Five copies will be sent to one address for was polities, if payment be made in advance. FAll remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent, F Advertisements making less than one square inseried three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. If The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennyivania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Socieies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

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



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and e

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

spouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

force restore their rights; but they are without

THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

rouse in aiding other States in binding on men an urightsous yake. On this subject, our fathers, in

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

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

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

WHOLE NUMBER, 1413.

-WILLIAM RELIEF CHANNING

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 6.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MORE SOUTHERN RUFFIANISM.

Monte, Jan. 8th. The advent in our city of Wm. Strickland, the The advent in our city of wm. Strickland, the shiltion bookseller, at a time of so much excitement relating to the invasion of Nicaragua by the United States forces, has created a new outlet of in-Units' States forces, has created a new outlet of Indignation. A meeting was anonymously advertised in this morning's paper, at the Amphitheatre, * to consider a subject of vital importance.'

Accordingly, a large number assembled at eleven o'clock to day. Dr. Woodcock, the leader in Strick-

o'clock to day. Dr. Woodcock, the teacher and land's first expulsion, was called to preside, and land's first expulsion, was called to preside, and species of an exciting character were made by him and Dr. J. W. Moore, an old citizen of the county —the latter first proposing to include Mrs. Strickland as an equally dangerous character, disavowing gallantry to the sex, and recommending

any want of gallantry to the sex, and recommending that she also, in the most gentlemanly and politic manner, be invited to leave the city.

Strickland had been allowed to remain here a week or more to arrange his affairs, unmolested, being 'left alone sweetly,' by our citizens: but when it began to be suspected that his real object of visiting Mobile was to get up a party of sympathizers, and attend to green has ness, here, again, having sold out tempt to open business here again—baving sold out his interest in Milwaukee to Upson—or, in the event his interest in Milwaukee to be pool—or, in the event of failure, to get up an excitement and again mar-tyrize himself at the North, which, it is alleged, was apparent from his manner, his defiant and threatening letter to members of the committee previous to his arrival, and the various stigmas cast upon the honored deceased, Judge Lecesue; when these facts became known, a feeling of deep indignation was aroused; and on Tuesday last he was warnel by several of our most prominent citizens to leave the city—the step being considered necessary to his own safety. Had he done so at once, the excitement would have passed away; but the next day it was rumored he had addressed a note to one of those gatlemen, expressing his determination to remain— the adding fuel to the fire.

On Thursday, the excitement was intense, and at

night the 'Luna-bugs' were out in full force—any

presence for a moment.

To allay the excitement, it was thought best by our most moderate citizens to call a public meeting, although many were opposed to it, as tending to accomplish the very object Strickland had in view—nocomplish the very object Strickland had in view-no-toriety and capital at the North-and as attaching too much importance to the matter.
A meeting was, however, called, and upon assem

bling, it was announced that the committee had sat-isfactory evidence that Strickland was not in the islactory evidence that Strickland was not in the city of county of Mobile, and an adjournment was moved. But this did not satisfy the 'Luna-bugs,' and a decisive 'No' was the response, with calls for an expression of opinion. An organization was af-fected as above, and Dr. Woodcock, a member of the old committee, stated that a full report of the old committee, which had been suppressed for obvious reasons, would probably soon be published.

Hereviewed the action of that committee, and brought to light some facts not generally known, among which was the fact only hinted by your cor-respondent at the time, that Strickland is indebted

respondent at the time, that Strickland is indebted solely to that committee for his own life; that a party were out with all the accessories for a swing, and were only prevented from accomplishing their purpose by threats from the committee.

Resolutions were adopted, expelling Strickland from the city and State, and relitable requesting. from the city and State, and politely requesting Mrs. Strickland also to leave the city, as it was sus parts that she was trying to get up a party to

sustain her husband's impertinence.

It is now known that Strickland went up the railroad in the disguise of a laborer on Wednesday.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

During the sessions of the Mississippi Conference at Brandon, Bishop Early presented the resolutions of the Alabama Conference, recommending the striking out of the general rule against 'selling men, women and children,' etc. The Conference concurred in the amendment by a vote of 70 to 7. A correspondent of the Mississippian wishes to know wh were the seven dissenting.—Memphis Appeal.

We join the correspondent of the Mississippian in asking who were the seven dissenting. We want to know the names of the seven abolition preachers, who live and fatten upon the people of Mississippi. It is due to the high standing and character of the Methodist Church that the seven negro-worshippers should be exposed, and held up to the scorn and condemnation of every honest man. We have no use for Abolitionists in our State; there is no room for them, and their presence should and will not be tolerated. If we can get the rooms of the interest? erated. If we can get the names of the immortal swen, we will promise to give them an advertise-ment free of cost, which will make them known all We have fully determined to show over the country. no favor to any Abolitionist, no matter what posi-tion he may hold, and we shall always denounce, in unmeasured terms, such characters as vile reptiles, who ought to be driven from the land. We ask our brethren of the press throughout the State to join with us in calling for the names of the seven dissenters.—Oxford Mercury.

We add our feeble voice to yours, brother Mercu ry, and would like to see the seven names in fall bold face.' Ferret them out and expose them, that the people may know who are opposed to buying and selling slaves in Mississippi.—Panola (Miss.) Star, Jan. 13.

FREE SPEECH IN MASSACHUSETTS. The Hall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives having been granted for a meeting of the St Anti-Slavery Society, the Boston Journal says:

There were two leading reasons for refusing the use of the hall to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, either one of which was sufficient. Some of the Republican members voted against the application for one of these reasons, and some for the other. The first of these reasons is, that it is not proper to grant the use of the hall to societies or other bodies not connected with the Legislature. The second, and to our mind the strongest, reason is, that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is an association of fanatics, who are at war upon the Church, the Constitution and the Union. The farther the Legislature can remove itself from any connection, however indirect, from such a Society, the better will it be for the reputation of the State. We should have rejoiced, had the Legislature not merely refused the use of the hall to these fanatics, but availed themselves of the opportunity to pointedly condemn their dogmas. They sought the use of the hall of the House of Representatives, in order to obtain a quasi legislative can tion for their treasonable orgies. They availed themselves of the tolerance of the Legislature to attack, with characteristic bitterness, members who had opposed their application. It is despite to he recovery the state of the proposed their application. 'There were two leading reasons for refusing the rance of the Legislature to attack, with cantacteristic bitterness, members who had opposed their application. It is deeply to be regretted, under the circumstances, that the members of the Legislature had not the moral courage to face the year and nays, and carry out their spontaneous convictions of duty.

VERMONT A. S. CONVENTION.

IS outhern States. In some, the law has established in Searching consorbility and convergence of the course, the same including of the rights of the rights of the range of the course, the same count. It was amount of the rights of the rights

never expect to overtake, them. Gov. Fletcher la-bored manfully for the Constitution and the Union, and achieved a triumph—but we venture to predict that he will never again be caught in a Garrisonian Convention.—Boston Journal.

SELECTIONS.

From the Liberty Bell for 1837. THE SLAVE'S ULTIMA RATIO. BY J. M. MCKIM.

Desiring to obtain an authentic account of the late reported insurrections in Kentucky, I wrote to my friend McKim. His reply is as follows:—

With the ' weary knife-grinder,' my response is, Story, God bless you! I've none to tell, Sir!

There has been no slave insurrection in the South. But, false as these rumore have been, it cannot be said, entirely without qualification, that there has been no collusion, of late, among the slaves, nor any attempt, on their part, to throw off the yoke. On attempt, on their part, to throw off the yoke. On the contrary, they are continually striving and conspiring to obtain their freedom; and with a success, too, of which we have daily the most gratifying proof. Flight, not fight, is the slave's ultima ratio; and many there be that betake themselves to this last resort. From all along the Atlantic seaboard, and from every part of the border States, they ifly as a cloud and as doves to their windows. They come to us from the interior of Virginia, and They come to us from the interior of Virginia, and from the Dismal Swamp of North Carolina. They

reach us by expedients the most ingenious, and through sufferings which nothing but the hope of Liberty could make endurable. Exactly fifty—men, women and children—have passed through the hands of our Vigilance Committee in the last fortnight! of our Vigilance Committee in the last fortnight!
Five of them came by sea, in an open skiff, doubling capes, on the rocks of which many a stancher bark has foundered! One of the fifty came from Alabama, travelling night after night, as opportunity afforded, on the top of a railroad car! A woman came to us, last summer, from a Southern port, ma, travelling night after night, as opportunity afforded, on the top of a railroad car! A woman atterly unavailing. Other railroads are in a declining condition, and have stopped their semi-annu-al dividends; but the Underground has never before

done so flourishing a business.

I rejoice in these multiplying escapes, not simply nor mainly because of the individual victims who are thereby rescued from bondage—though this is all this is surely a spectacle not often given mortal not influence they exert on the whole slave system.

But for the Union, the South could not do one of ral influence they exert on the whole slave system, ral influence they exert on the whole slave system, and the evidence they afford of a change going on in public sentiment. The tenure by which slave property is held all along our borders is greatly weak ened by these multiplying flights. Human chattels, even when but partially enlightened, constitute a very uncertain sort of possession. The 'riches' of the slaveholders 'make themselves legs and fly away. Then the public opinion of the North used to obstruct the passage of these escaping slaves. It is not so now. Slave law or no slave law, no active hindrance is opposed to their flight. The labors of the so now. Slave law or no slave law, no active hin-drance is opposed to their flight. The labors of the abolitionists have made this law of none effect. The same is in a measure true of the South. The slaves who escape from the South are aided by free men, and free white men. Nine out of ten of all who come to us are brought or aided bither by Southern men. These are facts which are full of promise.

They denote that the good time which is coming is moving towards us with accelerated speed. And although it would hardly be safe to fix a day for its arrival, the author of the 'Impending Crisis of the South' cannot be much out of the way when he intimates that the centennial anniversary of American independence will find every slave in the land disen-thralled.

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1857.

BOUTHERN DESPOTISM.

denying the slaves to be men, or by basing their cause upon principles that would exterminate the rights and liberties of white men as well. A few of the more brutal of the slavcacy have attempted the first of these alternatives—have boldly classed the African race with the brutes: the greater part, however, have preferred the other, and have thrown to the winds every principle of civil liberty as recognised, and boasted of heretofore, by the American people. Witness the vagaries of the notorious Ross and the reckless persistence; backed and if well an The entire question of human rights, and politi-cal liberty, is involved in the issues now before the country in reference to slayery. This was evident to the far-sighted, from the very beginning. They saw that slayery could not sustain itself, except by denying the slaves to be men, or by basing their cause upon principles that would exterminate the people. Witness the vagaries of the notorious Ross, and the reckless persistence; backed by the national overnment, in the effort to thrust slavery upon the

government, in the effort to thrust slavery aport people of Kansas.

The liberty of the press is one of the pillars of the temple of liberty. This has been prostrated against the admission of free negroes. ed, and broken, practically, for years in the

Would it not be well for this very anxious Governor to ascertain betorehand whether his sort of books can be had? Literature will hardly spring up at the bidding even of a slaveholder. But how pitiful—how sad, to see the chief magistrate of a commonwealth which holds a place in a confederacy of States claiming to be the only free communities or certh claiming to be the only free communities on earth, recommending such a censorship of the press as we have been in the habit of regarding as congenial only to such nations as barbarian Russia, or despotic and priest-ridden Austria, or the miserable and debased governments of Rome, or Naples, or Spain! Should not the North be ashamed of her Southern confederates? How long will, or can the free States remain in sworn confederacy with such caricatures of free communities? Communities where every citizen must go to his slaveholding neighbors, or to their government, to learn what he may read, or take from the post-office, or teach his children!

The question now before this nation is the whole question of rights, civil and political. Let Southern ideas and plans once prevail, and the conflict between despotism and freedom, will have to be fought over again on American soil, and against a class of men calling themselves not merely Republicans, but Democrats !- Covenanter.

LET THE STANDARD BE ERECT. PARKER PHASBURY, in a recent letter to the Ohio

Anti-Slavery Bugle, says :--You cannot be indifferent to the present interest-ing moves on the political chess board. But the revelations come so thick and fast, that those of today will be forgotten before this letter reach a your readers, or yourself even, so it will be useless for me to dilate upon them.

We must admire the wondrous forbearance of the came to us, last summer, from a Southern port, packed in a travelling trunk! I send you, herewith, a photograph likeness of this heroine, presenting her as she appeared when the trunk was opened. I will not multiply instances; but I could tell you of hair-breadth escapes, by flood and field—of perils by sea, and perils by land, and perils among false brethren—escapes achieved and perils encountered by these brave men and women, compared with which all adventures of fiction would be acknowledged by you to be tame and wonderless. But this is no part of my present purpose, which is, to let you know, by these facts, that our Anti-Slavery movement has crossed the line; that having removed obstacles to the slave's escape on this side, it has passed over, and now furnishes him with facilities on the other. The leaven is working even at the passed over, and now furnishes him with facilities on the other. The leaven is working even at the South; the light is beginning to shine where Cimmerian darkness before prevailed. The slaveholders cannot shut it out. White and black, bond and free, acknowledge its power. The search laws and the lynch laws, the harbor inspectors and the nightly patrols, and every other expedient to arrest disdussion and hinder 'fugacious slaves,' have proved to fine the lynch laws, and every other railroads are in a destable, and making a solemn league and Union of States, half to hold slaves, with the other half to hold slaves, with the other half to hold slaves in subjection; to think dussion and hinder 'fugacious slaves,' have proved and making a solemn league and Union of States, half to hold slaves, with the other half to hold slaves in subjection; to think dussion and hinder 'fugacious slaves,' have proved to fine the province of the control of the then coolly voting themselves SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS APIECE OR MORE, as compensation for a couple of vis its, or visitations, as the case may be, to

But for the Union, the South could not do one

DEATH-BED FOLLIES. The Baltimore Sun says that the will of the late George W. P. Custis di that the will of the late George W. P. Custis di-rects that all his elaves, some two or three hundred, shall be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds from the commonwealth. It is high time Virginia had some law on her statute book against this destruction of property. There are no more slaves in that State now than she has use for, and to say nothing of rendering so many negroes worthless and miserable for the remainder of their lives, the power should be taken away from men, in their second childhood, of removing so much labor from the industry of the State.—Charleston Courier.

What a blessed thing it is that the power to enact and enforce our laws is not vested in such creatures as the editors of the Charleston Courier! If it were, it would require the graces of a vastly greater num-ber of righteons men to save our land than it would to have saved Sodom.—Telescope.

all the past in labors to propagate our principles, and lief or their course. to bring about what is so greatly needed,-a thor-

ago, sought to accomplish the freedom of the slave. But we soon found that we needed to strive for our that city as anti-slavery, though not Abolit was to be effected. But we were a small, unpopular and scattered body, without means of moving the peoplc, except by telling them truths which they were inwilling to hear.

The Church had great machinery for propagandsm, but no care for liberty. I begin to fear that we, the Abolitionists, are getting into too quiescent a state. The places which were once actively and earnestly thing to be done. Mrs. Foster and others had urged nti-slavery have become cold. Lynn, for example, us become indifferent in regard to slavery, though a great majority of the people are active or passive supporters of slavery. Why is this? Is slavery yet abol-

There is yet a work for us to do-and without this, nothing will be effected. As Napoleon justly said, nothing is done while any thing remains to be done. We cannot trait to Republicans : compromise is ru-

churches and the clergy now give the people ju anti-slavery enough to keep them away from our meetings, and to keep up the pretence that they are

doing all that is necessary in regard to slavery.

