politars, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inerted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soremains are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tun The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the

debts of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILEBRICK,



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 11.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1418.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING, Mr. Johnson, of Abington, presented five petitions for the removal of Edward G. Loring from the office for the removal of the County of Suffolk. Laid on the table.—Proceedings Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. Loring will, we fear, be the death of the Massachusetts Abolitionists. His presence haunts them by day, and their dreams by night are disturbthem by day, and their dreams by night are disturb-ed by visions of his official appearance, in that fanatical community. While we admire the con-stancy and persistence with which he maintains in stancy and personner, the consistency and impreg-nability of his position, it does at times almost seem that the spirit of charity, which is so glorious an attribute of our nature, and the feelings of kindness which so largely predominate in his disposition, might almost induce Judge Loring to resign his office, just to please the gentlemen whose trade in human freedom' is so largely affected by his course. For several years past, the dominant party in Massachusetts have been trying to legislate Judge Loring out of the office of Judge of Probate. With a majority in the Legislature, they have had no diffeulty in passing a bill which would, if carried into effect, require him to resign either that office or into effect, require him to resign either that office or that of United States Commissioner; but, unfortunately, just as the hopes of the Black Republicans seemed on the point of realization, Governor Gardened stepped in with the veto power to tell them, 'Thus far, and no farther shalt thou go.' The Governor, by the way, has appeared for the last few years to be the evil genius of the Republican party in Missachusetts, and has given them a vast deal of continuous and trouble. But at last they have triveration and trouble. But at last they have tri-umphed over him, and now have a clear field for the exercise of all their ultra projects. We shall see whether they have the courage to do now what they have carsed him for preventing their doing in former

We are not surprised to see the subject of Judge Loring's removal again mooted in the Massachusett Legislature. There are men in that body who would not sleep well o' nights, had they no such agitating question to discuss, some such ultra measure to talk about, while enjoying in comfort the people's money. But with all respect for these gentlemen, we ask if

But with all respect for these gentlemen, we ask if they are not aware that they are pursuing a shadow? that while this topic has been a pretty plaything with the inability to perfect it, quite another and a different aspect is presented, now that the whole Government is in their power.

Gov. Banks dare not sign, and he dare not veto, a bill for the removal of Judge Loring. There will be a great waste of legislation on the subject, much valuable time wasted, much mock patriotism indulged in, but some accident will happen to the measure before it is presented to the Governor for measure before it is presented to the Governor for his signature. It will never do to place so ambitious an aspirant for Presidential honors, in a position of

Mantime this question will do, for lack of a better, to aid in keeping the slavery question in some form before the New England people. Judge Loring, on testimony which could not be disregarded, performed a positive and manifest duty in returning the slave Burns to his owners. To have done other-wise would have been to disregard his official oath, and to shrink from a solemn duty. Of course, he is a fair mark for the shafts of fanaticism.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SLAVE-CATCHING AND JOHN C. PARK. During the last municipal election in Boston, the Hon. John C. Park (Republican !) addressed a meeting of the partisans of Mr. Lincoln, the present Mayor, and showed his pro-slavery flunkeyism as follows :-

'Mr. Park said that all present knew that he was opposed to slavery, and that he would do any thing to remove it; but he would do it by just and constiday, if the State could set up her law against those of the United States in a ceded matter. The State endeavored to put her shield over the fugitive, but she had gone too far. Referring to the Burns case, he said if bloodshed had come between the United States and the State, one party or the other must have been defeated, and, in God's name, if one party must go down, let it be the State rather than the Union. (Great applause.) That Personal Liberty Bill which the Legislature passed was vetoed by Gov. Gardner, and it was an honor to him. Now, Mr. Hall, as Mayor, would be ready to support an unconstitutional law, such as the Personal Liberty Law. Mr. Lincoln, on the contrary, would never do so; and he would, in a case of emergency, never surrender the peace and order of our city into the hands of a military commander. He would be found every where to tell the people that there was law and justice in the land, and to illustrate to them how wisely it had been expounded by Mr. Webster. I'm annat metroe

METHODISM IN MISSOURI-AN IN-STRUCTIVE LESSON.

We clip from the St. Louis Christian Advocate, a highly useful paper, the following intelligence :

'Never has the Methodist Church in Missouri, and throughout the South generally, but particular-ly in Missouri, been in so healthy and so prosperous a condition. From almost every quarter, we hear of revivals and large additions to the membership,

of revivals and large additions to the membership, while peace attends us everywhere.

'We have inquired very closely into the history of Methodism in Missouri since its introduction, and feel perfectly safe in saying that the condition and prospects of the Church at present are better than ever before. Hundreds and thousands are being converted, and added to her membership. The work goes on in every place. There are no strifes and divisions among us—no 'vexed questions' separating and dividing us. We have peace; we have plenty. So may it continue to be in every place and all the time! Our mission is to the world, and wherever we go, we go with peace and truth, with mercy and love.'

If the statistics of the Methodist Church are not at fault, a like prosperous condition to the one above described in Missouri, exists in every Southern State.

This fact carries with it an instructive lesson.

This fact carries with it an instructive lesson. The Methodist Church South was the pioneer of practical resistance to abolition encroachment. In 1844, with unparalleled unanimity, they broke up their union with the Northern majority, rather than submit to anti-slavery demands, and to take a position of inferiority in the Church.

The Southern Methodists said, we must have equality in the union, (of the Church,) or independence out of it. The anti-slavery majority insisted upon the enforcement of their exactions; and the Southern Methodists adopted the alternate of separation. Since that time, the denomination has prospered beyond the expectation of its most sanguine members.

This great example, and its glorious results, should always be kept in mind by the people of the South.

-Mississippian.

tary of the Navy, cross the chamber and offer Mr. Sunner his hand, I thought the era of good feeling had arrived. But I mistook the signs of the times. even courteously in this matter. I am told that Senator John Bell is the only Southern Senator who approached Mr. Sumner in the open Senate Chamber; and Mr. Bell did this with all the courtesy that the occasion required. He is the only Southern Senator who, in the sight of the public, has approached Mr. Sumner. Senator Crittenden, I am told, met Mr. Sumner behind the screen, as he was passing out, and there, out of right, gave Mr. Sumner his hand. General Houston, also, I am Informed, on meeting our Senator in the lobby, one morning, gave his hand. These three gentlemen, and Governor Allen of Rhode Island, are, to the best of my knowledge—and I have taken some pains to verify my belief—the only administration Senators who have spoken to Mr. Sumner since his return life. Very few, if any but the lecture, or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture, or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture, or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture, or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture, or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture of a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture, or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture, or a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture out of a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture of a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture of a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture of a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture of a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture of a bigher, purer life. Very few, if any but the lecture, out before the summer out least to give them adequate expression. Doubtless many present felt their prejudices melt dieas—or a least to give them adequate expression.

Doubtless many present lelt their prejudices melt dieas—or a least to give them adequate expression.

Doubtless many present

mer, and urged him to resign and give place for others. This we think is both uncalled for and unseemily. The laurels bathed in his own blood cannot be worn more fitly during life, than by him who was so brutally struck down in the Senate for daring to defend the rights of freemen in Kansas. Massachuse were twas of his perfess eloquence in times past. He stands the first martyr in our national councils to a descented liberty of speech, and his very persent new truths for each generation to work on another. Time may perchance restore to him his gifted power of speech, and his elevated oratory may again resound through the arches of the capitol, where he has heretofore won such enduring fame; but whether it does or not, we must ever hold in admiration that devotedness which prompts his zeal, and bears him up under bodily infirmities that would paralyze weaker spirits. Let him remain where he is, and when Kansas shall have been disentificated for sew worl of this great thought.

From the Ceruland Co. Repablican.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN CORTLAND.

Wendel Phillips's Lectures in Cortland, without the deep cortes.

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We give place to the hollowing able synopsis of wendel Phillips's Lectures in Cortland, without the great orator advocates. At one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the master minds of the day, as well as one of the m

SELECTIONS.

SENATOR SULVER.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing Feb. 20, says:

Senator Samuer is still here, although he has expected every day for the past week to leave for New York, but has remained to vote against the Army.

Bill. His health is much better than when here in December. His step is firmer; his voice is more sonorous, and his walk, while it is much faster now than that of most men; is nearly up to his old mark. He can write longer; read more; and tak wite greater case. In fact, the Senator has said that he considers himself now as almost well; but he is dily aware of the danger of relapse, and consequently guards against all excitement, especially such as consistent with his time the his taste in looking over the collection of the interest commence, he goes into the Library, where he gratically such as a consistency of the considers him. Hence when the morning business is over, and the long-winded specially such as consistency of the consist

bunner his hand, I thought the era of good feeling had arrived. But I mistook the signs of the times. The same great impulse which prompted the assault, will prevent the South from acting generously or even courteously in this matter. I am told that Senator John Bell is the only Southern So

from Europe.

Much interest is felt, I find, among our friends in Massachusetts and elsewhere, to know the nature of mate oratory of which no man is more perfectly a Massachusetts and elsewhere, to know the nature of Mr. Sommer's feelings toward the person who inflicted upon him so great a calamity, taking from him nearly two years of active life, and putting in jeopardy both his life and reason. Sharing this feeling, I have endeavored to learn the Senator's sentiments on the subject. Yet I have never heard him utter one word from which I could even find a conjecture of them, though the matter has been referred to by myself, and by others in my hearing, in the course of conversation. Moreover, I have heard his private secretary, who was his nurse and watcher during the long suitry days and nights of his illness in Washington, remark that he had never heard the Senator speak of the assault or the assailant, or in any way express any feeling on the subject. But I presume, however, that the feelings of Mr. Sommer are justly excited against the Slave Power, which originally instigated and has since sanctioned the assault.

Mr. Sumner is soldom seen, except on his way to and from the capitol, or the Smithsonian Institute, where I am told he has examined the whole collection of engravings sold to that institution by Mr. Marsh. He accepts few invitations, never attends regular parties or dinners, passes his mornings and evenings at home. If the Army Bill is disposed of, he will not leave, for as he says, he came here to vote against the bill, and will not leave until that is accomplished.

against the bill, and will not leave until that is accomplished.

We are glad to learn from the telegraphic reports that Senator Summer will at once resume his seat, and be present to cast his vote upon the pending propositions for an increase of the army, and the forcing of the Lecompton Constitution upon an unwilling people. Although still suffering from the effects of the dastard blow which shattered his nervous system, and anxious to seek the retired paths of private life, yet a sense of daty and the unanimous wish of those who have trusted their good cause to his keeping, retains him in his place. We have noted with much regret that some of the new spapers of the country, which profess to be devoted to the cause of free soil and free labor, have indulged in very disparaging comment upon Mr. Sumner, and urged him to resign and give place for others. This we think is both uncalled for and unseemly. The laurels bathed in his own blood cannot be worn more fifly during life, than by him who was so brutally struck down in the Senate for the very highest kind—triumphantly sustaining Toussaint's claim as one of the very first of "The few, the immortal names. That were not bern to die.'

Although in the evening, Mr. Phillips showed some signs of fatigue, caused by his three previous efforts, his lecture on his favorite subject, 'American Slavery;' shounded in passages of rare eloquence and beauty. He said that the Bible did not justify ambients upon that and his conscience, and with the Bible he would defend them. He said he would unlettake to defend the Bible against the attacks of all such men as Thomas Paine and Voltaire; but there were thirty thousand churches in the United States, that in one way or another defended slavery; that American infidels claimed that these churches rightly interpreted the Bible, and that there exposition of it was Christianity. If this was so, Thomas Paine and voltaire; but there were thirty thousand churches in the United States, that in one way or another defended slavery; that he

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD G. LORING,
Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk. Boston, March 2d, 1858.

Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

Boston, March 2d, 1858.

It will be seen by a report which we give of the hearing this morning before the Legislative Committee in the case of Judge Loring, that the Judge again briefly makes his defence. This time he takes the higher law decrine of Senator Summer intensified, as his ground of justification. He says that he regards it as the solemn duty of the citizen to violate a statute which he deems unconstitutional. He acknowledges that he is violating an express statute of the State, but he says he believes it unconstitutional, and therefore he fests bound to violate it. This is, in our judgment, not a bad doctrine on which to stand in any such case, one little thing, however, being provided or included; viz., that he who assumes this responsibility must also expect to dibide the consequences.

For instance, we believe the Fugitive Slave Bill to be unconstitutional as well as inhuman, and we have violated it often, and shall do it again as often as we get a chance; but if the officials of Buchanan should happen to catch us at it, and convict us, we should of course pay the penalty, however great the injustice. So it is with Judge Loring: he assumes the responsibility of defying and disobeying a statute of the Commonwealth, because he thinks it unconstitutional. If, in consequence of this, he loses reported as a chance is the responsibility of defying and disobeying a statute of the Commonwealth, because he thinks it unconstitutional. If, in consequence of this, he loses

the darkness of barbarism which enshrouds the others.

There is not much difficulty in making logical deductions from a fair starting point, and, where such a point does not exist, Mr. Cushing has a remarkable facility of establishing one of his own invention.

Thus he commences with asserting an equality of the Protestant educated Anglo-Saxon people of these United States, with the Roman Catholic, ignorant, mixed people of Brazil, displaying either a worful iguorance or a perverse disingentuousness in regard to the latter. The misfortunes and revolutions of Mexico are attributed to its mixed races. Doubtless such a condition of society is unfavorable to progress; and it is on account of precisely such a condition that Brazil remains where she is, and is not, as would appear from Mr. Cushing's stand point, upon a level with the United States. In government alone, is she much superior to the Spanish Republic, with which it is sought to place her in such a riking contrast. In one particular, and in one alone, does she recemble this republic. In the estimation of the distinguished statesman and his political associates, this is enough to give her the pre-eminence claimed. Brazil and the United States are the only slaveholding countries of the Western Continent. There was a time when the Democratic party was the exponent of certain principles—when it smeered at other parties for being those of upon a level with the United States. In government alone, is she much superior to the Spanish Republic, with which it is sought to place her in such a riking contrast. In one particular, and in one alone, does she resemble this republic. In the ceitimation of the distinguished statesman and his political associates, this is enough to give her the pre-eminence claimed. Brazil and the United States are the only staveholding countries of the Western Continent. There was a time when the Democratic party was the exponent of certain principles—when it smeered at other parties for being those of one cides—and with true prophetic vision predicted their ruin. It may now well predict its own, for its supreme head has announced that there is but one 'donesite institution'—one idea worth discussing in the formation of new States. And to force this idea of alavery, this idea alone (for to establish alavery itself is impossible,) upon a whole community, he has brought all his influence to bear. This idea is now the watchword of the party. And true to the Democratic rule of 'follow my leader,' the Hon. Caled Oushing cannot make a speech or deliver a lecture without openly or covertly bringing into it the favorite dogman of his party. But where has be done it in this instance? Nowhere, but ye everywhere! The lecture is not what its kille would be under the surface of freeness when have a corned to the United States (and Brazil') from keeping the inferior reseal is subjection. And this is democracy!

He leaves it to be inferred that Brazil cannot beast as pure a race of freeness when there, he has seen in the sites of the conditions? If he has been there, he has seen in the first of the conditions? If he has been there, he has seen in the cities and the country, in the army and even in the States, to an additions. There is even less purity of blood to the United States and the country, in the army and even in the States, and the country, in the army and even in the States, and the country, in the army and even in the States, an

The Constitution is the controlling declaration of the will of the whole people of the Commonwealth, and as such is its supreme law. An unconstitutional statute, therefore, is not a law but w nullity, and any oath to support the Constitution is an oath to treat such a statute as a nullity.

I have not obeyed the statute of 1855 c. 489, because I considered it unconstitutional, as it was held to be in the year of its enactment by the Governor of the State.

