spanisn Town, Jamsica, March 16, 1857, says: 'Let it suffice that, with the high price of sugar, the good season with which we have been so long favored, and other favorable cir-have been so long favored, and other favorable cir-

have been so long favored, and other favorable circumstances, our prospects are brighter than they
have been for many years.

"Many of the planters are extending their celtivation to the utmost, and are rapidly recovering
from their late embarrassments; while numbers of
laborers have purchased deserted estates, and are
thus raising themselves into that middle class which
slavery annihilates, and without which no country
can prosper. In every respect, there is a decided,
palpable progress. The change from slavery to free
dom, in this country, is as from darkness to light.
The laborers are, for the most part, orderly, indestrious, and happy. Schools and places of religious trious, and happy. Schools and places of religious worship are being extended over the land, and are generally well attended. In fine, everything angus a steady advancement toward a permanent and general prosperity.'"

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

Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennes Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mr. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the faling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to their original color.\*

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REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., 'My hair which was grey, is now restored to its natural color. &c.'

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hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my family who was becoming bald.'

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair form-

ing, &c.'
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think very highly of your preparations, &c.'
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Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River N. Y. MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y. We might swell this list, but, ifnot convinced TRY IT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBAL-SAMUM. Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old a young extant, being often efficacious in cases of his

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Prof. H. B. HACKETT, Newton Theological St.

Prof. ALVAH HOVEY, "Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre. Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., Philadelphia. Rev. L. F. BRECHER, D. D., Principal of Saratogs Female Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

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INDIAN ARCANA, an Hustrated Mostly, published by the 'Indian Medical Jaristat, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. Edited by Re. 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. Edited by Re. Gronge C. Banchoff, formerly of the New York, and late of the Providence, Conference of the Medical Street, Conference of the Medical S PROSPECTUS.

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