A new generation has grown up since our sentinents were first proclaimed. We are to educate this rising generation. Children are capable of understanding our principles, and should be taught them. A nation is free in proportion as it is intelligent and virtuous; and only as it is intelligent and virtuous can it keep itself free, or make others free. The adult pro-slavery generation must pass away before the mass of the people can receive anti-slavery truth, cem to have forgotten the immensity of the labor we have to perform.

to their several capacities. Now, all cannot do the rant every Abolitionist from every little town to ask he General Agent to send a lecturer to his town, and ngage to raise his salary and expenses. I am ready do this for Worcester. We want a revival in Worcester. Those Republicans in Worcester who would ormerly have said that the town could never become so degraded as to elect Isaac Davis, the very incarna tion of hunkerism, for their Mayor, actually voted for him themselves. Compromise brought them to this; and such is always the tendency of compromise.

I want a series of resolutions to express our sense of the need of repeating our first anti-slavery work-of getting up meetings for the revival of anti-alavery eling-protracted meetings, of a week or two weeks, or for a whole winter. If we do not accomplish this work of striking off the chains of the slave, our children will be in a worse condition than we were in, thirty years ago.

The Nominating Committee presented the followng report, which was accepted, and the persons of the community. amed duly appointed :-

For Business Committee - Wm. Lloyd Garrison Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Maria W. Chapman, Mehitable Haskell, Stephen S. Foster, C. L., Remond, Parker Pillsbury, Henry C. Wright,

For Committee to Nominate Officers - Edmund Quincy, of Dedham; E. D. Draper, of Milford; Warren Low, of Essex; William Ashby, of Newburyport; Charles F. Hovey, of Boston; Lewis Mc-Lauthlin, of Pembreke; Perley King, of Danvers; Otis G. Cheever, of Wrentham; H. W. Blanchard, For Finance Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, Lewis

For Assistant Secretaries—Samuel May, Jr., Charles

In. then presented and read a brief Annual Statem of the Society's operations during the year past.

Voted, That Mr. May's Annual Statement be

pted and printed.

Foted, That the hours of 25 and 7 o'clock be as-gued for the afternoon and evening sessions of the

A brief discussion on the question of Spiritualism, ough anti-slavery revival. A sketch of her remarks in its relations to Anti-Slavery, here took place, in which Mesers. Buffum and Garrison and Mrs. Foster took part. Mr. Holden, of Lynn, vindicated the people of

own freedom-that our liberties were gone-that we They think the measures of the Abolitionists imprachad not preserved that eternal vigilance which is the ticable. They believe in the Union, and do not desire price of liberty. The recovery of our own liberties its dissolution. But they claim to be anti-slavery, nevertheless.

Arrennoon. The President in the chair. STEPHEN S. FOSTER addressed the meeting. Agree

ing with the speakers of the morning in most that had been said in regard to the position and progress of the cause, he differed with all of them in regard to the that our efforts should be redoubled, and an anti-sla very revival be kindled. 'It cannot be done,' said Mr. Foster. 'The community cannot be aroused as they were in the early days of the cause. We have, beyond dispute, effected a great work in the land. But the cause proper is not now gaining ground. Receipts into the treasury remain about where they were five years ago. Adherents to the cause are no more numerous; indeed, the number of those who What is our business? What is the needful work much smaller than it was. What is to be done? of the present time? It is that every man and woman The old agencies are no longer sufficient. The people who clearly sees the work to be done should go out look upon our remedies as impracticable; the dissoamong the people, and get up revival meetings. A lution of the Union they deem impossible. I cannot revival of anti-slavery feeling and action is the thing satisfy myself, Mr. President, of the utility of the needed. At present, we have only revivals of pro-slavery religion, throngs in the churches, and consecrations of the Sabbath. They do not in the least comprehend that slavery is the sin of sins. The comprehend that slavery is the sin of sins. to vote. They wish to testify, once a year at least, to the whole nation, that there are so many men who go against slavery. And it has been the study of my life, the last two or three years, to discover some way in which the Abolitionists might use their right of franchise against the Slave Power. It is my conviction, as Mr. Phillips and as this Society said ten years ago, that the slave never can get his freedom except over the ruins of the American Union; and I seek method of voting which shall not commit any ma who uses it to the support of the Union. Now, I believe the rank and file of the people do not care i

> do, and which they do so well. But others, who cannot do their labors, can carry a ballot, and they long to carry one for freedom.' Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, address the meeting. With all Mr. F.'s ingenuity, unsurpassed by that of any other, he has never been able to construct a political platform upon which even a sympathizer with himself could stand, nor one even upon which he can stand himself. He charges that this Society is a non-resistant one. It is a non-conformist Society, Mr. President, and that you must of necessity be, so long as you are men of conscie Foster is absolutely right, I think, in saying that this Society has never found work enough, and variou nough, for its members and friends to do. I have dways deemed this a defect. The moral position this Society is the highest and noblest possible; but their practical position does not take hold of the mind

straw for the Union. We need to employ such wis

dom as that of the Roman Catholic Church, which

uses all its members, and finds work for all adapted

same things which Mr. Garrison and Mrs. Foster can

Mr. Gannison, in a few remarks, replied with grea force and most convincing logic to the charge of Mesers. Foster and Higginson, that we are giving this people nothing to do. It is our business, he said, to speak the truth, even though we know they will not

year. 'They will not hear thee,' so God warned his prophet, for they will not hear me. Nevertheless, thou shalt speak my words unto them.' It is my duty to declare the truth itself, and I am not responsible for the manner in which this people receive it or reject it. It is my duty to warn them. It is not my duty to contrive ways for men in Union with slavery, and determined to vote without regard to the moral Ford, Reuben H. Ober, Susan B. Anthony, Henry character of their act, to carry out their low idea, and I shall do no such work. We show Massachu etts her sin and her shame, through her con Treasurer's Report, owing to the absence of the sees, her powerlessness to protect her own citizes and Report will be found printed in another place.]

Foted, To accept the Treasurer's Report.

The General Agent of the Society, Samuer Max, base, disgraceful chain, and standard presented and read a brief. a solitary Virginian slave-hunter; and we demand of her, in the name of the living God, that she break this base, disgracaful chain, and stand erect and self-respecting. Is this not work to do, and work enough?

EVENING. EFFINGRAM L. CAPRON, of Worcester, a

He said, I think I see the difficulty that lies

state of anti-slavery feeling and action in Lynn, and | that the Constitution is made for man, and not nan for the Constitution. If the Government and the Constitution cannot exist without slavery, away with them! I have no more reverence for the Con-stitution than I have for a trading corporation. Man is the only object of my reverence.

I asked a prominent Democrat, who denied my tatement that the Union was too dearly purchased by the enslavement of a single human being, whether ne would see his daughters sold on the auction-block to save the Union. Two beautiful little girls sat with him, one on each side. He looked first at one and then at the other, and they smiled in his face in childish unconsciousness of the fearful import of the question. He seemed to realize for the first time what slavery is, and what it includes; and he violently answered-'I'd see the Union in hell first !"

If the people of this country would spend half the time in interpreting the constitution that God has impressed on their bodies and souls, that they do in studying and reverencing their political Constitution. we should have more rectitude and more freedom.

Reverence for man, for woman, for the child, is the basis upon which our principles must rest. The God who speaks within us is the one to whom we are ac-

WENDELL PHILLIPS followed, in a speech an hour ong, in which he vindicated the policy of the Society a a practical and efficient method of action, and keenly criticised the measures and leading men of the Republican party. An extended report of his remarks

CHARLES L. REMOND (who had just returned from the State Anti-Slavery Convention in Vermont) gave an interesting account of its proceedings. He said the Convention was a successful one, although the full Gospel of Anti-Slavery was then heard there for the first time. There was a shrinking, at first, on the part of many from the radical truths spoken; out some of these very persons made obvious progress in the reception of truth, and the Governor of the State attended the sessions, and took part in the dis-

The Disunion question was freely discussed, and hough this was strong meat for them, some thought that, had the question been pressed, a majority would nave voted for it.

So far as the people of Bradford are concerned, said Mr. Remond, there is great encouragement for their ntinuance in anti-slavery well-doing.

PARKER PRESEURY also spoke in regard to the Vermont Convention, at which he was present. It was largely attended, and the discussions exceedingly interesting. The spirit manifested by Gov. Fletcher in the discussions was excellent, though he did not endorse the strongest doctrine of our Society; but before he left, he said that his respect for the Union had been greatly weakened since he went into the Convention, and that, while he must stand by the the exigencies of the case. They wish | Constitution, still, he could not say that he should recalamity. He (Mr. P.) replied that he would not find any great fault with the Constitution, after the Union was dissolved! (Laughter.) The Disunion resolution was not pressed, but all the rest (and some of them were couched in strong terms) were passed unanimously; and he believed that, had the Disunion resolution been put to vote, it would have been carried two to one. (Applause.)

Mr. Pillsbury said, since it was getting fashionable or Governors to attend anti-slavery meetings, he noped an invitation would be sent to Governor Banks o attend this anniversary. He did not know that His Excellency would find it convenient to come; out he would very likely repent, by and by, that he didn't. His friend Remond and himself had come home feeling pretty proud, they had been in such excellent company; and he thought Mr. Phillips who had any reputation or popularity left had not done his duty; for if this were now to be the test, his friend Remond and himself were gone for it! (Laughter and applause.)

The speaker said he thought slavery had wrought ts most fearful work upon the people of the North,that the guilt and criminality of the slaveholder had more than its counterpart in the non-slaveholding States, and that the disgrace and debasement of the slave is more than paralleled by the character of the mass of the people of the free States; and it seemed to him, that before we could reach the slave, we had revolution to schieve in our own behalf ten thousand times more momentous than that of '76, and he was very far from believing that it could be wrought out by any other than the same means.

Who feels the crime, and curse, and guilt of slavery? There is a lurking conviction against the extenion of slavery, but even that is fast dying out, and the N. Y. Tribune is to-day laboring to prepare the people of the North to accept Kansas as a slave State, if it shall be admitted as such. This is one of those

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien As, to be hated, needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace

There is not one-tenth part of the moral indigna lon burning in the hearts of the people of the North o-day, against the admission of Kansas as a slave tate, that there was, in 1843, against the admission remind his audience in Vermont, that, at that time, they had distinguished men, who, with John Quincy Adams, signed the remonstrance against the admis-sion of Texas, and demanded that the Union be disolved, rather than Texas be made a part of it. Then e enumerated the outrages that had followed in such nick and fearful succession—the Mexican war, the Pugitive Slave Bill, the repeal of the Miss Fugitive Slave Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Com-promise, the outrages in Kansas, the almost butchery of a Massachusetta Senstor, the Dred Scott decision— and then he appealed to Gov. Fletcher and his con-stituency there present, to know, if Gov. Slade were wise and prudent in 1843, in counselling the dissolu-tion of the Union only for the annexation of Texas, what ought to be said of a Governor who, to-day, in view of this long chapter of horrors, cautions the peomake the same appeal to the audience before him to

But the most fearful and fetal consideration is, that with each successive step on the part of the Slave Power, the conscience and courage and manhood and heroism of the North have declined in the same proportion, until, as he had said, there is no such indignation to-day against the admission of Kansas as a slave State as there was, fourteen years ago, against the admission of Texas; and if we lived till 1860, he did not believe that any better man than Senator Douglas would be the candidate of the best political party in the country, or that any higher issue would be made with the Shwe Power than the re-opening of the African slave trade, if, indeed, Republicanism did no sink even lower than that before that time.

'For my part,' said Mr. Pillsbury, 'I would a soon have James Buchanan for President as any man in the nation; and I would as soon have Kansa admitted as a slave State under the Lecompton Con stitution, as a free State under the Topeka Constitution for the latter is not a whit better than the former. The Lecompton Constitution, to be sure, provides for slavery, but the Topeka Constitution declares that the Dred Scott decision, in all its letter and spirit; shall be enforced as law in this land, by proscribing the entire colored race. This consideration, I think, ought to be urged in this meeting, and every where,that the Dred Scott decision, vile, unnatural, inhu-man, cruel, accursed as it is, has been confirmed in Connecticut, in New York, in Minnesota, in Wiscon sin, in Iowa, in Kansas and in Oregon, (all Republican States and territories,) since the Republican party has been formed. That is Republicanism in our coun try to-day; and I had rather have the publicans and harlots of the Democratic party, than the Republican pharisees who make their boasts of such superiority

over them.' (Applause.)

The same logic held true with regard to the Church. Boston would be more hopeful if every minister was just such an one as Dr. Adams. He did as much harm, and no more, as the babbling drunkard, rolling in the gutter, does to the cause of temperance; he is a good illustration of the damning effects of touching the intoxicating poison. The mischief was done by the Dr. Cheevers and the Henry Ward Beechers, who laid one hand on the Anti-Slavery movement, and the other on the heads of the slaveholders of the South at the sacramental table. A single Beecher or Cheever in New York did more harm than all the city papers, with the Observer at their head, or a Dr. Adams howling in every pulpit in the State. It is easy to convince the people of proslavery, as we have it in a Dewey, an Adams, a Caleb Cushing, and the like; but when we come to those Laodiceans who are neither cold nor hot, and scarcely lukewarm, he knew of no other way but to spew them out of the anti-slavery mouth. 'I know this sounds harsh and unreasonable, said Mr. Pillsbury, 'but if you will go into the field with us three months, we will convince you that the logic is good,

the argument sound and unanswerable." In conclusion, Mr. Pillsbury expressed his gratification at seeing so large an audience present, and said he thought the cause of the Anti-Slavery movement was onward; and if the Abolitionists were only wise and did not stop to make friends of judges and senators and elergymen, but went on, as Mr. Phillips said, utterly careless of all reputation and popularity, the time of their success was much nearer at hand than the most sanguine now dared to hope. Adjourned to Friday, 10 A. M.

FRIDAY:

Met according to adjournment at Mercantile Hall The President in the chair. Voted, That the hour of 111 o'clock be assigned for

the taking of Donations and Pledges in behalf of the HENRY C. WRIGHT read a portion of a private let-

ter from Mr. H. R. Helper of North Carolina, author of the 'Impending Crisis of Slavery.' Afterwards, he spoke of the glaring inconsistencies of American morals, which denumered and punished the murderer, the assassin, the pirate on the high seas, but admitted the slaveholder and his apologists and as sociates to their friendship and society, and helped in placing them in the highest stations. Now, says Mr. Wright, we see that Mr. Helper, simply for writing his book on Slavery, is banished from his home nd his native State, and cannot return thither even to see his aged mother, without the risk of losing

I have recently received a letter from an acquain tance and friend of my early days, now a resident in Texas, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a slaveholder. He invites me to visit him. As to that, I long ago resolved I would never consent for a moment to have any service done for me by a slave, a human chattel; and therefore I cannot go to any slaveholding State. And the religion of this country is all on the side of the villain slaveholder. He takes the name of Christ, and it belongs to him, for the Christ of this country is a slaveholding Christ, no other than a cruel and hard-hearted demon, and I would call on all to unite for his overthrow. I speak not of the Christ of Calvary. He is a pure, a gentle, a loving Being, having no affinity with the Christ of

C. L. REMOND rose to ask if Mr. Helper, to whom the last speaker referred, was not himself in alliance with that class of men-the slaveholders-who had just been so severely spoken of by Mr. Wright, and classed with assassins and pirates. For myself, said Mr. R., I cannot accept the anti-slavery of Mr. Helper, nor of Mrs. Stowe, nor of Miss Griffith, as au-The two latter send their heroes to live in Liberia. When they will write a tale which shows a colored man living in this country, a free man,when they will boldly demand this right for him in the name of a God who loves impartial liberty, then I can regard them as true and consistent abolitionists. Mr. Remond vindicated the slave's right to shed blood and take life, to obtain his liberty.