By the authority of the people of the Commonwealth, I was sworn as Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to support the Constitution, and I fulfilled the letter and spirit of that solemn oath in not obeying a statute which, in my conscious belief, violated the Constitution. As the remonstrances against the prayer of the petitioners are rested on public considerations, I have no right to make them personal to myself, or to appear or answer for them before the Committee. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, EDWARD G. LORING,

intelligent people. in with the

injustice. So it is with Judge Loring: he assumes the responsibility of defying and disobeying a station to of the Commonwealth, because he thinks it unconstitutional. If, in consequence of this, he loses constitutional. If, in consequence of this, he loses represented also. They therefore determined upon sending deputies, and actually pominated three, who

constitutional. If, in consequence of this, he loses his office, he can make no complaint, nor can anybody in his behalf.

Let the thing then proceed, and in no event can Judge Loring complain. He has made his bed, and must lie in it.—Botton Bee.

Upon their arrival, they demanded an audience of the Assembly, into which they were admitted. On stating their claims, M. Flortau, the president, a most zealous friend to the cause of liberty, assured them that they need not be dispirited; for that the Assembly knew no distinction between blacks and whites, but considered all men as having equal rights. The circumstances, however, of the mation were such that their claims could not be immediately discussed; (and here permit me to observe, that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the very same which deferred the consideration of the Shave trade also;) but that these circumstances are the

JUDGE LORING'S DEFENCE.

there, and it contains more of the African element than that of the Mexicans.

Brasil is a better governed country than Mexico, insumuch as the Portuguese, at home and abroad, are a more peaceably disposed people than the Spanise of the paticious for the remonstrances against the Sume:

Guntlemen—I respectfully acknowledge the service of the patice addressed to me by your Secretary, and the courtesy with which it offers to me a hearing before you. As I admit the fact which the petitioners allege, I need trespass no forther—pronty your time than to submit to you the reasons for my procedure.

The Constitution is the controlling declaration of the Will of the whole people of the Commonwealth, and as such is its supreme law. An unconstitution at statute, therefore, is not a taw but a nullity, and as statute, therefore, is not a taw but a nullity, and as statute, therefore, is not a taw but a nullity, and as statute, therefore, is not a taw but a nullity, and as statute, therefore, is not a taw but a nullity, and as statute, therefore, is not a taw but a nullity, and as statute, therefore, is not a taw but a nullity, and as statute, therefore, is not a taw but a nullity, and the removal committee of Slavery. 'Free States' have mobbed, howled down, rotten-egged, and bluggeoned men and women for peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exposing and reproving our Nations, are a more peacefully exp tive 'and 'National'—then may we share in the jubilant expectations of Gov. Seward. At present we cannot.—New York Tribune.

> PROTEST OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of Kansas—the first fairly elected Legislature in the Territory—a body representing fully the vast majority of the citizens, has passed the following Joint Resolutions, and ordered certified copies to be sent to the President of the United States.

Resolved. By the legislative assembly of the territory of Kansas, that as the representatives of the people of the territory of Kansas, and reflecting their expressed and known wish upon the state government, we most carnestly and solemnly protest against the justice and the right of the Congress of the United States, to force upon the people of this territory a constitution, in the making of which they had no fair voice, which does not embody their wishes, but is in direct contravention thereto, which establishes in their midst a constitution which they can neither sanction nor tolerate, while it is opposed to the well known wishes of a large majority of can neither sanction nor tolerate, while it is opposed to the well known wishes of a large majority of their number, and which in its inception and general character, is in opposition to their interests and abhorrent to their principles.

Resolved, That we ask and demand, in behalf of the papers of this territory.

the people of this territory, the rejection of the so-called 'Lecompton Constitution,' now pending be-fore Congress, and the recognition of the rights and wishes of such people in any action by Congress looking toward the formation or confirmation of a

state government for this territory.

Resolved, That a contravention of the rights and wishes of the people of this territory as herein ex-pressed, would be a good and sufficient cause for ARMED RESISTANCE, which they would justly deprecale, but which every consideration of honor and patriotism would prompt as in maintenance and de-fence of their just and legal rights.

Just on the eve of adjournment, the Territorial Legislature nearly unanimously passed the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, That we do hereby, for the last time, solemnly protest against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution—that we hurl back with indignant scorn the libellous charge contained in the message of the President accompanying the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, to the effect that the freemen of Kansas were a lawless people.

——That relying upon the justice of our cause, we do hereby, on behalf of the people we represent, solemnly pledge to each other, to our friends in Congress and in the States, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, to resist the Lecompton Constitution and Government by force of arms, if necessary. THE FINAL PROTEST.

That in this perilous hour of our history, we appeal to the civilized world for the rectitude of our position, and call upon the friends of freedom everywhere to array themselves against the last act of oppression in the Kansas drama.

Governor Denver was directed to forward a copy of the above to Congress and the President of the United States.

LET THE PEOPLE ARM FOR RESISTANCE.

The St. Louis Evening News, an independent American paper, has a bold editorial on Kansas affairs under the above caption. After glancing at the outrage and tyranny exercised upon the people of Kansas by the last and present Administration, and the 'lying assurances' given them by President Buchanan, it continues:

'We turn to the people of Kansas. They have been shamefully deceived and betrayed in regard to the privilege of choosing their own constitution, and regulating their domestic institutions. And they have sworn to resist usurpation to the bitter end. We applaud them for it, and say: God speed them in the right! Let them take up arms, and defy Mr. Buchanan and his troops, and return shot for shot, as long as they have a gun, and a man to fire it. When they have all fallen in the righteous cause, there will be a million free men to take their places, and carry on the war.

When they have all fallen in the rightsous cause, there will be a million free men to take their places, and carry on the war.

'What!' says the startled adherent of the Administration, 'will you resist the law, and become a telon and a rebel against the government?

Yes, we reply, even so, if Mr. Buchanan wills it. Tyranny is tyranny, whether perpetrated by George the Third, or James Buchanan and his myrmidons of office-bolders. It is as right to resist usurpation now, as ever before on this continent. No matter, from what source it comes, it must and shall be resisted. There is no dearer right than that of self-government; and if Mr. Buchanan falsines his own promises to the people of Kansas, and attempts, by murderous means, to crush their right to self-government, he is no better than any common deceiver or tyrant, and shall be resisted, personally and officially, till his insolence is rebuked and his tyranny over thrown. And if the end is civil war and blood, so let it be. The like has happened before, and no doubt will happen again, and ought to happen, whenever false-hearted men gain power, and use that power to oppress and harass a free people, and trample upon their dearest rights.

The Kansas game of shuffling, equivocation, villany and fraud, is fully played out.

The issue is now made, and it is a Free government on one side, and the forced rule of a contemptible minority of petty tyrants and usurpers, uphald

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Vorcester

by President Buchanan on the other. The iss will do as well to fight on now, as at any other time; and the people of Kansas, and the sincere adherents of the principles of the Nebraska bill throughout the country, are as ready for it now, as they ever will be. Let it come.'

DO THE PEOPLE DESIRE THE REMOV AL OF JUDGE LORING?

This is a fair question, and so far as we are con-cerned, we desire to give it a fair answer. That the conduct of Judge Loring in the Burns rendition case was unjust and unjudgelike, we have no doubt, nor can any man have who has rend the record of that case. That he violates an express statute of this Commonwealth, in continuing to exercise the functions, both of U. S. Commissioner and of Judge of Probate, he himself admits, and nobody denies; but the question is, upon these facts do the people demand the removal of Judge Loring? We have no hesitation and no doubt in answering this ques-tion. We say that the people do demand the re-moval of Judge Loring. We do not say that the moval of Judge Loring. We do not say that the demand is founded on legal grounds, or that it can be sustained upon principle, but we do say that such is the demand of the people of the State. In this connection, we copy the somewhat supercilious and impertment remarks of the Journal on this

'The hearing in the Judge Loring case yesterday aprly illustrated the depth and the extent of the 'public feeling' in favor of his removal. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and a negro lawyer named Bradley, were the only persons who appeared to advocate the remov-al. The former made a characteristic speech, and the latter was delivering himself of a long rigmarole

the latter was delivering himself of a long rigmarole of little pertinence to the subject of investigation, when he was stopped by the Committee. Of the hundreds of Petitioners whose names had been so industriously sought and obtained, representing, it is true, but a mere fraction of the community, not a dozen were present at the hearing.

There can be no doubt that the sentiment of the community is emphatically against the removal of Judge Loring. It is solely among the class who are aptly termed 'malignant philanthropists,' that the petitions which are now before the Legislature have originated. With this class, personal hatred is the mainspring of political action, and they have hunted Judge Loring, until their efforts to bring about his removal have unmistakably assumed the character of persecution. We much mistake the sentiment of the Legislature, if it does not rebuke their fanatical hatred, and set at rest, at once and forever, this attempt tred, and set at rest, at once and forever, this attempt to disturb the tenure of judicial office, either by granting the petitioners leave to withdraw, or by some

Now we deny, in the first place, the statement of the Journal, that the show before the Committee is any illustration or indication of the depth and extent of the public feeling in relation to the removal of Judge Loring. The Journal knows better than to make any such statement, because it had, when its article was written and published, the memorial presented to the Committee, giving the reason why the petitioners made no more of a show in the way of appearance and argument before the Committee.

The Journal also was well aware of the fact that

more than ten thousand citizens have petitioned this year, and more than fifty thousand in the aggregate, since this matter was first agitated, for the removal of Judge Loring. Hence when it says, that the fact that only Mr. Garrison and Mr. Bradley appearfact that only Mr. Garrison and Mr. Bradley appeared for the petitioners, is evidence that the people care nothing for this case, the Journal is as disingenous and dishonest as it is hunkerish. The assertion of the Journal, that it is solely among the class termed 'malignant philanthropists,' that the petitions for the removal of Judge Loring have originated, is grossly false. If the Journal will look over these potitions, it will find among them the names of citizens of the State who might, without assumption, give the Journal, and Judge Loring alassumption, give the Journal, and Judge Loring also, advice upon matters of law and morality both, and men, too, who were never liable to the imputa-tion of fanaticism, or the charge of being 'malignant philauthropists.'
The Journal insults these thousands of intelligent

citizens of Massachusetts, and presumes too far upon their indulgence, when it undertakes thus to stigthat the action for the removal of Judge Loring is in the 'character of a persecution,' is also untrue. Judge Loring openly and saucily defies the State of Massachusetts to remove him; he courts, or at least he seems to court, mattyrdom, and does not in the least complain of persecution. There is no perse-cution about it in any view of the case; if Judge Loring has misbehaved himself as a Judge, or if he Loring has misbehaved himself as a Judge, of it he is living in open defiance of the State authority under which he holds his office, he can and he does make no complaint of persecution; and the talk of the Journal is the mere twaddle of old hunkerism and that political mutual admiration society, of which the Post and the Courier are the officials, and

We do not here say what we think upon the mere question of the technicalities and legal questions involved in the proposed removal of Judge tions involved in the proposed removal or Judge Loring; but we do say most emphatically, that were the hare question of his removal submitted to the people, they would eject him from his office so quick that it would make his head swim; and there-fore we say, that the Journal is utterly mistaken in the facts, and grossly misrepresents the people of Massachusetts on this question. The peo-ple may be wrong about it, but we protest against such a misrepresentation of their wishes and convic-tions as that which the *Journal* makes.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING. Report of the Joint Special Committee-the Re of the Judge recommended.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, or Tuesday last-

The Joint Special Committee to whom were re ferred the several petitions for the removal of Ed-ward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, have considered

The Constitution provides that 'all Judicial offiers duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their office during good behavior, excepting such, concerning whom there is a different provision made in this Constitution; provided, nevertheless, the Governor, with consent of the Council, may remove them, upon the address of both houses of the Legislature. The exercise of this right in the hands of the Governor and Council; and the two branches of the Legislature, is unrestricted. Any branches of the Legislature, is unrestricted. Any reasons, unless it be such as are based on misconduct and misadministration in office, which may seem sufficient, will justify removal by address.

In the year 1846, Edward Greeley Loring was

appointed Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, 'to take affidavits' pursuant to the acts of Congress passed in 1812 and 1817. In 1847 he was appointed Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk. At that time, under the act of Congress of 1793, jurisdiction in all cases of the extradition of fugitives from service or labor was vested in any magistrate of a county of the cou dition of lugitives from service or lator was vested in any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate. The duties imposed upon a Commissioner at that time, though enlarged by acts of Congress subsequent to 1840, were of such a character that perhaps no valid reason existed why the offices of Judge of Probate and Commissioner of the United States. of Probate and Commissioner of the United States should not be held, and their separate functions discharged, by one and the same person. But by the act of Congress passed in 1850, the jurisdiction in question was transferred to the Commissioners of the United States, and in the language of that act, Edward Greel Loring, as one of those Commissioners, was 'required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.' This transfer increased the duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner, and so changed their character that the holding of that office became, in the opinion of your Committee, incompatible with the holding of the office of the Judge of Probate. A faithful discharge of the duties of the one became inconsistent with the proper discharge, in all cases, of the duties of the other. A single illustration will suggest the conflict which might arise in the exercise of the powers and duties imposed by the two offices. A slave mother dies in Massachusetts, and her children are brought before the Court of Probate for the appointment of a guardian. The Judge of Probate, by the laws of Massachusetts, is for the time their protector and friend, and while the hearing is pending, the same Judge, in the capacity of Commissioner, is called upon to issue a warrant for their seizure, as the property of a Southern slave-owner.

Again the Constitution provides that 'the Judges of Probate, on fixed days, as the convenience of the should not be held, and their separate functions dis-

people shall require; and the Legislature shall from time to time hereafter appoint such times and places.' These times and places have been fixed by the Legislature agreeably to the wants and convenience of the people. It must be apparent that the assumption or occupation by any Judge of Probate, of any office, whose duties might interfere with the discharge of his Probate daties at the times and places thus constitutionally prescribed, is improper, and after due notice, is a sufficient cause of removal. It cannot be denied that a judicial office under the laws of the United States, whose duties are compulsory upon the incumbent, way be incompatible with a judicial office under the laws of Massachusetts, whose duties are no less compulsory. Now no limit is to be presumed to the amount of duties to which the Commissioner may be called upon to perform. If the discharge of the duties of Commissioner were voluntary, under the act of 1850, the mere occupation of the office might be unobjectionable, but in the language of Judge Loring, in his protest of 1855, 'the duty of the Commissioner of the Circuit Courts of the United States under the law of 1850 is imperative upon them,' and 'an application made pursuant to law to any one Commissioner, fixes that duty on him, and after such application, he can neither decline nor evade it.'

It is clear that, even if such applications were rare, they might be made at the very time fixed by the Legislature for the performance of his probate duties,' and if numerous, they might prevent their performance altogether. The fact that during the

the Legislature for the performance of his probate duties, and if numerous, they might prevent their performance altogether. The fact that during the trial of Anthony Burns, such a conflict existed as compelled Judge Loring, in the discharge of his duties as Commissioner, to adjourn the Court of Probate and postpone its business, sufficiently confirm, the incompatibility in question.

But the duties of Commissioner, in connection with the extradition of facilities always, are not the

with the extradition of fugitive slaves, are not the only duties which might conflict with the proper discharge of the duties of Judge of Probate. Purdischarge of the duties of Judge of Probate. Pursuant to several acts of Congress, passed subsequent to the appointment of Judge Loring as Commissioner in 1840, he is liable to be called to act in cases of extradition of fugitives from justice from foreign countries, and issue warrants and hold preliminary examination, in cases of revolts, mutinies and affrays on shipboard, and a great variety of crimes and offences committed on sea and land within the jurisdiction of the United States. These duties enlarging from year to year, and still farther in constituting the office of United States Commissioner, such an office cannot, with propriety, be held by a judicial officer under the laws of Massachusetts. When we add to this interference of official duties their opposite and conflicting natures,

official duties their opposite and conflicting natures, the incompatibility is the more manifest.

