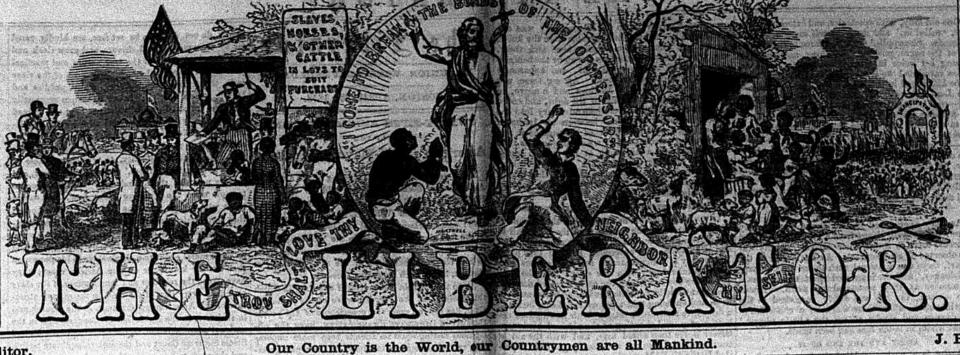
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IF The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz: - Francis Jackson, Ellis GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PRILLIPS.



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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with bell

supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

PRANCING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a con-tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must sealt in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enalaving

The free States are the guard

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1427.

-WILLIAM ELLERT CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 17.

SOUTHERN AFFECTION FOR NEW ENG-

SAVANNAH, March 30, 1858. To the Editor of the Richmond South:

Whenever the patriotism or devotion of the vari-Whenever the patriotism or devotion of the vari-ous sections of this country is brought on the tapis, (and these are subjects which we must confess are not unfrequently talked about, particularly at times when the elective franchise is about to be times when the elective tranchise is about to be exercised.) we seldom fail to have a grand flourish about the Pilgrim Fathers,' the dreary rock of Plymouth,' and 'those staunch hearts which defied e terrors of the wilderness in order to sustain constitutional rights.' Bunker's Hill is hashed up in every imaginable style to suit patriotic palates; Lexington is emblazoned in the most vivid colors, and Yankee merits generally constitute a subject of and rankee merits generally constitute a subject of undying laudation. The whole, mixed up in one highly-seasoned 'olla podrida,' have constituted a hell-broth of such potency as to transfer to the land of wooden nutmegs all the prizes which exist in the of wooden nutnegs and the prizes which exist in the great grab game of Federal benefices. True it is that there are some little matters which are not so pleasant to the ears of Northern patriots; such, for instance, as that disinterested conduct on the part of certain New England regiments during the Revof certain New England regiments during the Rev-olution, when they endeavored so nobly to check the disatisfaction of the army, arising from the non-payment of soldiers' pay; such, for instance, as the heroic conduct of the Hartford Convention, and some other memorable occasions of Yankee devotion.
The modesty of conscious merit, which shrinks from praise, causes these subjects to be an unpleasant theme to our beloved brethren, and so they are buniled up and placed away, far out of sight, in some dark corner, where they remain, except when some sacrilegious hand drags them forth to herald to the nation the undying obligation the country is under to Yankee land, and to show how worthy the deseendants of the Pilgrim Fathers are of national The last instance of the devotion of the descend-

ants' towards men who sustain constitutional rights at all hazards is to be found in their removal of Judge Loring from office, for the offence of having onscientiously performed his duty-a removal from office on which the Pilgrim Fathers (remembering their own persecution for conscience sake) must have looked down, smilingly, from the regions of bliss, and have joined in a united anthem of praise and joy for the virtues of their descendants. An insult to the government and nation, which doubtless soothes the feelings of Benedict Arnold in the nether world, and which holds out to every patriotic Southern heart the cherished hope that the regeneration of the South will soon be attained by getting rid of a portion of the nation utterly dissimilar to us in feeling and sentiment, and who would be a burden and disgrace to any warm-hearted and gene-My object in writing is to ask you, Mr. Editor, to propose, through the columns of your widely-

circulated paper, that the Legislatures of all the Southern States pass resolutions sustaining the course of Judgo Loring, and expressing their contempt of the miserable vengeance taken by the Le-gislature of the mighty State of Massachusetts; and is that a medal be sent to the upright servant of the law, not to reward him for doing his duty, but commemorative of the fact that, to her eternal disgrace, Massachusetts is the first State in this Confederacy those Legislature, too cowardly to assert its fancier rights against the national government by secession or otherwise, wreaks its vengeance against the indi-vidual sworn to execute the law, and endeavors to set the interest of the man in opposition to his offi-cial duty. Let the government also redress the insult, by an attack on the most sensitive point that e people of Massachusetts are known to possess, (perhaps the only sensitive point,) namely, their pockets, and, by a closing of the national factories at Springfield and elsewhere, tear out the vitals of the State in the shape of a portion of her revenue Distinguished orators, like Mr. Everett, who la ment the decline of devotion to our country, and grean in elaborate speeches anticipating the subversion of our Empire by telescopic views of what passes among 'Border Ruffians,' might do well by putting aside their glass, and noticing what is passing around their neighborhood. During the last ix months, the illustrated press might have exhibited a couple of Massachusetts pictures that would be excellent mirrors—showing the people and their legislators: No. 1, a negro orator defiling the character of Washington to a crowded and orderly (per-hans a well-pleased) meeting: and No. 2, the indehaps a well-pleased) meeting; and No. 2, the inde-pendence of the judiciary destroyed in the offering up of Judge Loring as a sacrifice to the ruling de-SOUTHERNER.

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NEW ENGLAND AND THE UNION.

From the South. No man familiar with the political history of the country will deny that New England has been the source of all the evils that have vexed the peace and disturbed the security of the Union. The had sorreely achieved their independence, when an outbreak in New England threatened the sacrifice of those liberties for which our forefathers endured so much of suffering and privation. Afterward, the federalists of New England availed themselves of the embarrassments of the country, during the war of 1812, to concert measures for the overthrow of he Confederacy, and a voluntary resumption of the Take of British dominion. Since that time, every dispute from which the Republic suffered in its interests or its honor has been engendered of the corrupt intellect and morbid morality of New England. rupt intellect and morbid morality of New England. In the day of its greatest vigor, there was a principle of evil in Puritanism from which, when it ripened into rottenness, was propagated all the isms that have since swarmed over the land. There is not a false religion, a false philosophy, a false literature, or a false system of politics in the country, of which the origin may not be traced to New England. Federalism, Abolitionism, Know-Nothingism, Unitarianism, Emersonianism—these, and a thousand kindred impostures, have all the same prolific womb, in which a brood of unborn devils are now struggling for development and delivery.

For so much of positive calamity, New England has indemnified the country by nothing of real advantage to our interests or our honor. Her apparent prosperity is only the exponent of so much

vantage to our interests or our honor. Her apparent prosperity is only the exponent of so much plunder, which she has realised by the agency of special bounties and protective tariffs. Talk of the energy of the New England character! It amounts to nothing more than the enterprise of an individual who combines the virtues of a miser with the genius of a footpad. Blockade the Treasury at Washington so that Yankes incompity even shall be baffled in of a footpad. Blockade the Treasury at Washington so that Yankee ingenuity even shall be baffled in the attempt to plunder the vaults of government—away with Protective Tariffs, Fishing Bounties and Navigation Laws—and New England, with its vaunted energy, will exhibit the decrepitude of starvation. It will shrivel up and pine away, like any other parasite when abandoned to its own resources. Dean Swift's insect is an apt symbol of its produc-

tive power-' the thing which, by a lazy contemplation of four inches round, by an overweening pride feeding and engendering on itself, turns all into excrement and venom, producing nothing but flybane and cobweb.' Consult the census, and the figures of arithmetic will convey a still stronger idea of the inherent dependence of the New Eng-

land populace.

So much for New England in respect of material value. We know it claims to be the Attica of the Union; but where are the achievements of its genius? What one work has it produced, in these latter days, which will be read by future generations? The histories of Prescott are clever compilations, and will survive until they are superseded by some shorter and easier agency of information in the same department. The poetry of Longfellow is the feeble and almost inaudible articulation of a sycophantic spirit of imitation—without originality, without vigor, without any excellence beyond the attainment of laborious mediocrity. The philosophy of Emerson is an awkward affectation of Gerpany of Emerson is an awayard inectation of der-man transcendentalism, and the theology of Parker the phrenzied utterance of an infernally inspired These are the representative men of New England Literature. Hawthorne spurned their as-England Literature. Hawthorne spurned their as-sociation, and employed the best energies of his in-comparable genius in discrediting the source of New England civilization. Webster belongs not to their class, but by a life-long connection with other com-munities, was enlarged and liberalized to the proportions of a genuine man. His politics only were the property of New England; for he took them as a lawyer receives his brief, in consideration of an adequate fee. His mind was developed under the ences of the heroic age, and his nature was ex panded by contact with the spirit of the South. In

no sense, except as a statesman, was he a product of New England bigotry and hypocrisy.

If it be that the Union suffers so much and gains so little from the association with New England.

We cannot doubt but the separation would be or Shartesoury. The North American reprint of Westminster and the Edinburgh. New England women get their fushions from Regent street. New England authors sell their copyrights cy. New England Abouttonism is an of Exeter Hall philanthropy and Clapham cant. In short, New England is a British colony, in all short, New England is a British colony, in all except the arbitrary distinctions of political classifi-

cation.

Now, identity of interest, sympathy of feeling, and homogeneity of character, are indispensable conditions of political confederation. In each and all these particulars, New England stands apart all these particulars. New England stands apart from the rest of the Republic. It is an alien and inimical element in the Union. It is British by principle, instinct and habit. Why, then, coerce it into an association which is aborrent to its interests and its character?

Federal Constitution. Every New England State has nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. Massachusetts has just deposed a Judge because of his fidelity to the authority of the United States. And these things are done in the green tree. But let another war be waged with Great Britain, and New England will demalies its tracean her some

New England to her embrace, for the accession will tian name?)

Now England to her embrace, for the accession will tian name?)

Mr. Long also spoke strongly of the fact that the ner to satisfy both the political and military exigen—

North, by their political Union with the South, were cies of the empire. The United States Government may avail itself of this desire of Great Britain for connection with New England, to relieve the Confederacy, on advantageous terms, of an obnoxious ers.
and infectious member. Here is the lovely island of Jamaica, gemming the skirt of our Southern border, for which we may exchange the bleak and sterile provinces of New England. Under American rule, the lapse of a few years would suffice to reclaim Jamaica from the ruin inflicted upon it by the insame act of mock philanthropy, and to restore all its original wealth and beauty. It is already stocked with negroes, and nothing is wanting but the sway of a master to convert them into useful instruments of civilization.

New England for Jamaica: will nobody propose

SHORTER'S OPINION OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS. Mr. Shorter, one of the enlightened Representatives of Alabama in Congress, in a recent speech, utters himself thus amiably in regard to the Pilgrim Fa-

'The Pilgrim Fathers, indeed! Sir, I have dignation of a virtuous community, are lionized and feted by the fairer portion of their flocks! In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, the greatest calamity that ever befel our country was that event which clothed Plymouth Rock with its historic associa-

Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore, formerly emocratic Chaplain of the United States Senate, beincerated by the Baltimore Sun as having made is reported by the Baltimore Sun as having made biguous, and others construe it differently, they rethe following speech, on the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction newspaper, within the bounds of the Baltimore Sun as having made biguous, and others construe it differently, they rethe following speech, on the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, that as the General Construction of the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, the subject of establishing solve, in the second place, the subject of establishing solve, and t imore Conference. The speech is worthy of the pan. Here it is-read it :-

be promoted without it. Had all the presses and he editors been thrown into the Atlantic, it would have been better for the Church. The press was potent for evil as well as for good, and it would be better if there were no newspapers, than that they should carry on controversy on the slavery question. should carry on controversy on the slavery question. There were already more papers than they knew what to do with. If the Sunday School Advocate did not mend its ways, it would soon be banished from this region, and the recent articles of the Christian Advocate and Journal, on abolitionism, had not been productive of any good. The Church had enough to do to pray and save their souls, and get sinners converted, and let newspapers alone.'

This report, although it has no direct proposition or expression in favor of abolition, only proposing politically non-extension, and ecclesiastically, extirpation from our church, is nevertheless comparatively a strong one, and interesting from the fact of its official endorsement of the fact that slavery exists in their church to an alarming extent, and that, too, of the

WORCESTER, April 14, 1858.

The annual meeting of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to-day closing its labors, a week's session. This Conference once embraced all the territory of New England, but as Methodism has grown, new Conferences have been made within its limits, till now it embraces no territory out of Massachusetts, nor all of that, as the southeast or Cape corner is attached to the Providence Conference, and the extreme western part of the State to one of the New York Conferences. This Conference now comprises about one hundred and fifty churches, with as many effective and a hundred local preachers, and about fifteen thousand members.

Bishop Scott, of Wilmington, Del., presides, assisted by Bishop Baker, of Concord, N. H. As most of the business of the meeting pertains to their own internal affairs, it is of little interest to your general readers; but as this is one part of the largest and strongest slaveholding churches of the land, unless we except its sister organization, the M. E. Church South, all its action upon this question is of importance to all Abolitionists.

Rev. J. D. Long, of the Philadelphia Conference. author of 'Pictures of Slavery,' and Rev. Mr. Hanson, a fugitive slave, now a preacher in Canada, and the original from whom Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom' was drawn, being in attendance, a special meeting was held on Monday evening, to hear addresses from why not adopt the maxim of Scripture, and lop off the offending member? It is the best policy to cut out the cancer before the system is infected by the health, and spoke with necessary caution and lack of force, so far as voice and manner are concerned, but equally agreeable to both parties. New England is British in tus et in cute—as much so, in fact, as the adjacent province of Canada. Boston is a suburb his native State, in all its deformity, both in and out of London. Charles Summer is lacquey to the Earl of the church, characterizing it as 'the devil's masterpiece,' the greatest of wickednesses; and yet in its presence the clergy of all denominations were dumb, and the gospel was not preached in that State to British publishers, and appear in their own country under the patronage of an alien aristocracy. New England Abolitionism is an importation laity of the church hold slaves for the most mercenary purposes. These were painful facts, and it had been said that he ought not to express them-that the Garrisonians would make capital against the church from his pictures. But he did not believe in the philosophy of concealment; he would bring evil to the light, that it might be rebuked and corrected;

The expulsion of New England from the Confed-The expulsion of New England from the Confederacy may be accomplished with very little ceremony. In fact, it is already out of the Union. Eveland Street Str New England State refuses obedience to the slavery Methodist divine of the Church South parti-New England will signalize its treason by some ry—why are not the churches of the M. E. Church more decisive demonstration than blue lights and North, that admit slaveholders to their communion. North, that admit slaveholders to their communion. Hartford Conventions. To effect the desirable separation, it is only necessary that Congress shall declare a divorce a vinculo from the faithless spouse holding among its preachers and members too, who has taken up with a British paramour. holding among its preachers and memoers too, a holding among its preachers and memoers too, a holding among its preachers and memoers too, a holding among its preachers and memoers too, a

North, by their political Union with the South, were really the slaveholding power, but failed to urge u to break this Union, and thus cease to be slavehold-

'Uncle Tom' spoke with much wit, feeling and power, mainly in detail of his own experiences, under the iron-shod hoof of this diabolical institution, which had broken and crippled nearly every limb of

Yesterday, (Tuesday,) the Committee on Slavery made a report, with resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, without discussion. The report speaks first of the hopeful aspect of the

cause politically, and their earnest hope that the spread of slavery may be checked, and no more slave States admitted to the confederacy; and then says-The past year has been characterized by new and startling developments respecting the existence of slavery in our church, and our connection, as church, with its existence there. We had been led to believe, by the repeated declarations of those whose sovereign contempt for the memory of the Pilgrim position afforded them opportunity for an acquaint-Fathers. The religion of Plymouth Rock is the re-Fathers. The religion of Plymouth Rock is the re-ligion of fanaticism, of intelerance, of infidelity, of bigotry and hypocrisy. It is the religion of the Boston clergymen, who violate the seventh com-mandment in going to and returning from their evening lectures; and who, when exposed to the in-dignation of a virtuous community are lighted. alarming extent, and that it does not differ in its character from its known character out of it; and that its ministry, both local and travelling, are not so free from connection with it as we believe our Discipline and the cause of righteousness require.'