Mr. Warour replied that, from all he knew of Mr Helper, he was in no alliance or sympathy with slaveholders: while the effect of his book among the slaveholders would indicate precisely the contrary. He agreed with Mr. Remond in the slave's right to take his master's life, if he could not otherwise get his freedom. [A Voice. Would you justify them in doing what you know to be wrong?] From their stand-point, said Mr. W., it is right. [Mr. Bur-YOM .- But you judge the slaveholder by your own standard of right; why not judge the slave by the same standard?] No! said Mr. W., I try the slaveholder by his own standard. He would call me a villain, should I attempt to make him a slave. Then, he knows that he is a villain, when he attempts make a slave of another man, or woman. And when the bloody insurrection of the slaves comes, as I think it must come, every sympathy of my nature will be with them in the object they seek, though I can never go a step with them in the means they shall use.

The hour having come assigned for taking up donations and pledges in behalf of the Anti-Slavery Cause, ABBY KELLEY POSTER addressed the meeting She said it meant little to speak of sacrifices for this cause; that which we gain in education, in enlightt in the salvation of our own souls, infinitely more than repays all we could do or give for it. She set forth the work of the Society for the coming year, and entreated every one to come up and help it. Mr. Garrison, from the Business Committee, re-

ported the following Resolutions :-Whereas, no government has a right to exact alle

Whereas, no government has a right to exact alle-giance where it refuses to give protection; and, Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, it is expressly declared that 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and im-munities of citizens in the several States'; and,

Whereas, there are ten thousand colored inhabitan in this Commonwealth, who, by the Cons laws thereof, are recognized as citizens on an equality with all others, entitled to the same rights and privileges, and eligible to every office in the gift of the people of Massachusetts, and of whom full and true allegiance to the State Constitution is required, and who are therefore to be protected in common with all other citizens against wrong and outrage; and,

Whereas, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, the me strous doctrine has been laid down, that the colore citizens of Massachusetts (as well as of every other State in the Union) are not citizens of the United States, and may not seek redress of injuries in any of its Courts, and to that extent have 'no rights that white men are bound to respect '-a decision in oper contempt and flagrant disregard of the 2d section Art. IV. of the Constitution of the United States, and not only subversive of the rights and liberties of the particular class proscribed, but in the highest degree insulting to all the people, and utterly destructive of

State rights; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the egislature now in session, to denounce as unconsti tutional, tyrannical and insupportable, the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case aforesaid, and to resist it to the same extent as though all the citizens of the Commonwealth had been judicially declared not to be citizens of the United States and that anything short of this will be perfidy to ou colored fellow-citizens, slavish subjection to highhanded usurpation, and the extinction of the sover eignty of the State.

Resolved, That if this oppressive and atrocious de cision be not speedily reversed, it alone will fully justify Massachusetts in seconding from the Federal Union, as no longer included therein by the original terms of the compact, and that she ought to secede at all hazards; otherwise, her claim of sovereignty becomes a mockery, and she has no right any longer to demand allegiance of the class whom she is not willing to pro-

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States, in all matters pertaining to slavery, is the ally of the Slave Power, and the deadly foe of Liberty and, constituted as it is of those who are either slaveholders or the zealous accomplices of slaveholders, nothing but outrage and usurpation can be expected of it, to whatever extent the South may de-

Whereas, Edward Greeley Loring continues to hole his office of Judge of Probate, and at the same time to act as Slave Commissioner under the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, in bold defiance of a law of this State. declaring that he will not obey it; and,

Whereas, the people of this Commonwealth have twice demanded his removal, through the joint action of the Legislature, and twice have had their wishe denied by the vetoes of a Governor whom they have since declared to be no longer fit to be their Chief Magistrate : and,

Whereas, for the third time, the people are request ing of the Legislature, (now in session,) the adoption of an Address to the Governor and Council for the removal of the aforesaid lawless and contumaciou Judge from his office under the State; therefore,

Resolved, That they have a right to expect, and do expect, of this Legislature, a prompt and hearty compliance with their wishes; and that Gov. Banks and his Council will, on the presentation of a proper address, as promptly and heartily concur in the removal of Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate, and thus vindicate the honor and sovereignty of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the people will not sanction or tolerate any measure whereby this issue shall be evaded, but will hold every Senator and Representative to into the Commonwealth, place on record in the Regthe strictest accountability in this case, together with the Governor and every member of his Council.

Resolved, That it is among the cheering signs of the times, and indicative of a growing revolutionary that the omission to do this shall be punis sentiment at the North, that the time has gone by for any man, claiming to be guided by the principles of ment. justice and humanity, to come forward on the Anti-Slavery platform, and attempt to defend the Constitution of the United States as it has always been understood, interpreted and enforced, in regard to its slaveholding compromises; thus virtually admitting it to be incapable of justification, and therefore undeserv- their colored citizens, allowing their rights to be in-

Resolved, That under the Constitution, the attempt to reconcile the spirit of liberty with that of slavery -free institutions with slave institutions-free labor with slave labor-free speech with a fettered tongueis worthy of the inmatesof a mad-house-wild, guilty, impossible; and to persist in making it, is an outrage on common sense, and high treason to the cause of freedom universally.

eplied to various objections which had been made to his plan of an anti-slavery political party; and restated his positions, and insisted upon the necessity nd practicability of the movement he had urged.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said he was glad to hear Mr. Foster's speech. He was sure that, after the full and uninterrupted opportunity which he had now enjoyed, of saying all he wished to say to this Society, he (Mr. F.) could never again complain of being deprived a hearing. Mr. Phillips then examined the arguments of Mr. Foster in behalf of a Disunion Political party. He maintained that it did not belong to us, n any respect, to form or inaugurate political parties; and that we are now doing, or may do, whatever we could do, honestly, were such a voting antialayery party in existence.

AFTERNOON. The President in the chair.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM JENKINS, of Andover, said the whole mass of the people needed to be moved, in the direction of Anti-Slavery principles. But the whole mass cannot be moved alike, nor at the same time.

this evening. The announcement was received with

Mr. GARRISON said, he wished to submit it to the consideration of the Society, whether, at that late hour, it would be worth while to occupy the hall of the House of Representatives this evening. For one, he felt indignant that the application for it had not been acted upon promptly, on Wednesday, so that due notice of the alteration of the place of meeting (which was now impracticable) might have been given to the public. One object in asking for the Representatives' Hall was to ascertain whether abolitionists were to be excluded therefrom, because of their views of slavery, while all other citizens might have the use of it; and as that point had been settled by granting the request of the Society, it was now optional for us to occupy that hall, or to have our evening session here. It was not a question of any great importance, and he would not therefore press it, but cheerfully submit to the

Messrs, Jenkins, Holden, G. Draper, May, Ford, and others, thought that the Representatives' Hall should be occupied by the Society for this evening; and, on motion of C. L. Remond, it was unanimously

Voted, That when we adjourn, it be to meet in the House of Representatives this evening, at half-pas

The Committee on nominating officers of the Society made the following Report;

President-Francis Jackson, Boston

Vice Presidents-Andrew Robeson, New Bedford Idmund Quincy, Dedham; Adin Ballou, Milford flingham L. Capron, Worcester; Jefferson Church pringfield; Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield; Hen L Bewditch, Boston; Caroline Weston, Weymouth, ohn T. Hilton, Brighton; James Russell Lowell Cambridge; Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; William Ashby, Newburyport; John Bailey, Lynn; Richard Clap, Dorchester; David P. Harmon, Haverhill; Thomas T. Stone, Bolton; William Whiting, Concept Research ord; Ezekiel Thacher, Barnstable; Charles Lend Remond, Salem; John Clement, Townsend; Atkin son Stanwood, Newburyport; Lewis Ford, Abing ton; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; George Mil. Westminster; Timothy Davis, Framingham.

Corresponding Secretary-Samuel May, Jr., Leices

Recording Secretary-Robert F. Wallcut, Boston Treasurer-Samuel Philbrick, Brookline. Auditor-Edmund Jackson, Boston,

Counsellors-William Lloyd Garrison, Wendel Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, Eliza Lee Follen, Ann W. Weston, Edmund Quincy, Charles K. Whipple William L. Bowditch, Charles F. Hovey, John T. Sargent, Charles E. Hodges.

The Report was unanimously accepted, and the fficers elected accordingly. The resolutions before the Society were read a sec

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a brief speech, groupe in a striking manner the causes of peril, the facts of pro-slavery usurpation, now spreading and thresten-ing all about us. He urged the necessity of a liberal and generous contribution to the funds of the Anti-Slavery Society, that they may again agitate and rock the Northern States, as the times demand, and that a special appeal for funds should immediately be

WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GERRISON, as MARIA W. CHAPMAN were chosen a Committee t prepare and issue said appeal to the people of Massa nusetts, calling for pecuniary contributions to the reasury of this Society.

HENRY C. WRIGHT spoke of the necessity keeping the great self-evident truths of humanity constantly before the people. He offered the follow

Resolved, That slaveholding necessarily involves a crime and an outrage against man as unnatural and monstrous as robbery, murder, or piracy, and that slaveholders should be regarded as inhuman and monstrous as are robbers, murderers, or pirates, and leserving the same treatment from individuals and from society.

Resolved, That to join in a political or religious

Union with slaveholders involves no less guilt and immorality, on the part of the confederates, than it does to join with robbers, murderers and pirates,

Resolved, That the American Union having failed to accomplish the ends for which it was created, it is the right and the duty of the people of the free States to alter or destroy it, and to form a new confederacy on the principle of 'No Union with Slaveholders.'

WILLIAM B. EARLE, of Worcester. moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved. That the friends of the slave be request ed to ask the Legislature to enact, that any on bringing into this State a person, with intent to hold the same as a slave, even with his consent, shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars, and one year's imprisonment in the common jail; and any one bringing into this State a person hitherto held as a slave, with intent to hold the same here in any form of service, shall, within three days after his entrance istry of Deeds for the county in which such perso intends to reside, a formal act of emancipation, and total renunciation of all right to slave service; and one thousand dollars fine and one year's imprison

After a few remarks from Mr. Earle, and a genera expression from the audience in favor of immediate ction, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. GARRISON spoke of the perfidious manner which this State, and other Northern States, treated scarce so much as a word of remonstrance. The peo ple of Massachusetts, said Mr. Garrison, hold a treacherous position toward the free colored population. We are bound, as citizens of a Commonwealth, to stand by each other on all occasions. But these few and poor fellow-citizens of ours are seized and enslaved. and sold for their jail-fees, and when we remonstrate ed, our agent Mr. Hubbard was kicked out of Louisi-STEPHEN S. FOSTER, in a speech of some length, ana, and Mr. Hoar out of South Carolina; and those States passed laws imposing shameful penalties or future ambassadors. These men made no protest

and Massachusetts made none. She ought to have ent them back, but had not life and energy sufficient Again we should have resisted the Dred Scott deci sion. The negro is made a dog, a beast, before that decree of that pro-slavery court. Yet there is no ex citement about it. What has Governor Banks said? This decision ought to be regarded by the people of Massachusetts as disfranchising every citizen of the

Mr. Garrison then spoke of the petitions now be ore the Legislature for the removal of Judge Edward Greeley Loring. He said-

Of a favorable answer to these petitions there ought to be the most confident expectation. Twice had the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, demanded the removal of this contumacious Judge twice had the Legislature, by overwhelming majorities, voted for his removal; twice had their will, thus strongly and clearly expressed, been defeated by the interposing vetoes of Gov. Gardner, whom they had since 'sent to Coventry'; and now, for a third time, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., said he had just come from the they are asking the Legislature to renew its address House of Representatives, where he had spent the to the Governor for the enforcement of their wishes. time since the adjournment of the Society. After a They will tolerate no evasion of this issue, whether by protracted debate, with every kind of opposition in the the abolition of the courts of probate and insolvency, hape of motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, and or by any other process. It would subject Massachu te indefinitely postpone the subject, the Yeas and setts to the fresh contempt and scorn of the South, Nays being twice taken, the House of Representatives if the Legislature now in session should, in a cowhad granted the use of their hall to this Society for ardly spirit, refuse to act promptly in this master, in accordance with the popular voice; and it would assuredly work disastrously for the party now in the ascendant in this Commonwealth to pursue such a truckling policy.

Rev. Mr. KARCHER of Western New York, address ed the meeting in a brief but earnest speech.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, N. Y., arose arge continued and energetic agitation of the subject. No better way of accomplishing this could be found, she thought, than by subscribing to, reading and circulating the Anti-Slavery papers. And by Anti-Slavery papers, she did not mean the New York Tribune, not the Independent, not the Northern Independent, but the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD and the Laberator, papers ' without concealment and without compromise,' which have no sects to build up, no party ends to promote, no personal advantages to secure; but which proclaim the whole truth, and nand that Righteousness and Justice be done.

SARAH P. REMOND, of Salem, came forward to sa few words-first to the friends of the Anti-Slaver cause; and these were modestly and touchingly said full of gratitude to the men and women who founded and had sustained this Seciety, and carried on its unflinehing war upon slavery, and the bitter hostility to the lored people. Next she spoke to the pro-slavery and indifferent part of the audience. She appealed to them, in the light of Justice and of Conscience, to consider their position, and by what kind of argument

it could be justified in the sight of God and good men- years longer, that we shall make this properly a legis ns of the country. She had been afflicted and nade sick at heart by the evidences which everywhere currounded her, of servile submission to the despotism which overshadows the land, and of base complicit with it. Miss Remond spoke with well chosen lan guage, with good taste, and natural elequence. Her maiden speech on the platform of the State Society was most favorably received. Adjourned.

Evening. The Society met in the Repr Chamber in the State House, according to adju of its Vice Presidents, at 71 o'clock.

The spacious Hall was thronged in every part. Every seat was occupied, and every aisle and standing-place was filled. It was a fine and most encouraging

Mn. Gausson prefaced the reading of the resolu-tions, which had been under consideration at the previous sessions, with the following brief remarks :-

Mr. President,-We are not engaged in any child's play, but grappling with leviathan; and we endeavor to make our means and measures commensurate with the end we have in view. We use words like cannonballs, when we storm the Sebastopol of Slavery in our country. Hence, our resolutions will be seen to conciples and doctrines which we every where feel called upon to proclaim, and to apply with the strictest impartiality to all persons and parties found in a position adverse to the sacred cause of universal emancipation.