This incompatibility has been long since recognized by the laws of the Commonwealth, and the resolves of successive Legislatures. The law of 1843, though applicable to magistrates of this Commonwealth, in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by the act of Congress of 1793, was clearly indicative of the determination of the come down to us from a former generation. —Grandpeople of Massachusetts, that no magistrate or judicial officer should participate in the extradition of slaves. The sentiment and spirit of that law are as clearly violated, whether that participation is had by a magistrate of Massachusetts, as such, acting the law of 1793 or has a commissioned of the under the law of 1793, or by a commissioner of the United States acting under the law of 1850, who is at the same time a judicial officer under the laws of this Commonwealth. In conformity with the spirit of this law, the Legislature declared by respirit of this law, the Legislature declared by resolve in 1850, 'that the sentiments of the people
of Massachusetts, as expressed in their legal enactments in relation to the delivering up of fugitive
slaves, remain unchanged,' and 'that the people of
Massachusetts, in the maintenance of their wellknown and invincible principles, expect that their
officers and representatives will adhere to them at
all times, on all occasions, and under all circum-

The law of 1855 in a more positive manner recog The law of 1855 in a more positive manner recognized the several principles, and applied it to the condition of things existing, in consequence of the law of 1850. In direct contravention of the terms and spirit of this law, Judge Loring now holds the two offices of Judge of Probate and United States Commissioner. Indeed, the whole current of sentiment and law in Massachusetts, during the last fifteen years, has enunciated the principle that no officer of this Commonwealth shall engage in the extradition of slaves, or occupy any office among whose duties such extradition may be counted. The same doctrine has been endorsed and confirmed by the addresses of two Legislatures to the Gov-

Suffolk. They do not feel obliged to base the grounds for his removal upon the law of 1855, or indeed to establish the entire validity of those lie celebration of the 5th of March since 1783. grounds; in their opinion, it is not necessary to In view of the alarming spread of despotism in the

Abundant cause and justification.

Ample notice has been given to Judge Loring of ample notice has been given to Sudge Loring of the wishes of the people, as expressed through their representatives, and ample time afforded him to re-spect and yield to them. While Judge of Probate, he still holds the office of United States Commissioner, in defiance of the sentiment of the Commonwealth, and his removal by address is the only

remedy which the constitution acanonic provides.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that the accompanying address be sent to the Governor, requesting him, with the consent of the Council to remove Edward Greely Loring from the Council to remove Edward Greely Loring from the Council, to remove Edward Greely Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

And your Committee further recommend that a joint committee, consisting of two on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, be appointed to present said address to the Governor.

Here follows a copy of the ADDRESS

To His Excellency, Nathaniel P. Banks, Governor

The two branches of the Legislature in General Court assembled, respectfully request that your at the bells were ordered to be tolled, as were those Excellency would be pleased, with the consent of the Council, to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of times, that notwithstanding the value and residence.

In making this very satisfactory Report, it is ratifying to state that the Committee were unanwith one exception—that of WILLIAM PAOR. of the House, who makes a minority report, adverse to the removal of Judge Loring, on the ground-First, that the petitioners have failed to make the

necessary affidavit, in regard to the seasonable publication of their petition, in accordance with the Act of 1857, relating to applications to the General Court'-as if that Act had the remotest bearing upon any case concerning the dignity, honor and of any other son of the Old Bay State, white though sovereignty of the Commonwealth, or to the contumacious violation of its laws! The objection is as ludicrous as it is captious.

Second, that Judge Loring has faithfully and sat-

that is not the question. By the law of the State, he God is on the side of freedom; and if her votaries is forbidden to be, while acting as Judge of Probate, a Slave Commissioner. That law he refuses to obey. Shall he be permitted to do so with impunity? Had he resigned his office as Commissioner, he would not have been disturbed in his office as Probate Judge. But he is determined to outrage the feelings of the people, and the law of the State, in servile fidelity to the Southern slave oligarchy. the Southern slave oligarshy.

Mr. Page asserts that the Supreme Court of Mas-

sachusetts has declared the Pugitive Slave Law to

Of course, Mr. Page is ready to hunt and catch every fugitive slave who may come within the limits of the State. The Pugitive Slave Law he thinks ought to be obeyed; and to make its execution a case of official misconduct he says will place us in a condition easily to calculate the value of the Union.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 12, 1858

THE BOSTON MASSACRE, MARCH 5, 1770.

ry of Chispus Arrucks, the earliest marryr of American Independence, who fell by the bullets of British soldiers, in King street, on the night of March 5th, 1770. There was a very good attendance in point of numbers, but not so large as the occasion, and the attractive character of the programme, should have called forth.

In front of the platform were displayed a larg number of interesting relies and mementoes of the olden time, among which may be mentioned a colored engraving representing the scene in King street at the time of the massacre; a small cup, owned by Crispus Attucks; a picture representing Washington crossing the Delaware, in which Prince Whipple (a colored soldier) is seen pulling the stroke oar; Certificate, in Gen. Washington's own hand-writing, of honorabl discharge of Brister Baker, a colored soldier in the Connecticut Regiment, June, 1781; Letter of Capt. Boston merchants during the Revolutionary war; a collection of documents illustrative of slavery in Boston between 1718 and 1760.

These relies attracted much attention, but the mor interesting mementoes of the past were found in the

Mrs. Brown, daughter of Cornelius Haskell, who father was killed and buried on Bunker Hill, and Mrs. Kay, daughter of the Ensign who received the banner presented to 'The Bucks of America,' were

At 8 o'clock, the assembly was called to order by WILLIAM C. NELL, who delivered the following ad-

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM C. NELL. ADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

On the 5th day of March, 1783, William Cooper Town Clerk, made a motion embracing the following

whose duties such extradition may be counted. The same doctrine has been endorsed and confirmed by the addresses of two Legislatures to the Governor of the Commonwealth for the removal of the judge who has disregarded and violated it.

For these reasons, in the opinion of the Committee, the Legislature is called upon to address the Governor to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk. They do not feel obliged to base the

In accordance therewith, there has not been a pub-

United States-the suppression of Free Speech in one of the sentiments of the people. If that law is constitutional, it is sufficient to say that its violaconstitutional, it is sufficient to say that its viola-tion is a valid reason for the address. If it is un-constitutional, they hold that the principle so long acknowledged, which dictated its enactment, is also timely and significant hour for an application of that sentiment in the Constitution of Massachusetts, which declares ' that frequent recurrence to its fundamenta. principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the advan

ages of liberty, and to maintain a free government.' Bighty-eight years ago, this day, CRISPUS ATTUCKS. colored man, led a company of patriots from Dock square into State Street, and in resisting the British forces, received two balls-one in each breast-and fell; he being the first to attack, and himself the first martyr on that day which history has selected as the dawn of the American Revolution.

It is appropriate, then, that this comme should take place in this venerable Hall; for the record of the times hands down to us the following :-Attucks and Caldwell, not being residents of Boston were both buried from Paneuil Hall on Thursday March 8th, 1770; the hearses of all meeting in King Street, near the scene of the tragedy, attended by the largest collection of people that had ever assemble the American continent. They were borne to the middle burial ground, and all deposited in one vault The shops of the Town of Boston were closed, and

of both white and colored men in the struggles for Signed by Mesers. Davis and Cornell of the Senate, and Mesers. Churchill, Stevens, Parker and Arnold, of the House. speak in defence of the principles for which Washing ton fought, and Warren bled and died, but makes himself liable to Lynch law.

I stand before you to-night a victim of the Slave holding South. Though freeborn myself, (my mother being a Massachusetts woman,) and unable to trace my genealogy back to Slavery, yet because my father's birthplace was a Southern city, I am prohibited visiting near and dear relations, unless at the risk of fines and imprisonment. Why, I ask, should not my rights be held as sacred under the Palmetto banner, as those he may be?

But, though Judge Taney has decided that col men have no rights that white men are bound to respect'—though opposing forces are strong and power ful-with me the star of hope is in the asce will be faithful, the day is not far distant when victory will perch upon her banners.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. NELL an ounced that the first speaker he should call upon would be Dr. JOHN S. ROCK, of Boston.

SPEECH OF DR. ROCK. ADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

You will not expect a length o-night. My health is too poor to allow me to in sachusetts has declared the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional. The question has yet to be argued before that Court.

Of course, Mr. Page is ready to hunt and eatth inguided ancestors.

White Americans have taken great pains to try t

ove that we are cowards. We are often with the assertion, that if we had had the courage of the Indians or the white man, we would never have sub-mitted to be slaves. I sak if Indians and white men

Indian's courage here when he had his organised armies, his battle-grounds, his places of retreat, with everything to hope for and overything to lose. The position of the African slave has been very different. Seized a prisoner of war, unarmed, bound hand and foot, and conveyed to a distant country among what to him were worse than cannibals; brutally beaten, half-starved, closely watched by armed men, with no means of knowing their own strength or the strength of their enemies, with no weapons, and without a probability of success. But if the white man will take the trouble to fight the black man in Africa or in Hayri, and fight him, we fair as the black man will is really of no very great importance to any one in Hayti, and fight him as fair as the black man will fight him there—if the black man does not come off victor, I am deceived in his provess. But, take a man, armed or unarmed, from his home, his country, or his friends, and place him among savages, and who is he that would not make good his retreat? Discretion is the better part of valor, but for a man to rection is the better part of valor, but for a man to the fewer varieties in the races. When I contrast the fine though myscular system, the beautiful, rich more fool-hardiness than courses. There have been color, the full broad features, and the gracefully friszled many Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Americans enalayed in Africa, but I have never heard that they successfully resisted any government. They always resort to Caucassian, I am inclined to believe that when the fully resisted any government. They always resort to

running indispensables.

The courage of the Anglo-Saxon is best illustrated him, and then call him a coward because he submits.

Many of their most brilliant victories have been achieved in the same manner. But the greatest bat-We can easily account for this; their trumpeter is dead. He died when they used to be exposed for sale in the Roman market, about the time that Cicero cautioned his friend Atticus not to buy them, on account of their stupidity. A little more than half a My friends, we can never become elevated until we entury ago, this race, in connection with their Celtic are true to ourselves. We can come here and make so far forgot themselves as to attack a few cowardly, to do what he can for himself and his race. Let us try had not sense enough to go to bed. And what was made, and are so fond of making. If we do this the result? Why, sir, the negroes drove them out friends will spring up in every quarter, and where we from the island like so many sheep, and they have least expect them. But we must not rely on themnever dared to show their faces, except with hat in They cannot elevate us. Whenever the colored man

not strike.' Mr. Parker makes a very low estimate ture of New York, accepting the services of 2000 colored volunteers. Many black men served under Sackett's Harbor, and General Jackson called out col- V. Putnam presiding at the piano. ored troops from Louisiana and Alabama, and in solemn proclamation attested to their fidelity and

The white man contradicts himself who says, that if he were in our situation, he would throw off the yoke. Thirty millions of white men of this proud Caucassian race are at this moment held as slaves, and bought and sold with horses and cattle. The iron heel of oppression grinds the masses of all the Euro-

nothing. 'O, Consistency, thou art a jewel!'

defiance to every slave code and its penalties, making the issue Canada or death, and that too while they the black man will do his part. are closely watched by paid men armed with pistols, clubs and bowie-knives, with the army and navy of this great Model Republic arrayed against them, I black man. If I had been born black, I hope I am disposed to ask if the charge of cowardice does not should have had sense enough to have been proud me with an fill-grace.

But some men are so steeped in folly and imbedlity so lost to all feelings of their own littleness; so des titute of principle, and so regardless of humanity, that they dare attempt to destroy everything which exists in opposition to their interests or opinious which their arrow comprehensions cannot grasp.

We ought not to come here simply to honor those a Briton. I agree, therefore, most heartily with most rave men who shed their blood for freedom, or to of the things which Dr. Rock said, and if I cannot sel of each other, and to enter into new vows of duty. Our fathers fought nobly for freedom, but they were not victorious. They fought for liberty, but quarters of a million of slaves, wild with the enthurespect.' Will the blacks fight? Of course they will. The black man will never be neutral. He Will he fight for this country, right or wrong? This the common sense of every one answers; and coupts, and that is, by drawing the aword and eleavement when the time comes, and come it will, the black man will give an intelligent answer. Judge Taney may outlaw us; Caleb Cushing may show the depravity of his heart by abusing us; and this wicked government may oppress us; but the black man will live parchment; but the only parchment which kings and

we never been alaves? The white man tested the when Judge Taney, Caleb Cushing and this wicked government are no more. White men may despise

the fine tough muscular system, the beautiful, rich white man was created, nature was pretty well ex-The courage of the Anglo-Saxon is best fillustrated in his treatment of the negro. A score or two of them can pounce upon a poor negro, tie and beat under the circumstances. (Great laughter.)

I would have you understand, that I not only my race, but am pleased with my color; and while many colored persons may feel degraded by being tles which they have fought have been upon paper. called negroes, and wish to be classed among other races more favored, I shall feel it my duty, my

neighbors, who have long been considered (by them- brilliant speeches, but our field of duty is elsewhere. selves, of course,) as the bravest soldiers in the world. Let us go to work—each man in his place, determined stupid negro slaves, who, according to their accounts, to carry out some of the resolutions which we have is elevated, it will be by his ewn exertions. Our friends can do what many of them are nobly doing, are over one hundred years old, and the colored persaid, in his speech at the State House, a few weeks assist us to remove the obstacles which prevent our since, that the stroke of the axe would have set- elevation, and stimulate the worthy to persevere. tled the question long ago, but the black man would The colored man who, by dint of perseverance and industry, educates and elevates himself, prepares the of the courage of his race, if he means that one, two way for others, gives character to the race, and hastens or three millions of these ignorant and cowardly black the day of general emancipation. While the negro slaves could, without means, have brought to their who hangs around the corners of the streets, or lives knees five, ten, or twenty millions of intelligent brave in the grog-shops or by gambling, or who has no white men, backed up by a rich oligarchy. But higher ambition than to serve, is by his vocation I know of no one who is more familiar with the true forging fetters for the slave, and is 'to all intents and character of the Anglo-Saxon race than Mr. Parker. purposes' a curse to his race. It is true, considering I will not dispute this point with him, but I will thank the circumstances under which we have been placed him or any one else to tell us how it could have been by our white neighbors, we have a right to ask them done. His remark calls to my mind the day which is to come, when one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight. But when he says that merit. When this is done, they will see our minds the black man sould not strike. I am prepared to say that he does us great injustice. The black man very few colored men are encouraged in their trades is not a coward. The history of the bloody struggles or business! Our young men see this, and become dis-for freedom in Hayti, in which the blacks whipped heartened. In this country, where money is the great the French and the English, and gained their inde- sympathetic nerve which ramifies society, and has a pendence, in spite of the perfidy of that villanous ganglia in every man's pocket, a man is respected in First Consul, will be a lasting refutation of the ma- proportion to his success in business. When the licious aspersions of our enemies. The history of the avenues to wealth are opened to us, we will then be struggles for the liberty of the U.S. ought to silence come educated and wealthy, and then the roughest every American calumniator. I have learned that even looking colored man that you ever saw, or ever will so late as the Texan war, a number of black men were see, will be pleasanter than the harmonies of Orpheus, found silly enough to offer themselves as living sa- and black will be a very pretty color. It will make crifices for our country's shame. A gentleman who our jargon, wit-our words, oracles; flattery will then delivered a lecture before the New York Legislature, take the place of slander, and you will find no prea few years since, whose name I do not now remem- judice in the Yankee whatever. We do not expect to ber, but whose language I give with some precision, occupy a much better position than we now do, until said, 'In the Revolution, colored soldiers fought side we shall have our educated and wealthy men, who by side with you in your struggles for liberty, and can wield a power that cannot be misunderstood. there is not a battle-field from Maine to Georgia that Then, and not till then, will the tongue of slander has not been crimsoned with their blood, and whitened be silenced, and the lip of prejudice scaled. Then, with their bones. In 1814, a bill passed the Legisla- and not till then, will we be able to enjoy true equality, which can exist only among peers.