The first resolution declares their belief that the dis ciplinary rule on slavery is against it; but as it is ambiguous, and others construe it differently, they refully come when the honor, purity and efficiency of the church imperatively demand such a change as Rev. Henry Slicer opposed any such action, on the ground that it would be promotive of mischief. He believed the interest of the whole Church would ship. The third resolution creates a committee of correspondence to promote such a change; and the fourth commends the anti-slavery zeal of those who have been raised up to the work in the border conferences

> tinction of slavery from the church. This report, although it has no direct proposition of church to an alarming extent, and that, too, of the

and pledges their prayers and co-operation for the ex-

The Liberator. | same wicked character as any slavery out of the church,—both which positions are offtimes denied by Reptron Liberatron. were denied by the Bishops at the last General Conference, in a paper bearing all their signatures, to the effect that slavery existed in the church only with cal question was in favor of the pro-slavery party. limited extent, and in an unobjectionable form. This Prominent among these stood our financial difficulreport, declaring that this statement of the Bishops, whe knew its falsity, had misled the church, was renders a great outlay indispensable, for streets, sewadopted in the face of Bishop Scott, the President, and one of their most pro-slavery Bishops.

It also makes the admission that the Discipline is ot necessarily and positively against slaveholding as a dequalification for membership, and that it needs nd ought to be changed.

Immediately after this report was adopted, eulogisic resolutions upon the character of their late senior Bishop, Beverly Waugh, were reported and adopted, which, speaking of him 'as a model, so nearly faultess, of a Christian gentleman, minister and Bishop, was amended, on motion of Father Taylor, of Boston, by striking out the word 'nearly,' leaving him 'faultless' in these particulars; which, when we recollect that he was the leading Bishop that they, by their action, had just charged with knowingly deceiving hem, and that he at one time, when presiding over this very New England Conference, had refused to put anti-slavery resolutions to vote, declining to give any reason for this exercise of his arbitrary power, and that he resided and preached in Baltimore, suppressing all the while the Gospel of Christ, which Bro. Long states is not preached there at all, may be considered as a great stretch of Christian charity.

Last Sunday, all the pulpits in town were filled and second Unitarian—all the Orthodox, as well as opinion he holds, and to abandon it if untenable. the first Unitarian and the Universalist, even, extend- Now, as I have said, he holds slaves. Please tell me ing the hand of Christian recognition to the repre- what he should have done, in his case, when he beof the Northern States. J. A. H.

A COMMON BASIS OF ACTION.

I have long desired to see some plan adopted, by Christianity, I have scarcely more sympathy with care of themselves, if set at liberty; and as the laws sectarian reform. Is there a common basis of union m which all Abolitionists can stand, and is there a ommon course of action which they can consistent-

In answering these questions, let us consider what are the points of agreement amongst those who are seeking the deliverance of the slave. 1st. All Abolitionists hold that the slave has an

inalienable right to liberty, and that it is the duty of pline? each citizen to demand for the slave all the privileges and immunities that he claims for himself. 2. That the obligation of the people of this

o abolish slavery is independent of the Constitution, and is none the less binding, however the Constitution may be interpreted; that this obligation is imposed by he Divine Law, and is equally binding on the nation and on individuals.

3d. That a constitutional requirement to sustain slavery, or to refrain from the deliverance of the slave, carries with it no obligation of fulfilment, but may be justly repudiated as inconsistent with our alegiance to God.

4th. That the Divine law is paramount to all hunan enactments, is the Magna Charta of all human iberty, and the only source from which governments lerive their just powers. Hence the Divine law contitutes a common platform on which all Abolitionists can stand. All agree that it demands the deliverance of the slave, and differing as they do as to how the Constitution of the United States may be rightfully interpreted, they all hold that this, the Great Charter, must be strictly enforced, and that so far only as the Constitution coincides with its requirements is t entitled to our obedience or respect.

Now, may not all those Abolitionists who believe in civil government unite to reform our government and reconstitute it on those principles, and may they not unite for the election of candidates pledged to the consummation of these objects? Should the mere secident of difference of opinion as to a legitimate interpretation of an instrument which all admit to be subordinate to and without validity when conflicting with the 'Great Constitution,' separate those who are united in demanding that the paramount law shall be sustained and enforced? To make the matter plain, let us suppose that Wen-

dell Phillips were a candidate for the Presidency, pledged not to support the Constitution, but to administer the government in accordance with the Divine law. He could consistently be such a candidate, as it would imply no concession to or compromise with slavery, and if elected, the popular voice which secured his election would abolish slavery, and, if need be, amend the Constitution. Now, Gerrit Smith could consistently vote for him, because standing on the same platform, and proposing to conduct the government on the same principles. Again, were Gerrit Smith a candidate for the Presidency, Wendell Phillips could consistently support him, for though slavery instrument, and so far only as he deemed its requirements in accordance with the Divine law. A vote for Gerrit Smith would be a vote for the principies of which he is the professed exponent, and the measures to which he stands pledged. These principles are the principles of justice and truth. He stands fall beneath the despotism of some military adventurpledged to 'execute true judgment and rightcoursness, and to deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor,' and to do this from considerations entirely uperior to, and independent of, all constitutional requirements. A vote for either of these candidates would imply no concession to slaveholders or compromise with slavery. In either case, it would be a vote for a radical reformation of this government, and in case of success, the government would be reformed in practically the same way, viz., by changing the wowed signification of the Constitution, so as to make it an instrument of righteousness, rather than one of cruelty. H. H. HINMAN.

Pontiac, Ill., Feb. 15, 1858.

THE ELECTION IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, April 7, 1858.

Our city election has resulted in favor of the emancipationists. The test was on the Mayor. Every loties. The city is young, and its mighty expansion

ers, water, &c. Add to these, the vast sums hired for our railroads, and you may readily see that a panic like that through which we have just passed would naturally militate against the ruling party. The Slave Power was not backward to take advantage of it; but their managers were blunderheads. While they pretended that the monetary affairs of our city had been badly managed, they selected as their candidate for Mayor the President of the last year's Board of Aldermen, thus refuting their own charges. Add to this, he was also an emancipationist. But they made no public issue in favor of slavery. Had they done so, their defeat would have been still more signal. Mr. Filley, the emancipation candidate, has Now, it so happens that both these candidates are

slaveholders. There is this difference between them : Mr. Taylor cares nothing about the negro, nothing about slavery. He only considers its effect on the white race. Mr. Filley considers slavery wrong in principle, while he agrees with Mr. Taylor in its effect on white men. I think, if you were personally acquainted with Mr. Filley, you would feel somewhat disposed to modify your motto, 'No Union with slaveholders'; but perhaps not. I believe Mr. Filley with these Methodist preachers, except the Catholic an honest man,—that he is ready to examine any sentatives of this, the greatest slaveholding church came an owner of slaves. A near neighbor had a bond-woman. Adversity compelled him to sell her ; she must go to the slave-pen, or find a purchaser. She entreated Mr. Filley to buy her. He wanted no slaves, but in view of her danger, he did buy her. I have long desired to see some plan adopted, by which all Abolitionists could act unitedly for the promotion of the one great object,—the deliverance of the American slave. Repudiating as I do a sectarian suffer if set free. But he is willing they should run away, or he will set them free, as soon as he can see that it will result in their good. I believe he would give them to any body who would take them where their condition would be improved. Now, what should he do? I believe that he feels himself a slaveholder on compulsion. Is he a subject of disci-

I am greatly rejoiced that you have so glorious a revival to convert your rascals,-provided they are nation converted, and will stay so. Verily, they need it. I ope, however, you do not convert any honest man for that would be a calamity. Convert Dr. Cox, Dr. Adams, and all the Doctors. Convert the Boston Post, James G. Bennett, the Journal of Commerce, and the New York Observer. Make them honest and truthful. Convert them from a love of oppression, a love of lying, and a sneaking subservience to power. Let prayers be offered up for them, and their hearts so renewed that they will recognize truth and justice, and no longer bow before God, merely because he is more powerful than Satan. Pray for the Tract Society, and all other hypocrites. Entreat the Throne of Grace for Judge Loring, and all such two-legged bloodhounds that have souls. Hold a real 'Rattlesnakes' camp-meeting ' in Washington, for the benefit of the Lecomptonites, and all the scoundrels connected with them, including the Supreme Court. Gather in Millard Fillmore and his satellites. Remember Franklin Pierce, his priest, and his whole Cabinet, as ressels of wrath fitted for destruction, and for nothing else. Let mass be said for Judge Kane, Daniel Webster, and Bully Brooks. But, oh! what shall we say of our President and his Cabinet? They are past praying for. They must be damned, or the doctrine of a just retribution cannot be vindicated. In pious orthodox humility I stand resigned, and own the sentence just.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXTRACT. FRIEND GARRISON:

After a lecture which I gave a few days ago at the New York Central College, in McGrawville, one of the Professors of the College kindly gave me, from a manuscript into which he had copied it, the following extract from an Essay by Coleridge, ('The Friend. Essay IX.,) written forty years ago or thereabout. As it seemed to me by no means out of date, even now, but rather to have acquired added interest by the lapse of time, I send it to you, thinking that perhaps you would like to give it a place in THE LIBE-BATOR :-

"An American commander, who has deserved and received the highest honors which his grateful country, through her assembled representatives, could bestow upon him, once said to me with a sigh, "In an evil hour for my country did the French and Spaniards abandon Louisiana to the United States. We were not sufficiently a country before; and should we ever be mad enough to drive the English from Canada and their other North American provinces. (1) we he would support the Constitution of the United States, he would support it as he, and not as Mr. P. understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it as he, and not as Mr. P. understands it; he would support it as he, and not as Mr. P. understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understands it; he would support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it only as an anti-understand it is a support it semblé a swarm of insects that settle on the irruits of the earth to corrupt and consume them, rather than men who love and cleave to the land of their forefa-thers. After a shapeless anarchy, and a series of civil wars, we shall at last be formed into many countries; unless the vices engendered in the process should de-

(1) The friend who gave me the extract, very aptly interpolates here, 'or, he might have said, Mexico from Texas and her other provinces. Indeed, the extension of the area" of our very 'peculiar' kind of 'freedom' southward and southwestward, is still more unfavorable to the formation of a homogeneous nation, than would have been the annexation (re-annexation, I believe, is the word) of British America to our 'glorious Union.' But 'whom the Gods will." &c. __you know the ancient proverb. How near our country is to verifying it, let the signs of the times

THE FOUL ANCHOR.

DRAM FRIEND GARRISON:
The cut of a foul anchor at the head of Dr. Ayres'

sdvertisement in THE LIBERATOR is quite significant It reminds me of past and present events of a personal and national character. During my fifteen years' experience as a sailor, we had frequent occasions to use anchors, and always deemed it important to be cautious, in casting the anchor, to prevent its being entangled in any manner with the cable, or any other substance that might prevent its doing its full dutyotherwise, serious disasters might follow. Many were the times when, for hours and hours together, I watched, with the deepest anxiety, the pitching and plunging of our floating habitation, in gales, upon a e-shore, whose bars, rocks and breakers threatened us with watery graves should our anchor fail to hold, while every billow seemed to say, ' We'll test the ability of your anchor to save your vessel and contents from destruction.' Our reflections naturally were at such times,- We have dropped our sheet-anchor; it is not afoul; and have payed out the cable to its latter end. Thou art our hope; "be sure and stead-

It is of the highest importance that an experienced and careful person should perform or superintend the anchoring of a ship, especially at dangerous times; for often on that simple act many human lives depend. Should it once be known, that even on an ordinary occasion, an anchor was cast in the manner represent ed in the cut referred to, every 'old tar' knowing it would denounce the one who did it as a 'land-lubber, utterly unfit to be boss on a ship's deck."

Dr. Ayres may proclaim the wonderful efficacy and cures of his Pills and Pectoral through all the journals and newspapers of the land, backed by the testimonials of half the Doctors and Reverends in Christendom, and, with that foul anchor exhibited, no sailor would be likely to patronize him. The word Hope, in connection with that foul anchor, would be, to them, a burlesque.

I do not say that Dr. A.'s foul anchor was designed to represent or misrepresent the true character of his. medicines; but it does signify danger. Many a noble ship, with its brave crew, has been dashed in pieces by the surf, in consequence of a foul anchor. The very expression of the word grates on the mariner's

Our national ship, the Constitution, (not 'Old Ironsides,') when first launched, came too with a foul anchor, with which she has been riding, or drifting, up to the present time; and instead of having the nchor hove up, and cleared, as trusty and prudent officers would have done, and the ship moored in a safe and proper manner, they have allowed her to swing round and round, at every compromise breeze that scheming and vile politicians could raise. Notwithstanding she has not yet been swept on shore and dashed in pieces, it is no proof that she will not be; sidering the materials of which she was constructed, and the shiftless policy which has been pursued by her managers, especially of late,) that she is doomed o ruin at no distant day.

However sanguine may be the feelings and hopes f political pedlars and Union-savers, however inspired they may be by the consideration that she was well built and secured by builders of competent genius and wisdom, and that the Missouri Compromise, the Texas annexation, and consequent war with Mexico. he enactment of the Fugitive Slave Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Dred Scott decision, the Kansas troubles, &c. &c., have not been sufficient o drift her on shore, and therefore she is safe, such reflections afford no security against the final disrupion of our federal compact; for the conflicting elements of freedom and slavery are now so forcibly agtating the public mind, in all departments, that old Conservatism, with all her prudence and device, cannot allay the gathering storm. A house divided against itself cannot stand.' So in this case her destiny is manifest. The American ship of state is fast irifting towards the breakers, and her foul anchor cannot save her from ruin.

When the cable has one or more turns round any part of the anchor, or stock, it is foul.

THE LATE MRS. SARAH H. EARLE. DEAR MR. GARRISON:

It was with great satisfaction that I read in Tax LIBERATOR of last week, your remarks at the funeral

of our much lamented friend, the late Mrs. BARLE. Though present on that melancholy occasion, I did not distinctly hear all that was said, (being at some distance from the speaker,) and was sorry to lose any thing from a discourse which seemed to me so appropriate. Having known the deceased from childhood. been intimate with her for many years, and more recently connected with her by marriage, I can pronounce the eulogy not overwrought, the panegyric not too full.

A few simple lines which I addressed to her when ve were both quite young, and members of a weekly Society for reading and composition, will show in what estimation she was held at that early period by those who intimately knew her :-

TO SARAH, On reading her petition, which appeared in the Budget a few weeks past.