The reading of the resolutions was listened to with great attention, and without even a murmur of disapprobation. Mr. Garrison also reported, from the Business Committee, the following additional resolu-

Resolved, That in the Democratic party of this country, we see powerfully concentrated the demagogueism and depravity of the North, in conjunction with the ruffianism and villany of the South, for the one overmastering purpose of strengthening, extending and perpetuating the bloody and soul-imbruting system of slavery, and overthrowing all the free institutions of the country—a party which, with the them, especially with the Republican party, that unboldest audacity and the most shameless profligacy, makes use of a noble term and a sublime idea, DEMO-CRACY, as a well behind which to perpetrate the most shocking outrages upon humanity, the blackest acts of perfidy, and the most diabolical atrocities-a party whose appropriate symbols are the slave-fetter, the yoke, the whip, the branding-iron, and the bloodhound, and whose guiding spirit is thoroughly infer-

Resolved, That while, in the Republican party, we see, in many cases, an honest and sincere sympathy with the oppressed, and a desire to break their fetters; still, its aim is simply geographical, its policy a shifting sand-bar, its spirit weak and cowardly, its course downward, its issue impotent against the designs of the Slave Power; and its awful responsibility through its allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. with reference to the four millions of fettered slaves at the South, and through its support of this bloodstained Union, is exactly equal to that of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That there is but one great, vital, allcomprehensive issue to be pressed upon the under-standing and consciences of the people of the North, and that is, . No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically. At precisely 8 o'clock, the floor was taken by Rev

THEODORE PARKER, who delivered a well-reasoned and most powerful speech, occupying one hour. CHARLES L. REMOND was the next speaker, and

than during the half hour that he occupied the speak- the representative of Massachusetts, and mobbed him was thought never to have spoken more effectively er's stand that evening. WENDELL PHILLIPS occupied the remainder of the

time, holding the audience in the closest attention while he uttered one of his boldest, most searching, and most eloquent addresses. [These addresses were all reported phonographi cally by Mr. Yerrinton. That of Mr. Phillips is given

below, and those of Messrs. Remond and Parker will be given in a future number.] During the whole evening, not a word or sound of opposition came from any quarter, although the Democratic party and its leaders in this State were not suffered to escape the scorn and rebuke the richly, and the Republican party, including Gov. Banks himself, was sharply criticised for its timidity,

mand its attention. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., moved that the thanks of this Society and its friends be given to the House of Representatives for the use of their Hall on this occa-

and for its evasion of the subjects which chiefly de-

The question being put, there was a general and in the negative, for the reason, as given by him, that the people had a right to the hall for public meetings,

The history of this Society is deal white with the people had a right to the hall for public meetings,

The first thing that this Society asked of Massachu-

and no thanks therefore were due. The resolutions before the meeting, as read by Mr. Garrison at the beginning of the evening, were adopt-

ed unanimously. The Society then adjourned, sine die.

The contributions and donations, as taken by the Finance Committee, together with the entrancefee one evening, amounted to \$360 44. Pleages were given, redeemable in course of the year, to the amount

of \$1086 00. FRANCIS JACKSON, President. FAMUEL MAY, Jr., CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Secretaries.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, DELIVERED IN THE MASSACHUBETTS REPRESENTATIVES

HALL, PRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1858. (Phonographically reported by J. M. W. YERRINTON.)

Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society :

honor. I wish that it were indeed a fair representa- this practical Society asked of the Massachus our meetings, to raise Mas intelligence and moral purpose that shall make such Latimer statute, passed on our petition a meeting as this a fair representation of the old Are not all these practical points, -practical anti Slavery Society, that when we come into our Capitol take the advice of the 'dreamers' of the Mass Applause.) I understand that a gallant and learned eighty on a proper basis. ember of the Legislature that meets in this hall metimes, undertook to say to-day, that he did not like to have Disunionists com ember of the body that usually meets here, he does than the guardian constable who keeps Fancuil Hall and opens its doors. I came here in virtue of no conholder or a Democrat. (Loud applause.) I address,

before I came upon the anti-slavery platform,—what brought us first into this hall. It was the insult of Gov. Rverett's recommendation that we should be sent to the State Prison; and the Commonwealth. brought us here. (Applause.) It was George Lune's recommendation, from yonder Senate Chamber, that we should be indicted; and the result was, we occuied the Speaker's chair. (Renewed applause.) It i he way in which anti-slavery has always tak lavery servility, that stirred for a while the dor o open her eyes and recognize her true children.

My friend, Theodore Parker, ventured to fance

what would have been the emotions of a standing in this desk on the 29th of January, 1850, and foreseeing, or prophecying, the existence of the Fugitive Slave Bill, the Kansas outrages, and the ther enormities which he detailed. But, sir, suppose the Genius of Prophecy had lifted up the curtain of the future, and pointed out a sadder sight than that. Suppose she had said to some young, enthusiastic ad-mirer of Massachusetts, some boy, who had been baptized in Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall patriotism-Young man I you shall live five or seven years, and you shall see a Fugitive Slave Bill passed,—the most hideous statute ever placed on the law book of a so-called Christian State; you shall see it executed in forms the most insulting to the capital that spread about you. You shall live to January 29, 1858, and you shall see seated in the Governor's chair of you mmonwealth, a man who had the heartles tery to say to the merchants of New York (Republi can as he was) that he had no quarrel with that very Fugitive Slave Bill! You shall see worse than that. You shall see that very Republican party that claims to bear up most honorably the banner of the Common wealth, afraid either to repudiate the sentiment or to acknowledge it,-smothering it, when the speech the Compromise Measures of 1850!' It is a favorite dertakes to represent the anti-slavery of Massachusetts. My friend who occupied this desk so ably and worthily at first, told you the character of Fugitive Slave-Bill Mason. Do you know (at least, I have Senatorial authority for saying) that the very Legislature that meets in this hall, afraid to pay his bill at the Revere House for the wine on whose 'Dutch courage ' he insulted Massachusetts, lumped it, and paid it in the gross? Do you know that that very uninvited guest, who came to cram Virginia down the throat of Massachusetts on Bunker Hill, was paid for his visit by the State?-paid by men who not set it down in the records of the Commonwealth, as they dared not set down Mr. Speaker Banks's admission with regard to the Fugitive Slave Bill in so many words, but lumped it in the mass, -a favorite measure of this Republican body that owns Massa-

The gallant and learned member from Newburyport undertook to say that we should soil this hall by discussing Disunion here. I think it would not soiled by discussing a mere question of dollars and cents, when it touches so important a point of State self-respect as that. The two friends who have preceded me have exhausted, and very worthily and properly, their indignation upon South Carolina for the blow which was aimed at Charles Sumner. South Carolina did not strike Charles Sumner. This very State House struck him. It is an old maxim, as old as Machiavelli, that 'power, safely defied, touches its downfall.' When South Carolina took Samuel Hoar, out of Charleston, and then, by legislative enactment. shut her door against a sister State, and has not heard so much as a lisp against such an atrocity, it was a fitting sequel to such an act, that she should strike your Senator in his chair. If Massachusetts does not know how to protect every one of her citizens, she must not expect any one of her citizens to be safe. The difficulty is, Massachusetts has never had any anti-slavery method; she has never listened as she ought, to the recommendation of this anti-sla very society, which has always, as we think, offered her the true method.

chusetts!

The gallant and learned member was pleased to say that this Society dragged Massachusetts at its heels. I thank him for the compliment; it is very true. I am familiar with these halls when occupied by a very different body from ours; and I know we have never come here, except the last time, on a bootless errand. Every thing we have ever asked of this body, but one, is now on its statute-book. Men say that this Anti-Slavery Society is not a practical body, that it is an abstract, fanatical, dreamy, mystical body. Mr. President, the statute-book tells a different story. hearty vote in the affirmative; one person only voting The history of this Society is best written on the statute-book of Massachusetts, and that record is this. setts was, that she should acknowledge that slavery is a sin and a national weakness, and ought to be abolished. Massachusetts recorded her assent to that proposition, the groundwork of all anti-slavery effort. The next thing that this Society asked of Massachu etts was, that she should take from the colored race the stigma of that law, which had rested on them for a century and a half, prohibiting intermarriage between the races, -a law which resulted, in number less cases, in the most atrocious wrong, as every lawyer at the bar knew. The result of that request is written on your statute-book. The next piece of advice that this practical Society gave to Massachusetts was, 'Open your cars, your public highways, to all races that inhabit the Commonwealth! Compel these State constituted corporations to do justice to the black man !' Every man that has travelled, as all of us have, in other States, and seen colored men driven with contumely and violence from the railroad cars will remember that, to the remonstrances of the radi-Mr. Remond, in looking down on this audience, cal Abolitionists, the 'fanaties' of the State, it is spoke of it as composed of the representatives of due that the cars of Massachusetts are free equally Massachusetts. He did Massachusetts too much to all her citizens. (Applause.) The next thing that tion of Massachusetts. Unfortunately, it is not. It gislature was, that they would open the schools to the is our work and our purpose in this, and in all children of colored parents; and that, too, was achusetts to that level of granted. The Personal Liberty Bill grew out of the

Commonwealth. It is the fairest representation of slavery points? This Society gained its purpose or what ought to be the Legislature of the Common-the whole of them. The last thing this Society, in wealth, in that it has just listened to the voice of a State capacity, has asked of this Legislature, is to re worthy representative of a race never permitted to spect its own statutes, and make them respected by speak in the Legislature that usually meets in this contumacious Judges of Probate. It is yet to be seen thall. It is an honor to us, the Massachusetts Anti- whether this Legislature has self-respect enough to -into our Capitol-the colored man comes with us. setts Anti-Slavery Society, and place its State sover-

But I claim, -yes, I claim it as the merit of the dreamy, unpractical, abstract Abolitionists of he here. With due sub- the State, that every practical measure which gild nission. Mr. President, to the gallant and learned your statute-book to-day, originated in the wish and was bolstered up by the petitions of the Abolitionist of the State. I met a Republican leader in these ver not own the State House. (Cheers.) It belongs to of the State. I met a Republican leader in these ver me as well as to him. It belongs to the citizens of streets of Boston, after the election of Mr. Banks wa citizens, for their proper and ordinary purposes; and the Legislature that grants us this hall is no more than the guardian constable who know what he suppose than the guardian constable who know what he suppose than the guardian constable who know what he suppose than the guardian constable who know what he suppose than the guardian constable who know what he suppose than the guardian constable who know what he suppose than the guardian constable who know what he suppose than the guardian constable who know what he suppose that the guardian constable who know what he suppose that the guardian constable who know what he suppose that the guardian constable who know what he suppose that the guardian constable who know what he suppose that the guardian constable who know what he suppose that the guardian constable who know what he suppose that the guardian constable who know what he suppose the guardian constable who know who know what he suppose that the guardian constable who know who kno slied. Yes, we, the triumphant, palpable, State ody, having just counted our votes, certain we shall itions of forbearance; I came here as a citizen of sit in the Governor's chair in a month, we walt to assachusetts, just as much entitled to make these know what you want us to do. That is, we, th walls echo with the cry of Disunion as any other cry
State, organized, practical, successful politicians, who
that can be raised by the craven spirit of an officeif this judge be toppled out, as he deserves to be
holder or a Democrat. (Loud applause.) I address,
mean to take a piece of laurel peculiarly green, pu indeed, what ought to be the representative body of it in our caps, and go to Washington,—we mean to Massachusetts; and I hope, when we have met a few place on the aboulders of the Massachusetts Anti-

Slavery Society the burden of bolstering them up with ten or fifteen thousand petitioners. The labor, the drudgery, the toll, is to come upon us to give them a pretence, a reason, an excuse, for doing their duty; and they never begin to do it until this outside ressure is brought to bear upon them.

I claim, therefore, that in respect to State sover.

ignty, this very body has been the practical Legisla.

ture of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and I claim, further, that if our wishes had been heeded if the demands of these 'unpractical' Abolitionists had been stereotyped into atatutes, Charles Sumner would not walk, an invalid, in the streets of Boston to-day, We said, when Charleston mobbed our representative outof the city- Mr. Hoar ought to be sent back to Charleston, and Massachusetts ought to claim of the General Government that her citizens shall be protected in every State of the Union.' The answer of the politicians of that day was, ' We don't know how it is to be done. We replied- When your fathers did not know what was to be done in the quarrel betwixt them and the British Government, they went up Bunker Hill, and found out! ' (Applause.) Until Massachusetts comes to some decision, until she omes to the decision that she will make a point some where, and refuse to submit, she will never do any thing against the Slave Power. Suppose she had taken her stand then. Suppose she had said- We send no Senator or Representative to Congress, we admit no custom-house officer to our ports, until the rights of Massachusetts citizens are protected in the port of Charleston, South Carolina, as the Constitution guarantees them protection,'-do you suppose the Slave Power would have gone any further? Suppose Massachusetts had done as John Quincy Adams advised when Texas was annexed,—suppose she had said, 'We will never come into that as long as a Texan Senator sits there,"-do you suppose the Slave Power would have gone on with the Compromise Measures, and the outrages in Kansas Never! Suppose she should say now, 'We do not recognise the Dred Scott decision as law, and we mean to place on the bench of this State such men as will trample it under foot, Union or no Union,'-do you suppose the Lemmon case would go on, and be lecided in the same tone ! Nover! As long as the North is of her present temper, and says, ! Gentlemen, we will resist you, but when you carry your point, we will submit, of course, they will carry every point they can. Where they cannot bully, they will buy. You know that, instead of eighty-sever thousand dollars, of which we hear so much just now, the Government at Washington has eightyseven millions, and it can buy up Speakers ad infinitum. Of course, such a Government can. The only policy that will ever checkmate it is the policy that says, 'Thus far, and no farther; here we stop!' There is a story told down on the Cape of a mate quarrelling with his captain, who said to him,-Go forward, sir, and take care of your part of the brig, and I'll take care of mine. The mate went forward, let go both anchors, then walked aft, touched his hat, and said he, ' Captain Spooner, my part of this brig is anchored.' (Laughter and applause.) When Massachusetts says, with regard to this constant drifting towards pro-slavery submission, 'My part of the Union is anchored!' Buchanan will stop-not till then. We propose, by the resolutions on our table, to ask

of this Legislature something m re than that they turn out Judge Loring; for we are not a body curious only about past events, we mean to be up to the level of the present hour. The policy of the South is to force a point, and when the fever-heat indignation of the North has reached 212 Fahrenheit, let loose some new atrocity, to make them forget the other. The reason why the exceedingly weak memory of Mr. Speaker Banks forgot the Fugitive Slave Bill, and his quarrel with it, was because his vision was clouded and confused by the greater and fresher atrocities in Kansas. And even now, men's memories are so weak, I venture to predict, that in three years, the seizure of Cubs, or the re-opening of the African slave trade, will make Kansas an old story; and when we come together in 1860, if any speaker ventures to treat of ansas, he will be thought trite and tedious, for he ought to be discussing the fresher atrocities of the day. We propose, therefore, to act upon the aggressive; and we call upon the Legislature to pass an act, that any one who comes into this State, bringing here a person with intent to hold him as a slave, even with his consent—and such he will bring, the ment the Supreme Court has passed its in the Lemmon case, -shall be subject to a thousand dollars' fine, and imprisonment at least one year in the common jail. (Loud applause.) And we propose to add, in order to meet such a case as that which recently transpired at Lawrence, we mean to ask (we unpractical dreamers') that the Legislature will be kind enough to sey, that when a man brings into this Commonwealth a person hitherto held as a slave, he shall before entering the State, record upon the records of the County Court of his place of residence, or, upon arriving here, in the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, a certified deed of emancipation, to inure to the benefit of such person, whenever such a one chooses to claim it. We will not only make the air of Massachusetts too pure for a slave to breathe, but, having once breathed it, it shall be on record in the Supreme Court, as evidence of his freedom. (Loud

Now, that is very practical legislation. No man can deny that it is within the recognized constitutional law of the nation. If the decision in the Lemmon case shall upset it, wait until it does; and when it does, let us have a Supreme Court that will, for once, undertake to assert Massachusetts law against it; and if the case goes against us, place it on record, as Alfori said of his countrymen, that if Massachusetts is a slave, she is at least a rebellious slave to the very last. I want the history of unconstitutional aggression written on the records of the Supreme Court; and the last, the toughest, the most obstinate protest ant against such aggression ought always to be a Massa chusetts man. (Applause.) Mr. Parker well said that the most obstinate of the most obstinate Saxons was John Bull. Well, we are the nearest of blood to John Bull; we have got Bunker Hill in our very hands. (Cheers.)