A hymn entitled 'Freedom's Battle,' written for Com. McDonough when he conquered on lake Cham- the occasion by Miss Frances E. Watkins, was then plain. Many were in the battles of Plattsburgh and sung by a company of colored vocalists, Miss Adelaide

Rev. THEODORE PARKER was then introduced to the audience by Mr. NELL, and after some pleasant remarks with regard to the variety of the entertainment which was to be offered them on that occasion he said :-

REMARKS OF REV. THEODORE PARKER. My friend Dr. Rock said a great many good things of the African race, of which he is himself so fair pean races to the dust. They suffer every kind of and fine a representative. I assent most heartily to oppression, and no one dares to open his mouth to pro- almost all he said, and if I cannot agree with the test against it. Even in the Southern portion of this strictures he was pleased to make on some remarks boasted land of liberty, no white man dares advocate that fell from my lips the other day, I am only sorry. so much of the Declaration of Independence as de- I was not speaking of the African's future—only of clares that 'all men are created free and equal, and his past. I have said a hundred times, that his was

have an inalienable right to life, liberty, &c. the most pacific race of men on the face of the earth;
White men have no room to taunt us with tamely the least revengeful, the most merciful, the slowest mitting. If they were black men, they would to strike, and the readlest to forgive. I think it would work wonders; but, as white men, they can do be rather incompatible with that long list of virtues Now, it would not be surprising if the brutal treatequal, in his warlike propensities, to the Caucasian, who would rather enslave twenty men, and ries should have crushed our spirits. But this is not kill twenty more, than be a slave himself. I spoke the case. Nothing but a superior force keeps us down. of the past, not of the future. . I make no doubt he And when I see the slaves rising up by hundreds will fight; I do not care how soon he has the opporannually, in the majesty of human nature, bidding tunity. Slavery will not be exterminated with one blow; it will take a great many blows, and I hope

I heartily sympathize with my friend in his

miration for the vigor, the force and the color of the

am when I hear an Englishman say he is proud he is

my color. I do not think the Almighty was a less perfect artificer when he made the black man, the image of God cut in ebony,' than when he made the white man, with the carnation and pink in his cheeks. 'Every man to his taste.' I was glad to hear my friend say he was proud of his color, as I

protest against the Dred Scott decision, but to take agree with all, perhaps he will think it is my misfortune; I am sure he will not think it is my fault Mr. PARKER then, as an illustration of the bravery and valor of colored men, told an ancedote of thre they got slavery. The white man was benefitted, but slaves, unarmed, who not long since ran away from the black man was injured. I do not envy the white Southern Kansas, and succeeded in reaching the American the little liberty which he enjoys. It is his woods of Nebraska, where they were overtaken by right, and he ought to have it. I wish him success, eight estimat white men, mounted on horseback, right, and he ought to have it. I wish him success, eight valient white men, mounted on horseback, though I do not think he deserves it. But I would and armed to the teeth, who attacked them; but have all men free. We have had much sad experience notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers and in this country, and it would be strange indeed if we do not profit by some of the lessons which we have so disarmed them, took their horses from them, killed dearly paid for. Sooner or later, the clashing of arms one and wounded soveral-two of them escaping will be heard in this country, and the black man's leaving the other, with his right arm shot off, in the services will be needed: 150,000 freemen capable of hands of the kidnappers. They traced their way bearing arms, and not all cowards and fools, and three back to Kansas, and from thence to Canada. 'No quarters of a million of slaves, wild with the enthu-white skin,' said Mr. Parker, 'could have been sissed by the dawn of the glorious opportunity more valiant; no white akin could have been more of being able to strike a genuine blow for freedom, will be a power which white men will be 'bound to come when these exceptional instances of valor will respect.' Will the blacks fight? Of course they be brought forward as a proof that valor is likewise will. The black man will never be neutral. He instantial in the African race, and that they will could not if he would, and he would not if he could, show it by rising and achieving their freedom by the Will he fight for this country, right or wrong? This only method which the world thoroughly and heartily

people respect very much, is the parchment of the people respect the great charters of human freedom, have been writ in an ink very costly, very precious. it is the ink a man earries in his heart. That has ink in which the charters of Roman, Grecian, Re brew, Egyptian, British and American liberty len been writ, and fore God this day, I believe then no other ink which will secure the freedom of the African people. I say, there will be a chance for fighting; nobody knows how soon it will come. have said many times, I thought the African world not be content to be a slave always; I wish he would not a single day more.

Here at my left hand, said Mr. PARKER, is a stand, ard which bears the initials of John Hancock to GRORGE WARHINGTON. It is a silken standard, which Mr. HANCOCK, when Governor of Massachusett, pro Mr. HANCOCK, when the sented to the first company, I think it was, of colors persons ever organized in Massachusetts. They we persons ever organized in standard they very called Bucks. A very aged woman, daughter d the ensign of this company, is still living in the city and owns this flag, holding it in great esten JOHN HANCOCK is one of the proudest names Mana John Hancock is one of the products, names Mans, chusetts can boast, and he made it still dearer to poterity by connecting himself with this flag and conpany. First there is the letter 'J.', then 'G. W. and then . H. -thus Joun Hancock embrace Gm. WASHINGTON, and presents this banner to the Africa people. I hope it will prove not only a mements of the past, but a prophecy likewise for the future. There are two other very pleasant relies in this

hall to-night, to which I wish to call your attention for a moment. We sometimes speak of our 'ek' Revolution, and consider it a very ancient thing The Revolution was born in 1775. I know Mr. Nm. says it was born five years earlier; but I beliere is birth was not recorded on the parish books of the nation until about the beginning of the year 1771; and it was not weaned until somewhat late in the year 1783. But here is an aged woman, bearing the venerable name of Boston, who was nearly thing years old at the time when the Revolution itself va born, and was almost forty when the Revolution was weaned. A very venerable relic! It is often and that the African is the shortest lived of all the new on the earth. There are less than two thousand colored people in the city of Boston; there are only nineteen persons in the State of Massachusetts sh nle furnish one-one in this city-one out of tra thousand; I should like to know if the whole city of Boston can beat good old mother 'Boston' in point

Here is another venerable relic; namely, an old gentleman, (DARBY VASSALL,) who was born a slave and sold as a slave, and belonged to one of the most distinguished families in the State. He was a ber some eleven years old, I think, when the battle of Lexington was fought, and could tell you, if he vu not too modest to speak in this place, after his countryman Dr. Rock, that on the morning of the 19th of April, he heard the bells ringing, to indicate the American Independence was born. Alas! it was not independence for him. He was a slave then, kee continued a slave, and was subsequently sold. I am glad he is here to rejoice with us to-night.

After a few further remarks, Mr. PARKER said he would give place to his friend WENDELL PRILLIPA A song, called 'The Colored American Herond 1776, was then sung, to the air of 'Our Flag's there,' by the 'Attucks' Glee Club,' Miss Adelaids V. Putnam presiding at the piano, after which Wis-DELL PHILLIPS addressed the company, as follows:-

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to stand here in an hour when we come together to do honor to one of the first martin in our Revolution. I think we sometimes tell the story of what he did with too little appreciation of how much it takes to make the first move in the cold streets of a revolutionary epoch. It is a very ear thing to sit down and read the history; it is a very easy thing to imagine what we would have done;it is a very different thing to strike the first blow. It is a very hard thing to spring out of the rank d common, every-day life,-submission to law,-reqnition of established government,-and lift the first musket. The man or the dozen men who do it, deserve great, preëminent, indisputable places in the history of the Revolution. It is an easy thing to on the blood is bot hut memory we commemorate to-night, stepped out of common life, every-day quiet, and lifted his ara among the very first against the government. It is only proeminent courage that can do this. To-day, in yonder capital of Paris, the whole government rests on a thin film of ice. A hundred men in arms in the streets would break it; that hundred men carnot be found .- a hundred men willing to risk their lives, with a cold, unmoved populace behind then. Those five men who were killed on that eventful night of the 5th of March, of whom CRISPUS ATTUCKS WH the leader, they never have had their fair share of

Our friend, THEODORE PARKER, said the Revolution was not born so early. I think him wrong there; it was. Exenson said the first gun heard round the world was that of Lexington. Who set the example of guns? Who taught the British soldier that he night be defeated? Who dared first to look into his eyes? Those five men! The 5th of March was the paptism of blood. The 5th of March was what made the Revolution something beside talk. Revolution always begins with the populace, never with the leaders. They argue, they resolve, they organize; is is the populace that, like the edge of the cloud, short the lightning first. This was the lightning. I hall the 5th of March as the haptism of the Revolution into forcible resistance; without that, it would have been simply a discussion of rights. I place, therefore, this CRISPUS ATTUCKS in the foremost rank d the men that dared. When we talk of courage, he rises, with his dark face, in his clothes of the labert, his head uncovered, his arm raised above him, defing bayonets, the emblem of revolutionary violents in its dawn; and when the proper symbols are placed around the base of the statue of WASHINGTON, cos corner will be filled by the colored man, defying the

British muskets. (Applause.) I think it is right that we should come here and remember CRISPUS ATTUCKS. It is right, because every colored man has but one thing to remember is life, and that is .- SLAVERY. All races are one-they are a unit. The white race is a unit, the Caucasian race is a unit, the black race is a unit-one. There is only one great, terrible fact in regard to the colord race at the present moment; it is, that millions of it wear the chain. There is nothing for the rest of the race decent to do, but to devote themselves to the breaking of that chain. (Applause.) All literature all wealth, all patriotism, all religion, should gravitale toward emancipation. I value the triumphs of the lierary genius of Dunas solely as an argument throws into the scale of the great balance, whether the coored man is worthy of liberty. Genius is worth nothing else now with the colored man, except s helping that argument. I would have you, as you friend Dr. Rock suggested, thrifty, eloquent, jadar trious, successful, rich, able, only as an argument that the colored race has a right to a place side by side and equal with the white. I wish I could impress this truth on every colored man. His race to-day is a trial. The world says it merits only chains. The best thing he can do with his life, with his genius, with his wealth, with his character, is to throw thes into the scale of the argument, and make pro-slave? rejudice kick the bear

I want to say another thing. I do not believe the argument which my learned and eloquent friend THEODORS PARKER has stated in regard even to the courage of colored blood. It is a harardous thing dare to differ with so profound a scholar, with so careful a thinker, as THEODORS PARKER; but I cannot accept his argument, and for this reason. He says the Caucasian race, each man of it, would kill twenty men, and enslave twenty more, rather than be slave; and thence he deduces that the colored race, which suffers slavery here, is not emphatically distinguished for courage. I take issue on that statement There is no race in the world that has not been enslaved at one period. This very Saxon blood we boast was enslaved for five centuries in Europe. We were slaves,-we white people. This very English blood of ours-Saxon-was the peculiar mark of slavery for five or six hundred years. The Slavonic race, of which we are a branch, is enslaved by millions to-day in Russia. The French race has been enslaved for centuries. Then add this fact, -no race, not one, ever vindicated its freedom from slavery by the sword. We did not win freedom by the sword; we did not resist, we Saxons. If you go to the cat alogue of races that have actually abolished slavery by the sword, the colored race is the only one that has ever yet afforded an instance, and that is St. Domingo. (Applause.) This white race of ours did not vindicate its title to liberty by the sword. The villeins of England, who were slaves, did not get their own liberty; it was gotten for them. They did not even rise in insurrection—they were quiet; and if in 1200 or 1300 of the Christian era, a black man had landed on the soil of England, and had said, 'This white race don't deserve freedom; don't you see the villeins scattered through Kent, Northumberland and Sussex :- why don't they rise, and cut their masters throats? the THEODORE PARKERS of that age would have been like the Dr. Rocks of this, -they could not have answered. The only race in history that ever took the sword into their hands, and cut their chains, is the black race of St. Domingo. Let that fact go for what it is worth. The villeinage of France and England were out by the progress of commerce by the growth of free cities, by the education of the people, by the advancement of Christianity. So I think the slavery of the blacks will wear out. I think. therefore, that the simple and limited experiment o three centuries of black slavery is not basis enough for the argument. No, the black man may well scorn it, and say-'I summon before the jury, Africa, with her savage millions, that has maintained her independence for two or three thousand years; I summo Egypt with the arts, I summon St. Domingo with the sword, and I choose to be tried in the great company of the millions, not alone!' And in that company, he may claim to have shown as much courage as any other race-full as much.

Intherefore, will never try the argument with the single illustration of American slavery. No; and yet, if I did, I should be proud to have the same color with MARGARET GARNER; for I know of no prouder name in the history of the nineteenth century than of that heroic mother, standing alone, defying the Democracy of thirty-one States, rising in the instinctive love of a mother superior to the low Christianity of the present age, and writing her religion and her heroism in the bloody right hand that gave her infant back to God for safe keeping. (Loud applause.) Any man might well be proud to share the color of that mother, whose grave some future Plutarch or Tacitus will find, when he calls up the hero-

ism of the nineteenth century.

My friend, Mr. Nell, has gathered together, in small volume, instances enough of the heroism of colored blood, and the share it took in our Revolution. and yet he has not told half the story. I commend his book to the care and patronage of every man who loves the colored race. And not only to buy it, -that is not enough. If there is any young man who has any literary ambition, let him fill up the sketch, let him complete the picture; let him go sounding along the untrodden fields of revolutionary anecdote, and gather up every fact touching the share his race took in that struggle. Why, the wealthiest family in Boston, -that of the Lawrences, -in their own family history, record the fact that the father of Abbot Lawrence was the captain of a company made up entirely of colored men; and when once, in the fierce and hot valor of a forgetful moment, he rushed too far into the ranks of the enemy, and was alone, ready to be made a prisoner, he looked back to his ranks of colored men, and they charged through two lines of the enemy, rescued their captain, and made it possible for the Lawrences to exist. (Applause.) They ought to be grateful—yes, that whole wealthy family ought to be grateful to colored courage, that it saved their own father from a Jersey ship of war, and enabled him to take his share in the Revolutionary struggle, and be buried in the old homestead at Groton. And doubtless, if your literary zeal shall follow up the path your friend NELL has opened, you will find scarcely any name on the whole roll of Revolution ary fame, that does not owe more or less to colored courage and co-operation. I commend it to your care Never forget the part your race took in the great struggle. Cherish, preserve, illustrate it. Compe the white man to write your names, not as they have written them in Connecticut, at the bottom of the rest, with a line between, negro-pew fashion, but make them write them on the same marble, and in the same line. The time will yet come when we will, as CALER CUSHING says, drag this Massachusetts Legislature at our heels, and they shall pay for a monu ment to ATTUCKS. (Loud cheers, and cries of ' Good.') It will be but the magnanimous atonement for the injury and forgetfulness of so many years. They owe it to him, and they shall yet pay it. You and I, faithful to our trust, will see to it. Our fathers were honest and grateful enough to bury him from beneath these very walls. JOHN HANCOCK did himself the honor, from his own balcony in Beacon street, to give that banner to colored men, recognizing them a citizens and as soldiers. The time shall come when the flavor of that good deed shall perfume Beaco street, and make it worthier. (Cheers.) I alway thought that I had a pride in having been born in it now I know the reason. (Renewed cheering.)