If prayers from mortals here below, Can aught avail,

Sure, when from lips like thine they flow. They will not fail: For heart so pure, and form so fair,

Is surely Heaven's peculiar care. Then offer up, my friend, one prayer for me, That I in all things may resemble thee. Very respectfully, A. B. H.

Lancaster, April 13, 1858. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S SLAVES. Thomas Jeff

peaking of the style in which Lord Cornwallis plundered his plantation, when the chances of war put it into Cornwallis's hands, said—'He carried off also about thirty slaves. Had this been to give them freedom, he would have done right—but twenty-seven of them died of small pox and putrid fever, then raging in Cornwallis's camp, and what became of the

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for A been subjected in the subjected in

From the San Prencisco Alta California, March 20. THE DENOUEMENT OF THE ARCHY CASE. GREAT EXCITEMENT ON STEAMER DAY.

Malantyans harm weeks ov

On Thursday, 4th, the report was circulated about town, that the negro boy Archy Lee, of whose recognizement to the charge of his late master, C. A. Stovall, so much has been written, was in the vicinity of the city, and was to be spirited away in one of the steamers departing on the 5th, for New York. As the circumstances we are about to marrate are of some interest, not only in California, but throughout the United States, it may be well to refresh the middle of the readers by premising that Archy was out the United States, it may be well to refresh the misds of the readers by premising that Archy was brought to California across the plains by his master several months since, and claimed his freedom under the laws of the State, soon after his arrival. The matter was first brought before U.S. Commissioner Geo. Pen Johnson, Esq., who decided that he had no jurisdiction over it. It then found its way that its Supercon Court and the result is wall known. to the Supreme Court, and the result is well known to all our readers. Archy's whereabouts was not known for some time, until about two weeks since it appeared that he was confined in the Stockton it appeared that he was confined in the Stockton jail, awaiting the pleasure of Stovall, to conduct him home to Mississippi. On the first of March, Stovall started with the boy from Stockton, and travelled slowly, stopping sometimes half a day at the places on the road, passing through San Jose, and arriving on Thursday afternoon at Contra Costa, and arriving on Thursday afternoon at Contra Costa, and on the same evening, passages were engaged for both on the steamship Orizaba, to sail on the follow-

MOVEMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE. Information was conveyed to Chief Curtis of the facts, who at once took measures to frustrate the attempt to get the boy away. On Thursday evening, he gave explicit orders to officer Johnson and Lees to prevent the boy from being taken on board the steamer, at all hazards, and to make every effort to discover his whereabouts. He also directed them to discover his whereabouts. He also directed them to inquire at the stamship office in the name of the police office, and make the necessary inquiries concerning the matter. The detectives were accordingly on the alert all night, endeavoring to trace out the affair, but at daybreak had not been able to discover any further facts.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE COLORED POPULATION. The colored population had also got wind of the nt of Archy, and mustered in conintended shipment of Archy, and mustered in con-siderable numbers at Market street wharf, where the Golden Age was lying, and at Vallejo street wharf, from whence the Orizaba was advertised to sail. All night, little knots of them were seen standing at the gateways of these wharves, was the ing the officers, and evidently intent on ascertaining whether Archy was to be secretly conveyed on board during the night. At daybreak, the officers separated, Johnson stationing himself at the Golden Age, and Lees at the Orizaba. By ten o'clock, the excitement began to increase, and parties getting wind that Archy was to be rescued by the colored people, and numerous exaggerated accounts being circulated, the crowd increased rapidly at the wharves. Here and there were seen groups of ne-groes talking mysteriously together, gesticulating violently, or casting furtive glances at carriages as they wheeled rapidly down to the steamers, piled with baggage, and filled with departing Californians. Close carriages were particularly the objects of scrutiny, and not a vehicle escaped their active vigilance; but up to this time, nothing had been heard of Archy.

A CUTTING OFF EXPEDITION

At cleven o'clock, the story suddenly got abroad that the boy was concealed at North Beach, or at Alcatraz Island, and that he was to be put on board from one of those points as the steamer passed. Thereupon a rush was made in that direction, and two boats were manned with stalwart blacks, determined to make a last effort to rescue their fellow from a return to slavery. One of the boats lay off North Beach, and the other proceeded out towards the Heads, and lay off between Fort Point and Point Lobos. What action they intended to take is not known, but no little amount of determination was expressed in the faces of the party.

* ARCHY AND HIS WHEREABOUTS.

Meantime Archy was safely ensconced at some place in Contra Costa, or as others affirm, on one of the islands in the harbor, under the charge of Sto-vall and three or four of his friends, awaiting the hour for the steamer's departure. By this time, the interest in the occasion had spread and communicated to the citizens generally. The rumor getting about that there was to be a colored rescue of Archy, crowds hastened down to the wharves to witness the fun, or be participants in it, as the case might be. The hour for sailing, however, arrived, and still the mysterious Archy-was nowhere to be

THE ORIZABA LEAVES THE WHARF.

The Orizaba at half-past twelve o'clock cast off her moorings, crowded with passengers, and dropped out into the stream, officers Lees and Ellis, and Mr. D. W. Thompson, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, be-Just before starting, Lees had er gaged a couple of White Hall boats at the Pacific wharf steps, and directed them to make their painters fast to the stern. We had forgotten to state that Mr. Thompson had with him a writ of attachment for Archy, issued by Judge Freelon, ordering him to bring the boy before him forthwith. Lees and Thompson, then meeting just before the steamer left the wharf, found that each had a writ in the matter; that in possession of the former being a criminal warrant for the arrest of Stovall for kidnapping, made out under the statute, and issued by Justice Austin. There was a general cheering as the steamer dropped out, mingled with Hoosier yells, pelting with apples and oranges, and the like. Some wag, remembering the story of the immortal John Phœnix, shouted, 'Goodbye, Colonel!' and the truth of the moral of the yarn was illustrated by the lifting of sundry hats on the quarter-deck. Whether the same response would have been made to 'Goodbye, Muggins!' is doubtful.

SCENES ON BOARD THE STEAMER. As soon as the steamer was well clear of the wharf, Lees proceeded to look quietly about him, and soon observed a couple of individuals in the bows, one of whom was waiving a handkerchief tied to the Mansanito cane. He drew up towards them, and heard some remarks which confirmed him in his suspicions that they were in some way conno nis suspicions that they were in some way con-nected with the Archy case. They received, how-ever, no response to the signal, and Lees went ato, but soon after heard the same person say. There they are!' and turning towards the point indicated, saw a boat approaching the steamer from the castward, in which, as it drew nearer, he observed Stovall, whom he knew from a description which had been given him, and three others, two of whom were rowing. As they approached, Lees stationed himself and Sheriff Thompson puietly at the port himself and Sheriff Thompson puietly at the port gangway, and Ellis at the starboard. This little ovement, simultaneously made, attracted attention and some one knowing one of the officers, it was in stantly known, and several voices shouted to Stovall.
Keep off! keep off! There are officers on board!
But the boat was already along side, and Lees ob-

served the boy crouching in the boat.

THE HABEAS CORPUS AND ITS RESULTS. A rush was made by some of Stovall's friends to keep the officers back, but Legs sprang down into the boat, at the risk of jumping through her, and seized Archy by the collar. The steamer was then seized Archy by the collar,. in the utmost confusion; yells and cries arose above the roar of the escape pipe, some applauding the intrepidity of the officers, and others hooting at the interference with the man and his property. In the midst of all this, Lees picked up the trembling negro, and passed him up like a sack of potatoes to Thompson, who bent down from the guards to re-ceive him, and in a twinkling Archy was in the custody of the authorities. During this time, Stovall and his friends, both in the boat and on board the steamer, swore that the boy should not be taken threatening to blow the top of the officer's head off see his d—d heart, etc., etc.; but Lees being used to such somes, considered them only as incidents in the course of events, and continued his duties quite composedly. Once on deck, Archy began to look about him. He, however, had sense began to look enough to hold his tongue, thinking, as he remarked last evening, that 'de white folks was doin nuff last evening, that 'de white folks was doin nuff talkin for him and demselves, too—especially de white folks.' A general scramble ensued, the crowd pressing around Archy and the officers; but no one offering to rescue him. Lees then served his offering to rescue him. Lees then served his war-rant upon Stovall for 'kidnapping,' as it read, and Archy was shoved along towards the starboard gang-way. Lees and Thompson kept behind the boy, and Ellis cleared the way ahead. The officers of

the ship, and such of the cabin passengers as chos to mingle in the throng, were in favor of the officers

but a large number were for not letting the negr nor his master leave the ship.

One old lady, with spectacles, and extensive crinoline, 'sailed in,' and made herself amusingly conspicuous. She applied her whole force to the shoulders of the negro, pushing him along, now and then raising her voice in triumphant shouts, such as, 'You varmints! we'll see whether free people are to be kidnapped in this way. Yes, yes—thanks to the Lord—shove hard, Mr. Officer—that's a good one—ugh! Don't squash me that way, you goodfor-nothing critter'—&c., &c. An old negro, as he saw Archy passed over the side into the boat, shouted, 'Hosanna! dat's your sort!' 'Kill the d—d nigger-thief!' shouted others, and, amid the cheering and Babel of indescribable noises, Archy, his master, the two officers, and the Deputy Sheriff, tumbled and bundled into the boat, and pulled away for the shore, followed by a mingled yell and cheer from the steamer.

ARRIVAL AT THE WHARF.

Archy is a native of Mississippi, and says he is twenty-two years of age, though Stovall sets his age at eighteen. He seemed a little stupified or frightened at all this commotion, and was not disposed to answer questions. He was deposited in the County Jail, where he will wait the further action of the Courts. Stovall was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500—Messrs. Austin E. Smith and Richard present case. Some of the assembled throng thinksum of \$500—Messrs. Austin E. Smith and Richard W. Heath becoming his sureties. The case will come before Judge Freelon on Monday. Messrs. come before Judge Freelon on Monday. Messrs. Crosby and Thompson are the attorneys for James Riker, the colored man who applied for the writ for the discharge of Archy. We understand that Mr. Stovall has secured some of the best legal talent in the city on his side, among others. Col. James; while the cause of Archy will be defended by Judges Bennett and Tracy. Probably others will be retained for both, as the case is a novel one, and was all last evening, and until a late hour at night, discussed and commented upon in legal circles. The point at issue is whether the adjudication of the Supreme Court was conclusive or not; if it was, it is difficult and dealt him a 'side winder under the left lug.' Court was conclusive or not; if it was, it is difficult and dealt him a side winder under the left lug. to see how that decision can be overruled. Judge The redoubtable Commodore Martin thereupon—re Freelon was obliged to issue the writ by the statute, marking that 'no nigger should strike a white mas whenever it is demanded of him, cannot refuse it, and has a right to retain Archy in custody. He is not bound to notice the final decision of the Supreme Court, until the case comes up judicially before him. The colored people held a meeting at their church on Pacific street, in relation to the matter.

THE FUCITIVE SLAVE LAW AND ' ARCHY '-ANOTH-ER ACT IN THE DRAMA-FREE FIGHTS AND STREET KNOCK-DOWNS. Another phase in the 'Archy case,' as it is called, took place on the 17th, and at one time it looked as if this 'much-vexed question' was about to be graced with a solution somewhat similar to that which threatened the case of Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, whose exodus from Boston caused such an excitement in Massachusetts several years since. Archy, it will be remembered, was taken from the custody of his master, C. A. Stovall, on the 5th inst., by a writ of habeas corpus, issued from the County Court by Judge Freelon, as master and slave was about starting for the Atlantic States. 'The case of Archy' was set by Judge Freelon for Monday, the 8th inst., but was postponed, owing to some legal informalities, from day o day until yesterday, when the Judge discharged him by the consent of Stovall.

SCENE IN THE COUNTY COURT. As soon as Archy was set at liberty (verbally, but not virtually), the U. S. Marshal, Perrin L. Solo-mon, Esq., stood ready, and immediately re-arrested him under the U. S. Fugitive Slave Law. Archy, who had been an attentive spectator of the proceed-ings of the Court, watching the faces of the principal persons present, but not exactly comprehending the legal technicalities, as soon as he heard that he was free, commenced preparations for 'making tracks,' when the Marshal took him again in charge.

· I'll die fust, gemmen! I'll die fust 'fore I'll be carried away from here. Lem me go, gemmen—I'se free man, sar! I'll nebber be carried into slavery,

Archy evidently considered this a second edition of

the kidnapping, and began yelling out at the top of

A scene of intense excitement, thereupon, ensued A rush of all parties interested took place towards the speaker, and all order was at an end in the Court. Archy was carried to the door, where were in case there large number of colored people congregated about the place in the highest state of excitement.

COL. BAKER COMES TO THE RESCUE. Archy's outcries, besides bringing together a dense mass of people, attracted Col. E. D. Baker to the spot, who said to him:

· What's the matter, Archy? Don't be afraidthese papers are all right (taking the U.S. warrant, and explaining it); nobody is going to harm you; go along with these men.

'Oh Massa, Massa,' replied Archy, 'don't let me go again to be a slave. I'll die before I'll go again. Oh Lord! Lord!!

By this time the balcony was completely packed with people, and some mischievous person shouted that the supports were giving way, at which a little stampede occurred, but no damage was done. The court-yard below, and all the entrances to the City Hall, were crowded.

WHAT SHERIFF DOANE DID.

Here Sheriff Doane and Mr. Ellis had their hands full. The crowd rushed upon them and the U. S. Marshal, and completely impeded their progress. One man, addressing the Sheriff, remarked: 'You shall never take the negro away-let go of him, you bloody scoundrel,' &c., &c., at the same time aiming a blow at him. The Sheriff, rightly judging that the first lick is half the battle, delivered his one two, knocking the enthusiastic citizen (who, by the way, was an Irishman, and perhaps a little mellowed with the celebration) end over end. Subsequently his antagonist met the Sheriff, and delicately insinuated that he intended to go a gunning after SCENE ON KEARNEY STREET.

By dint of long struggling and pushing through the crowd, now elbowing mercilessly among the mass of humanity, and anon making a rally, or forming a hollow square about the object of general interest, Archy was dragged and pushed by the policemen down towards the principal entrance of the City Hall on Kearney street. Here a grand rush was made around the group who had Archy in charge. Fierce looking Southerners bristled up and seemed ready to do anything or go anywhere in defence of their principles, while rampant Northerners not a whit behind the others in point of ardor, toed the crack valorously, and were bound that matters and things should be on the square, and no humbug. Stovall, seeing officer Bovee with his hand on Archy's collar, ordered him to let go; but the officer kept his grab none the less for that. The colored people now became particularly uproarious, and commenced shouting frantically as the crowd moved towards the corner of Washington street. Several of them, however, behaved themselves in an orderly but very foolishly went to arguing with the officers, and begging them to let the prisoner go. Chief Curtis ordered them away, and repeatedly shouted, 'Go away from me—go away—you can do no good here. Get on to the sidewalk, or I'll have you locked up!' but the crowd only pressed on all sides the harder.

JOHN RANDOLPH (COLORED) GETS HUSTLED. John Randolph, a colored preacher, from Marys-ville, making himself particularly conspicuous, and refusing to leave, was arrested by officer Dexter; and making a spirited resistance, probably got hus-tled a little. He was deposited in the station-house, and kept there until last evening, when he was liber-

THE CHARGE DOWN WASHINGTON STREET.