Mr. Parker said that Mr. Sumner was a nobler and nore cultured spirit than either of the Adamses who seeded him in the Senate. [Mr. PARKER-AS noble.] I care not to weigh carefully, with the apothecary's scruples, any words of praise to so dest and honored a friend as the Senator from Massachusetts. No! But still, I cannot but remember that the political party with which he is connected has ever, to my knowledge, begun to attack the slave system on the floor of Congress. This Anti-Slavery ciety,-it is not an Anti-Kansas Society; it is not a Territory Society; but an Anti-Slavery Society. We have clung with unintermitted tenacity to our original purpose-THE SLAVE. The Scotch huntsmen, you know, when the dogs, too earnest, follow the hole chase, and cannot be drawn off, drag a red herring eross the field, and the whole pack lose the scent So when the anti-slavery struggle began, we set ou to reach the slave of the Carolinas. The Slave Power flung the red herring of the right of petition scross our path. John Quincy Adams lost his scent; we did not, but still pointed to the slave in the District os. Other men, the Liberty party, the Republican party,—went off, first on the Ter itories, then on Kansas; we have clung to the slave Outside of the State, we have clung to the great is sue, the slave system; and inside the State, we have clung to the purpose of protecting our own colored citizens. Why, no longer ago than when Anson Bur-lingame was a member of this very body, in the other wing, five citizens of Massachusetts were sold for their jail fees in one of the ports of Texas. On the petition of the Abolitionists of the State, the Senate raised a in Texas for their jail fees.

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COLOR! The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

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and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After us-

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and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-J. H. BATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, not withstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black.

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for my hair, but never anything that so materially

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has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened. and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher,

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REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The offeet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N: Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I

have found superior to anything I ever used.' REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth."

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storer and Zylobalsamum. REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them.' REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural

color, and stopped its falling off. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and

dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.

We might quote from others of the numerous letters We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

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has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

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ments of tablects with

Dec 11

committee to investigate the matter. What did they do? Nothing! Five citizens of Massachusetts have been sold for their jull fees in a port of Texas, and the State has not even protested against it. Caleb kiss the very pavements that insure him protection. (Loud cheers.) I do not think that much. The old Cushing says that Massachusetts is despised by the other States of the Union. The other States of the Quakers who had a special and secret cellar at New Bedford in which to conceal the fugitive slaves who Union have better reason to despise her than because her barren soil gave birth to Caleb Cushing! (Enthusistic applause.) They have reason to despise us, when we see that we do not protect our own citizens when we see that we no not protect our own citizens. They have seen that Massachusetts may be safely defiel, and that she dares not strike back. The Comjust that refuge. If she sits in that Congress, she spirit of the Journal has abar monwealth that finds one of its own citizens, the meanmonweath a port of a sister State, ought to wear sackest, some in a post-of many state, ought to wear sack-cloth till it sends down its most honored sons to bring him back, and place him on Bunker Hill; for in the mesnest citizen of the Commonwealth, I see John great purpose,-to checkmate the Federal Govern-Hancock and Samuel Adams, and every man who ment on this question, and advocate this with the loves Massachusetts ought to see as good a name in mad, one-idea energy that becomes the State. Reloves sharehand bught to see as good a name in the blackest and humblest man who takes the sacred fuse every dollar to the Government; refuse every protection of Massachusetts citizenship into a foreign appointment to office, whether the man is a Clifford port. I mean to deride, and rebuke, and criticise, and knowing no law, or a Curtis, who has exhausted the trample under foot, the gallant and learned members learning of the law; vote nobody into office; let the who insult Massachusetts by pretending to legislate machinery go to pieces; checkmate the Government; for her, until they send a deputation down to Texas poverty is much more honest than wealth. This is to bring back (if they can bring back nothing else) what I claim as duty of the Anti-Slavery party. the bones, as repentant Florence tried to do for They have no right to strengthen the Slave Power, Dante, of those five citizens whom she left to be sold that is holding with one hand the newly grasped territory of Mexico, and balancing the other to seize Mr. Chairman, I despise the Republican party. Cubs, and holding in its heart to reinstate the Afri-(Applause.) I despise the Legislature; I would not can slave trade. Every body knows it. What is building up the Government? The polities of the

sit in it. I would go back to those old times when Northern States. Now, our policy outside the State, the only honest party that ever illustrated the Commonwealth, the Federalists, shook the thunderbolt of I claim, is a practical, a constitutional policy,—a policy this side of Disunion. It is, to use all constitu-Massachusetts' threats in the face of the Union, and compelled it to make peace. The day will come, if tional measures to check the Government in its cawe are true to our function, when Massachusetts will reer; and it can be done. The South has no majorishow herself worthy of her ancient fame. That cod ! - [pointing to the venerable representative from the Grand Banks that hangs pendant opposite the Speaker's desk]-you ought to have a whipped spaniel here as the emblem of Massachusetts. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Hoar driven out of Charleston, Mr. Hubbard out of New Orleans, five men sold by the young, contemptible border-ruffians, that have too decent a name when you call them the State of Texas; and this is Massachusetts blood, Massachusetts rights, and we meet in a hall that ought to have rung with nothing else but legislation to aid them. I remember, when I had leisure to read history, that when the Long Parliament and its predecessor, met in the presence of the first Charles, the first thing they did say now, before she gets this power-Gentlemen, you may admit Kansas, if you please, but we will not be admitted with her!' To-day, the New York on assembling was to vindicate the rights of citizenship; and when the Stuart recommended them to Tribune is not discussing the question, 'Shall Kansas waive there 'abstract' questions, and proceed to the consideration of matters relating to finance and trade, they told the monarch that there was nothing for Parliament to do until they had protected the rights of the subject. I wish Massachusetts would take a leaf out of English history, and remember, that until been a line in the Tribune, (the acknowledged reprea black man can stand in the streets of Charleston. sentative of the Republican party) for a twelvemonth, and claim protection as a citizen of Massachusetts, as well as N. P. Banks, it is a shame for any man to live intimating a purpose to keep Kansas out, if she wants to come in as a slave State. A 'red herring' with a in the old Commonwealth, and not be an Abolitionist, a 'fanatic,' crying out, at the top of his lungs, until vengeance! (Laughter.) he wakens up from the dust of Bunker Hill, or the

old Granary Burial Ground, somebody who is worthy

of 1776. (Applause.)
I am glad we are here. It is possible that some o

the echoes of our voices may last until to-morrow

here day after day. (Cheers.) Talk of Disunion !-- we

have not yet got to that. I want somebody on the floor

of Congress to stand up and refuse to pay Judge Me-

the noblest American woman that this generation

has produced. (Loud applause.) I want somebody

to stand up, and instead of declaiming against govern

mental interference in Kansas, refuse to pay the bills.

them, if they are voted over their heads. I don't

at least tries to spring at the throat, and if it fails, I

will give it credit for the attempt. Here is a party,

with its representatives in both houses of Congress

and only once have they stopped the supplies, and

then backed out of it. Even Governor Chase, of

Ohio, proclaimed that act of stopping the supplies, the

boldest and most effectual act ever attempted in the

history of the government. Then, again, I want them

not to be led astray by the 'red herring' of Kansas

border-ruffianism; I want them always to keep in

their desk the proposition for the abolition of slavery

in the District. Yes, and if they believe the Consti-

tution to be an anti-slavery instrument, (as they say

they do.) then let them bring in a bill to abolish

slavery in the Carolinas. Why don't they begin?

Suppose you should elect Stephen A. Douglas as the

candidate of the Republican party in 1860,-and I

such timber they are made. Douglas is elected-

where does the Republican party stand, as an anti-

slavery instrument? Just where Clarkson and Wil-

berforce stood in 1787. The question will then begin

to be discussed, 'Shall we inaugurate an effort for the

abolition of slavery?' and they will go on twenty,

thirty, perhaps fifty years, to discuss the slave ques

tion. The Republican party will have triumphed,

does not exist. Triumphed for what? For some po-

litical purpose. We are an Anti-Slavery Society

We have but two objects in the world. One is to

Remond shall be just as much protected as the mos

popular Mayor in the city of Boston. What are laws

they are only in their way. Government is a neces

protect himself. The white men you meet in churches

are the hated, the despised, the trembling fugitives

interest of every body to oppress. The law that pro-

tects them justifies its existence; the law that does

not protect them is an unmitigated nuisance. The

the rights of the colored man is an unmitigated nui-

the name of my city as large as John Hancock's, so that

it can be read from Boston to New Orleans; but it

applause.)

I want a voice from the Republican party, saying to the ' Captain Spooner' on board the ship of State, We have anchored our part of the ship.' (Applause.) We have anchored our part of the ship.' (Applause.)
The North writes 'Tariff'—'Internal Improvements'
—'Woolen Trade'—'Senatorships'—'Office,'—this,
that, and the other; and the South scrawls 'SLAVERY' over the whole. The South comes to us
with one thing after another, and says, 'If you don't
do this thing, we will call you Disunionists.' O, for
the pluck of somebody to say, 'Suppose you do!'

"Suppose you do!'

"Applause.)

the use of the hall; and then, if they chose, after
fair notice, have out off all such applications in future. The most pitiful thing about the whole affair
was the repeated attempt made by feading men of
the Banks party to evade the responsibility, by laying the subject on the table, and by trying to adjourn in the midst of the debate. Such things evince
a most lamentable want of pluck and decision in
some ment of the Banks party, and they seem to have
most facility of gatting into awkward scrapes and start the dormant Legislature that goes to sleep the pluck of somebody to say, 'Suppose you do!' (Loud cheers.) An old member from Bridgewater Lean his salary for returning MARGARET GARNER, District, who, some thirty years ago, made an antislavery speech of extraordinary bitterness, was told by his neighbor, If that sort of doctrine is preached and their associates; but we respect their manline to our slaves, they will rise and cut our throats.' That is constitutional, and Yankee. (Laughter.) I Lazily turning his head, he replied- Why in Heavwant Republicanism to begin its resistance to slavery en's name shouldn't they?' (Laughter and applause.) by refusing to furnish it with the seven regiments it I wish I knew the name of that man; I should like asks for, and when the bills come in, refuse to pay to vote for his son for Governor. (Laughter.) That is House will never be harmed by any Society, or by exactly the spirit we want. The spirit that says—'I any measure of freedom of debate that may be asked won't vote you a dollar.' 'You are a Disunionist!' or granted. We trust that the next time Mr. Cushcare whether they succeed in checking the wheels of government or not; they may be in the minority, and · Very likely I am; but you shall not have the dolbe outvoted on every ballot; but I want them to belar.' 'I won't pay that Judge's salary.' 'You will gin! You remember Bailie Nicol Jarvie tells Macdissolve the Union! 'Perhaps we shall; what of Gregor, when they meet in the prison, that had it that? We stop just here! We have anchored our not been himself, he would have seized the best man part of the brig; if you don't like it, try sailing with in the Highlands. 'You would have tried, cousin,' replies the chieftain. I want the Republican party to the other ' (Cheers.) Only let somebody stop ! Pluck! O! if Emerson, who has described Engtry. I want to see the pluck of the bloodhound that

lish pluck, could only import a specimen of it, and let us have a sample here in the old Bay State! The rough Puritan neck, the old spirit of the Cromwellian, that says-' A Massachusetts man, we don't care where he goes, carries the State with him, and he shall be protected. The man who has set his foot on Massachusetts soil, neither Dred Scott decisions, nor Lemmon cases, nor any number of pro-slavery judges at Washington, can drag him back again!' I know that approaches Disunion; but we need it at home. A practical body, this Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. It has written all its requests on the statute-book. You know what the coon said to Captain Scott: 'If it is you, Captain John Scott, I will come down.' The Legislature may just as well come down'! (Applause.) This body will yet write the epitaph of a recreant Judge of Probate. This body will yet, over or through the Supreme Court bench, suppose he will be their candidate, for it is out of annihilate the Dred Scott decision. This body, over or through the Supreme Court bench of judges, will yet make Massachusetts too hot ground for the slavehunter to tread. It is written on the graves at Plymouth: it is written in the dust of Bunker Hill; it is written in Sam Adams and John Hancock. Treason in the blood !-it will crop out in this generation. Mark my words! If you do not put it on the statute-book to-day, you will in time,—those of you who be-long to this Legislature that meets here to-morrow. triumphed for what? To defend a Territory that We came here, and asked for the repeal of the marriage law, and they laughed at us :- it is wiped off the statute-book. We came and asked that the rights make Massachusetts a decent State to live in, and to of colored men in the cars be secured to them. They be buried in; and she never will be, until Charles laughed at us. Charles Francis Adams had a wiser prognostic, and he advised them to yield. They We came to ask for the rights of colored chilworth? They are only nuisances for popular men; dren in the schools. A prominent Republican of the State, at the head of the Committee, said to me, 'I are entitled to the benefit of the exception, because the head of the Committee, said to me, 'I are entitled to the benefit of the exception, because the head of the convenient to them. He says the sary nuisance-nothing else; and the more you can put it out of the way, the better. The only thing that justifies its existence is not the protection of the rich. several things more there. (Loud cheers.) Abbot Lawrence, honored, respected, with troops of

friends, his coffers running over with gold, he could CALEB CUSHING. The proceedings of the anniversary of the Mas do not need your protection. The men who need it schusetts Anti-Slavery Society occupies so large a portion of our present number as to exclude various from another government; the men whom it is the articles on file. The application of the Society for the use of the Representatives' Chamber on Fri-day evening, (as will be seen by the report in another day evening, (as will be seen by the report in another column.) was improved by that recreant son of Massachusetts, Cales Curino, of Newburyport, to display his bogus patriotism, serve his Southern masters, add 'make a fool of himself,"—with a fool's success. His effort to exasperate the Republican portion of the House into the adoption of his ridiculous 'Orders, whereby the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society should be reprodated and the potitions for the removal of Judge Loring flung back into the faces of the people, met with utter discomfiture, no one coming to his aid. His speech, on Tuesday, was the har rangue of an ambitious political adventurer, made for Washington and the Southern States generally, and noticeable only for its shallow sophistry, its verbal quibbling, its dissimulation towards the Republican party, its malignant defamation of the abolitionists, (men and women the latchets of whose shocs he is not the claim of the face of the good reasons given by the Committee why the petition should not be granted, the hall shall be given for miscellaneous public meetings. From this we are brought to the favor. He proposed to offer a few remarks upon the claim of this Society to be excepted from the guestion whether this particular Society is errated. He should speak of notorious facts of history with plainness, but with that courtesy which belongs to a member of the House. This Society is one of anyowed and professed hostility to the Constitution and the Union. Its object is not entitled to this exceptional privilege, for the purpose of making an exhibition of its hostility. He (Mr. C.) did not know but men and the Southern States generally, and hostile to the Constitution, so long as they do not proceed to any overt act of hostility. Concede it. Perhaps they also have a moral right, but this he did not concede. However this may be, the propagators of these doctrines ought not to be selected from among thousands of other associations. statute-book of Massachusetts that does not protect sance, The government that undertakes to exist, and does not mete out protection to every one of those from whom it claims allegiance, does not justify its existence in the sight of Heaven. I mean just what I say. I am using language justified by the severest and closest logic. I mean, with your cooperation, and that of the friends who gather in this hall, to make it possible for the blackest and newest fugitive from Carolina to walk up and down the streets of Hoston, and write his name on his forehead! (Loud Mr. Remond has told us that he knows a man in Salem, who did not dare to write 'Salem' after his name in a Southern city. I am ashamed to write (men and women the latchets of whose shoes he is not Boston' after mine, when I recal the past ten years worthy to unloose,) and its distortion and perversion of her history. I mean to labor until, when I make of the language uttered by Wendell Phillips, in his speech on Friday evening. For want of space, this my tour through the States, I shall be proud to write

culprit must go ' unwhipt of justice' this week.