Yes, like 'Old Mortality,' we come here to-night t make the monument plainer, to scrape off the mos that has gathered over it. It is only the begin ning of the end.' The time shall come, if you young men, do your duty, when the part your ances tors played, when the laurels they won, when the deeds they performed, in our Revolutionary era, shall be raked up from forgetfulness. I will tell you how. Do you know how great-grandfathers get remembered? I will tell you. The world is very forgetful,-Republics are proverbially ungrateful. You must not expect that the white men will wake up, and do you justice. O, no! I will tell you how it is to be done We are very fond of finding reasons for things, and explaining them away. If we see a boy very bright, with great genius, we are fond of saying. Well, we knew his father and mother, and they were very bright people.' Or, if we see a grandson very famous, we say, 'Well, he comes of a good stock; we remember his grandfather, he could do this thing or the other.' When THEODORE PARKER came into the city of Boston, and made the boldest pulpit in the city, men said, 'It is all right. This is the blood that fired the first musket at Lexington, and it is only cropping out in a new place.' Now, some of you colored men, Boston colored men, go you to-morrow and show your valor in the field, valor in life, valor in education, valor in making money, valor in making your mark in the world, and instantly the papers will begin to say-'O, yes! they have always been brave, gallant people. Was there not Arrvers in 70? By the by, let us build him a monument. You must remind us by instances. You must not come to us and argue. That is not the way to convince us. The common people do not stop to argue, Arrucks; and I will conclude by showing you that you have another Arrucus. Here is a letter from Mr.

WORCESTER, March 5, 1858.

by all. But there are many who have an impression, that the same courage and daring do not exist among smallest encroachment upon your rights. I am glad his race in modern times, and that they are chie fly that you have rapped at the door of the State House, remarkable for the doubtful virtue of submission. After some considerable observation, I wish to record my opinion to the contrary. There are cowards of all complexions; but I believe that the colored people have contributed their full share to the History of given, that it will stand by the rights of all the citi-

1. The SHADRACH Rescue, the most daring and triumphant effort of the kind ever made, was carried through by colored men.

2. An attempt was made, soon after, to capture WILLIAM AND BLLEN CRAFT. Both of them, during that perilous time, showed the noblest courage. William Craft armed himself, locked his door, and went on with his joiner's work as usual. He was undisturbed, for nobody dared to attack him. And there was one occasion, recorded by me in the last 'Liberty Bell, in which he performed an act of simple heroism, which I consider unsurpassed by Greek or Roman

3. In the Sixs case, from circumstances which never have been made public, no open attempt at rescue was finally made. But it is a fact known to me, that there were then colored men, who stood as ready as any white men to risk their lives to keep Massachusetts soil free.

4. In connexion with the ANTHONY BURNS case there is a fact which has never yet been publicly stated and which is indeed contrary to the statements of the newspapers, and even of Mr. Stevens the historian of that transaction; but which is too ereditable to the colored race to be longer overlooked.

I am enabled to assert, from the most indisputable evidence, that the very first man to enter the Courthouse door, in the attempt to rescue Anthony Burns was not, as has been commonly supposed, a white man but a colored man. Nor was this prominence an accident, but the result of his own headlong and determined courage, at a time when most men around him seemed stricken with a moral paralysis!

With such a fact as this before us, we need not go back to the old revolutionary time for examples. The white men of Massachusetts must not reproach their colored fellow-citizens with want of courage, until they set them a better example. And I will therefore close with the following brief sentiment : -

'The modern Crispus Attucks, at the Court-hour door. When he stands there again, may there be more of us to follow him."

Yours truly. THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

Mr. WM. C. NELL. The reading of this letter was listened to with deep

interest. Mr. NELL then introduced Ww. LLOYD GARRI son as the man who, in 1829, in Baltimore, sounded the bugle-blast of Immediate Emancipation. . God bless him!' said Mr. Nell. 'May he live to see the jubilee to which his life has been so nobly consecrated ! ' (Applause.)

REMARKS OF MR. GARRISON. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I believe it is not necessary for me to show my col ors on this occasion. Thirty years ago, I unfurled those colors to the breeze, in the sight of the nation inscribing thereon this motto- Immediate and Uncon ditional Emancipation !- No Compromise with Slave ry!-Liberty and Equality for all, without regard to complexion or race! When I entered upon this work, I said, in measured language, that I collisted ' ros THE WAR;' and as the war still continues, and the battle waxes to the gate, so I ask no discharge on the ground of weariness, and will accept none, ex-

cept through death or victory.

In regard to the occasion which has brought us here of violence, with no desire to stimulate to the shedding of blood, but rather with the hope that, by apheart of the nation, by moral instrumentalities alone, we should be able, under God, to break every fetter, and to terminate the slave system in our land. I still believe that this is our work. If I sincerely hold to anything, it is this : that all human life is sacredjust as the natural right of man to his own liberty, as against all others, is sacred. I am a believer in the mnipotence of peace. It is not warriors who are the best defenders of liberty. It is not the men who are ready to take up arms against the tyranny from which they are suffering, who have the highest conceptions of the rights of man, or are best disposed to see that those rights are ever respected. Let us appeal to his tory. We have Bunker Hill, and Lexington, and Concord, and Yorktown, all for liberty. And with what result? To-night, we have four millions of chattel slaves in the land, and an omnipotent despotism ruling the whole country. Was there any saving virtue in Bunker Hill, in Lexington, or in Yorktown How does it happen that this spirit which fights for liberty can also readily enslave—can become the greatest of all enslavers, and the most remorseless of all despots?

Of course, I shall be understood here. While I say

that I believe God has called us all to peace, -slaveholders as well as slaves,—while I believe in the peace principle, as divine and omnipotent,-nevertheless, I admit, that if any men have a right to fight for liberty with deadly weapons, they are to be found on his neighbor-to insist upon justice-to demand equal the Southern plantations; for no wrongs are like rights-to 'crush out' slavery wherever it exists in theirs. I do not hesitate to say, if Washington and the land. Let Massachusetts lead the van. Let ber his compatriots were justified in taking up arms, and be true to the cause of freedom, cost what it may, wading through a sea of blood to obtain their own She has done well in saying that the Fugitive Slave freedom, then, by the same inexorable logic, by the Law shall not be executed on her soil-at least, not same unbending rule of justice, those who are enslaved in our country to-day would be also justified step in the right direction. She has decreed, that in resorting to armed resistance, and in breaking their none of her official servants shall at the same time be chains over the heads of their oppressors. What I a Slave Commissioner under the United States; and concede, therefore, to one man, or one race, I concede hence the duty of removing Judge Loring for disobe to all men, to every race. If I disarm the slave on dience and contumacy. I am confident we shall all principle, it is on principle that I disarm the slave- soon have the satisfaction of seeing him walk the and the power to enslave. If the slaveholders thing more to be done, Massachusetts must not could be converted to the peace principle, instead of tolerate a slave-hunter on her soil-nor a Slave Combeing, as they are, men of violence and blood, we missioner-nor allow a human being to be put on trial should have the jubilee at once ;-for they who are to decide whether he has a right to himself, or is the baptized into the spirit of peace, and ready to shed property of another—but she must transform every their own blood as martyrs, but not to shed the blood, slave into a free man as soon as he comes within her of others, can never be slaveholders, nor be guilty of borders. (Renewed cheering.) oppressing their fellow-men. I believe that our hope We shall be told that this is equivalent to a disso is in the faithful promulgation of the truth. We lution of the Union. Be it so! Give us Disunion cannot reach the slave; we cannot tell him how we with liberty and a good conscience, rather than Unio would have him behave; we cannot preach to him with alavery and moral degradation. What! shall what Jesus did, what the martys did of old, because we shake hands with those who buy, sell, tortur he is cut off from us by an impassable barrier. As he and horribly imbrute their fellow-creatures, and tradshall feel the spirit of liberty stirring in his soul, in human flesh ! God forbid! Every man should making his chains unendurable, I doubt not that his respect himself too much to keep such company. We combativeness will be stirred up also, and that he will must break this wicked alliance with m in due time strike for his liberty, as our fathers did or all is lost. By all the sacred memories of the for their own. I say, moreover, that, in my judg-ment, Crimrus Arrocks, who fell in King Street, and Peter Salks, who killed Maj. Pitcaira on Bunker Hill, are as much deserving monuments as JAMES OTIS and JOSEPH WARREN.

We are engaged with a powerful nation for the overthrow of a system of unparalleled tyranny, to which it clings with death-like tenacity. But on our which it clings with dean-most forces; we have the libertside we have irresistible moral forces; we have the libertside we have irresistible moral forces; we have the

Historieson, excusing himself for not coming; and of the friends of humanity throughout the world; with this, which is a very excellent speech in itself, I most assuredly we have with us the God of the oppressed. What cause have we to despair?
You, my colored fellow-citizens, are eagerly

DEAR SIR:—It will be out of my power to be present at your celebration to-night. I regret this the less, however, because the little which I have to say may be said on paper.

The memory of Criseus Attucks is now honored. yet to come. You must not passively subn and presented your memorial to the Legislature demanding protection as citizens of Massachusetts and as citizens of the United States, and asking the State to be true to the solemn pledge which it ha Heroism. And I need go no farther than the Massa-chusetta slave cases to find examples.

1. The Shaddack Rescue, the most during and plane of action, because it will be sure to command respect. 'The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Be on the alert. Go to the State House; let the Representatives look into your faces; let them see that you take a lively interest in the struggle going on, and expect at their hands complete justice.

Judge Tancy, in his infamous decision in the Dre-Scott case, asserts that when the Declaration of Independence was published to the world, no white man dreamed of regarding slavery with aversion, and that the colored race were looked upon as those who had no rights which white men were bound to recognize and respect; and so intimates that, as that was the case in 1776, it must be considered the case now. To show the bold untruthfulness of Judge Taney. will read an extract or two from the valuable worl of our worthy friend, WILLIAM C. NELL-a worl which ought to have the widest circulation for its historical value. Whoever wishes to know what colored men did in the times that tried men's souls. has only to peruse this volume, and he will be equally astonished and gratified with what he will discover in its pages. Let us see if Judge Taney tells the truth. Take the very year in which the Declaration of Inde-pendence was given to the world, and what do we find? Here is a resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives of this State, Sept. 13, 1776 :-

· Whereas, this House is credibly informed that two negro men, lately brought into this State as prisoners taken on the high seas, are advertised to be sold at Salem, the 17th inst., by public auction,—
Resolved. That the selling and enslaving the humo

received. I hat the selling and enslaving the human species is a direct violation of the natural rights alike vested in all men by their Creator, and utterly inconsistent with the avoiced principles on which this and the other United States have carried their struggles on for liberty, even to the last appeal; and, therefore, that all persons concerned with the said negroes be, and they hereby are, forbidden to sell them, or in any manner to treat them otherway than is already or-dered for the treatment of prisoners of war taken in the same vessel, or others in the like employ; and if any sale of the said negroes shall be made, it hereby is declared null and void.

Thus, as early as 1776, we find a full recognition, b the Massachusetts House of Representatives, (which was promptly ratified by the Council,) of the equality of the colored race with the white; and action i conformity thereto.

Again-in 1777, an act was before the General Court, to secure the personal liberty of every person residing within the State-as follows : -

Whereas, the practice of holding Africans and the children born of them, or any other persons, in sla very, is unjustifiable in a civil government, at a time when they are asserting their natural freedom; where-fore, for preventing buch a practice for the future, and establishing to every person residing within the State he invaluable blessing of liberty,— Be it enacted, by the Council and House of Repre

sentatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,—That all persons, whether lack or other complexion, above 21 years of age, not black or other complexion, above 21 years of age, now held in slavery, shall, from and after the — cay of — next, be free from any subjection to any master or mistress, who have claimed their servitude by right of purchase, heirship, free gift or otherwise, and they are hereby entitled to all the freedom, rights, privileges and immunities that do, or ought to or mann, belong to any of the subjects of this State, any usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Judge Taney, therefore, stands convicted of grossly falsifying history, and for a most wicked and inhu man purpose.

We are here to enter our indignant protest agains this evening, let me say, that our struggle to give the Dred Scott decision-against the infamous Fugifreedom to those in bondage commenced in no spirit tive Slave Law-against all unjust and oppressive tions-sgainst the slarming aggressions of the Slave pealing to the conscience, the understanding and the Power upon the rights of the people of the Northand especially against the existence of the slave system at the South, from which all these have naturally sprung, as streams of lava from a burning volcano We are here to reiterate the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and to call for their practical enforcement throughout our land. We are here to declare that the men who, like Crispus Ar-TUCKS, were ready to lay down their lives to secure American Independence, and the blessings of libertywho, in every period of our history, at all times, and in all parts of the country, on the land and on the sea, have ever been prompt in the hour of peril to fill 'the deadly, imminent breach, pour out their blood like water, and repel the minions of foreign tyranny from our shores-are not the men to be denied the claims of human nature, or the rights of citizenship. Alas! what have they reaped for all their patriotic toils and sufferings but contumely, proscription, ostracism? O. shame on this cruelly unjust and most guilty nation I trust in God that no colored men will ever again b found ready to fight under its banner, however great the danger that may menace it from abroad, until their rights are first secured, and every slave be se free. If they have no scruples in using the sword in defence of liberty, let them at least refuse to draw i in behalf of those who depise and oppress them.

Our work is before us, It is to disseminate lightto change public opinion-to plead every man with without the intervention of a jury trial. That is one also, and thus take away both the disposition plank overboard. (Loud cheering.) But there is one

associates in King Street—by the death of WARES and the patriotic claim on Bunker Hill—by the sti higher and better examples of ancient apostles a martyrs—let us here renew our solemn pledge, th come what may, we will not lay down our ar-liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land the inhabitants thereof. (Prolonged applement

for the occasion by Miss Charlotte L. Forten, was then sung, in fine style, by the 'Northern Vocalists,' (Miss nda E. Scott skilfully presiding at the piano,)

which was loudly applauded.

Mr. Nell then introduced Charles L. REMOND she addressed the company substantially as fol-

SPRECH OF C. L. REMOND.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I should not consent to come to this platform at all, to-night, did I not feel, in common with my friend Dr. Rocz, that I have a humble testimony to bear here, with him and others. I have but little to say on this occasion, but I wish to express my hearty con-currence in what has been said by the preceding speakers with reference to the right of the colored people of this country to strike for their freedom, when the time shall come. The white people of the United States point to their WASHINGTON. It is ours to point to Arrucks, of by-gone days; and we could, if we would, point to FREEMAN, and PARKER, and JACKSON, be the law of America. Our fathers early changed of Christiana celebrity; for if Washington and Artheir celebration from the day of the Boston massacre recess opened the Revolution of the past, Parker, and to Independence day. That we may be able to celebrate JACKSON, and FREEMAN, opened the Revolution of the present, when they shot down Gorsuch and his son at Christiana, some three years ago. What the former event was to the white men of this country, the latter should be to us. There was a time when I took pride in the efforts, in the sacrifices, and in the blood that was shed, by those identified with us in complexion, during the Revolutionary war, as well as in the war of 1812; and I have not unfrequently referred to my own grandfather as having taken part in the American Revolution. I have no disposition now to detract from those efforts, further than to say that they were misplaced. The patriotism of the colored man of '76 has been repaid by the most base ingratitude, on the part of the white people of this country, that the history of the world records. Hence, the day has gone by for me to refer to those acts in any other sense than as showing the identity of the colored race with the human family. I happened to be in the Hall of the House of Rep.

resentatives this afternoon, and I heard the concluding remarks of Caleb Cushing, in a speech which he delivered there. He said he did not care what the Abolitionists might do or say, or write or publish; he was among the number who were determined to live and die, not only spurning the colored man, but hating him. If he feels so, I was glad to hear him express it; but I regretted that I could not whisper in his ear, that whether he would or not, the colored man is to have his rights in this country. (Loud cheers.) This is plain to my mind, and perhaps not upon the data that Mr. Cushing would reason. There was a time when the colored man was without notice in this country. How does the matter stand to-day? Our friend Garrison may pass away, our friend PHILLIPS, and our other friends of the present time may pass away; but the colored man's cause in the United States is to succeed, and to succeed on principles which the American people cannot gainsay or prevent. Believing this, I mean to sit down with the single remark, that the Anti-Slavery cause in the United States will progress just as rapidly as the colored people shall will it. It is a misfortune that we are called upon so frequently to complain of their listlessness, of their inactivity, of their want of interest and self-devotion to this cause. I regret that we cannot number among our active friends in the city of Boston a larger number of colored men and colored women; but I hope the day is soon to dawn when, wherever and whenever a colored man or woman shall be seen, it will be known and read of them, that none tack upon it, and all concerned in it, and then refuses can excel them in the efforts they are determined to make to bring about the consummation of the glori- Aurora of the Valley, a Republican print, and a cowous cause they have in hand. It is a shame, in view ardly one at that, declares that the question of the of all the circumstances, that a man should be left to dissolution of the Union shall never be allowed inquire of me this evening, in this Hall, 'How does discussion in its columns! and treats the Convention t happen that so few colored men are with us?' It generally in a captious and unfair spirit. The Green s not for me to answer the question. Every colored Mountain Freeman, even, the leading Republican man and woman must answer it for themselves, to journal of the State, and making high Anti-Slavery their own consciences. I only regret that any person professions, for a long time delayed all notice of the

should have occasion to ask the question. The suggestion I propose to make just here is this : that we, one and all, on this occasion, in this Hall,for it may be we shall not have another opportunity to assemble here,-resolve to turn over a new leaf in lication. We happen to know that the letter was the Anti-Slavery book, and write our names legibly far too good and able a one to be thus basely choked words, Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation,' (cheers); and under that, let us write the additional words, No Union with Slaveholders, politically, religiously, or socially.' (Renewed cheering.) Then let us resolve to invite CALER CUSHING to the next public meeting which the colored people shall hold in Boston, and call upon him to make a speech to them in keeping with the one he made this afternoon, and if we fail to show him that his cause is a mean, cowardly, and anti-Republican one, then we will concede that he has the question with him;otherwise, it shall be ours to prove to him that his cause is our cause, and our cause is his. CALER Cushing represents me as a man, generally speaking; I should be ashamed to have him represent me in any other sense. (Laughter and applause.) He has his greatly alarmed, and forced to show themselves in friends in this section, and that, it strikes me, is the their true colors. The truths uttered at Bradford, in saddest part of the story,-that such a man, in the spite of the efforts of party sheets and false-hearted State of Massachusetts, can be elected to the Legisla- editors to suppress them, will work their way to the ture,-that such a man can be permitted to disgrace that Hall,-that such a man should have his sent by the side of men ordinarily humane and decent. I hold him to be a blackguard. (Loud applause, and redemption of man from all wordly yokes and tyraneries of (Good.')