Arrived at the corner, the officers under command of Chief Curtis took the middle of the street and commenced moving down in the direction of th United States Marshal's office. The thoroughfar The thoroughfare was completely blocked up with people. Hurrahs and indescribable shouts filled the air, and from the

ARRIVAL AT THE WHARF.

As they approached Market street wharf, they were received with cheers from a crowd which had collected there to await their arrival. Archy was the observed of all observers. As he landed on the wharf, there was a general rush to see the 'kidnapped darkey,' and the interested spectators increased in number as they proceeded up town. About two o'clock, the boy was safely ensconced in the Sheriff's office, where there was soon a collection of all degrees and shades to see the 'little nigger,' about whom so much fuss had been made.

Archy is a native of Mississippi, and says he is twenty-two years of age, though Stoyall sets his

FREE FIGHT AND GENERAL SCRIMMAGE. While Archy was being taken up, the negroes talking and disputing in an excited and learned manner over the Fugitive Slave Law, the rights of ing that they had made noise enough by this time, interfered in the discussion, and very soon there was a war of castes, in which the greater part of those present joined. There was a liberal dispensation of shillelah knocks and fisticuffs, and one gentleman is said to have drawn a nistal, and struck several of —went in himself, and returned the blow upon Buler's facial expanse, and 'the war that for a space did fail, now trebly thundering smelled the gale; back and forth swayed the crowd; 'kill the d——d darkey; 'white man getting licked by the niggers; 'sail in, boys!' &c. The police did their best to save Buler from the crowd, and eventually succeed ed in getting him away to the station house. cer Baker was struck in the face by Archy, who, to his credit, be it said, dealt manfully about him when punched and crowded.

The boy's face was somewhat cut, but no great injury was done him. Buler was taken on the

harge of assaulting an officer, which consisted in his striking at officer Sayward, who was attempting o arrest him. He was brought to the station he by Chief Curtis. The Chief deserves great credi for the moderation which he displayed in this emergency; any other line of conduct might bave resulted in a serious and bloody affray. At a time when the public mind is excited on this subject, the police should temper a rigid exercise of their duties with prudence, so as to avoid exasperating the hotheaded, or being too severe with those who are dis cussing the question as a matter of principle, albeit they are occasionally a little too noisy in the expression of their sentiments. Archy has resumed his late quarters at the County Jail, where he will remain until the matter is finally adjudicated.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

A gallant pimp of the Fugitive Slave Law fro A gallant pump of the regitive Slave Law from Uniontown, accompanied by a Virginia gentleman, one of the 'second families,' we presume, as his name was Stump, went up to Blairsville on Thursday last, to catch an alleged runaway slave. A third man appears to have been along, to identify this chattel, one of the contented, happy and fat laborers of the South, who, Mr. Hammond says, have no aspirations for anything above their lot. Very well; Mr. Stump aforesaid, in company with the U. S. Deputy Marshal from Uniontown, whose name we do not remember, and in fact do not know made a grand entree into the quiet village of Blairs ville, with thoughts intent on carrying back to his own proper owner the aforesaid runaway and contumacious chattel. They caught the negro man; they had with them all the means and appliances for found in waiting Sheriff Charles Doane, of San Fran-cisco county, and his Deputy, Mr. John S. Ellis, cases of this delicate nature. They had there the whom Mr. Solomon had requested to be present, to assist him, in case there should be any difficulty. United States when the goddess of liberty, which is Here Archy again raised the cry of distress, and a supposed to preside over these destinies, for the time goes out from her sacred temple, and scours the country for such of her admirers as may be guilty of a tawny skin. The representative of the late Mr. Buchanau, of Lecompton memory, was on the ground, plucky as a hen, and well armed. Another ody was also by to swear that he knew the negro man, if necessary.

Every thing being in readiness and the 'nigger

safe in hand, an unforeseen contingency occurred. From all parts of that rebellious borough of Blairsille, the Black Republicans, the haters of this Union of the States, the Anti-Lecompton men, the negroes even, together with the mud-sills, rushe if by one concerted movement upon the gallant deputy, the proud Virginia gentleman, Mr. Stump, and the third man who was along. They defended their sacred charge with the greatest gallantry.— Blows were given and taken; shots were exchanged; the brave Stump let fly a volley from his revolver into the crowd, but as nobody was hit, it was supposed his pistol contained only powder. The friend of James,' the U. S. Deputy Marshal, it is said, showed the most decided proclivities toward the use of shoe leather. A pair of coat tails seemed to be his only desire, and he only wanted them for exhibition behind a rapidly vanishing posterior. His views were philosophical. There were, moreover,

poetic, as in his opinion · Distance would lend enchantment to the view.'

The rebellious mud-silis actually rescued the slave man. Aye, the burning disgrace is upon them which Moses incurred when he let a whole nation through the divided waters of the Red Sea. The Blairsvillians' took the slave away and concealed him, or shipped him on the underground railroad, or got him out of sight in some sort. It was ' presto change '-now this little joker was here, and nov he was not. After the rescue was complete, the dignity of the fugitive slave—as personated by the Deputy Marshal and Mr. Stump, one of the second families, and the other thing—found it necessary to beat a speedy retreat out of town. They were, in beat a speedy retreat out of fact, with many marks of indignity, driven out and expelled. In much haste they withdrew toward the junction of the Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad, a distance from this rebellious village of

some two miles.

The crowd followed, pelting them till they were beyond the limits. But when they had got a good part of the way towards the station, a party of niggers, who were by the way-side as if to make an ambush, set upon them, and Mr. Stump had to stir his stumps anew. After other hair-breadt 'scapes too numerous to mention in this succinet history, the gallant band of kidnappers reached the junction in safety; and further than this, deponen saith not .- Pittsburg Gazette.

VERY MODERATE. John Mitchel, the Irish flunky thus describes his position as an adopted citizen o

'I am a moderate man, and confine my views for the present to a dissolution of the Union-revival of the African trade—Americanization of Cuba Central America, Mexico, and the West India Is lands—and the establishment of a potent souther confederation, based on slavery; that's all. As confederation, based on slavery; that's all. As for the conquest of the Northern States, I would defer that; though, indeed, Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, whom I acknowledge as my pastor and master (boss) in American politics, has no doubt that slavery will ultimately prevail in those at present too-benighted communities, and saye them from anarchy, otherwise coming upon them like an armed man's

Was there ever a more brazen-faced renegude an chave than this John Mitchel? What a touch-ston American slavery is to reveal the true character of foreign 'patriots' and native demagogues!

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, APRIL 23, 1858.

TWENTY-PIPTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in MOZART HALL, No. 668 Broadway, (above Bleecker street,) those who escape from the Southern prison-house on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11th and they have designated the slaveholder as a man-stealthe first, but at each subsequent session.

tive, or the incitements to fidelity on their part greater than at the present hour; and never was it more important that they should come together, in large numbers, from every part of the land, to confer with one another upon the state of the cause, and, by an interchange of thought and sympathy, prepare for new labors and conflicts in its behalf.

The object of the Society is not merely to make · Liberty national and Slavery sectional '-nor to prerent the acquisition of Cuba—nor to restore the Missouri Compromise-nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill-nor to make Kansas a free State-nor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories-but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or Po-LITICALLY!

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

SOUTHERN TESTIMONIES AGAINST BLA-VERY. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM: or, Manual of Southern

Sentiment on the Subject of Slavery. By Daniel R. Goodloe. Boston : John P. Jewett & Co. 1858.

of this very interesting and valuable pamphlet, the return in safety, simply because they were inimical, the other, with the pulpit and the controlling religious not to the institution of slavery where it exists, but influence in every community, with all that is low, only to the further extension of that system.

Mr. Goodloe, or some other competent person, would quering and to conquer, driving the enemy from one do an additional service to the cause of freedom, by outpost to another, increasing in power and resources. compiling the sentiments and declarations of leading till the whole country is shaken by their tread as Southern politicians and editors, derisive of the doc- they make their approach to the citadel itself, certain trine of inalienable rights, and advocating the univer-sal extension and zealous perpetuation of slavery as Now, to pretend that a course of procedure like the wiscst and most desirable institution ever yet de- this-that the promulgation of doctrines like thesevised by Divine beneficence or human sagacity. It has only served to strengthen the fetters and perpetu would make an extraordinary volume, and furnish ate the thraldom of the slave population at the South such a contrast as the world has never seen. By all to the condemnation of all those who have opened

neans, let it be done! The question naturally arises-How is this astonsuch talk as this is the product of honest misconception and utter ignorance; in others, of short-sightedty it is to say that earnest, persistent, uncompromistion of Independence; they have made the Golden Rule their text, and deduced therefrom the utter inrejected with indignation the horrible claim of propslave, not a beast or a thing, but ' a man and a brothrights, the denial of all lawful protection, the violation of all the claims of justice and humanity, among four millions of the Southern population; they have declared it to be indecent, vulgar and unchristian to proscribe and outrage any human being on account of his complexion or race; they have advocated the duty of immediate repentance and restitution, on the part of the nation, and of instantly breaking every yoke, and letting the oppressed go free; they have shown that policy as well as principle demands the substitution of free labor for slave labor, free institutions for slave institutions, the hope of reward and fair compensationsfor coercion and the lash, universal education for enforced concubinage, the reign of good will for the reign of terror, justice for inhumanity, rightousness for wholesale iniquity; they have argued, that if it is worthy of all acceptation, as a moral axiom, that slavery ought not to be tolerated in any part too late for insertion this week. of the North, and is consequently forbidden, it is equally true that, on the same grounds, it ought not to be tolerated in any other portion of the country, the question of climate or soil having nothing to do

with it; they have ridiculed and opposed the impu-

happy, do not desire to be set free, are kindly cared for by their masters and drivers, and grow sleek and fat: they have exposed the true nature and practical workings of slavery, the horrible features of the slave ode, the fetters, thumb-screws, whipe, paddles and branding irons which this inhuman system necessarily requires, the bloodhounds which are kept and trained to hunt the flying fugitive, and all the other revolting accompaniments of chattel slavery; they have insisted that it is the dictate of common humanity, and the requirement of Christianity, to 'remember those nds as bound with them,' to ' hide the outcast, and bewray not him that wandereth,' and therefore to trample upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and succor lith: commencing, as usual, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the first day, and closing in the afternoon of the last. Arrangements will be made to secure addresses from eloquent champions of the cause, not only at than has the kidnapper on the African coast; they have traced the relations and ramifications of the slave At no time within the quarter of a century in which system in every part of the land, in the organic structhe Society, as the representative of the American ture of the American government, in the church and slare, has pressed upon the consciences of the people in the state, in the legislation of Congress and in the the duty of Immediate Emancipation, have the obnational administration, in the decisions of the United ligitions resting upon its friends been more impera- States Supreme Court and through subordinate bodies, and shown it to be a national sin and curse, involving North and South alike in blood-guiltiness; they have faithfully rehearsed in the hearing of the people, all the warnings, rebukes, entreaties, and denunciations, contained in the Bible, against oppressing the poor and needy, and trafficking in human flesh, and set forth the glorious consequences flowing from a prompt compliance with the command to proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof; they have vividly portrayed the madness of attempting to reconcile in one government, elements so eternally hostile as those of freedom and slavery, and the exceeding wickedness and folly of making 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, with the hope of securing the perpetuity of the republic; they have insisted that there must be no compremise in this moral warfare, but the fundamental principle, that man cannot be the property of man, mus be adhered to under all circumstances, be the conse quences what they may to sects or parties, institutions or unions; they have allowed nothing to stand between them and the slave, to deter them from breaking his chains-neither father, nor mother, nor wife, nor children, nor friends, nor houses, nor landsneither their traditional reverence for the church, nor their attachment to party, but to be true to themselves and the enslaved, to possess clean hands and a clean conscience, they have cheerfully submitted to have their names cast out as evil, their motives impeached, their purposes misrepresented, their worldly interests sacrificed, their personal safety jeoparded, and cut themselves off from all chance of political preferment, We are indebted to Hon. Charles Sumner for a copy or ecclesiastical advancement, or popular favor, desiring nothing but the triumph of justice; they have design of which is to bring together, in the most com- made their appeals, not to sectional pride or a low prehensive manner, all that the most eminent Southern | selfishness, but to the understanding, conscience, and Revolutionary characters have left us in their writings heart, in the name of a common religious faith, in upon the subject of slavery. It is precisely such a obedience to the commands of God, from the highest manual as we have long desired to see, both for its considerations, and for the noblest ends, without rehistorical importance and as a work for convenient spect of persons, in plainness of speech and singleness reference. Though it is wholly Southern in its origin of mind, with unswerving fidelity, whether men and matter, containing the sentiments of such men as would hear or forbear; they have done nothing in Washington. Patrick Henry. Jefferson, Madison, Lu- secret, plotted no murderous violence, sought to shed ther Martin, Edmund Randolph, Col. George Mason, no blood, instigated to no revenge, using only the George Nicholas, Judge Gaston, Thomas J. Randolph, weapons of truth and love; they have labored 'in John Randolph, St. George Tucker, William Pinkney, season and out of season, scattered their testimonies Robert Goodlee Harper, General Jackson, Gen. Broad- broadcast over the land, circulated millions of tracts nax. Judge Bushrod Washington, &c., &c., we pre- and other quickening publications, employed able and sume it would be perilous to attempt its sale and cir- efficient agencies, made the discussion of slavery uniculation in the slaveholding States at the present versal and its abolition of paramount importance to time :- so changed has the public sentiment of the all other matters of national interest, and acted as South become on this momentous question. Yet we 'the forlorn hope' in every struggle with the Slave hope the effort will be made. It would be an edifying Power; they have had their ranks enlarged by accessight to see some bookseller or colporteur arrested on sions, not from the wealthy and pharisaical, nor th the charge of incendiarism, and sent to the peniten- ignorant and vicious, but from the most philanthropic, tiary, or executed under lynch law, for aiding in the conscientious, intelligent, self-reliant, morally couragecirculation of the views of George Washington and ous, and truly religious, who date to think and act his Revolutionary associates-all of Southern birth for themselves, and whose disinterestedness none but and blood, and all slaveholders! We know, already, the basest of men will dare to question; they have unthat the Republican party, which does not venture to flinchingly contended with 'principalities, and powgo as far as they did, in language or design, was ers, and spiritual wickedness in high places,' with the ostracised throughout the South during the last presi- organized and unorganized ruffianism of the land, dential election, so that no electoral ticket was tole- with mobocracy and lynch law in their most appallrated for John C. Fremont; and that such men as ing manifestations, with wolves in sheep's clothing Prof. Hedrick of North Carolina, and Mr. J. C. Un- and demagogues innumerable, with a mercenary press derwood of Virginia, were compelled to flee from those and a horribly perverted public sentiment, with the came into our vicinity, by invitation of the Society of States to the North, and have not since been able to slaveocracy on the one hand, and the cottonocracy or

their mouths for the suffering and the dumb, is to in dicate either an idiotic or satanic state of mind. The ishing change in Southern feeling and opinion to be true cause of the revolution which has been wrough accounted for? 'It is owing to the fanatical course in the opinions of Southern men, on the slavery ques pursued by the Abolitionists,' will be the reply of tion, since the days of Washington and Jefferson, are their traducers universally. 'If they had not created to be found-first, in the vast acquisition of new tersuch an agitation, and thereby alarmed and excited ritory for slaveholding purposes, and the consequen the South, slavery would ere this have been abolished multiplication of new slave States, whereby the power in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and other slave of the South has been greatly augmented :- second States. By their fierce anathemas and their outrage- the constant increase in the price of cotton for many ous measures, they have retarded the emancipation of years past, thus raising the market value of slave the slaves at least half a century.' In some cases, property to an unprecedented height; -- and, third, the bitter, relentless, and general hostility to the abolitionists in all the free States, the vindication of slaveness and inattention; but, generally, of pro-slavery holding as an act not incompatible with the Christian malignity and desperation. What an idiotic absurdi- profession by elergymen and religious professors of all denominations, the wicked attempt to expatriate the ing moral opposition to a system of boundless immo- free colored population to Africa, the promulgation rality is the way to strengthen it; and that the way of the doctrine that emancipation proves rather to abolish such a system is to say nothing about it! curse than a blessing, the compromise measures with What have the Abolitionists done? They have rallied the slave oligarchy which have been made from time in defence of the practical enforcement of those 'self- to time, &c., &c. Such divines as Moses Stuart, evident truths' which are embodied in the Declara- Samuel Hanson Cox, President Lord, Bishop Hedding, Dr. Dewey, and Nehemiah Adams,-and such journals as the New York Observer, Christian Advocompatibility of slavery with Christianity; they have cate & Journal, Journal of Commerce, Philadelphia Christian Observer, &c., &c .- have a fearful responsierty in man, and insisted on the duty of seeing in the bility to meet in this case; for they have not only denied the sinfulness of holding slaves, but justified er'; they have solemnly protested against the aboli- it as a beneficent act, and thus yielded up the whole tion of the marriage institution, the sundering of all ground to the champions of perpetual slavery. No parental and filial ties, the immolation of all human marvel that, under such instructions, a change has come over the spirit of the South, and she is now emboldened to insist on the righteousness of slavery, withous regard to color or clime!

brutal, sensual, devilish, and they have gone on con-

Our readers will not fail to peruse the articles in the Refuge of Oppression, from the Richmond (Va.) South. Ridiculous as they are, and contemptuous and abusive in manner, they unquestionably illustrate the spirit which is cherished throughout the South toward New England, and her free institutions. How worthy of preservation is such a Union!