The following manly article, which we copy from the Boston Bee (American Republican) of Sat-arday last, nooly contracts with the mean and despi-cable paragraph, on the same subject, which we have cable paragraph, on the same subject, which we have copied from the Boston Journal, and which may be found on our first page in its proper place, the 'Refuge of Oppression.' The Journal is laboring under the delusion, that its slang against the uncompromistic that the same against the uncompromistic that its slang against the uncompromision of the same subject, which we have a subject, which we have a subject, which we have copied from the Boston Journal, and which may be subject, which we have a subject, which we have a subject to provide the same subject. Bedford in which to conceal the fugitive start, went there, were very good men in their way. I the delusion, that its slang against the uncontained went there, were very good men in their way. I the delusion, that its slang against the uncontained went there, were very good men in their way. I the delusion, that its slang against the uncontained to publicate the pro-claver there is a start of the pro-claver the pro-claver. honor them; they did a noble work, our they did a half way work. I want Massachusetts to lie feeling and sentiment now, as it did twenty years they did a half way work. I want Massachusetts to lie feeling and sentiment now, as it did twenty years send a message out all over the Union, that she is spirit of the Journal has abated none of its cowardly

sits there only to checkmate the Slave Power. She shall not be bribed by any tariff on cotton, by any increased duties on woollen; she shall not be bribed by any sort of trade or barter. She shall go there for one any sort of trade or barter. She shall go there for one

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

Yesterday, a curious scene or succession of scenes occurred in the House of Representatives, upon the reception and disposition of a report from the Committee on Public Buildings, refusing the use of the Hall of Representatives to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. This Society has, for many years past, under the old Whig rule, had the privilege of meeting in the Hall when it petitioned for it. The present Committee, however, reported against granting leave, and thereupon Mr. J. A. Andrew having moved to amend so as to grant the use of the Hall. ing leave, and thereupon Mr. J. A. Andrew having moved to amend so as to grant the use of the Hall, an interesting debate arose, and some curious developments were made. Hon. Caleb Cushing, and all the Democrats in the House, except ex-Gov. Morton, and all the Gardner men, except Mr. Shaw of Weymouth, voted against granting the Society the use of the Hall, and with them a number of American Republicans also voted, making the number of eighty-one in all.

Among these last, we find the names of Hon. James one in att. ng these last, we find the names of Hor

Among these last, we mu the names of the H. Duncan, Charles Hale, J. W. Foster, Marcus Morton, Jr., J. E. Morrill, and a few other well known members of the American Republican party. Three attempts were made to dodge the question ty, and, the example once set in a critical moment, it can often be done. We want to educate the public mind up to this. There is my friend Parker's catalogue which he drew two years ago, and told us it would be made history ere long;—it is done. He has given us another to-night; it will be history two years hence. But three years will run on, and this same party that is building up public opinion, will be waiting for that opinion to grow. In the mean time, slavery has got Cuba and St. Domingo, it has put its hand on the whole territory of Mexico, it has girdled the Gulf with slave States, and, seated in the centre of the continent, it may laugh us to scorn. Why not say now, before she gets this power—'Gentlemen, luced in the minds of some eninent Republicans, in regard to a dissolution of the Union!
We cannot regard the action of those Republicans,
who voted with the Union savers and the 'crusher

Tribune is not discussing the question, 'Shall Kansas be a slave State?' but whether she wants to be admitted as a slave State. The Republican party commenced (in the form of the Liberty party) with a single principle—'No new slave States.' Where is it now? It is discussing the question whether Kansas wants to be admitted as a slave State. There has not special pleading, and unworthy of consideration. They showed a most childish fear of the Cushing dictation, and of the reputation of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. It may be the proper course to refuse the use of the hall to all societies, not strictly legislative in their character—been a line in the Tribune. (the acknowledged representation of the State State) where no objection—but it was very evito that we have no objection—but it was very evident that this was not the real reason why the committee made such a report, and this was about the last case in which it was fitting that the American Republicans should lie down meekly under the crack of the ex-Attorney General's whip, which he has so often and so adroitly wielded in behalf of the slavedrivers. The House should have, as usual, granted the use of the hall; and then, if they chose, after

a most fatal facility of getting into awkward scrapes just when they should not.

We have no sympathy with the ultra and radical ideas and doctrines of Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, and their associates, but we also a second and their associates, in contrast with the weakness of men of our own party, who seem to be afraid of granting the fullest liberty of speech to all classes of our citizens. We do not fear the effect of any discussion here. Massachusetts is not South Carolina, and our State ing applies the screws to the members of the Banks party in the House, they will exhibit more common sense and courage.—Boston Bee, of Saturday.

SINGULAR DEBATE IN THE MASSACHU-In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on

Mr. HOADLEY of Lawrence, from the Committee or

Public Buildings, to whom was referred the petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, for the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, submitted a report granting the peti-tioners leave to withdraw.

Mr. Hoadley stated the reasons which had induced

the Committee to come to this conclusion, viz: that it was contrary to the precedents of the present session, and contrary to good policy, to grant the use of the Hall to any society or for any meeting which was not in some way connected with the Legislature or it members. It has been granted to the Legislative Agri cultural Society, and the Legislative Temperance So-ciety, and for the exhibition of the pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, an institution con-nected officially with the State. It was proper to graft it for such purposes, but not for miscellaneou meetings of citizens. Mr. H. adverted also to the in convenience and sometimes loss which has accrued to the members by reason of the Hall being used for miscellaneous meetings. He explained the views of

Mr. Andrew of Boston, moved to amend the repo by substituting an order that the Hall be granted to the Society, in accordance with the prayer of the pe-titioners. He said he did not object to the views of the Committee, nor to the rule which they proposes hereafter to adopt in similar cases. But the gentlemen who had applied for the Hall had previously been therefore move the previous question.

The previous question was put and rejected, by

ote of 90 ayes to 90 noes.

Mr. Cushino, of Newburyport, said that the reasons given by the Committee were sound, and satisfactory, even to the gentleman from Boston. He committee was a sound of the committee were sound of the committee was a sound of the committee with the committee was a sound of the committee with the committee was a sound of the committee with the committee was a sound of the committee with the committee was a sound of the committee was a sound of the committee with the committee was a sound of the committee which was a sound of the committee was a sound of the committ cedes that they are satisfactory, but presents the ques-tion whether there shall be an exception. His reason is that the petitioners had no expectation that they would be denied the use of the hall; and thinks they know what you ask is law; but you shall not have its use would be convenient to them. He says they have been encouraged to expect this by precedents. It is on the statute-book! Well, we shall put have been encouraged to expect this by precedents. It has been shown that there are no precedents. So It has been shown that there are no precedents. So we come to the merits of the question; to the prepriety of making this an exception to the rulo. The gentleman says it is not worth while to discuss fancy questions; as if this were a fancy question, the gentleman himself judging of the quality and complexion of it. If it is a fancy question, and if the time of the House is to be occupied in discussing it, the responsibility rests upon the member who moves to amend the report of the Committee. But it is in no respect a fancy question, but an eminently practical respect a fancy question, but an eminently practica one. It is whether, in the face of the good reasons

Whereas, this House, on the 30th ultimo, did, in to be selected from among thousands of other associations, and to be privileged in the use of the hall. W

saves themselves. So that whatever may be the purity of its advocates, it perpetrates nothing but mischief. It is also a fact that the prevalent form of speech in this Society in an acerbity of language towards those whom they attack. They assume that what is is wrong, and whatever is not is right, and they pursue their object without regard to consequences. This habit of mind and expression has produced the most pernicious influence upon the style of debate, and the State House ought not to be made a theatre for its exhibition. This association, too, organized for its exhibition. If that object be a good one, it retards it, and prevents its accomplishment by those who have the power. There is one further consideration. We are citizens of Massachusetts. We love our State. We honor her history, her character, and her standing. Her honor is ours; her future destiny ours. Yet she has been dragged along at the heels of this association into measures prejudicial to her interests. All parties here disavow intimacy with the Society, but under its influence the Commonwealth is placed in an attitude of admonition and warning to the rest of the country. He did not know how soon the opinions held by the party now in a majority in the State might prevail in the country, but he did know that one great cause of the success of the Democratic party was the inexhauatible field of operations they had had, in holding up the errors of this Commonwealth. He desired to have the State stand well. He would uphold its honor whatever became of parties or of individual citizens of the Commonwealth; And whereas, it and the postation of individual citizens of the Commonwealth; And whereas, it at the duty of this House to repel and contradict all such false and arrogant pretensions of the Legislature, and contradict all such false and arrogant pretensions of the Legislature, and contr

uphold its honor whatever became of parties or of in-dividuals. In conclusion, Mr. C. briefly re-stated one or two of his principal objections.

Mr. Hoadley said he felt disposed to say, save me from my friends and commend me to my enemies, for the gentleman from Newburyport could not have tak-en a line of argument more likely to commend to the House the application of the Society. Mr. H. went on to re-state the reasons which had governed the committee in making their report.

ommittee in making their report.

Mr. Vosa of Springfield, said that he did not desire to check debate, but the House had already wasted one day in speeches upon a bill (the Witness Bill) which the day previous had passed by a majority of two to one, and which had immediately after the speeches passed by a majority nearly or quite as large. There was no great principle involved in this question, to call for oratorical displays or long-winded speeches. More important matters demanded attention. He therefore moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table. the table.

In the House of Representatives on Friday-

The orders of the day having been disposed of, Mr. Andrew of Boston, moved that the report of the Com-mittee on Public Buildings on the application of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, be taken from

he table.

Mr. Fosten of Monson, moved an adjournment.

Mr. Pitman of New Bedford, demanded the yeas nd nays on this motion, and they were ordered.

The roll was then called, and by a vote of 87 year 95 nays, the House refused to adjourn. The motion of Mr. Andrew was then agreed to.

Mr. Higgins of Boston, moved that the subject be definitely postponed.

The Speaker said that a motion to amend had pre-

The Speaker said that a motion to amend had precedence to a motion to postpone.

Mr. Annum then addressed the House in support of his amendment to the report, viz: to substitute an order granting the use of the Hall, as prayed for. He said that he had been precluded, by the vote to lay the subject upon the table, from replying to the speech of the gentleman from Newburyport, but as that gentleman was not in the House, he should not attempt to reply to it. Self-respect would not permit him, under such circumstances, to reply. He should pass over the questions discussed by that gentleman, and confine himself to the simple question of the expediency, as a matter of courtesy and gentlemanly propriety, of granting the petition. Mr. A. then proceeded to speak of the character of Mr. Francis Jackson, the President of the Society, whom he culogized in strong terms. He then detailed the previous action of the House, and went on to say that the practical question is, not whether we favor the views of this of the House, and went on to say that the practical question is, not whether we favor the views of this Society, but whether it is consistent with the dignity of the House, and its sense of courtesy, of which it ought to be most careful, to reject the petition of persons who simply desire to express the ideas they have a right to hold and to utter. He would concede that the views of the Committee on the general question were proper and just. He would concede that the rule would be a good one in future. But this Society had in former times been allowed the use of the Hall, and they had a right to expect that they should not now be refused. In the old whig times, when the Society was compelled to hold its meetings in a stable, the State House was opened to them, and one of its the State House was opened to them, and one of its orators said in this Hall, Boston furnishes us with a stable, but Massachusetts opens her State House. He should be glad to know if our sense of manliness is less than it was in those days; whether a Republican House would refuse to these gentlemen a courtesy which the Whigs of Massachusetts used to extend to

sion. Mr. Andnew asked for the yeas and nays on his amendment, and they were ordered.

Mr. Foster of Monson, said he believed that the report of the Committee would have been accepted, if it had not been for the remarks of the gentleman from

Newburyport. He proceeded to argue against the proposition to grant the use of the Hall, and put the question to the House what they would do if the followers of Abner Kneeland should make the same re-Mr. Rantout, of Beverly, remarked that the course

recommended by the Committee seemed to reverse the precedents, and he thought the House should not be

precedents, and he thought the Flower state that strict in applying a new rule in a case where its action would be likely to be misunderstood.

Mr. Woodbury, of Sutton, made a few remarks against granting the use of the hall to the Society.

Mr. Sprague, of Boston, moved an adjournment.

Mr. Duncan, of Haverhill, sustained the report of Mr. Mann, of Stoughton, took the other side, and

spoke of the recent outrages and usurpations of the Slave Power. Mr. Hale, of Boston, said he should vote to sustain the report of the Committee. He did not think the House ought to be driven from taking the proper course by the fact that the gentleman from Newbury-

port had made a speech which contained views dis tasteful to some members of the House. It is generally conceded that the report would have been accepted, if it had not been for that gentleman's

speech.

Mr. Andrew said that his colleague had entirely misapprehended him, if he supposed that he had been governed by anything that fell from the member from Newburyport. In fact, he had moved to amend the report of the Committee before that gentleman had opened his lips upon the subject.

The roll was then called, and the House adopted the

amendment offered by Mr. Andrew by the following vote: — Yeas \$5 - Nays 81.

Mr. Hoadley, of Lawrence, moved an addition to

the report, instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to re-serve the floor of the Hall for the use of the members of the Legislature, the eastern gallery for the ladies, and the western gallery for the public. Carried, by by a vote of 75 to 61.

The vote being on the acceptance of the report, a amended, Mr. SPRAGUE, of Boston, moved that the ston, moved that the

House adjourn. Lost, 70 to 79.

The report, as amended, granting the use of the Hall, was then agreed to, 88 to 63, and then, it being 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Tillotson of Worcester, presented the petition of Richard Plumer and 20 legal voters of Newbury-port, asking for the removal of Judge Loring, and Mr. Cushing objected, and moved the adoption of the

Whereas, this House, on the 30th ultimo, did, in compliance with a request of the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, and by special order to that effect, grant the use of the Hall of the Representatives to that Society for one of its meetings, said Society being a combination of persons avowedly associated for the purpose of unlawful interference with the rights of other States and those of the citizens thereof, and for the purpose of the overthrow of the Constitution of the United States and the dissolution of the Union;

And whereas, in further deference to said Society, the House did, by special safe, make provision for the

And whereas, in further deference to said Society, the House did, by special wote, make provision for the attendance of the members of the House at said meeting of said Society;

And whereas, at said meeting in the Hall of this House, it was declared and announced in behalf and in the name of the said Anti-Slavery Society, that the legislation of this Commonwealth during years past, had been and still is conducted under the dictation of said Society; and for the accomplishment of its ends of professed hostility to the Constitution and the Union:

the Union;
And whereas, at said meeting it was further declared and announced, in the name and behalf of said Society, that the removal from office of Edward G.

Foan, aged 66 years, formerly of His

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday

Mr. Cushing took the floor to sustain the order of-fered by him yesterday.

The Newburyport representative characterised the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society as one of those lobby agents, which, as an instrument, now receives the merited opprobrium of the people.

The question with the House was, whether they should act as freemen, independent of dictation from any quarter.

should act as freemen, independent of dictation from any quarter.

Mr. Cushing then preceded to show how the slavery agitation had come into the House, contending that it was introduced there by the friends of the Governor, that gentleman in his message having merely echoed words put into his mouth by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. Cushing made the speeches of the anti-slavery speakers at their last meeting the text for a considerable portion of his commentaries, and for the display of a large share of sarcastic, forcible, and eloquent remarks. The denunciation of the Republicans by the anti-slavery declaimers was used with much ingenuity to arouse a feeling against the Society in the House, and secure the rejection of the petitions for Loring's and secure the rejection of the petitions for Loring ejection from office. Of course, Wendell Phillips ha to stand the test of some pretty severe strictures. He concluded by denouncing the 'raving absurdities' of the 'vagrant disunionists,' and expressed the hope that the standing rule, which compels the withdrawal of petitions, would be enforced in relation to those for Judge Loring's removal.