There is a man in this State, a Democratic stump speaker, who, during the political canvass last fall, it has often taken years to accomplish in other States. took particular pains to drag my humble name before We have no doubt of the result. Humanity will be most of the audiences whom he addressed, as having spoken disparagingly of George Washington. My craft and living it is, to narrow and mislead the pubfriends, if Washington should come down out of the lie heart, to fill it with prejudices and alarm it by clouds, and become a slaveholder, before God, my slanderous and malignant representations of the uncountry, and the world, I would pronounce him a compromising friends of freedom, shall be put to open traitor to the cause of Freedom. (Applause.) It shame. We advise them to speedily repent. M. seems to me that that man is a fool who thinks that, in a country where there are between five and six millions of colored people, deeply wronged, they should not refer to and criticise the character of the SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Esq., and withdrawal from the men who have dared to oppress them on the one hand, and disfranchise them on the other.

A word with regard to the decision of Judge Taney. I thank the colored people for the petition dopted by the Executive Committee of the America which they sent to the Legislature on that subject. I only regret that they have not taken pains to have that petition properly represented and vindicated by one of their own color. I am a humble man, an obgive a great deal if I could have the privilege of dis- son, aided by a number of able contributors. cussing the merits of that petition in that Hall with that same coward and blackguard, CALER CUSHING. (Loud cheers.) I think the time has come for colored men to meet their enemies, not only in public debate, but in those places where their rights are considered and passed upon. If Massachusetts was not trailing and crawling in the dust at the feet of the Southern slaveholder, the moment that Dred Scott Decision was given to the world, town meetings would have been called in every part of our State, the colored people would have been vindicated from the insult, outrage and disgrace of that decision. You have heard me say before—I repeat ft—that I you have near me say below I believe and all his associates and abettors. I believe, my friends, that we have rights in this country, in spite of slavery that we have rights in this country, in spite of slavery that we have rights in the country, in spite of slavery that we have rights in the country, in spite of slavery that we have rights of the American Constituand negrophobia, in spite of the American Constitu-tion,—I believe we have rights against the world is st this late hour, undertake still to crush us in the

solve, in this Hall, that when the hour shall come, w not our backs, to the foe. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. NELL expressed his regret that CHARLES W. SLACE, Esq., who had been expected to address the audience, was not present, remarking that to him, more than any one else, in the Legislature, were the colored people of Boston indebted for the enjoyment of equal school rights.

The following letter from Hon. TROMAS RUSSEL was then read :-

Bostow, March 5, 1858.

Duan Sin-I have hardly time to thank you fo your kind invitation, and to express my sincere regret that I cannot be present. But duty calls me to New Hampshire to-night, and I always prefer a fight to a festival.

I know that you and your friends will have a good time, and trust that some of us may live to see that good time coming, when freedom and equality shall ebrate Emancipation day before we die is the hope of Y ours, truly, THOMAS RUSSELL.

JOHN G. WHITTIER also sent a letter, of which the following is an extract:-

AMESBURY, 29th 1st. mo. 1858. MY DEAR PRIEND NELL:

 I sympathize with thee in the generous and patriotic object. It is due to the colored. . I sympathize with thee in thy men that they should wrest from their ungrateful and mean oppressors the acknowledgment of the services of their fathers in the Revolution. If any body deserves honor for fighting heroically the battles of their country, the black men who starved at Valley Forge, who tracked with naked and bloody feet the snows of Jersey,—the stream of whose life-blood mingled red and warm with that of their white comrades at Red Bank and Monmouth,-are entitled to it, and will yet have it, in spite of all the falsehoods and nissions of historians writing with the fear of Massa ' before their eyes. In view of the important services of the black soldiers of the Revolution, the eatment of their descendants is a striking confirma tion of the proverbial ingratitude of republics.

Thy efforts to set this matter right are deserving of all commendation. Go on! Remember that lies are not immortal, and 'Truth is strong, next to the Almighty.

I am, as ever, very truly thy friend,

A warm-hearted letter was also received from John W. HUTCHINSON, in behalf of the 'Hutchinson Fam. ily, expressing their regret that they could not be present at the just and honest commemoration the patriotic deeds of those brave colored citizens who bled and died the first martyrs in the cause o human liberty.'

This portion of the exercises having been concluded, the company repaired to the galleries, where refreshments had been provided, and after a brief seaso spent in the pleasant occupation of clearing the tables, Bond's Quadrille Band struck up their enlivening music, and those who felt disposed remained to enjoy yet further pleasures in the dance.

VERMONT ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION The Vermont newspapers generally have exhibited any thing but a manly character in their treatment of the late Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Bradford. The Telegraph makes a low and scurrilous atto insert a reply sent to it by Mr. Johnston. The Convention, and the publication of the resolutions it sdopted : and has to this day suppressed the letter which Mr. Garrison wrote to the Convention, which was read to them and sent to the Freeman (!) for pub

The Bradford Convention has done a very great good in unmasking many loud pretenders to the name of Anti-Slavery in Vermont, and in developing the real spirit which rules over many of her public presses, and which controls very many of her pulpits. Genuine and unfettered truth is ever the Ithurielspear which compels every evil thing to re-assume its proper shape and character. Our Anti-Slavery friends in Vermont have reason to congratulate themselves on the good work which they have so auspiciously commenced. Much rubbish, which hindered the progress of real Anti-Slavery truth, has been removed out of the way. Lying pretenders to the name of democracy, coward professors of Republicanism, and sectarian moulders of the public mind, have been real heart and conscience of Vermont, and will prepare that good soil to receive more and more of the same good seed, which shall bring forth fruit in the ny, and thus to the highest glory of God. Already a work has been done in Vermont, equal to that which vindicated, and all its God-given rights. They whose

The last number of the National Anti-Slavery Standard announces the resignation of its senior editor, post which he has occupied for nearly fourteen years with so much ability and fidelity. We regret that we have not room, this week, for the resolutions a-Anti-Slavery Society, expressive of their high appreciation of his character and services, and pro their best wishes for his future prosperity. It is understood that Mr. GAY is to be con scure man, and I hope I am now about to say, for the New York Tribune establishment. The Standard will first time in a good while, a vain word; but I would be conducted by our long-tried friend, Ozivan Joun-

> LECTURES ON WOMAN'S CLAIMS. We are glad to earn that Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL is repeating, at West Newton, the three Lectures on Womanh which she recently delivered at the Meionson in this city, so much to the gratification and instruction of her audiences. These lectures will well bear, and justice desirands that they should have, many repetions. And we trust that they will not only be ca for this season, but be remembered when the next lecturing season shall commence.

now ready, and for sale at this office. rable anti-slavery tract, and we trust that our frie will purchase and distribute it widely. Price, 6 co ingle; 50 cents per dozen.

Reader, if you want a mild purgative for chilust. (Applause.) The time is coming when this well enough known to be good, without our rattle is to be fought. As I said before, let us remember on mendation.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

DEAR MR. GABRISON:

In a Liberator, three or four weeks ago, my esteem ed friend Mr. Higginson, of Worcester, had some mo severe remarks upon a statement of mine, relative to the Topeka Constitution, and the action of the Free State party in Kansas toward the colored people. I am not yet released from the sick-chamber to which I was then confined, and can say but few words on the

I agree with Mr. Higginson in all he says on the mportance of truth in every assertion we make. To me, any triumph, at the expense of truth, would be, not victory, but defeat, dishonor and disgrace. But when the Free State party in Kansas proposed

he compromise of keeping out all colored people, if the other party would not bring them there as elaves, I. in common with others, branded them as traitors to liberty, and unworthy to pioneer the settlement of a new State. So did some of their own number there, and at once abandoned them.

Afterwards, when the subject became complicated with other things, so as to be difficult of comprehension, I said no word further upon it, until the appointment of Robert J. Walker as Governor of the Territory. In his Inaugural Address, the whole controversy was treated in a most elaborate manner. On the point in dispute between Mr. Higginson and myself, he remarked as follows :---

Those who oppose slavery in Kansas do not base their opposition upon any philanthropic principles, or any sympathy for the African race. For in their so-called Constitution framed at Topeka, they deem that entire race so inferior and degraded as to exclude them all forever from Kansas, whether they be bond or free, thus depriving them of all rights here, and denying even that they can be citizens of the United States; for, if they are citizens, they could not constitutionally be exiled or excluded from Kansas. Yet such a clause, inserted in the Topeka Constitution, was submitted by that Convention for the vote of the people, and ratified here by an overwhelming majority of the anti-slavery party. This party here, therefore, has, in the most positive manner, affirmed the constitutionality of that portion of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring that Africans are not citizens of the United States.

States.

This is the more important, inasmuch as the Topeka
Constitution was ratified, with this clause inserted, by
the entire Republican party in Congress, thus distinctly
affirming the recent decision of the Supreme Court of
the Union, that Africans are not citizens of the United

Now, if these statements of Governor Walker have ever been successfully denied by the Free State party, I did not see the paper, speech, or other medium, through which the denial was made. And it was on these official declarations of the Governor that I founded my censure of that party. But my mistakes have been many in life, and this statement, of which Mr. Higginson complains, may have to be added to the number. If so, I share it, not only with Governor Walker, but with nearly all the country. And now, if my excellent friend wishes it, and will

take the responsibility, I will concede the whole point in debate, and begin my account with the Free State party in Kansas, from this day and date. I will admit, if he wishes it, that the determination is, and ever has been, not only to permit colored people to reside there, but, also, to clothe them with all the dignities of citizenship. Either this is true, or it is not. If it be true, it will doubtless be persisted in, notwithstanding five or six Republican States and Territories have so recently confirmed the ' Dred Scott Decision,' by deliberately disfranchising, throughout their jurisdictions, the whole African race. PARKER PILLSBURY.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I see by THE LIBERATOR of February 12, that T. W. H. proposes to put P. Pillsbury to the proof of his reiteration of the 'hundred-times refuted calumny against the Kansas Topeka Constitution.

While I doubt not that P. P. will answer T. W. H. to his entire satisfaction, without any aid from me or any one else, still I would like, on my own account, ask T. W. H., through THE LIBERATOR, what was the action of the Topeka Convention in the matter of the exclusion of colored people? I find that the Topeka Convention, which met Oct. 23, 1855, submitted to the acceptance or rejection of the Free State men of Kansas, with the Constitution, a proposition in the matter of Free Banks, and also one for the exclusion of free colored people from residence in the 'Topeka State.' These were voted on, Dec. 15, 1855, with the following result, viz. :

Against it 129

Showing a larger vote for the exclusion of colored people, and a smaller one against it, than the vote for and against Free Banks ; demonstrating the fact that these Free State men were more interested against the colored people than they were for the Free Banks. But what the precise words of this act were I am unable to discover. Will T. W. H., therefore, who appears to speak positively, and 'by the book,' please give us the clause, act, resolution, statute, or whatever it was, so that we may see and know it, without further delusion ?

Drep, suddenly, at Tillicoultry, Scotland, on the 6th ult., Rev. Archibald Browning, aged 73 years. Gifted with uncommon powers of mind, clear and comprehensive, charitable and highly benevolent, Mr. Browning has closed an active, vigorous and useful life. His sympathies were always with the oppress-ed, with the poor, and with the degraded, and his efforts were devoted to the instruction and elevation of human kind. His sacrifices on behalf of humanity were many and great. Ever since they became known to him, the Abolitionists in this country have had his warm sympathies, and he has watched the Anti-Slavery progress with a lively interest. To the Reformers in Great Britain he was well known, and by them much respected. Standing alone among his class, he occupied in religion a position somewhat similar to that of Theodore Parker in this country. In the vicinity in which he lived, he exercised a marked and powerful influence, liberalizing thought, imparting self-respect, and inculcating elevating and noble ideas of God and man. He bears away with him a crown of righteousness and glory in that kingdom which knows no deesy.

DIED, in Millville, (Mass.) on the 21st Dec. last, Mr. DAN A. Constock, in the 40th year of his age.

Mr. Comstock was a devoted Anti-Slavery and often served as a reporter and accretary at Anti-Slavery Conventions held in his general vicinity. He carried his testimony in behalf of the poor slave down to his dying bed, and left it unimpaired behind him when he departed. He was highly esteemed through-out the circle of his acquaintance as an honest, up-right and kind-hearted man. He had suffered from Imonary disease almost from childhood, being once pulmonary disease annote from children, or twice, years ago, brought by it to the brink of the grave. He endured his last sickness with exemplary patience and fortitude, leaving, as his final request, that Charles C. Burleigh should be invited to speak at his funeral; which was carried happily into effect

DIED-In Blackstone, March 9th, SARAN H.

center, aged 58 years.

Thus has suddenly passed to the Spirit-land, one of the brightest, purest, leveliest spirits over tabernseled in earthly form—a model wife and mother—an early, diest and most efficient friend of the Anti-Sia nd beloved by all who knew her

POETRY

For the Liberator SENSIBILITY AND PRINCIPLE. The human heart two lovely sisters swey;
Blest those who their united rule obey!
Beauty and strength, courage and softness meet,
And join to make the character complete.

The elder, Sensibility, how clear In her soft aspect smiles and tears appear! Her sweet, benignant features quick express The joy she feels in others' happiness, And in that countenance immediate play Smiles, bright and beaming as the sun's glad ray; But, at the sight of wrong, or pain, or woe, Her tears of pity sympathetic flow, And, like a drooping flower, she weeping bends, As fair, as helpless, o'er her suffering friends.