In our next number, we shall publish, from the nanuscript, an able and timely sermon on 'Revivalism, and what it rests on,' by SAMURL JOHNSON, minister of the Free Church in Lynn, The letter of our friend Susan B. ANTHONY came

Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of Philadelphia, is dead

-having had his arm (which was badly mutilated, a few days since, by a patent cutting machine) amputated close to the shoulder joint, with the fallacious dent assumption, that the slaves are contented and hope of saving his life. It is a heart-rending case.

APRIL 23 A USEFUL SOCIETY OF INQUIRY In a recent number of THE LIBERATOR, we pale lished a letter from Margaretta, Eric Co., Ohio, et. pressing a good deal of disappointment at the nonappearance, in our columns, of an account of the for. mation of the Society of Inquiry in that place, to mation of the Society of Inquiry in that place, ta-gether with some of its proceedings, and a notice of the lectures delivered in M. by John M. Langston of Ohio, and Charles C. Burleigh of Connecticut. At the letter seemed to us somewhat exacting, we as pended a few notes to it, stating that it was imposi-ble for us to find room for all the communication forwarded to us, however interesting or acceptable and that we reserved to ourselves the right to inter or exclude such, according to our best judgment, deal. or exclude such, according to do occupant that the parisular communication sent to us from Margaretta but not been received by us. On a fresh examination of a huge mass of manuscript which has been accumlating on our hands, we unexpectedly find the conmunication aforesaid, which, having been received a time when it was impossible for us to give it any attention, was laid away to be examined at a mon convenient season'; and so, passing from our mind we supposed it had failed to reach us. Still excessively crowded for space, we find it to long to insert in our paper, and can only give the substance of it for the gratification of friends in the Four years ago, the Society of Inquiry was formed in Margaretta, composed of conservative and progres. sive elements. The first winter was spent mainly is the discussion of questions of expediency, to the avoidance of all reformatory subjects. Until the winter, the Society had not acquired sufficient free dom and independence to invite those who have distingulahed themselves as reformers to lecture before it; but it was determined to extend to such an invitation, in order that the people might hear and judge for themselves. Accordingly, Mrs. Swift of Oberia, C. C. Burleigh, J. M. Langston, Parker Pillsbury, C. L. Remond, L. A. Hine, and others, were invited to speak on such subjects as they might choose to select

The opening lectures were given by Mr. Langta one of the best educated and most eloquent colored orators in the land :- the first on 'The Qualification of the Pulpit Orator, in the course of which la keenly satirized the great mass of those who claim is be 'called of God' to preach the gospel, but show themselves to be far more earnest about securing the bread and butter than about saving the souls of me some noble exceptions to the contrary, such a Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Parker, and other, Their philanthropy, he said, seldom reached besed the narrow circle of their own friends, while the neglected to advocate the cause of an oppressed u4 down-trodden race in the land, denying any near relation to them than that of Adam.

At the close of the lecture, a Rev. D. D. arose, and said he must enter his disclaimer against what Mr. Langston had said with reference to ministers not preaching against slavery; as he had himself preached against it twice in two years! Mr. Langston saled him how often, during that time, he had preached against 'the exceeding sinfulness of sin'! This retort was so effectual as to cause his speedy withdrawi from the house.

The second lecture by Mr. Langston was given a Sunday forenoon. A strenuous attempt was made to divert people from hearing him, by word being sent round that a new minister was to speak at the Prebyterian meeting-house, which was adjacent to the hall; and the bell was rung and tolled with specie emphasis to that end. But, in spite of this deves, · the people would go to hear the glowing and impiring words of Langston,' and a large audience chesed him by their presence. His subject was, 'Slavery and its Effects.' Their rapt attention for two hour and a half testified to the eloquence of his speech mi the worth of his effort. A unanimous vote of thath was passed, expressive of their high estern for his character and warm appreciation of his labors.

Mrs. Swift, of Oberlin, was the next lecturer. Se gave two lectures on Woman's Rights, which, in spir of low abuse and base misrepresentation on the us of the enemies of that noble cause, were very speed ful. The writer says- She will be long remembers in our community as a popular lecturer, and a note and philanthropic woman.

'The next messenger of good to us,' says the witer, 'was Charles C. Burleigh, of Connecticut. Is Inquiry, four weeks ago last Friday, and lectured us, in a logical and convincing manner, on anti-sare ry matters. He went from here to Clyde, according to previous appointment, to speak on Sunday, when he is said to have had three very excellent meetirs on that day. Thence, in accordance with previous arrangement, he went to Bellevue, Cook's Corner, Monroeville and Norwalk; returning to Castalia a time to lecture on Saturday evening, a week after is first lecture. The subject on that evening was, "The right of labor to that which it produces." He dwell at considerable length on the proposition, that heres production constitutes the only valid title to project, In this able argument, while he made the latering man more proud of the inheritance God had give him, in his capacity to produce, he wholly scatters from the mind of every attentive hearer, every is gering thought in favor of slavery.

. By special request, Mr. Burleigh devoted most of the time of the following Sunday to a presentation and defence of the principles of Natural Religion. We shall attempt no description of those lecture; for, so full of the sacredness of truth and religion were they, that any thing short of a full and complet report would fail to give any thing like a proper carception of them. But this we can say, that many, indeed, not all, who heard them have, to-day, abit er and clearer conception of God, of truth, of the worth and importance of life, and of the upward saf to immortality, than ever before. We think we that not be considered as doing any injustice to the alls lecturers who preceded Mr. Burleigh in their lakered good among us, when we say that never before ha there been, in our region, such an exhibition of penetrating and enlightening intellectual and moral port as was displayed by Mr. Burleigh, especially in is lectures on Natural Religion.

Many are saying that he must spend at least a res n our county, as soon as his present engagement a the East expire. At all events, he is to come and help us a few weeks next fall.'

A series of spirited resolutions was adopted by the Societyof Inquiry, but we have room only for the let -ns follows:-

Resolved, That, in view of the able and untires efforts of Mr. Charles C. Burleigh, of Connecticut, to inform us with regard to the great principles of anti-slavery and of true morality, we shall ever che ish his memory with the highest sentiments of regula and with true affection.

OPINIONS OF 'THE REVIVAL' From a friend in Central New York, who is both preacher and a doer of righteousness:-

*Revivalism is now exciting general attention, though not affecting our numbers materially here. Think a a Buchanan Democrat,—an ex-judge, and long an idvocate of the Fugitive Slave Bill and of Rum,ning about the streets with a mouth full of tobacca, it save his neighbors' souls! telling them, 'If religion's good for me, it will be good for you'! Such an con we have here, in good and regular standing in Church-a pillar.'

From a friend in Eastern New York :-

· Was ever before so general a religious panie! And was ever before a more satanic play introduced ale the boards of the National Capitol, than is in progres

REV. R. L. CARPENTER.

We learn, by the London Anti-Slavery Reporter for April, that 'the Rev. R. L. Carpenter, B. A., has for April, that the Rev. A. L. Carpenter, B. A., has been recently delivering a lecture on the following subject: How American Slavery affects an Englishman, with recollections of a year's travels in the united States.' As Mr. Carpenter, during his sojourn in this country, proved to be of no more force or in this rate than a wet rag or a piece of dough to the Anti-Slavery cause, and made companionship with those of his denomination (Unitarian) most inimical to that his denominate to that cause, he is peculiarly well-fitted to describe how American Slavery affects an Englishman, not on American British soil, but in America. Those who remember British soil, or the scrupulous care evinced by him, while here, not the scrupaso countenance to the Abolitionists, nor any offence even to the most pro-slavery portion of the community, will find it difficult to repress a smile on reading the following admonition from his lips: Travellers [in the United States] ought to use their reason, and know how to observe, and not put their principles in abeyance. It is a pity that Mr. Carpener did not think of this at the right time, and carry ter one not the right side of the Atlantic. But then -it is so much easier to preach than to practice !

Mr. Carpenter is one of those soft-spoken, absurdlycharitable persons, with little moral discernment and less moral courage, who are ever reprobating the use of hard language 'as applied to sinners of the first rank, extolling a false catholicity of spirit, deploring the extravagance of reformers, regarding as in shocking had taste the treatment of David by Nathan, protesting against offensive personalities, and priding themselves upon their moderation; yet ever daubing with untempered mortar, conforming to the average state of public opinion, indulging in a cheap sentimentalism as a substitute for unbending principle, and proving more detrimental to a struggling reformstory movement by their timorous counsels, than open foes. For several years past, he has evinced any thing rather than a friendly interest in the American Anti-Slavery Society, by his complicity with its bitterest and most unscrupulous defamers-endeavoring to excite general prejudice against it, and to direct contributions to its treasury into mercenary and sectarian channels. It is of little consequence what he may say of American Slavery abroad; it is fortunate for the cause of emancipation that his residence is not on this side of the Atlantic. The number of go-betweens and empty sentimentalists in this country is already sufficiently large to render any augmentation of it altogether superfluous.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society held a quar-

terly meeting in Davis's Hall, at Plymouth, on Fast Day, April 15th,-the President, BOURNE SPOONER, in the chair. Meetings were held during the forenoon, afternoon, and evening. Though the commodious hall was not crowded, as it should have been, the attendance was highly intelligent and respectable, and a most gratifying interest was manifested in the proceedings throughout. The following resolutions were submitted for discussion by Mr. Garrison :-

Resolved, That the annual proclamation of the Governor of this Commonwealth, for the popular observance of a day of fasting and prayer, is not the recognition of the fast approved by God under the old dispensation, (Isaiah, 58th chapter,) nor by Christ under the new, (Matthew, 5th chapter,) but simply a magisterial act, without vitality or significance, far more to be 'honored in the breach than in the ob-

Resolved, That a revival of religion which takes no cognizance of the wrongs of the imbruted slaveswhich has no controversy with their enslavers, but only with their uncompromising advocates-which leaves every popularly accepted sin unchallenged and unopposed, nay, which readily connives at its perpetration-which decries personal righteousness, and talks only of the righteousness of one who was crucified as a blasphemer eighteen hundred years agowhich is well pleasing to pulpit recreancy, church corruption, sectarian exclusiveness, political self-seeking, and pro-slavery brutality-which inculcates false views of God, of his government, and of the philosophy of salvation-is a revival to be denounced as deceptive and spurious; and such is manifestly the present revival of religion which is sweeping like an epidemic through the country.

Resolved, That in the removal of Edward Greeley | dear to me as New England. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk county, for his contumacious violation of a wholesome law of the Commonwealth, originating in his unjust every New England State, in New York, Canada and National Era of the 31st of December, 1857, saysrendition of Anthony Burns to stripes and bondage, Ohio; but of all these places, this is about the mean-Gov. Banks and the Legislature have faithfully execated the will of the people of Massachusetts, and done good service to the struggling cause of freedom throughout the land-as is clearly indicated by the . the city cars, after I had entered, the conductor came furious outeries and menaces of the Southern oligarchy, and their Northern tools. Nevertheless,

Resolved, That if it be unbecoming and revolting in a Probate Judge to fill any office, under the U. S. government, whereby he may be called upon to return a fugitive slave to bondage, it is equally unbecoming and revolting for Massachusetts to allow a Slave Commissioner to exist on her soil; and, therefore, that it is morally binding upon the people to declare, that henceforth no such office shall be tolerated, and no human being put on trial before any tribunal in this State, to determine whether he is a fugitive from slavery, or the property of another.

Resolved. That to secure this desirable and rightcous end, the friends of impartial freedom should give themselves, with all zeal and earnestness, to the work of circulating petitions, and disseminating light on the subject, until it shall be the decree of the people that every fugitive slave touching the soil of Massathusetts shall instantly become free, against all power of pursuit or reclamation, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved. That this is simply a proposition for the enforcement of the first article of the Bill of Rights, which declares that ' all men are born free and equal,' and have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their rights and liberties, acquiting, possessing and protecting property; and, in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Resolved, That they are to be ranked among Southern slave-hunters and kidnappers, who are for allowing Massachusetts to remain slave-hunting ground, on any pretence whatever; as such a license is to involve the State in the blood and guilt of the slave system, and to subject it to divine retribution as an acomplice in perpetuating 'the sum of all villanies.'

Mr. Garrison and Mr. Remond were the principal peakers, and their remarks evidently gave high satisfaction. The difference between a true and a ceremonial fast-between a genuine and a spurious revival of religion-was very clearly set forth, and their earnest enforcement of the duty of making Massachusetts free to every fugitive slave who touches her soil, found a hearty response in the bosom of those who were present.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.

WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Worcester county North) Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Town Hall in Leominster, on Fast Day, April 15th, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the afternoon and evening, President Joel Smith in the chair. The Secretary being absent, George F. Colburn was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion, the Chair appointed Wm. Clement of Townsend, Isaac Smith of Leominster, Mrs. Ober of Westminster, B. Snow, Jr. of Fitchburg, Mrs. Breck of Sterling, a committee to nominate officers for the

On motion, the Chair appointed Wendell Phillips of Boston, J. A. Howland of Worcester, Mr. Barrett of Concord, Rev. Stephen Barker of Leominster, Mrs F. H. Drake of Leominster, a Business Committee. Mr. Howland read a letter from C. K. Whipple, of

Boston, regretting his inability to be present. The Chair appointed Calvin Cook of Leon Mr. Eveleth of Princeton, and C. P. Nichols of Leominster, a Finance Committee.