Mr. Vose, of Springfield, did not think the Legislature was a debating society, to discuss agitating measures, and he therefore moved the previous question, which was sustained. The order of Mr. Cushing was then rejected with tremendous emphasis, and by an almost unanimous vote.

Pres. Buchanan has transmitted a long borderruffian message, denouncing the Free State men (i. e the people) of Kansas as rebels against the govern ment, utterly and audaciously misrepresenting all the established facts of history in regard to that ill-fated territory, and urging upon Congress the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution as a peace measure!!! LT If you want Pills, take Ayer's Pills. Nothing

nas ever appeared in the market that can compare

with this new invention for chasing out the distem-

pers that fasten and grow upon us. They are the Philosopher's elixir of life, that bids defiance to

politician, her singular combination of audacity with finesse, of masculine intellect with feminine weakness, of large political conceptions with little personal aims—all were portrayed with a firmness and discrim-ination of intellect which would have done credit to any lecturer in the country .- Transcript.

It will be seen, by advertisement, that the sec nd lecture of the course, by Mrs. Dall, will be de livered at the Meionson, on Monday evening next.

TWO PHASES OF WOMANHOOD-MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. Mrs. Dall will give a course of lectures at the

MEIONAON, on three successive Monday evenings .-On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8th, at half-pas Subject : 'Mad. de Hautefort, or The Woman of

There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Cler rymen, and other Lecturers will be admitted freely upon handing their own cards to the door-keeper. Single admittance, 25 cents. Doors open at halfpast 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The subscriber invites his fellow-NOTICE.—The subscriber invites his fellowcitizens and the friends of humanity generally to
Faneuil Hall, on Thursday evening, March 5, 1858,
for a public commemoration of the Boston Massacre
of March 5, 1770, the day which, by the valor, patriotism and martyrdom of the colored American, Gausrus Attucks and his associates, has been selected
by history as the dawn of the American Revolution.

The exercises will consist of speeches from a number of Freedom's quators—interspersed with appropriate music, vocal and instrumental; exhibition of revolutionary relics, emblems, &c. &c. olutionary relics, emblems, &c. &c. Particulars will be given hereafter.

WILLIAM C. NELL. Boston, February 3, 1858.

CONVENTIONS IN EASTERN NEW YORK.—A series of Conventions, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held as follows:— Washington, Dutchess Co., Saturday and Sunday,

February 14 and 15.

Poughkeepsic, Dutchess Co., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 16, 17, and 18.

Milton, Ulster Co., Saturday and Sunday, February

20 and 21. Hudson, Col. Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, February 23 and 24. ary 25 and 24. aston, Washington Co., Friday, Saturday and Sun-day, February 26, 27 and 28.

The above series of Conventions will be attended by AARON M. POWELL, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, as SUSAN B. ANTHONY. ESSEX COUNTY .- A quarterly m

the Essex County Anti-Nacery Society will be held in GROVELAND on Sunday next, Feb. 7th, in the meeting-house occupied by the Society of which Rev. Mr. Wasson was recently the minister. A full and punctual attendance of members is requested, and all persons in Groveland are invited to attend. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and CHARLES L. REMOND. on behalf of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will be present at this meeting.

MOSES WRIGHT, Secretary. PLYMOUTH.—An Anti-Slavery meeting be held in Plymouth, on Sunday, Feb. 7th, which will be attended by PARKER PILIABURY and LEWIS FORD, on behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

CHARLES SPEAR will speak at the Melo on, on Sunday morning, Feb. 7, commencing at usual hour of church service. Subject: The Mission of Prison Reform. Mr. Spear will also deliver a Lecture on Sabb

Mr. Spear will also deliver a Lecture on Sabbath vening, at Chapman Hall, communing at 7 o'clock. Subject: Imprisonment of Eminent Men. Mrs. Srzaz will give Recitals of Poems, composed y Placido, a Cuban Slave, and a martyr to Liberty. Admission, 10 cents.

DIED-In North Wrentham, Jan. 31, Mr. Rush

For the Liberator. SHUN THE WINE-CUPI

Lest I make my brother to offend. Shun the wine-cup! See the tears
Of wives, mothers, children, flowing O'er the guilt, the strife, the fears To the selfish drunkard owing! Shun the wine-cup, generous heart! Have in wees like theirs no part.

Bhun the wine-cup! Not for self! Make not thine own health the reason; Thine own health, or thine own pelf, Weighed gainst public good, were treason : Nobler motives call on thee, Christ's true follower if thou be.

Shun the wine-cup! Not from fear, Not because the world thou fearest: Is thy brother's welfare dear? Is it for his soul thou carest? Shun the wine-cup! as each sip Would with poison taint thy lip.

Shun the wine-cup! Shall they daunt, Though their thoughtless mirth assail thee Witlings' jest, or witlings' taunt? Yielding, will it aught avail thee? Let thy firm example prove Thou dost dare thy brother love.

Tenterden, (England.)

From the Atlantic Monthly. THE OLD BURYING-GROUND. Our vales are sweet with fern and rose, Our hills are maple-crowned; But not from them our fathers chose The village burying-ground.

The dreariest spot in all the land To Death they set apart; With scanty grace from Nature's hand, And none from that of Art.

A winding wall of mossy stone, Frost-flung and broken, lines A lonesome acre thinly grown With grass and wandering vines.

Without the wall a birch-tree shows Its drooped and tasselled head; Within, a stag-horned sumach grows, Fern-leafed with spikes of red.

There, sheep that graze the neighboring plain Like white ghosts come and go, The farm-horse drags his fetlock chain, The cow-bell tinkles slow. Low moans the river from its bed.

The distant pines reply;
Like mourners shrinking from the dead, They stand spart and sigh. Unshaded smites the summer sun,

Unchecked the winter blast; The school-girl learns the place to shun, With glances backward cast.

For thus our fathers testified-That he might read who ran-The emptiness of human pride, The nothingness of mans

They dared not plant the grave with flowers, Nor dress the funeral sod, Where, with a love as deep as ours, They left their dead with God.

The hard and thorny path they kept, From beauty turned aside; Nor missed they over those who slept The grace to life denied. Yet still the wilding flowers would blow,

The golden leaves would fall, The seasons come, the seasons go, And God be good to all.

Above the graves the blackberry hung In bloom, and green its wreath, And barebells swung as if they rung The chimes of peace beneath.

The beauty Nature loves to s The gifts she hath for all, The common light, the common air, O'ercrept the graveyard's wall.

It knew the glow of eventide, The sunrise and the noon, And glorified and sanctified It slept beneath the moon.

With flowers or snow-flakes for its sod, Around the seasons ran, And evermore the love of God Rebuked the fear of man.

We dwell with fears on either hand, Within a daily strife, And spectral problems waiting stand Before the gates of life.

The doubts we vainly seek to solve, The truths we know, are one; The known and nameless stars revolve Around the Central Sun.

And if we reap as we have sown, And take the dole we deal, The law of pain is love alone, The wounding is to heal.

Unharmed from change to change we glide, We fall as in our dreams; The far-off terror, at our side A smiling angel seems.

Secure on God's all-tender heart Alike rest great and small : Why fear to lose our little part, When He is pledged for all?

O, fearful heart and troubled brain ! Take hope and strength from this,-That Nature never hints in vain, Nor prophecies amiss.

Her wild birds sing the same sweet stave, Her lights and airs are given Alike to playground and the grave,-And over both is Heaven.

HOW OLD ART THOU? · How old art thou? Man measureth time By things that fall away and die, By sickled fields of Autumn prime, Summer's last bloom, or Winter's sky.

Age from its span its building takes, The cheek forgets its reseate glow, The form its grace, the hair its hue, The brow its beauty—let them go.

But the true heart can ne'er grow old, Its eye is bright when youth has fied, Its ear is never duli to sound, Its lip can speak, though speech be dead.

By prayer, by alms, by written page, By planted words of holy trust, It quickenoth love from age to age, It liveth when his frame is dust.

So, count not thine age by tears, Or smiles of Portune's fickle ray, Nor say how old thou art, in years Of waste, and folly, and decay.

Eut over with a steadfast eye
On Him from whom thy life proces
Notch thou its seasons on thy soul,
And tell its calendar by deeds.

The Liberator.

A NEW SOCIETY PROPOSED. At the special request of the worthy frier whose name is appended to it, we publish the follow ing proposition for the formation of a new society, having a very unique and comprehensive object. We fear it will not be a popular movement!—[Ed. Lib. PLYMOUTH, Jan. 22, 1858.

TO MY FRIEND, WILLIAM L. GARRISON: DEAR SIR, -It is a long time since I wrote last to you, and I think it was in relation to forming a new society for the benefit of the human family, as a pow-

love of me sey.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul said, in his day, and I am persuaded that you and I can see that it is so now. It is the love of money that prompts the slaveholder to keep slaves; it is the love of money that tempts the manufacturer of strong drink to pursue his dreadful business; and the same love of money tempts the retailer and the highway robber. It was this that tempted Judas to betray his master; it is this that tempts the slaveholder to sell his own children; it is the love of money that tempts millions of persons who stand behind counters every day to deceive to the utmost, and all to get money,-all because 'the love of money is the root of all evil."

Dear friend,-I spoke of forming an Anti-Devil Society; and while I thus write, I feel in doubt some what as to the certainty of finding suitable material for such a purpose; for it requires perfect men and women, such as Jesus, who, when tempted by the devil to fall down and worship him, having the reward of all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them promised to him on condition that he should do so, he would not do it. How few such are there, who cannot be tempted by a great reward to do evil! Most men love themselves so well, and think their own popularity of so much consequence, that in order to promote that, they are easily turned aside by a bold temptation to do as one who said- Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

Dear friend,—the root of the tree must be destroy ed, the love of money must be destroyed, before Slavery and Intemperance, those two great devils, can be destroyed, with all the legions that now curse this

Friend Garrison,-Jesus said to his disciples, are the light of the world; ye are the salt of the earth.' Such would a real, genuine Anti-Devil Society be, composed of true men and women, -as true as Jesus. But, alas! where shall they be found? The Lord knows-I don't. I would say that I am not one such, though you may be; for I believe that you have suffered much persecution, and that your name has been cast out as evil, and I hope the blessing promised to those who are persecuted for rightfor I know that you have been dragged through the streets with a rope around your neck, and that a large tion of the laws of the United States, and greatly to cousness' sake will come upon you in abundance;-

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Boston, Jan. 27, 1858. Bosrox, Jan. 27, 1858.

I fear I have misled your readers who are interested in the Anti-Slavery movements hereabouts, by representing our Legislature as moving in the matter of the removal of Judge Loring. The people have shown a strong disposition to get rid of him. More than five thousand of them, legal voters, have sent in their petitions, but the Legislature, though it has been in session three weeks, has not yet referred them to any Committee. The House has shown a good enough disposition to refer them, but

ers. This Committee, however, seemed disposed to avoid the question, probably because to them had also been committed the subject of 'consolidating' the Courts of Probate and Insolvency, which is the

I have not been able to find out what the Probate Committee intend to do with the 'consolidation' project, but in my opinion they will find more difficulty in dealing with it than with the naked question of removing Judge Loring by address.

Every one here understands that the 'consolidation' scheme is designed solely as a means of getting rid of the Judge, by abolishing his Court. If the intention was merely to place the Insolvency and Probate business in the hands of one tribunal, this could be done by abolishing the Insolvency Court, (which is a mere creature of statute and not of the Constitution,) and transferring its business to the Probate Courts. But this would not get rid of Loring; so the Probate Court must also be abolished, and a new Court created. This raises a constitutional question, for the Probate Judges claim that their Court cannot be abolished. The motive for trying to avoid the Loring question in this way has been stated in one of the Republican papers to be a desire on the part of Gov. Banks for 'national fame,' and a fear that such an act would 'injure him in the middle States and at Washington.' But it is not possible to believe that this mode of removing the Judge will make the matter any better. The whole country will understand, what the whole will gain the day? We shall see.—N. Y. Christian Inquirer. desire on the part of Gov. Banks for 'national fame,' and a fear that such an act would 'injure him in the middle States and at Washington.' But it is not possible to believe that this mode of removing the Judge will make the matter any better. The whole country will understand, what the whole State now understands, that the consolidation is for the purpose of getting rid of the Judge, and for no other purpose.

It appears that Madame George Sand addressed a letter, through one of the French imperial family, to the Empress Eugenie, describing, in the most affecting terms, the deplerable condition to which the suspension of the journal La Presse has reduced the families of the workmen to whom it gave employment. The letter gave a most touching description of the state of these unfortunate persons, in whose favor the Empress was asked to intercede. If that intercession was ventured, it does not appear to have succeeded. The offence of the Presse was most helmous; it presumed to talk about freedom of speech, liberty, and such other old world fancies, and will very likely be compelled to pay the penalty to the utmost.

A PAITHFUL TESTIMONY.

Rev. Beriah Green, of Whitesboro', N. Y., assigns the following cogent reasons for declining to be a candidate for office in the Radical Abolition party of that State. There is truth in Mr. Green's statements, and force in his reasons for declining to join in conspiracy with our wicked National Government against righteousness and liberty. Mr. G.

The so-called government of this republic, I regard as a stapid, grim, malignant conspiracy. All this it is, in its inception, in its elements, in its policy—in its history, generally and comprehensively. To secure a full participation in its powers and privileges, it does not demand conformity, even in aim and effort, to the principles on which alone government can be constructed. It offers free access, first to the ballot-box, and then to the highest of its effices. To the imbedie, the unjust, the malignant. society for the benefit of the human family, as a powerful instrument to do away with the great evils of slavery and intemperance, and also to remove many of the evils which exist in the Northern and Southern States. I refer to the sufferings of the poorer classes, and also to the 'plaguest that haunt the rich man's door, embittering all his estate,'—for the love of money is a curse to the rich, adding to his cares, and rendering his life comparatively miserable, while it brings on the poor many sorrows.

Dear friend,—the society to which I refer is the 'Anni-Davil Society,' which is to be composed of such men as will oppose all the plans of the devil,—men who cannot be bought by any of his temptations to lend their influence to build up his kingdom, either by sustaining slavery or intemperance, or any one of the 'legions' of devils, or evils; for you know that one said, when asked 'What is your name?'—the society is or evils in the world, the chief captain of which is Slavery, and the lieutenant, Intemperance; but that which sustains all these devils is 'the love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Paul love of meney.' This was the 'root of all evil,' Pau s of things, it must be; so, according to history

cies of things, it must be; so, according to mace, in this Republic, it has been.

'Now, I may not, cannot identify myself with a conspiracy characterized by a foul atheism and cruel inhumanity. I cannot recognize it as a government without assailing the prerogatives of God and the rights of man. I regard it as absurd, hateful, executed. It is what it is, in the face and eyes of observable. It is what it is, in the face and eyes of observable. ecrable. It is what it is, in the face and eyes of objects and designs which itself describes as essential to the existence and authority of government, and this with all the emphasis and solemnity of which well-trained hypocrisy is capable, in the preamble of its Constitution. I have no hope that it will be raised to the worth and dignity appropriated to the name which it has impudently assumed. It must and will be blotted out of being. BERIAH GREEN.

Whitesboro', Oct., 1857.'

COMMODORE PAULDING'S LETTER TO THE PIRATE WALKER.

We publish the following pointed and appropriate letter of Commodore Paulding to filibuster Walker before he arrested him. It shows that the navy has one officer who does not believe in piracy, although the Commodore is likely to be court-martialed for doing his duty :-

United States Flag-Ship Warash, Off San Juan del Norte, Dec., 1857. SIR,-Your letter of Nov. 30 was received at As Sin,—Your letter of Nov. 30 was received at Aspinwall, and sent with my despatches to the Government. That of Dec. 2 came to hand yesterday. Your rude discourtesy in speaking of Capt. Chatard of the Saratoga, I pass without comment. The mistake he made was in not driving you from Punta Arenas, when you landed there in defiance o his guns.
In occupying the Punta Arenas, and assuming

In occupying the Punta Arenas, and assuming it to be the head-quarters of the army of Nicaragua, and you its Commander-in-Chief, you and your associates being lawless adventurers, deceive no one by its absurdity.

Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga, informs me that he was in uniform, and you say he was in plain clothes, when you threatened to shoot him. While you use such threats, it may be of some importance to you to know, that if any person belonging to my command shall receive injury from your lawless violence, the penalty to you shall be a tribute to humanity.

streets with a rope around your neek, and that a large reward has been offered for your head; and all these things, and many more, have you suffered for righteousness' sake. But do not be discouraged. God is on the side of righteousness and liberty, and the truth will finally be victorious over the devil and slavery.

Yours, respectfully,

Yours, respectfully,

YOURS, WARTON.

JUSTUS HARLOW. vide for that purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, H. PAULDING.

Flag Officer, Commanding U. S. Home Squadron

CASE OF COM. PAULDING. ter of the removal of Judge Loring. The people have shown a strong disposition to get rid of him. More than five thousand of them, legal voters, have sent in their petitions, but the Legislature, though it has been in session three weeks, has not yet referred them to any Committee. The House has shown a good enough disposition to refer them, but the Senate has laid them upon the table.

At first, the petitions were sent to the Committee on Probate and Chancery, at the head of which, in the Senate, was Mr. Stone, of Newburyport, and in the House, Mr. Andrew, of Boston, both Free-Soilers. This Committee, however, seemed disposed to avoid the great of the most of the senate of the s It is very absurd to censure Paulding for doing

And then, what may be a suppose to be the attribute of the naval officer so suppose to be the attribute of the naval officer so lected by his Government to command the home squadron, could stand by in cold blood to see the squadron, could stand by in cold blood to see the also been committed the subject of 'consolidating' the Courts of Probate and Insolvency, which is the crooked way of reaching the same object, viz., the decapitation of the judicial slave-catcher. So Mr. Stone moves in the Senate, and succeeds in getting, a reconsideration of the vote by which the petitions were referred to his Committee, and the Probate Committee of the House got rid of the subject by recommending that the petitions be referred to a new Joint Committee. The House consents, and Mr. Rockwell very promptly appoints his part of the Committee, viz.: Messrs, Churchill of Milton, Stevens of Lowell, Page of Cambridge, Arnold of Northampton, and Parker of Worcester—all but one of whom (Mr. Page) are Republicans and antislavery men. The order for a Joint Committee went to the Senate, and since that time, nothing has been heard of it.

I have not been able to find out what the Probate Committee intend to do with the 'consolidation' project, but in my opinion they will find more difficulty in dealing with it than with the naked question of removing Judge Loring by address.—Every one here understands that the 'consolidation' Every one here understands that the 'consolidation' Every one here understands that the 'consolidation' Every one here understands that the 'consolidation' project, but in my opinion they will find more difficulty in dealing with it than with the naked question of removing Judge Loring by address.—Every one here understands that the 'consolidation' Every one here understands that the 'consolidation' extended the consolidation' that the consolidation is a solution of the consolidation in the Central American difficulties.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to the consolidation' project, but in my opinion they will find more of the consolidation' that the decapitation of the consolidation' that the consolidation' that the consolidation is the consolidation.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to the consolidation in the consolidation in the consolidation in the conso

Non-RESISTANCE AND THE LAW. On this subject

A non-resistant does not violate his principles

A MANLY AND CHRISTIAN LETTER. The Rev. Dr. Cheever, having been invited to attend a social gathering of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, one evening last week ant the following truly noble letter:

Men's Christian Association, one evening last week, sent the following truly noble letter:

Finding that I cannot be present at the social gathering of this evening, I inclose the sentiment which was put into my hands in regard to the standard-bearers of the Gospel. The great obstacle against the triumphant progress of the Gospel in this country is the system of slavery, and the habits of subscriency and a selfish expediency with which the support of such a system necessarily fetters the ministry and the Church. Hence the necessity of your diligent support and hearty co-operation 'in the effort to let loose the thunders of the Word of God against that iniquity. One of the most direct and constant aims of a Young Men's Association should be to concentrate, and sustain an intense, universal, namodified and always aggressive energy against that sin; for it is the sin by which our country is to perish, if it be not resisted by the Church and the ministry of the Word of God. Young men are needed, with their youthful energy englobed and preserved, as John Foster said, to be exploided everywhere in an uncompromising hostility, for the rebuke of such wickedness. But, alas! for the spirit of concealment and expediency in the Church in regard to it! 'The young adventurer advances through an avenue formed by a long line of tempests and demons on each side, all prompt to touch him with their conductors, and draw the divince electric element, with which he is charged, away.' Let us beware of such conductors, and draw the divince electric element, with which he is charged, away.' Let us beware of such conductors, and draw the divince electric element, with which he is charged, away.' Let us beware of such conductors, whether in the Church are out of it.

It is one of Burke's remarks that 'good works are the conductors of the delectric element, with which he is charged a way.' I have been a constant an intense of the delectric element, with which he is charged in the following the conductors of the delectric element.' In the

lectric element, with which he is charged, away.

Let us beware of such conductors, whether in the Church er out of it.

It is one of Burke's remarks that 'good works are commonly left in a rude, unfinished state, through the tame circumspection with which a timid prudence so frequently enervates beneficence. In doing good, we are generally cold, languid and sluggish, and of all things, afraid of being too much in the right. But the works of malice and injustice are quite in another style. They are finished with a bold, masterly hand, touched as they are with the spirit of those vehement passions that call forth all our energies whenever we oppress and persecute. The work of young men is to concentrate and direct those energies in behalf of the oppressed and against the oppressor. They, therefore, must associate, not to create among themselves beforehand the caution and timidity of old men, but to preserve unimpaired and augmented those qualities that in young men are so precious—that impulsive fervor which, in the path of duty, does not stop to calculate the consequences; that enthusiastic love of truth and freedom which cannot endure falsehood and slavery; that open and straightforward directness and deciration in speaking and acting; that regard to right-cours wrincing: that contempt of concealment, trick-cours wrincing: the contempt of concealment, trick-cours wrincing: the contempt of concealment, trick-cours wrincing: that contempt of concealment, trick-cours wrincing: that contempt of concealment, trick-cours wrincing: the contempt of concealment tric that open and straightforward directness and deci-sion in speaking and acting; that regard to right-eous principle; that contempt of concealment, trick-mess and compromise; that unwavering determina-tion for justice and liberty, and that measurement of all things by the Word of God, always necessary for great usefulness, but especially at such a time as

We do not want a Young Men's Christian Association to take the form of an Electic Circumlocution Office, where the great question is, How not to speak it! but how most freely, fully, swiftly and effectively to speak it forth, and to do it. We want a Young Men's Christian Association on the 'electic' principle that both reduced and conciliated Gideon's army. 'Whosoever is fearful and be alraid, let him return and depart early.' We want young men who, if appointed to go to Ninevah, will not, by way of compromise and expediency, take a voyage to Tarshish. We want an Association for own times and our own country working the form the mother is now paying for herself. I therefore wish such base ingratitude punished.'

The father of these 'bright-complexioned, palefaced, straight-haired' chattels should certainly be punished for the 'base ingratitude' of buying himself; so we say to our Fugitive Slave I aw officials everywhere, 'Bestir yourselves! the Union is endangered! Save! oh, save!'—Greensburg, (Ind.) Republican.

Colored People in Ohio. In a letter from Joseph A. Howland, published in the Anti-Slavery Buyle, giving a sketch of his anti-slavery laborated in the Anti-Slavery laborated in t those very sing which our ripening our country for destruction; an Association with the utmost freedestruction; an Association with the utmost free-dom of discussion; an Association whose ruling principle shall not be, how not to give offence, but how to do most positive execution in behalf of right-cousness and liberty.

As the defenders of slavery are centralizing them-

selves and our Government upon that iniquity, we must centralize upon the Word of God. One of the greatest benefits of a Christian Association in this greatest benefits of a Christian Association in this city is to prevent the principles of young men from being perverted, and their habits warped, by the prevalent spirit of expediency in the suppression of truth. A man's principles and conscience are easily quieted, if you clothe them in purple and fine linen, and feed them sumptuously every day. The Church itself, and the ministry, is in danger of becoming nothing but a great barrel organ, notched to please the congregation and the State, and secured beforehand against any impulsive denunciations of oppression, or untimely effusions in behalf of equity and freedom. That the Word of God may have free course and be glorified, and that we may be faithful course and be glorified, and that we may be faithful in its application to the in its application to the great reigning iniquity of our land, may the young men of your Association always be found in the front rank of the army, with

stood in no common-place sense. The religion of Jesus, as a ceremony, as a creed, as a dogma, or as an emotion, cannet meet and satisfy these immense and exigent needs. It must be more than that; and yet these are the most salient forms in which Christianity is put forth by the great churches, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, Methodist, as the salvation of the world. Clergymen seem to be afraid of good works. They warn their people against them as if they thought they were dangerous. Now, let us understand, once for all, that only the real, solid spirituality of the Gospel can save the individual spirituality of the Gospel can save the individual soul or the race. The fossil of a doctrine, however tenaciously held—the manipulation of ceremonies, holding to a pattern creed, agitating the soul with a few burning emotions, and passing through a rapid revival process—all this avails nothing, if the soul of man is not brought into living and permanent obedience, harmony and love with the Divine will. There is no way of shamming a religion so that it will work like the genuine article. Oxygen cannot be made to do the work of nitrogen, and as little can ecclesiasticism, or priesteraft, or sectarianism, however they may christen themselves with holy and orthodox names, answer the ends of a pure, soul-searching and soul-nourishing spirituality.'—New York Christian Inquirer.

Methodomy, or and the books of Miss. Stowe and the books of Miss. Stowe and the books of Miss. Cumdings, and not receive mobler and holder views of lings, its proper aims, its better inspirations. The Mabel Vaughan is the best book of its class that has appeared in this generation. Mesers a plevet & Co. appeared in this generation. Mesers Jewett & Co. appeared in this generation. Mesers a played to have well and not ereceive mobler and holder views of lings, and not receive mobler and holder views of lands of the best book of its class that has appeared in this generation. Mesers between the best book of its class that has dependent on the best book of

THE CLERGY AND TOUACCO. The N. Y. Evening

**Hall's Journal of Health mentions what it calls an 'instructive and alarming fact,' in reference to the Wall street forger recently sent to the Penitentiary. It was proven on the trial that he was never seen down town without having a cigar in his mouth; that he was never well. On entering the prison, smoking was absolutely and at once prohibited, by an inflexible rule. In three months he gained fitteen pounds of flesh, and his general health was in proportion.

'Norming But a Niccer.' In the St. Louis Republican—a singular misnomer for an Old Line Whig Buchanan sheet—of Monday, we find an offer of Seven Hundred Dollars Reward' for the apprehension and return of the following described human chattels. Marshals and their Deputies will please

The said Lewis having bought himself from the

us, was a matter of surprise, until we learned that large numbers of the proscribed class had settled in that neighborhood, and we were glad to learn that they were not only among the most respectable of citizens, but also of the most respected. Here and there will perhaps be found one whose character is exceptionable. We were assured that, of all who live in that immediate vicinity, there have never been more than two or three whose habits were such been more than two or three whose habits were such as injuriously to affect the excellent reputation that

as injuriously to affect the excellent reputation that the colored people of Deer Creek sustain.

The reputable conduct and good standing of the free colored population accomplishes a mighty work for the emancipation of the slave, and it is a kind of work that can be done only by them. Not only are they themselves blest by the practice of temperance, industry and morality, and by the cultivation of the color of the property of the color of the their intellectual powers, but each step in that di-rection is a vindication of the capabilities of the colored race, and an irresistible argument in favor of the recognition of its equality.

A RE-COMMENCEMENT. We are happy to learn that Messrs. John P. Jewett & Co., having satisfactorily arranged their business matters with their creditors, are about to begin again their labors as Always be found in the front rank of the army, with Him that is faithful and true, who in righteousness doth judge and make war.

Most truly and respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

WHAT CAN SAVE US?

'In our perilous destiny, what shall, what can save us? What can give a right direction to the advancing forces of our country and our age? What shall impart consecration to the new capital of intelligence, science, commerce, materialism, invested in our civilization?

'In saying that the religion of Jesus furnishes the only available safeguard, we wish to be understood in no common-place sense. The religion of Jesus, as a ceremony, as a creed, as a dogma, or as an emotion, cannot meet and satisfy these immense in the received not to be provided and in the religion of Jesus furnishes the only available safeguard, we wish to be understood in no common-place sense. The religion of Jesus, as a ceremony, as a creed, as a dogma, or as an emotion, cannot meet and satisfy these immense in the publishers. They have always is soled good books, and their past doings in such respect is a guarantee for what is to come. They will be remembered in a particular manner as the publishers of Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Lamplighter, and Mabel Vaughan. If to the first of these, the united homage of two hemispheres has been accorded, and if its talented authoress has gained greater praises because of her exquisite delineations of real character, it is also certain that Miss Cummings has received the laurel adjudged by a reading public to be won by the best novelist of the day. Not because of systematic endeavor to place these books before the world have they won their way into the libraries of thousands, but because of their intrinsic merits. Neither man nor woman may read the books of Miss Cummings, and not receive nobler and holier views of life, its proper aims, its better inspirations. The book sellers and publishers. They have always is-

THE RELIGION OF EPITAPHS.

I spent some time in the church-yard, spelling out the names of some of the old inhabitants of our early days, and beholding with pleased surprise, from the (as usual) truthful epitaphs, that many of them were garnished and decorated with virtues of which, while they lived, I had not had the smallest suspicion; so artfully had Christian humility concealed their excellences!

Superstition no longer deffes the dead, but affection angelizes them. For my part, I think if I were bedaubed and bedizened with one of the tawdry epitaphs I have sometimes seen in a country church-yard, it would be enough to make me get up in the night, and scratch it out. There was our old acquaintance, Farmer Vessey's fat wife, who re sembled (as some one said of her like) a 'fillet of veal upon custors,' decked out in a suit of virtues which might not have misbecome a scraph. Several others of our old acquaintances I found were such wives, mothers, neighbors, friends; so charitable, gentle, forgiving! Surely, the parson in our time must have had an easy time of it, an absolute sinceure, with such a flock!

It is really odd to see so much wickedness above ground, and so much goodness under it. Ab! if they could but change places, what a pleasant world.

wives, mothers, neighbors, friends; so charitable, gentle, forgiving! Surely, the parson in our time must have had an easy time of it, an absolute sinceure, with such a flock!

It is really odd to see so much wickedness above ground, and so much goodness under it. Ah! if they could but change places, what a pleasant world it would be! Or rather, perhaps, we ought to say, 'Who can wonder that so much iniquity is left among the living, when such cart-loads of all the cardinal and other virtues are thus yearly shoveled into the earth by the undertaker! 'Any way, however, it is a pleasant thing to find our old friends improved by keeping, and looking better in their winding sheets than ever they did in silks or satins.

The Greyson Letters.

The witty Sidney Smith once commenced a charity sermon by saying—'Benevolence is a sentiment common to human nature. A never sees. B. in distress, without wishing C. to relieve him.'—

True to the life, in many cases.



My Ayer's Pills

As a FAMILY PHYSIC. Prom Dr. E. W. Carteright, of Non Orbona.

"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellen qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild but very certain and effectual in their article on the bowels which makes them in valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

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