The younger, Principle, behold her stand Calm and unmoved, with gesture of command! Courage and firmness in her look appear, She 'fears her God, and knows no other fear.' No base expediency her actions sways; Justice and Truth her ready step obeys. A trusty guide thou ever wilt her find; Make her the mistress of thy willing mind; But be her softer, gentler sister's part
To prompt each kind emotion of thy heart; Be she thy promptress; were she thy sole guide. Impulse and feeling would each act decide; Did Principle thy homage claim alone, The tenderest feelings were to thee unknown; Let their best influence in thy actions meet, And join to make thy character complete. JANE ASEBY. Tenterden, (England.)

> HANNAH BINDING SHOES. A Rhyme of the Bay State. BY LUCY LARCOM.

Poor lone Hannah, Sitting at the window, binding shoes ! Faded, wrinkled, Sitting, stitching, in a mournful muse. Bright-eyed beauty once was she, When the bloom was on the tree: Spring and winter Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Not a neighbor Passing nod or answer will refuse To her whisper, . Is there from the fishers any news? Oh, her heart's adrift with one On an endless voyage gone ! Night and morning Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Fair young Hannah, Ben, the sun-burnt fisher, gaily woos, Tall and clever. For a willing heart and hand he sues : May-day skies are all aglow, And the waves are laughing so !

For her wedding Hannah leaves her window and her shoes

May is passing; 'Mong the apple boughs a pigeon coos; Hannah shudders; For the wild south-wester mischief brews Round the rocks of Marblehead; Outward bound, a schooner sped.

Silent, lonesome, Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

'Tis November: Now no tear her wasted cheek bedews. From Newfoundland Not a sail returning will she lose, wat we Whispering, hoursely, 'Fishermen, 11 Have you, have you heard of Ben ? Old with watching, Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Twenty winters Bleach and tear the rugged shore she views. Twenty seasons; Never one has brought her any news. Still her dim eyes silently

Chase the white sails o'c Hopeless, faithful, Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

THE LITTLE MOLES. BY CHARLES MACKAY. When grasping tyranny offends, Or angry bigots frown; When rulers plot, for selfish ends, To keep the people down; When statesmen form unholy leagues To drive the world to war, When knaves in palaces intrigue For ribbons or a star; We raise our heads, survey their deeds, And cheerfully reply, Grub, little moles, grub under ground, There's sunshine in the sky, When canting hypocrites combine To curb a freeman's thought, And hold all doctrines undivine

That hold their canting naught ; When round the narrow pale they plod, And scornfully assume
That all without are cursed of God, And justify the doom; We think of God's eternal love, And strong in hope reply, Grub, little moles, grub under ground, There's shunshine in the sky. When greedy authors wield the pen

To please the vulgar town, Depict great thieves as injured men, And heroes of renown— Apologize for crime, And daub the vices of the mean With flattery like slime; For Milton's craft, or Shakspeare's tongue, We blush, but yet reply-Grub, little moles, grub under ground, There's sunshine in the sky.

When men complain of humble kind, In misanthropic mood, And thinking evil things, grow blind To presence of the good; When, walled in prejudices strong, They urge that evermore

The world is fated to go wrong, For going wrong before: We feel the truth they cannot feel, And smile as we reply— Grub, little moles, grub under ground, There's sunshine in the sky.

THE WORD. BY SANUEL LONGPELLOW. O. Word that broke the stillness first. Sound on ! and nover cease, 'Ill all earth's darkness be made light, And all her discord peace;

Till wail of woe, and clank of chain, And brute of battle stilled, The world, with thy great music's pulse, O, Word of Love I be thrilled;

Till selfishness, and strife, and wrong,

Thy summons shall have heard;

And thy creation be complete; O thou Eternal Word touch a room pur noil glinnes into oldinos (Christian Inquirer

The Liberator.

LETTER TO A CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Becently Established in the West.

progress of others, in the Religious department of human welfare, without discarding reason, or subordinating it to some form of authority, have entered upon a task, not only full of difficulty in itself, but certain to be cumbered with such factitious difficulty. ties as the ministers and allies of superstition can create, among which will always be the calumnious reproach of being enemies to religion.

This results from the fact that the thing taught as religion by those who make their livelihood of teaching it, and which is thoughtlessly accepted as religion by churchlings and worldlings alike, consists, in great part, of superstition, which always recognizes reason as its most deadly foe.

Every form of religion professed by Jews, Mohammedans and Pagans contains truth mixed with its erchristian contains error mixed with its truth. The way, in both cases, to distinguish the error, and thus to prepare the way for its rejection, is to subject the to prepare the way, for its rejection, is to subject the

function, and thus the appropriate arbiter in the most important, as well as the most trivial, affairs of life. They bestow high eulogies on this eminently distinguishing characteristic of the human race—claim, as guishing characteristic of the numan race—claim, as the result of its exercise, all those achievements in art, science and literature, which distinguish the civ-ilized man from the savage—and judge of the soundness of any new scheme or idea by comparing it with devoting himself to the actual studies of the preser the cictates of reason. An acute thinker has defined 'common sense' to be 'reason, acting reasona-But, strange to say, those who, in lands called

Christian religion, not only claim entire independence of reason in regard to the things which they teach, but reject the arbitration of this faculty, declare it an urfsafe guide, and stigmatize it as 'carnal' reason, tempt to peep into the recesses of the next mansio tending to mislead and ruin those who look to it for that the universal Father has provided for us, or t guidance in religious matters.

Still more strangely, men who are reasonable and discreet in their business transactions, and who would be shocked at the idea of discarding reason from the other affairs of this world, are so imprudent as to receive statements utterly contrary to reason in relation to their religious interests and duties, and so thoughtless as to accept, as a satisfactory explanation and justification of the demand thus made upon their credulity, the statement of the clergy that the matters in question are above reason.

No doubt there are things above or beyond reasonthings which reason cannot reach, much less circumscribe or comprehend. But of the things which reason can reach, comprehend and decide upon, there are two classes; one, of things plainly discerned to be in accordance with reason—the other, of things plainly discerned to be opposite or contrary to reason. The class of things plainly comprehended to be contrary to reason is of course entirely different from the class which is incomprehensible, because above reason.

We know not why the same influences of light heat and moisture, acting upon a rose, should make its calvx green, its petals red, and its anthers yellow. This seems to be beyond and above reason.

On the other hand, examining by reason the proposition that two and two make four, we find that it is certainly so; again, examining by reason the propositions that one is three, and that three are onethat a wafer is flesh and blood-and that the character of an infant is improved by a parson sprinkling water upon it - we find that these are certainly contrary or opposite to reason; and we say of these last, not that they are mysterious or incomprehensible but that we plainly comprehend them to be absurd. It is necessary to guard against the attempt which priests always make to confound this class of things with the class just mentioned, we bree h

he right of following, yourself, and indicating to others, ideas of religious duty materially varying from the creeds of the popular sects and especially if you demand a religion in conformity with the reason which God gave for your guidance, and insist that reason shall be the arbiter in regard to every system, and each part of every system of religion which shall be presented for your acceptanceand most especially, if you so claim the relation of be loved children to an ever-present and ever-loving Father as to dispense with the mediation of a priestly or elerical class in bespeaking his favor, and to demand proof of their assumption that they are God's special ambastadors, that their Bible is preëminently His Word, and their Sabbath preeminently His day-you will of course be denounced by that class as impious and dangerous persons. But, long before undertaking this task, you will have learned that re formers in religion, interfering with that class by which the dominant priesthood live, have always met this reception at their hands, and also, that 'it is a small thing to be judged of man's judgment.

has become popular always desire, and always pro-vide, if they do not find it established, some 'outward and visible sign ' which shall announce the true believer to the rest of mankind by some method mor obvious to every grade of capacity, and requiring less time and trouble for its manifestation, than the natural method of conforming his life to his ideas of duty. They want a through ticket, which, on the journey of life, as on a railroad, may be exhibited to whoever inquires, and recognized as sufficient evidence that the holder is 'all right.' They want the credit of true discipleahip for themselves and their followers by some process more summary than the rule which Jesus gave- By their fruits ye shall know them '-and instead of performing every duty of life, small and great, in the manner which religion requires, and pa-tiently waiting for this evidence to have its appropriate effect, they manufacture a set of outside observances—such as public prayers, sacraments, sabbaths and fast-days and try to make them pass current as preëminently religious acts, and as satisfactory evidence of a religious character in their performer.

Those who seek to reform the religious system of heir time, as soon as they attain number or consequence sufficient to attract public notice, are immediately beset by the same temptation. Long time and patient waiting are necessary before a world, absorbation its own business and pleasure, will recognize, among obscure and unpopular persons, a better life than they or their neighbors were wont to lead, or will trace that better life to its source in better principles. And those who see the popular error, and the appropriate remedy, and the immense advantage that would follow a general adoption of their new ideas, find it very hard to wait for this long and tedious process. But no part of their function as reformers is more important than a steady resistance to this temptation. No one item of the lesson that the world needs, and that they can give, is more important than the patient trusting to their lives to make tant lives to make tant lives to m their time, as soon as they attain number or consetant than the patient trusting to their lives to m ing from all attempts to manufacture a system of signals which shall pretent to convey this evidence, either to God or man.

The popular religion presents, and the presents to mee of ordinary good sense and intelligence, the outside shows of Sabbatical and sacramental observance, to prove saintahip in one whose daily life very closely resembles that of his neighbor the imposition sainter,

but it hangs out these empty signals to God also. Its teachers admit (in words) that God reads the heart, and knows, without being told, what is in every man—and also admit (in words) that 'true religion and undefiled before God, even the Father, is this, to visit the fatherless and widors in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world'; but, instead of acting as if they believed these things, and I letting their obedience declare their allegiance, they invent and practice periodical ceremonies for the purpose of informing this all-seeing and heart-searching God what are their real sentiments; they set spart a God what are their real sentiments; they set spart a day of the week, and call it God's day, as if he had no claim upon the six remaining ones; they set apart a house from the town, and call it God's house, and a house from the town, and call it God's house, and exhort their fellow-men to go up there 'into His presence,' as if the Omnipresent were more there than elsewhere; and, being assembled, on that day and in that place, with an elaborate ceremonial of hands, lips, eyes and knees, with the aid of water, bread and wine, they make signs to God of what they wish Him to recognize as their 'souls' sincere desire,' an observance which, if it does not communicate new observance which, if it does not communicate new intelligence to the Searcher of hearts, is of no us ror; every form of religion popularly recognized as whatever, to God or man, but a waste of the time they

brutes by the possession of reason, and trust in it, as, if not an infallible guide, at least their best guide, and one expressly given by their Creator to fulfil that function, and thus the appropriate arbits. to day, and understand the motive from which it pro-ceeds, and insure the fulfilment of its appropriate result without your going to an appointed place, to tell Him of it." And if priest or parson shall take it upon him-self to say that such a spending of the life that now is is a culpable and dangerous neglect of that which is to come, tell him that, just as surely as a scholar will best prepare himself for the next class by thoroughly just so surely will every man and woman best secure the welfare of the next stage of existence by a faithful attention to the daily, ordinary duties of the present The division of life which we pass in these mortal Christian, are popularly recognized as teachers of the bodies is too short to be wasted—too serious to have any part of it diverted from solid use to mere show and pretence-and too valuable, alike in its labor and rest, its work and play, to be neglected while we atthat the universal Father has provided for us, or to meditate (however solemnly) on what we shall find when it shall please Him to call us there.

You will not, of course, consider the criticism which I have here made on the empty ceremonies known as Public Worship' as implying any objection to the giving of public religious instruction. The commu nity greatly need a teaching which will enable then to distinguish between religion and superstition. The popular ideas and customs make Sunday the mos convenient day for preaching, lecturing, or public dis cussion on religious subjects. That day, of course, like all other days, should be made useful, either by labor, recreation, or rest; but, considering the erroneous ideas which are systematically circulated by the clergy, and, to so great an extent, accepted by the people, our Sundays, for the present, can hardly be more usefully occupied than in explaining the difference between religion and superstition; in showing that obedience to God, by a fulfilment of the various duties of life, great and small, as they arise, is the best and most acceptable worship of God; that the empty formulas and ceremonies which it is customary to offer to Him as 'worship,' in what are called religious nectings, cannot, in the nature of things, be acceptable to a Being who reads the heart, and judges, as He directs us to judge, of a tree by its fruit; that pious talk and gesticulation, and complimentary truisms however solemnly presented, having no use, (considered as an offering to-God,) have therefore no fitness; that they are equally inappropriate, whether offered as a substitute for real obedience or an addition to it; and that they are thus at once a waste, and a misuse, of the time which has been given us to make into useful life, and for whose right and best use we are esponsible.

Your friend, good Lastrenger off CHARLES K. WHIPPLE.

GOOD BREAD.

Good Bread. How to make it Light wit or Powders, Receipts for Plain Cookery, Hints on Health, &c., is the title of a little work recently issued by William Hunt, 18 and 20 Lagrange Place Boston. This is really a valuable book for every housekeeper. It contains some thirty valuable receipts for really plain cookery, and though a small book, costing only ten cents, is of more real practical value to the housekeeper than any of the larger works which have appeared on this subject. The great fault of books on cookery generally is, that they are not practical; there are few receipts which can be used by ordinary housekeepers in every day cooking; ever books which have given directions for reformed cook ery have been of this unpractical sort. Christianity ought certainly to be introduced into the kitchen but the kind which some reformers have sought to introduce is like the popular Christianity of the churches, too expensive to be indulged in by the masses. In the book recently issued by Mrs. Horacc Mann-e. g., there is hardly a receipt which does not The existing leaders in a religious institution that involve the use of cream. This is undoubtedly a pleasant enough kind of 'Christianity' for those who live in regions where this article is abundant, but altogether too rare and costly for most localities. The little book before us, however, gives what it purports Receipts for Plain Cookery, not one of them requiring the use of eggs, butter, cream, sugar, or any other ingredients of the sorters prob at main

The great merit of the book, however, and that to which we wish to call particular attention, is, that it teaches us how to dispense with the use of yeast, sal-eratus, and all like substances, and to make light; delicious bread with positively so ingredients but simple flour and water. This may seem incredible, but from actual trial we can assure our readers that this is so, and what is more, this bread may be eaten hol as well as cold, even by the most delicate dyspeptic.

This is a discovery, the importance of which to the health of community cannot be overrated, and we urge upon all those who are desirous to have good wholesome bread, to notice the advertisement which will be found in another column of The Lines ros.

Correspondence of the Traveller. MR. HASSALL'S CLOSING SERMON.

with this light, the Society invited him to become
their paster, with only one dissenting vote. In his
installation sermon he rejected the doctrine of the
Trinity vicarious atonement, imputed rightconsees,
and the popular doctrine of helt, at the same time
assuring them that no attachment to Unitarianism
would lead him to cudorse what seemed to him to
be an error in that theory.

He soon heard that he was no Unitarian, which
led him to enquire if he had mistaken his congregation. Had he dropped into a nest of crows that
could sing only one song, which he would be required to chime in with? Had he dropped into a
box with but one narrow apeture through which he
could get only glimpses of a Unitarian God? What
he preached two years ago, he should preach now,
with tenfold carnetness, because he believed it to be
truth. He had been found fault with for declaring
the Orthodox God to be worse than the devil, but he
was ready to repeat this, and to prove at any time
that the God of the Calvinistic creed, who, with the
power to make it otherwise, with a foreknowledge
that enabled him to foreece the result of his plans,
should ordain the infliction of endless torment upon
finite creatures, is infinitely worse than any being
called the devil. This was plain Saxon—one of
those sentences that stick, and shock like the crack
of a rifle. If it was ain for him to call things by
their right names, and use strong language, he pleud
guilty, but would only pledge himself to amend by
speaking stronger.

He had been complained of for being too radieal
for the pulpit. He thought the pulpit the place to
speak, and his radicalism was of that kind that has
a tongue and will speak, just as the deacon would
sing.

He thought the pulpit the place to speak against
the Washington Artillery, the Continental
sing.