Mr. Howland read from the 58th chapter of Isaiah. and then contrasted the teachings of the Bible with the church and the revival of the present day.

Wendell Phillips then addressed the Convention elucidating the proposition that thought is the con- slavery, there can be no reasonable doubt. It would, trolling element in all communities, and advocating at least, remove the complicity of the now nominally Fast Days in their true sense, and maintaining that free States in this God-daring crime, and if no sures the mission of Christianity in this age is to raise up

Mr. Phillips, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions :-

Resolved. That the highest political duty of Amer ican citizens, and the surest method of saving Kansas, and stopping the spread of slavery and the aggres- have lived, every examination I have given this quessions of the Slave Power, is to cease to do the evil of tion, and every argument I have seen or heard adcontinuing in partnership with the slaveholders, a vanced on the other side, have only tended to deeper union which gives them all the power they possess for this conviction. Nor have I, since the 'Comprom aggression and extension, as well as for holding their Measures of 1850' opened my eyes, doubted the repower for the relief and protection of the slave, which God and man for the existence of slavery, be the na-

ing from the judicial position which he has so long ment, then the people of the free States, as compo disgraced, we recognize the triumph of a progressive nent parts of the nation, are responsible for the exisanti-slavery sentiment, rising above and controlling tence of slavery as a national crime. If, on the other party politics, which gives us cause of rejoicing, and hand, the federal government is the agent of the soy hopefully renewing and continuing our efforts for the erigu States, and rests upon them as the grantors of al conversion of Massachusetts.

Resolved. That the present Revival of the American Religion, inasmuch as it is a religion that for very just so far as they sanction or sustain it by or two centuries has lived on terms of fraternization and fellowship with that sum of all villanies, Ameri- by Congress. can slavery, can excite no feelings of respect or hope Rule as the sum of our duties.

Resolved, That we claim of Massachusetts to enact that no man shall ever be tried on her soil as to whether or no he is a slave.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers for the year ensuing :-President-JOEL SMITH, of Leominster.

Vice Presidents-J. T. EVERETT, of Princeton Moses Smith, of Holden; B. Snow, Jr., of Fitchburg; Rev. WM. P. TILDEN, of Fitchburg. Secretary-Rev. STEPHEN BARKER, of Leominster.

Treasurer-George Miles, of Westminster. Directors-E. A. Merrick, of Princeton; James A White, of Hubbardston; A. A. Bent, of Gardner; Mrs. F. H. Drake of Leominster; Mrs. A. W. Forbush, of Westminster; Mrs. Margaret P. Snow, of racter of the federal Constitution, but because the Fitchburg.

The report was accepted and adopted. Rev. Stephen Barker declining, George F. Colburn was chosen in his place.

The resolutions were ably discussed by Messrs. Howland and Phillips, also by Rev. Mr. Barker, who, though in favor of political action, is strongly and earnestly in favor of any action which will work for the slave.

JOEL SMITH, President. GEORGE F. COLBURN, Secretary.

turn again, I shall perhaps love it more dearly than even you, friend Garrison, in its editorial leaders, ever. Do you know that two of the brightest, most sunshiny (is not that tautology?) years of my life, since I have reached womanhood, were spent in New England? Dear old New England! It was there kindness encompassed my path; it was there kind woices made their music in my ear. The home of my childhood, the burial-place of my kindred, is not as

been travelling nearly four years, and have been in est of all, as far as the treatment of colored people its, is sovereign. The federal government, being suis concerned. I have been insulted in several railroad cars. The other day, in attempting to ride in one of to me, and wanted me to go out on the platform. Now, was not that brave and noble? As a matter of course, I did not. Some one interfered, and asked or requested that I might be permitted to sit in a corner. I did not move, but kept the same seat. When I was about to leave, he refused my money, and I threw it down on the car floor, and got out, after I had ridden as far as I wished. Such impudence!

On the Carlisle road, I was interrupted and insulted several times. Two men came after me in one

·I have met, of course, with kindness among individuals and families; all is not dark in Pennsylvania; but the shadow of slavery, oh how drearily it hangs!

a literary association, recently formed in this city, by a setts, whose citizens Dr. Bailey asserts to be sovereign, few of the most enterprising colored men and women, acting through a State Convention of her sovereign for their own improvement and elevation.

would have done honor to the best dramatic associa- owe their State government allegiance? tion in Boston. This was followed, a few evenings Allegiance can be due to but one sovereign, let that

Another friend who was present says-

· The Exhibition of the Histrionic Club, at Chapman Hall, was a very interesting and successful occaon their artistic and mechanical genius.

W. W. B.

The pieces performed were as follows :- 'A sketch Indian's Visit; Tobin's elegant comedy of the Honey ewn will and pleasure." Moon, with scenes from the Hunchback, Four Sisters, Perfection, and Raising the Wind.

This dramatic department is but one of the methods adopted by the Club for its mental improvement. says: 'In short, several sovereign and independent As members at the weekly meetings, both ladies and gentlemen vary the exercises with readings, essays, confederacy, without each in particular ceasing to be and discussions, and thus far their efforts have proved a perfect State. They will form together a federal very encournging to themselves and others."

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. RIEND GARRISON;

Some oppose the dis hey deem it impracticable, others because they think it rebellious, and others again because they deem to be an utter impossibility. This is necessary show the first class of objectors the feasibility of th measure, and to convince the second class that seces ion does not necessarily incur the penalties of rebel lion. The establishment of these will necessarily re move the objections of the third class of objectors.

For my part, I do not think this extreme remedy necessary; but that it would effect the abolition of or better remedy can be brought to light, it shall have my cordial support. Having been reared in the political school of the venerable Thomas Jefferson, never doubted the absolute and incontestible right of any one or more of the confederated States to seced from the Union. Every year, month and day that I victims,-and learning to do the well of using their sponsibility of the people of the free States to both they have so long used to plunder and destroy him, ture of the federal government what it may. If the Resolved, That in the recent removal of Judge Lor- federal government is a consolidated national governits trust powers, still the free States, as sovereign communities, are responsible for the existence of sla through the federal Constitution, and the laws passed

You, friend Garrison, think the federal Constitution in the mind of the slaves, or of the advocates of his a pro-slavery document, while I agree with the Radrights, but only of grief and gloomy forebodings, and ical Abolitionists' that, strictly construed, according should stimulate all friends of pure and undefiled re- to the plain sense and intention of the instrument, ligion, and all lovers of humanity, to a Revival of notwithstanding it always has been, and is most liketheir efforts to counteract this revived wickedness, and 1y to be, administered on your theory. Now, if I err, for the overthrow of this religion, atheistic to the God as to the anti-slavery character of the federal Constiwho made of one blood all the nations of the earth, tution, and am correct as to the sovereignty of the and infidel to that Christ who gave us the Golden States, (which I think you hold,) then it is the solemn duty of Massachusetts to sever promptly her connection with this blood-stained Union. Because, let her co-States act as they may in sustaining slavery, she, being sovereign, is bound by every tie which unites men as a universal brotherhood, to sever her connection with this legalized crime. Massachusetts is thus infinitely more culpable than if she were a part of one nation, because, asserting her sovereignty in her fundamental law, she necessarily denies any superior but God, who will require of her people the full exercise of the sovereignty which she claims in ceasing to oppress His children.

The 'Radical Abolition' party utterly deny the sovereignty of the States, not because it is necessary to sustain their correct views of the anti-slavery chaadmission of this doctrine would necessarily restrain the federal government from imbruing its hands in the blood of the people of such States as might deem their best interests to be secured by secession. Every other party asserts, in some form, its sovereignty. The Democratic party asserts the sovereignty of the States by endorsing the Vermont and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, and 'Madison's Report' of 1799. The Republican party asserts it, and bases the absurd right which it concedes to the States to hold slaves upon their sovereignty. Like the Democratic party, it forgets to remember that even sovereign States cannot Extracts from a letter of FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS legalize crime and injustice, if Judge Blackstone is good legal authority. The Garrison Abolitionists assert the sovereignty of the States in their numerous its homes and the freedom of its hills! When I re- and able essays as published in The Liberaton, and boldly and truthfully assert the same doctrine. The Constitution of Massachusetts (as well as those of other States) asserts the sovereignty of the State, and claims the allegiance of its citizens in the most unequivocal language which its framers could select, as will be seen by reference to that instrument.

That there are individuals in these parties who deny the sovereignty of the States is conceded, but their Now let me tell you about Pennsylvania. I have non-ensical jargon about a divided sovereignty and allegiance is absolutely ridiculous. · The State government, being supreme within its limpreme within its limits, is sovereign. The people in each State, being the source of all power in either, (i. e. in either government,) are sovereign, although they cannot act upon the humblest individual, except through the limited sovereignty derived from themselves. The citizen owes allegiance to the government of his State, and to the government of the United

Here the learned Doctor has no fewer than the neat little sum total of sixty-three distinct and separate sovereignties in our system of government. To two of them. (which he calls 'limited sovereignties,') 'the State governments and the United States government, he asserts that the people of Massachusetts owe allegiance. Now, if both of these 'limited sovereignties' should command my allegiance, as a citizen of Massachusetts, will Dr. Bailey tell me which I am to obey, while he admits me to be a component part of an unlimited sovereignty-the people of the State-THE HISTRIONIC CLUB. The above is the name of the source of all power? Again, suppose Massachupeople, should secede from the Union, and establish a In their meetings, original compositions or choice government based on the natural, inherent and inaliselections from the best authors are read by both male enable rights of man to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit and female members. A short time since, 'The His- of happiness,' will Dr. Bailey assert that the 'limited trionic' gave a public exhibition at Chapman Hall, and sovereignty-the United States government,' can all who had the good fortune to witness the represen- righteously determine that the citizens of Massachutations agree in the opinion that the performances setts owe it allegiance, while he admits that they also

since, by a lecture from William C. Nell, the presi- be what it or reside where it may; and neither Dr. dent of the Club, and the reading of an original Bailey nor any other political quack can sustain the poem by Geo. L. Ruffin. The lecture was well writ- absurd proposition. To state such a proposition is to ten, and finely delivered, and the poem seemed to give refute it in the estimation of every inquiring mind. general satisfaction. May the example set by the The Doctor should take out a patent for his recent members of this Association be followed by the colored discovery of sixty-three distinct sovereignties in one people in other places; for, after all, the most efficient complex system of government, for there can be no work that the colored people of Boston can do for the doubt that he is the original discoverer. How vague liberation of the Southern slave is to educate them- and uncertain is this absurd claim for the sovereignty selves, and by thier own moral worth demand respect of governments over the people, when compared with from the whites, and an acknowledgment of the equal- the following bold and manly declaration of the auity of mankind, without regard to color, clime, or ther of Junius: 'The power of king, lords and commons is not an arbitrary power. They are the trustees, not the owners of the estate. The fce simple is in us. They cannot alienate, they cannot waste. When we say that the legislature is supreme, we mean that it is the highest power known to the Constitusion. The details of appropriate costuming, stage busi- tion: that it is the highest in comparison with the ness, and general rendering of the characters, elicited other subordinate powers established by the laws. In high commendations from the large and intelligent this sense the word supreme is relative, not absolute. circle present. Many of the scenes were design- The power of the legislature is limited, not only by ed and painted by members of the Club-which, the general rules of natural justice, and the welfare of with the whole paraphernalia, reflected much credit the community, but by the forms and principles of our particular Constitution. If this doctrine be not true, we must admit that kings, lords and commons have prepared for the occasion by a member, entitled The no rule to direct these resolutions but merely their

Vattel, (B. 1, ch. 1, sec. 10,) describes our com plex, yet simple, system of government almost as ac-curately as if the model had been before him. He States may unite themselves together by a perpetual republic; the deliberations in common will offer no

ace to the sovereignty of each member, though they may, in certain respects, put some restraint upon the exercise of it, in virtue of voluntary engagements A person does not cease to be free and independent when he is obliged to fulfil the engagements into

which he has very willingly entered."

That the people, in forming a Constitution as the ha sis of a government, do not part with their sovereign ty, is clear, if that Constitution ought to be referre back to them for approval. How then can the gov ernment, inaugurated under that Constitution, be ever a 'limited sovereignty'? Now, with due deference to the opinions of others

it seems to me that the advocates of 'no union with slaveholders' ought to define the mode of action by which they expect to sever this Union.

There are two ways to effect this; one by rebellion the other by the peaceable remedy of secession, by each State for itself, on its own sovereign responsibility. The former admits the right of the federal govern ment to quell and punish the rebels. The latter being based on the inherent right of the people of ev ery State, Commonwealth, or nation, to self-government, as laid down in the Declaration of American In dependence, neither knows nor acknowledges any superior but God. JEFFERSON.

A CARD.

It is generally known in this place and its vicinity that Cornelia W. Reed, who has just been ransome from Southern slavery, is now with her friends this Island. The family take this method to publiely express their deep-felt gratitude to all who have aided in accomplishing an end so long and anxiously desired by many fervent hearts. The amount demanded and paid was one thousand dollars, nearly one half of which was raised in England by the subscription and efforts of Henry and Anna H. Richardson, members of the Society of Friends, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Miss Hilditch of Shrewsbury. Our friend Mr. Christopher C. Hussey, of this town, to whom we wish to express our obligations commenced a correspondence on the subject with Mrs. Richardson, about nine months ago, acknowledging our gratitude for her great kindness and philanthropy in raising and sending \$500 towards the ransom of Cornelia's mother, also recently purchased, soliciting further aid in the righteous case. This was immediately responded to by an interesting and feeling letter, now in possession of Mr. Hussey, followed by others, and by an effort which resulted in the raising and sending to this country \$481 through Mr. Lewis Tappan of New York. For this great assistance, we would return to our trans-Atlantic friends our heartfelt thanks and deepest gratitude. We als feel particularly grateful to Dr. T. C. Worth, of Wilmington, N. C., Joseph T. Tillinghast, Wm. C. Taber and Mathew Howland and Rachel Howland of New Bedford, Mass., Wm. Shaler, D. D., of Portland Me., Rev. J. S. Bronson, of Hyannis, Mass., to the Barnstable Baptist Association, Rev. Mr. Steer and others, of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, Rev. Mr. Woodbury and others, of the Unitarian denomination, Rev. Messrs. Walcott, Edwards and others, of the Congregational denomination, Rev. Mr. Snow and others, of the Methodist order, Messrs. Wm. R. Meader and Co., and other gentlemen, of Boston, Rev Messrs. Eaton and Cook, and others, of the Universalist order, Rev. Mr. Pollard and others, of the Taunton Baptist Association, Colonel Borden, of Fall Riv. er, and to the Honorable Selectmen, and Messrs. Wm. Hadwin, John W. Barrett, Francis M. Mitchell, and James F. Cobb, of this town, for the part they have taken, and the labor they have performed, in raising the balance of the required sum. This has been mostly done by private subscriptions and small public collections; and while it would occupy too much space to give a more detailed account, or name every indi-who can promote his object will please address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. vidual, we wish to express our deeply-felt obligations to each one who has aided, as if specified, to invoke upon them the blessings of those who were ready to perish, and to express thus publicly our belief that their names have been entered by the recording angel in an imperishable record, and that they will be rewarded by Him who looks with approbation on every effort to ameliorate the condition of downtrodden and suffering humanity, and who has said, that . For the crying of the poor, and the sighing of the needy, I will arise.'

JAMES E. CRAWPORD AND FAMILY. Nantucket, Fab. 15, 1858.