He thought the pulpit the place to speak against
the freedom of the continental
a for the pulpit, the place to speak against
a tongue and will speak, just as the deacon would
sing.

He thought the pulpit the place to speak again

He thought the pulpit the place to speak against the sin of making merchandize of men, and proclaim that there is a higher law than that of the nation. that there is a higher law than that of the nation. He had been charged with tearing the Bible to pieces; this he denied with emphasis, and said the idea had its origin in ignorance on the one hand, and malice on the other. He believed in inspiration as contained within the Bible, and as speaking in the entire universe. He must be true to himself, and preach against what he hadieved to be true its law. preach against what he believed to be tradition and aperstition, which lays at the bottom of polygamy.

in Utah, slavery as it exists in the nation, and the doctrine of endless torment.

Ministers, he believed, were generally employed to build up a sect or a society, rather than preach the truth as did Jesus Christ. He ventured to say that

build up a sect or a society, rather than preact and truth as did Jesus Christ. He ventured to say that not a congregation in town would prosper in numbers under the preaching of Christ himself.

The great object with sects and societies is to check reform and a progressive spirit; it is like new wine in old bottles, there is danger of bursting societies and sects. There is so much danger of this bottle bursting, that in many instances the business of ministers is to act in the capacity of mere bottle-tenders. He hoped that his labors had not been entirely fruitless in promoting the spread of truth.

At the close of the services, a long meeting of the congregation was held, and resolutions passed, expressive of confidence in Mr. Hassall, and of heartfall sympathy in regard to his unyielding freedom of speech for the truth. There was not a dissenting vote. A committee was appointed to ascertain during the week what the friends were willing to contribute towards sustaining Mr. Hassall in the pulpit.

gious enthusiasm, and fanning them up to an intense flame. In the village where we reside, one person has been carried to a lunatic asylum, another is deranged, and one has been sent to jail for thirty days, from the church where the greatest excitement prevails. Are these 'the fruits of the Spirit'? We read a different catalogue in Paul. We regard it us most irreverent to attribute to the operation of God's Spirit what is so coarse, so short-lived often, and what so plainly can be traced to human machinery. Why are revivals sensonal, occurring as regularly as the freshets in spring? Because the motive-powers are put in operation precisely at that time to produced by a cause than the excitements in the churches by the rousing harangues, the protracted gious enthusiasm, and fanning them up to an intense flame. In the village where we reside, one person has been carried to a lunatic asylum, another is dely produced by a cause than the excitements in the churches by the rousing harangues, the protracted meetings, and the terrors preached up daily for weeks. Not to have results, and striking results, brought about by such an incessant and tremendous apparatus, would prove that man was either more or less than mortal. But is not the Spirit working in revivals? Doubtless it is working in all things; but more in the still small voice than in the thunder, free and exchanges. God's Spirit flows accompany but more in the still small voice than in the thunder, fire, and cartbquake. God's Spirit flows evermore, without either droughts or freshets, and fills and sanctifies every waiting spirit open to receive it. Little is gained to morals or piety by presenting God as specially gracious in one season, if the rest of the year is left more vacant and burren of his grace. Let us learn better than to attach our limitations to the Divine fulness.

grace. Let us learn better than to attach our limitations to the Divine fulness.

Revivals, again, are an escape for religious laxiness. They attempt to make up by a few spasmodic efforts for steady growth in grace, and industrious use of means. Revivals are the American short-cut to heaven, the Yankee labor-saving machine in religious latest and the steady of the

to heaven, the Yankee labor-saving machine in religion, and praying by steam.

Revivals denoralize the people in the end, and always leave a lowered standard of Christian graces in the community, because they are a part of a system to substitute ritual acts for moral duties, dogmatic belief for a rational service, and transient feelings for permanent excellencies of character. The frensied action of the Church in revivals shows not how much life there is, but how little, among the followers of Christ.

Revivals are one form of profuse talk, words, words, words, with which America is especially afflicted. We are gathering a fearful judgment against us, if all our words are brought into our account. We talk too much everywhere, in homes, schools, churches, in art galleries, and railroad care.

against us, if all our words are brought into our account. We talk too much everywhere, in homes, schools, churches, in art galleries, and railroad cars. It is a postilence. Above all, in religion we drain off genuine power and sensibility by too much preaching, talking, and exhorting. Revivalism favors and culminates this deluge of words. Good friends, do not say so much about the thing, but no 17, no 17. That is the proof that you feel it.

Doubtless there are some persons made better and saved by revivals, but their effects on the whole are most disastrous. They falsify the Gospel. They put the emphasis on the wrong word—not on work, but on talk; not on principle, but on emotion. There is a deep and wide-spread distrust among many, even of the orthodox sects, towards the system, had they the boldness and courage to express it, and were they not overborne by the men of noise and excitement. Let them utter their latent convictions, and correct a great evil. ns, and correct a great evil.

ce for the Bible in itself, so con

whether it be of a sect, or a political party, or any form of wrong existing in society. He preached five acromous before a formal invitation was extended. Among these, one was from the text, 'Speaking the truth in love; 'another upon the subject of Christinto ourselves was of far greater value to us than a knowledge of Christ; another upon the character of God; in which discourses be endeavored to relieve their minds from any uncertainty in reference to himself, and also took occasion to express the fact that, if he came here, he should come more as a man than a Unitarian.

He was asked what he thought of Theodore Parker, which he answered by saying that John Wesley was once asked if he expected to see Whitfield in heaven, to which he replied, No; for the reason that he would be so near to the throne of God. Though disagreeing with Mr. Parker in many things, he had the highest estimate of his integrity and parity of charcter, and would gladly exchange with him.

With this light, the Society invited him to become

This view is the one which their adv

The New Orleans Picayune, in reporting the proceedings at the celebration in that city of the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, boastfully challenges the attention of the Garrisons, the Greeleys and the Stowes' of the North to a spectacle which it pronounces at once novel and instructive'—yea, 'sublime'—and which it evidently regards with pride as illustrating the Southern method of doing 'homage' to black men. After some preliminaries, the Picayune's report proceeds as follows:

*As the Washington Artillery, the Continental Guards, the National Guards, the Louisiana Greys, and the new company of City Guards appeared Lafayette Square, under their respective commands, to do honor to the day, the approach of the Legion, commanded by Brigadier-General Palfrey, was heralded. Up-town and down-town were about to meet for the exchange of military amenities. But they had another object in view or higher and they had another object in view—a higher and nobler one! Glance down along the serried lines, and you will behold a sight at once novel and instructive. Men of the North, write it to your Garrisons, your Greeleys and your Stowes, as a marvel not dreamed of in their philosophy! That Legion, not dreamed of in their philosophy! That legion, the oldest and proudest military body in the State, are escorting to the City Hall the veterans of 1814—115—the white veterans and the colored veterans, and like honors are paid to each. As they approach the hall, the up-town military companies, above enumerated, are brought out from the square, and formed in double columns along St. Charles street. for the reception of the veterans; and as the gray-headed white men and gray-headed colored men marched through the open file, they were respectively saluted with presented arms, while the different bands in attendance united in playing, See, the conquering heroes come.

'The spectacle was truly a sublime one, and tears

The spectacle was truly a sublime one, and tears of generous joy moistened the eyes of many who beheld it. No unwilling or stinted homage was it that was thus paid to the negro veterans. If anything, they were more honored than their white associates, who, in the day of danger, fought for their families and fires: they fought for their masters, and, notwithstanding the pulling cant of the Abolitionists, thought it no unreasonable service.

Of the colored veterans, there were thirty-fire in

Trom the New York Christian Inquirer.

REVIVALISM.

Untaught by the disastrous consequences of the system of revivals which raged all over this country twenty years ago, and left many 'burnt districts,' as they were technically called, the orthodox sects are sean actively at work, kindling the fires or religious constitution.

Abolitionists, thought it no unreasonable service.

'Of the colored viterans, there were thirty-five in all—about the same number there were of the whites. They were all gray-headed, well-dressed, decent-looking men, and after being duly honored by the receiving corps on the street, they were as they were technically called, the orthodox sects are sean actively at work, kindling the fires or religious control of the colored viterans, there were thirty-five in all—about the same number there were of the whites. They were all gray-headed, well-dressed, decent-looking men, and after being duly honored by the receiving corps on the street, they were all gray-headed, well-dressed, decent-looking men, and after being duly honored by the receiving corps on the street, they were all gray-headed, well-dressed, decent-looking men, and after being duly honored by the receiving corps on the street, they were as they were technically called, the orthodox sects are provided for them.

man.

* Conspleuous in the staff of Major-General J. L.
Lewis rode the gallant Captain Rivière, of the
French Zouaves, who has recently been delivering
lectures on the Crimean war. He was dressed in the uniform of his corps, with high boots, red pantaloons, and a blue, close, embroidered coat. On his breast were two valuable service medals, and over his shoulders a white burnous.

THE COLORED VETERANS.

THE COLORED VETERANS.

In the Standard of Jan. 23d, we copied from the New Orleans Picayana a report of the 'honors' awarded, on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, to the 'Colored Veterans' of that city. The Picayana spoke of them as slaves, who 'fought for their masters,' and 'thought it no unreasonable service; 'and boastfully challenged the attention of the Garrisons, Greeleys and Stowes of the North to the 'sublime spectacle' of white men paying 'homage' to negro bondmen! It appears now, however, that the Colored Veterans were not slaves, and that they were not altogether pleased to see themselves placed in the category of 'chattels,' and to be told that they fought not for themselves, but 'for their masters.' The Picayana thus corrects its error: error La Stand Salata about

error:

'In noticing the honors paid to the Colored Veterans at the celebration of the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, we observed that they fought for their masters, &c., and in duing so, we were under the impression that a portion at least of the colored corps consisted of slaves. This, however, was an error, as we have been assured by a Committee representing the Colored Veterans, consisting of Bmy Popolus, J. D. St. Herman and J. Betable. By an act passed by the Legislature of this State in 1812, Gov. Claiborne was authorized to organize in a corps of militia, as soon as he might judge proper, for the defence of the State, certain free men of color, to be chosen from among the Creoles, and from among such as had paid a State tax, &c. Under this act, two battalions of free colored men were organized, in obedience to the proclamation of Gen. Jackson, from his headquarters in Mobile, on the 21st of September, 1814; and in the glorious conflict of arms which followed, a few months after, they took a conspicuous and truly honorable part. These battalions were commanded by Col. Michael Fortier and Engler Lacoste and D'Aquin. These observations we make in vindication of the truth of history, and in order that the Colored Veterans may have the full merit to which their status and position entitle them. They wish to have it understood that they were free volunteers in their country's cause, and that their action was not that of compulsory service.

"The full merit to which their status and pos-entities them!" The merit, in other words voluntarily taking up arms in their count rause." Can the white soldier claim any his merit than the? And yet these colored veters

The women of Fredericksburg, Ohio, have followed the example set in several towns and villages in the State, and initiated a Temperance Reform that will be long remembered, whether lasting or not. For the time being at least, they have accomplished what the law had failed to do—stopped the indiscriminate sale of liquor in that town to all who called for it.

The Holmes County Republican gives the following account of the affair: WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE REFORM

ing account of the affair:

About fifty women assembled; being armed with ares, hatchets and other weapons suitable to the successful prosecution of the war they were about to engage in, and led by a couple who had drunken husbands, they marched first to the grocery of a Mister Porter, where every vessel containing liquor of any description was speedily demolished. Next they went to Lawrence's, and from thence to Smith's. At each place heads of barrels, were knocked in, bottles broken, &c. Mr. Beenepe's Tavern was next visited, and his barrels, bottles, &c. were not strong enough to resist the vengeance of the injured women.

strong enough to resist the vengeance of the injured women.

It is said the streets literally flowed with had whiskey, beer and wine. In the cellars and rooms of one or two of the groceries, these 'healthy beverages' stood shoe deep. The scene is described as a very exciting one: opposite each grocery there was about one hundred men cheering the ladies on. No resistance was offered, as it would have been useless. The ladies handled their axes with remarkable skill, a single blow being sufficient to leave a harrel minus its head. Several speeches were made by the halies, and at the close, each offender was informed that if he again entered into the traffic, the dose would be repeated.

repeated.

The ladies who participated in this war on King Alcohol offer their services to Millersburg, or any the surrounding towns, in a similar work.



Aver's Pills

subjoined are the statements from some emi

As A FAMILY PHYSIC. Pros. Dr. E. W. Carteright, of New Orlean.

"Your Pills are the prints of puryes. Their excellent qualities surpass any calbartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the best, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment

FOR JAPADICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAYNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Whot only are your Piles admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperical, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the curs of bissess comparing than any one remesty I can mention. I sinceedy rejoice that we have at length a purestive which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DYSPEPSIA — INDIOPSION.

From Dr. Henry J. Kear, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind knownth to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied in that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the discesses of the human system, that they are to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dispenses and indigestions with them, which had restend the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them.

DYSENTERY — DIARRHUEA — RELAX.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Prom Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pitts have had a long trial in my practice and I hold them in extern as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small deces, for the outdrainers and districtly and districtly and districtly and convenient for the use of women and children."

EDUCED.

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION

e and one or two large doses of your PILLS, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural acredion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very fectual to ricones the stometh and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients. CONSTIPATION - CONTINENESS.

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

Press Dr. J. P. Vangha, Montreed, Chepelo.

"Too much rannot be said of your Pills for the cure of conferences." If others of our tralerally have found them as effections as I have, they should Join me in proclaming it for the benefit of the nuntitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad chough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe orationess to oricinate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the discase."

criginate in the liver, but your Pills ance: that disease."

LEPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROPULA — ERT
SIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTIR — TUNORS

— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NUURALOLA.

Prom Dr. Excitel Ball, Pallodelphio.

"You were right, Dector, in saying that your Pills parify
the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in
my practice, and agree with your statements of their sheets.
They atimulate the excretories, and exery off the impurites
that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They
stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and

FOR HEADACHE - SICK HEADACHE - FOUL STON-ACH-PILES - DROPST - PLETHORA - PARALYSIS -FITS - &C.

From Dr. Edward Royd, Raltimore.

Dean Dr. ATE: I cannot answer you went complaint
I have cured with your Pittal editer than to say all the se
err frest with a parguire medicine. I place great depodence on an effectual eatheric in my daily contest with diease, and believing as I do that your Pitta afford us the best
we have, I of course value them highly."

23 Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which,

although a valuable remedy to skifful hand, is despress in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that fre-quently follow its incantious use. These contain no memo-ry or mineral substance whatever.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist and every counce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is scaled and protected by law from conterfacts, and consequently can be relied on as genuin, without adulteration. It supplies the surest rundy the world has ever known for the cure of all poline may complaints; for Copens, Couns, Holassania, Astrana, Content, Couns, Holassania, Astrana, Counterface, Counterface, Counterface, Counterface, Counterface, Counterface, Counterface, and without adulteration. It supplies the server remed by world has ever known for the cure of all poline may complaints; for Corone, Corne, Hornsenes, Avena, Corr, Wrooftso Coron, Broncettes, Itorresses, Avena, Corr, Wrooftso Coron, Broncettes, Itorresses, Avena, Corr, Wrooftso Coron, Broncettes, Itorresses, Coron, Grand of the self-of consumptive patients in advanced stape of the disease. As time makes these facts wher and belie known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the efficient has gradually become the best reliance of the efficient country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cutana Piccora, is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many faveign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians, If there is any depositure on what men of every ration certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the shapperous affections of the hungs yield to it: if we can deposit to know it is short, if there is any refinace upon my thing, then is it refutably proven that this medicine is curre the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to manufand. Nothing but its tripule virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of uniferers could originate and maintain the reputation. It anjoys. While many inferior remeties the manufacted they can never forget, and product curse too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

THEODORE METCALF& CC., Boston BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by Draggists and Dealers in Medicine ere

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JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET,

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