OBITUARY.

DIED-In this city, April 7th, very suddenly, Mr. JOHN STEPHENSON, (colored,) aged 30. Mr. Stephenson was a native of Jamaica, and a col-

lege graduate. For the last three years, he had been the accountant of Messrs. Morey, Ober & Co., now Morey & Smith, glass-ware merchants, 5 and 7 Ha-Morey & Smith, glass-ware merchants, 5 and 7 Ha-verhill street. As a business man, his punctuality, accuracy and efficiency won for him the deepest re-Writings of William Lloyd Garrison, spect of his employers. They loved him for his inflexible integrity, his uniformly amiable and affectionate deportment, and his unswerving fidelity to their interests. He inspired every acquaintance with confidence in him, as one disposed to deal justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly. Doing right and advocating the truth was his religion, his piety, his Christianity. Though educated in a profound respect for the evangelical sects of religionists, he was often heard to express contempt for a seventh-day religion, and empty forms and empty words. Nothing was so offensive to him as cant, pretence, hypocrisy; and in nothing was this so offensive to him as in religion. He seemed incapable of insincerity himself, and when he met persons of about equal proportions of colorphobis and pietistical profession, it was difficult to repress his emotions of mingled pity and disgust. As an evidence of his moral courage and discrimination, we will just name the fact of his recently subscribing for the unpopular paper called the Pleasure Boat. He was a Progressive. Being of a skin a shade darker than some of the race, his character for purity and intelligence was a perpetual rebuke of the prevailing stupid prejudice against color.

We are glad to be able to say, that his wife was worthy such a husband, whose graduation to a higher school of wisdom and goodness (a matter of rejoicing considered in reference to him) has filled her heart with bitter anguish, solaced only by the reflection that he is now blest with better teachers and finer opportunities for improvement.

It is proper to say, that his employers gave him every attention possible in his brief sickness, paid to his memory the sad tribute of respect when he had departed, and did what could be done to console the bereaved. If merchants generally were of this character, we should soon hear the last of the prevalent unjust and vile persecution of the colored man. . .

J. J. L.

Music. The following pieces, published by OLIVER Dirson & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have just been received by us :-

Euterpe. Grande valse brillante, composée pour

the piano par F. W. Smith. Flora. One hundred jugendstücke für das piano

componirt von Charles Mayer. March de la reine. Pour le piano, par J. Ascher. Also, the following songs :-

Jessie Brown, or the Highland Rescue. An incident of Lucknow. The poem by J. E. Carpenter, the THIS magnificent group includes the Portrai music by John Blockly. Three little kittens lost their mittens. Arranged as

song or duet by Comus. Willie and I. Taken by permission of Messrs. J

P. Jewett & Co., from the Sabbath School Concert Hymns, a beautiful collection of juvenile music. My happy fireside. Song and chorus by H. Avery The Boudoir. A collection of favorite songs by various authors.

n A. S. Society throu Wm. Washburn, Bos W. F. Richardson. S. G. B., W. D. Haskell, Neal Dow, Portland, Me., Susan J. Newhall, Portland, Me., Mary S. Mountfort, PLEDGES. A. J. Grover, Earleville, Pa., 20 00
Arad Gilbert, Fall River, 10 00
Mary B. F. Curtis, Rochester, N. H., 5 00
W. Claffin, Boston, 20 00
Wm. Sparrell, " 5 00 20 00 10 00

Will the Standard please copy? A. K. P. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SUCIETY.

Donations.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Quincy, to spread information on the Slavery question in the Middle States. William Sparrell, Boston,

C. L. Remond :-Collections at Union Village, N. Y., Collections at Union Village, N. X.,
Do. West Ghent, " 1 23
Do. Mellenville, " 0 81
Samuel J. May, Syracuse, N. Y., for Tract fund, 0 50
William Crow, Montesuma, Iowa, for do, 2 00
FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas. A. A. S. Soc.

THE NINTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION will be held in New York RIGHTS CONVENTION will be held in New York city, at Mozart Hall, 668 Broadway, on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14, 1858, commencing at 10 c'clock Thursday, A. M.

Lucy Stone, Ernestine L. Rese, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, C. Lenox Remond, Mary F. Davis, Caroline H. Dall, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Aston M. Powell, Frances D. Gage, and others, will

address the several sessions of the Convention. We regret that so many of the noble men and wo-men, who, in spirit, are with us, should have so long withheld from us kind words of recognition and en-

ouragement.
We carnestly ask all those who believe our claims We earnestly ask all those who believe our claims are just, who hope and look for a higher type of womanhood in the coming generations, to assert, now, their faith in the everlasting principles of justice, that have no respect for age, sex, color, or condition. Is it too much to ask that the Bradys, the Curtises, the Chapins, the Beechers and the Stowes shall chee us by their presence at our coming Convention, or by letter make known their position in regard to this movement? Feeling assured that our cause is just, that our positions are tenable, our platform is TREE for all fair discussion.

Communications for the Convention may be addressed to Susan B. Anthony, Anti-Slavery Office 138 Nassau street, New York.

Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, more particularly for the Western part of the State. His post-office address is Cummington, Hampshire Co., Mass. PER NOTICE -- CHAPTER C. BURTELOW IS A

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Hope

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in the Free Church at Groveland, on Saturday evening next, and on Sunday, afternoon and evening, April 24th and 25th, on reformatory subjects.

CHARLES L. REMOND, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at NORTH BEVERLY, on Sunday nex, April 25th.

SITUATIONS WANTED .- Several young colored men want situations in stores and dwelling-houses. One who has learned the pegging shoe busi-ness is anxious to acquire a knowledge of sawing work. Apply to April 9. WM. C. NELI

PLACE WANTED .- A gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, having under guardianship a colored lad from the South, aged 16 years, is desirous of securing for him the opportunity of learning either the carpenter's or the bricklayer's trade. Any one

TREES AND PLANTS. A Catalogue of the oicest Fruit and Flowering Trees, Shrubs, Roses &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all pack ages paid to New York. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. Mch26 7w

DIED-In this city, April 10, CHARLES SPRAGUE, son of Lewis F. and Lucy Smith, aged 4 years and

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. THE following important and able works on Slaeach, as well as that for which it will be forwarded by mail, is given below:

The United States Constitution a Pro-Slavery Document. Compiled from the Madison Papers, &c. &c. By Wendell Phillips,

The Impending Crisis of Slavery. By Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina,
Autobiography of a Female Slave,
Theodore Parker's Speech on the Immediate Duty of the North,
diate Duty of the April, Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, Colored Patriots of American Revolution,

Stroud's Sketch of the Slave Laws, Despotism in America. By R. Hildreth, White Slavery in the Barbary States. By Charles Sumner, The Young Abolitionist, State Disunion Convention at Worcester, History of the Struggle for Slavery Ex-tension, &c. By Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips's Speech on Disunion, Manifest Destiny of the American Union, Report of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, Whipple's Prize Tract on Slavery, Anti-Slavery Pictures and Stories, 12 Anti-Slavery Society's Letter to Kossuth, 20 Twentieth Anniversary of American A. S. Society, Twentieth Anniversary of Boston Pro-

Slavery Mob, 20 Wendell Phillips's Review of Spooner, 15 For any of the American Anti-Slavery Society are furnished gratuitously.

For any of the above, apply to Samuel May, Jr., or Robert F. Wallcut, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Hopedale Home School.

O'N account of the premature closing of the Win ter Term of this Institution, occasioned by sick ness among the pupils, the next (Summer) Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 21, two weeks in advance of the usual time, and continue twelve weeks. Applications must be made at an early date to insure acceptance. For information, address

WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principals. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., March 29, 1858.

Speech by Theodore Parker. THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN

AMERICA, and the Immediate Duty of the North: A Speech delivered in the Hall of the State House, before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Con-vention, on Friday night, January 29, 1868. By THEODORE PARKER. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Bromfield street.

Also, for sale as above, all of Mr. Parker's works ither in pamphlet form, or bound in cloth. Mch26 tf

Representative Women. LUCRETIA MOTT,

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ABBY KELLEY POSTER, LYDIA MARIA CHILD. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. ANTOINETTE L BROWN For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, w.M. C. NELL. Price, \$1.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'B

RESTORER HATR WORLD'S

Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobelsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLORI

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

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire,

says-'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dve. HAYTI. REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Mis-

sionary to Hayti, now of Martineburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, . I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

. H. EATON, Pres. Union Unic., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black."

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Ade.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original color.'

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness."

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc. We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.

'Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be." REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair

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

N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dve.'

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

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

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

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

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. . Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had fallen."

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them.' REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa mum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off."

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a

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

quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer

MRS. S. A. ALLENYS World's Hair Restorer Depot. NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

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Or 'neath the apple trees gnarled and old, Saw the rose-hued buds in their beauty unfold, 'Mid the green leaves' glossy screen; And heard the bluebird's joyous trill Chime to the music of the rill,

And the robin's song of love. E'en now I can feel that air so mild. Can scent the flowers, as when a child They seemed so wondrous fair; I can see the cowslip's emerald sheen, With the golden blossoms scattered between, Where the meadow brook runs wild.

The tasseled birch, and the alders gay, With their graceful fringe, as in sylvan array They bent o'er the clear bright stream; And the willow, with its silver wand, Bright as if spirits from elfin-land Had made their dwelling there.

What visions of old-time awake with the spring! The days of our childhood again she doth bring, And the sunshine of youth we can feel: At her touch doth the lyre of memory thrill, And echoes sweet every chord doth fill Voices of days * lang syne."

The loved and the lost of the long ago, When life was Spring-time, and Hope's bright glow Was warm within the heart ; Ere we dwelt in the shadow of grief or care, And bud, and blossom, and earth, and air Were Nature's gifts of joy.

> For the Liberator. OH! TO BE A CHILD AGAIN! By the window, very weary, Sat a maiden, still and lone; In her soul it was so dreary,

You could hear her spirit moan. She had been a brilliant creature, But her eyes had lost their light; Darkness over every feature Told that in her soul 'twas night.

Very bright the sun was shining On the grass before the door; Oh, how glad the birds were singing! But they made her heart ache more.

Up from out the shady wildwood Came the sound she loved so well, In her long-lost years of childhood,-Faster then her tears fell.

Cooling sound of falling water, Dashing through the flowery glen, Where her tiny feet would loiter: Oh, to be a child again !

It was she, that brilliant maiden. Looking back through hollow years With a spirit heavy laden, Mourning, weeping bitter tears.

Oh, to be a child all sinless, Glad and wild and true once more; A little child in all its freshness, Listening to that torrent's roar!

By the leaping, sparkling waters Stood a maiden-it was morn: What those hollow years had taught her You could see, the night was gone.

Calm and joyful-eyes how beaming In her childlike truth and love ! By that fountain blissful dreaming Of the full, rich life above.

A SONG FOR PHILANTHROPISTS. . BY CARRIE CALDERWOOD.

Ye men of high and noble aim, Ye who are faithful to your trust-To you we speak to-night. 'The world is very wide,' some say, 'And much there is to do'; And, therefore, faint they on the way, Because their ranks are few. But still go on with high resolve-Work out each noble plan. Remembering that he doeth much, Who doeth all he can.

And you, who strive with earnest hearts, Deem not your labor vain-The bread you on the waters cast, Will come to you again : Wait not for time, ' wait not for tide,' Nor deem that prophets sage Foretold some better distant day-Some far off 'Golden Age.' Then still go on with high resolve, And carry out your plan, Remembering that he doeth much, Who doeth all he can.

That Golden Age true hearts can bring-Hearts true to God and man-Obeying mandates that were given When first the world began. Yield not to selfishness and power-Yield not to worldly might; For, oh! the heart is very strong, When battling for the right. Then still go on with high resolve, And carry out each plan, Remembering that he doeth much, Who doeth all he can.

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat. TO THE HON. M. STEEVER. O, great Caucasian, with thy lofty brow! Before thy greatness must the nigger bow; The colored skin, the Canaanitish race, With such as thou can have no equal place.

Has not the book, which thou dost proudly read, Declared God made of one blood all the breed? So that all nations, dwelling on the earth, Have common origin and equal birth.

Dost thou expect, if e'er thou reachest heaven. To find the lowest seats to niggers given, While all the proud Coucasian race

Shall claim of right the most distinguished place? Dost thou deny the negro equal claim To the rich blessing of a Christian name?

Or must they, lowly crouching at thy feet, Be satisfied with crumbs, while thou dost est? At the Lord's table must they show their sense By giving such as thou the precedence? Or in God's house, to make the thing complete, Most reverently take the nigger's seat?

Great wonder of the age ! behold, the man Ignores the CREIST, and follows Abraham ! But one thing more, if he maintains this wrong, He needs to do: Go, follow Brigham Young!

DETHRONE THE WORLD. Dethrone the world—assume the birthright given To be a son of God, an heir of heaven: Dethrone the world, and trample in the dust The laws of fashion, honor, pride, and lust.

The Liberator.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION - IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.

The following are the Proceedings of a Public Meeting, held in the City of Buffalo, Feb. 13, 1858, against closing the Canal Locks and stopping the Mails on Sunday, and against Sunday legislation generally. Readers will find them exceedingly interesting and instructive.

A meeting of citizens of Buffalo opposed to closing the canal locks and stopping the mails on Sunday, and to Sunday legislation generally, was held at the old Court House, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13,

2. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon us if, in this matter, we prefer to adhere to the good old faith of the fathers of the Church and of the founders of the Reformation, and after the Bible, choose to rely—rather than on theirs—on the opinions of such men as Luther, Calvin, Melanethon, Milton, Justin Martyr, Tyndale, the martyr, Cranmer, Warburton, Whately, Belsham, Barclay, Dymond, Paley, Penn, Fox, and a host of other pious, learned, and illustrious reformers and theologians, who all believed and taught that the Fourth Commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy,' was abrogated, and who, without offence, were no small men in their day and generation, even when compared with our modern giants in back-track theology on this subject. 2. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon

in back-track theology on this subject.
3. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon is if with these illustrious theologians and reformers, we believe that no one day is holier than another; that neither Sunday nor any other day has been sub-stituted for the Sabbath, but that the Sabbath, in stituted for the Sabbath, but that the Sabbath, in whole and in part, substantially and circumstantially, ceremonially and morally, both as to the particular day and every other seventh portion of time, is done away; and that the Scriptures not only do not enjoin the observance of Sunday, but expressly forbid the observance of any particular day, as holy time; and that whatever is right on any other day, whether it be labor, business, or recreation, is right on Sunday. 'Thus,' in the words of Calvin, 'vanish all the dreams of false prophets, who, in past ages, have infected the people with a Jewish notion; affirming that nothing but the ceremonial part of this commandment (which according to them, is the appointment of the seventh day,) has been abrogated; but the moral part of it—that is, the observance of one day in seven—still remains. is, the observance of one day in seven—still remains.
But this is only changing the day, in contempt of the Jews, while they retain the same opinion of the

holiness of the day.'
4. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon us if we commend to them and others, the advice of Lather, on Sunday, viz: 'Keep it holy, for its use sake, both to body and soul. But if any where the day is made holy for the mere day's sake—if any where any one sets up its observation upon a Jewish foundation—then I order you to work on it, to ride on it, to dance on it, to do anything that shall reprove this encroachment on the Christian

spirit and liberty.'
5. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon 5. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must paraon us if, with the great and good Melancthon, and in the words of the celebrated Augsburg Confession of Faith drawn up by him, and embodying the distinctive doctrines held by all the leading men of the Reformation in Germany, we believe that They that think the observation of the Lord's Day was applied to the confession of the Lord's Day was applied to the confession of the course instead of the course in the course instead of the cours pointed by the authority of the church, instead of the Sabbath, as necessary, are greatly deceived.'
'The Scripture has abrogated the Sabbath.' If, with Calvin, after Luther, the greatest of the reli-gious reformers, we believe that 'Christians should have nothing to do with a superstitious observance of days.' If, with Barelay, the learned and eloquent expositor of the doctrines of the Friends, we believe that 'We, not seeing any ground in Scripture for it, cannot be so superstitious as to believe and religious instruction may be made more accessithat either the Jewish Sabbath continues, or that the first day of the week is the antetype thereof, or the true Christian Sabbath; which, with Calvin, we believe to have a more spiritual sense; and, therefore, we know no moral obligation by the Fourth numerous, and less expensive, open at all hours to Commandment, or elsewhere, to keep the first day all, any one being permitted to go in and out during of the week more than any other, or any holiness inherent in it.' If, with the divine Milton, him who sang 'man's first disobedience,' and 'justified the ways of God to man,' we believe that 'It will be sufficient, in this place, to say no more of Christian ness and humility, striving to imitate more nearly liberty than that it sets us free, not only from the bondage of those ceremonies, but also from the for-cible imposition of those circumstances, place and branches of knowledge, so that the understandings time, in the worship of God: which, though by him commanded in the old law, yet in respect to that verity and freedom which is evangelical, St. Paul comprehends both kind alike, that is to say, both ceremony and circumstance, under one and the same contemptuous name of 'weak and beggarly rudi-ments.' 'By what warrant then our opinions and practices herein are of late turned quite against all other protestants, and that which is to them quite orthodoxal, to us becomes scandalous and punishable by statute, I wish were once again considered; if we mean not to proclaim a schism in this point from the best and most reformed churches abroad.' If with the learned Belsham, the eminent Unita-

rian divine, we believe that ' The Fourth Commandment is a precept which has no place in the Christian law, and ought never to be appealed to as an argument for a Sabbatical institution. And it behooves those who think the observation of a day of Sabbatical rest is of such high importance under the Christian dispensation, and who are so loud in their charges against those who deny, or as they call it, profane the Sabbath, to show what authority they have for this imposition. I see none. The old Sabbath is expressly repealed, and no new one enjoined in its stead: always, however, keeping in mind the very obvious and important distinction between the Lord's Day as a weekly religious festival in joyful commemoration of the resurrection of Christ, in which way it has been universally observed from the beginning: and not as a day of Sabbatical rest from the common employments and innocent amusements of life, for which there is no precept in the New Testament, and no example in the primitive church; the practice of which was universally discountenanced in the primitive church, and which, to this day, pre-vails only in a small proportion of the Protestant churches in Europe, and among their descendants in America. But will-worship was not confined to the apostolic age; and the censures passed upon those who do not Sabbatize like others, are as loud and as bitter now, as they were seventeen hundred years ago. Let those, therefore, who determine to stand fast in the liberty with which God has made them free, while they sanctify every day as the Sabbath by abstaining from all evil, as advised by the holy martyr, encourage themselves at the same time by the exhortation of the Apostle, and suffer no mar to judge them with respect to the Sabbath day Regard no man's censure, of whatever rank, or de gree, or protensions, for not receiving as of Divine authority, institutions which Christ, as our sole

head, who possesses all authority and power in the Church, hath not required.' If with Justin Martyr we believe that 'There was no need of the observance of Sabbaths before Moses, neither now is there any need of them after Christ.' If with Tyndale, the first translator of the New Testament into English, we believe that 'We be lords of the Sabbath, and may yet change it into Monday or any other day, as we see need.' If with the learned and distinguished churchman, Paley, we believe, 'Nor did Christ or his apostles deliver, that we know of, any command to their disciples for ontinuance of that day [Sunday] of the com-

made ne such change.'

6. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon us if we express the fear that their pulpits and presses, by carefully and anxiously concealing from their hearers and readers, these opinions of these illustrious theologians and reformers on Sunday, have justly subjected themselves to the suspicion of having been guilty of that dastardly species of falsehood which consists in a conscious suppression of the truth.

A meeting of citizens of Bunals opposed to closing the canal locks and stopping the mails on Sunday, and to Sunday legislation generally, was held at the old Court House, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, 1858, agreeably to call.

The meeting was organized by electing E. A. Maynard, Esq., President, Hiram Adams and Louis C. Duempelman, Esqs., Vice Presidents, and W. H. Baker, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, to present resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. G. W. Jonson, Lorenz Gillig and C. O. Poole, Esqs., were appointed such committee.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were accepted, and unanimously adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the true issue between the Sabdatarians and us is, 'Is Sunday, or not, holy time?'

If not, then are we clearly right, and are they clearly wrong.

2. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon

**The people have been gaining on the bigots from the days of the Puritans. The laws against witchcraft and heresy, and in favor of a forced support of the pulpit—indeed, the Blue Laws generally—have gone by the board, with the exception of those against the freedom of Sunday; and they, though on the state of the sabdatarians and the sabbatarians and the sabbatarians are sabdatarians.

riding, sailing, reading, speaking, hearing, medita-tion, worship, athletic sports, and other innocent amusements—as each shall deem best, he being the

sole judge, under God.

10. Resolved, That we approve of the way in which our German fellow-citizens pass a portion of Sunday, in social gatherings, in innocent sports, in concerts, in dramatic exhibitions, and other innocent amusements, as contributing to the health and invigoration of both mind and body, and preparing

them for the labors of the week begun.

11. Resolved, That this meeting is opposed to all intemperance and disorder on Sunday, as well as on every other day; and if it be true, as the Sabbatarians assert, that in cities, Sunday is a day peculiarly marked with immorality, gross vice, drunkenliarly marked with immorality, gross vice, drur ness, ruffianism, and crime, who in the main, let us ask, but the Sabbatarians themselves, are responsible for a state of things so deplorable? Who but they, we repeat, who, by unconstitutional laws and an iron public sentiment, created by their pulpits and presses, in favor of a Judaized Sunday, have cut off the masses on that day from the innocent recreations that are so necessary to their well-being, and a love of which is implanted in our nature? Many are thereby driven into secret haunts, groggeries, and bar-rooms, there to seethe in vice and mutual contamination, shut out, as they are, from the ordinary occupations of one whole day, with no cheerful sub-

stitute for labor, of any kind.

12. Resolved, That in view of these great and growing evils, the result of Sunday laws and a perverted Sabbatarian public sentiment, and as the only remedy therefor, we say, let public sentiment be changed, let the obnoxious laws and ordinances be repealed, let the public authorities of the cities encourage all innocent recreations on the first day of the week, open parks, making them attractive summer resorts, authorize and regtlate the running of omnibuses and railroads between city and country at low fares, promote a taste for out-door athletic sports among the youth, establish reading rooms and debating clubs, and encourage musical, dancing, dramatic and other entertainments, that shall amuse as well as instruct the people on that day; in order that, by these means, the morals of the perverted may be retrieved, and the health, cheerfulness, mo-rality, knowledge, rational piety, and general wellbeing of the community may be preserved and pro-

13. Resolved, That in order that moral, mental as well as the hearts of the people may be enlight-

14. Resolved, That the question whether Sunday is holy time or not, cannot, under the government under which we have the happiness to live, be a question for legislation, and we not be. The government under which we live can-not entertain it, much less decide it, in favor of one side or the other. The legislatures, state and na-tional, are forbidden to do it. Whether Sunday is holy time or not, is a question on which the peo differ in opinions, and there is no arbiter but God

to decide between them.

15. Resolved, That the Constitution, either state or national, is not a Jewish constitution, nor a Pagan constitution, nor a deistical constitution, nor an theistical constitution, nor a Christian constitution, in the sense of discriminating in favor of, or pre Terring one religion to another, or any religion to no religion; but throwing its broad shield of protection and favor over all, it secures equal civil and re ligious liberty to all—Jew, Pagan, deist, atheist, and Christian; and the fact that a majority of those who first asserted this great principle of-not toler ation-but equality and mutual protection-and embodied it in the organic law, were, and that a major ity of those who now maintain it are Christians proves it to be a good and Christian principle, which Christians, for their own sakes and safety, should be the last to violate.

16. Resolved, That, inasmuch as the constitution

of the State of New York ordains : 'The free exer cise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and the Constitution of the United States ordains Congress shall make no law respecting an establish ment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; all laws, whether State or national, that make Sunday holy time, and punish acts in violamake Sunday holy time, and the sunday holy time are innocent when done on any other day, are oppressive, violative of the rights of conscience of a large portion of the people, and are such a 'discrimination' in favor of, and 'preference ' for, a particular faith, and, so far, suc ence' for, a particular faith, and, so far, such 'an establishment of religion,' and such a 'prohibition of the free exercise thereof,' as are forbidden by the organic law of the State and nation, and are unconstitutional and void. For, if the Legislature may determine the day on which the people shall refrain from labor and recreation, for religious purposes, it may also determine the place in which they shall meet, and rites and ordinances which they shall observe the doctrines which they shall hear, the teach serve, the doctrines which they shall hear, the teach ers which they shall have over them, and the pecu-liar faith which they shall embrace; and thus en-

tirely subvert civil and religious liberty.

17. Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States ordains, 'Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the Press,' a law prohibiting the transit and delivery of printed mail matter on Sunday would be unconstitutional and void; for if Congress can prohibit such transit and delivery for one day, they can do it for the whole seven days of the week; and the liberty of the newspaper press might be effectually annihilated.

mitted those acts on Sanday, and prohibited them on Saturday, because Saturday, in the opinion of another portion of the people—the Jewe—is holy time?

18. Resolved, That whereas there is now on the statute-book of the State of New York, the following law: "Chapter 12. Article Eighth. Of the observance of Sanday. Sec. 59, certain sports and acts on Sanday prohibited; penalty. There shall be no shooting, hunting, fishing, sporting, playing, hore-nering, gaming, frequenting of tippling houses, or any unlawful exercise or pastimes, on the first day of the week, called Sanday; nor shall any person travel on that day, ansless in cases of charting on secondary, or in carrying the mail of the United States, or in going express by order of some public officer, or in removing his family or household furniture, when such removal was commenced on some other day; nor shall there be any servile aboring or working on that day, and was commenced on some other day; nor shall there be any servile aboring or working on that day, and whose labor shall not disturb other years, of florider, deep the state of the week, called Saturd day, as holy time, and does not labor or work on that day, and whose labor shall not disturb other persons in their observance of the first day of the week as holy time. Every person being of the age of fourteen years, offending against the provision of this section, shall forfeit one dollar for each of fence." Sec. 60. Goods not to be sold on Sanday, it to be forfeited; proceedings. No person shall stand she, which may be sold at any time before in the opinion of this meeting, said law, except in so fars it relates to 'sports and acts' unlawful if does on any other day than Sanday, it under the comment, which is a possible of the person shall forfeit one dollar for each of fourteen years, offending against the provision of this section, shall forfeit one dollar for each of fourteen years, offending against the provision of the clock in the morning, and the articles to a constant of the provision of the should be stricken from the statute-book, which it disgraces—confounding, as it does, right and wrong, and degrading the former, by coupling acts in themselves right with those in themselves wrong, and subjecting both alike to the same penalty; and 'discriminating,' as it does, in violation of the Constitution of the State of New York, in force of certain religionists and against certain in favor of certain religionists, and against certain other religionists, on the ground that Sunday is holy time-wickedly and unjustly restraining the latter from their lawful pursuits and innocent amusements during one whole day in seven, and one whole seventh

part of their lives.

19. Resolved, that as the Mails and Canals belong

20. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians themselves do not believe that the vast moral and material interests dependant on the canals and malls, should be arrested for the sake of a few individuals employed in managing them. They are not yet quite so absurd as that. They know that the services of those thus employed are not forced, but are voluntarily undertaken, and may be relinquished at any time; that rest can be taken on other days, and that those thus employed do not ask or wish to be relieved, or enistons to your standard. You may break down

21. Resolved, That stopping the mails on Sun-days,—if it be constitutionally done, which it cannot be,—would have a deplorable moral effect on a large portion of the reading community, by depriving them, on the only leisure day they have in the week, of their social correspondence and other reading matter—their principal means of instruction and innocent amusement on that day.

Declared. That this meeting recommends to not be, -would have a deplorable moral effect on a cate them to this. We are not Protestants to-day

22. Resolved, That this meeting recommends to the friends of an unjudaized Sunday throughout the 22. Resolved, That this meeting recommends to the friends of an unjudaized Sunday throughout the country, a concerted, organized and combined effort to enlighten the public mind on the subject of Sunday, by lectures, tracts, newspaper communications, petitions, and all other proper ways, in order to effect a repeal of the disgraceful laws against the freedom of Sunday, and to bring about a more rational and profitable observance thereof.

In your daily lives you must act out this conviction in reference to temperance. You must look on a rum-seller as a murderer, as the poisoner of his brother, as the destroyer of families—and treat him as such. Shrink from him as a felon; regard his touch as pollution; do not take him by the hand as an equal. Do not associate with him any more than you would with a thief. Will any temperance man say that this is not toleration? I do not ask

Assemblymen for Erie county, in the State Legislature, and also to each of our Senators and to
our Representatives in Congress; with a request to our Senator and Assemblymen,—that
they present the same to the Legislature, now have a man to deal out this stuff who never uses it of this meeting against a law closing the canal of his business. I have this from a man who sells locks on Sunday, and any other law against the as large a quantity of rum as any other man in Bosfreedom of Sunday, and as the respectful and earnest petition of this meeting for the repeal of the above his heart,—that a man who indulges in drink can-law now on the statute-book against labor, business, not be trusted, and casts up his ledger to his own and recreation on Sunday, not unlawful on other

The meeting then, after being ably addressed by C. O. Poole, Dr. F. C. Brunck, and G. W. Jonson, in English, and by Dr. Christian Essellen, in German, adjourned. E. A. MAYNARD, President.

HIRAM ADAMS,
LOUIS C. DUEMPLEMAN,

Vice Presidents. W. H. BAKER, Secretary. GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING IN TRE-MONT TEMPLE.

(Phonographically reported for 'The Truth. On Sunday evening last, April 11th, Tremont Temple was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hun-dreds went away unable to obtain admission, on the occasion of the Annual Benefit of the Parent Washington Total Abstinence Society. This Society has been the instrument of much good during the past winter. It has holden weekly meetings on Sunday evenings at Mercantile Hall, and lectures and addresses have been delivered by many able advocates of the cause, among them Rev. Theodore Parker, Geo. S. Phillips, Esq., and Dr. Jewett. The meetings have always been free to all who chose to attend, and during the winter many hundred names have been added to the pledge. This is the only So-ciety which has continued since its organization, some eighteen years, to hold public meetings in the city, and the thanks of the community are due to the men who have so ably conducted them. To these faithful friends, old and tried heroes in the cause, who have so generously borne the responsi-bility of and superintended these meetings the past winter, Messrs. Wm. R. Stacy, Henry D. Cushing, and David S. Tarr, we are glad to offer this little tribute of our esteem.

At the Temple on Sunday evening, the singing

was performed by a choir of three hundred childr from the Boston schools, under the direction of B. W. Williams, Esq. We have seldom listened to such beautiful and thrilling music as was discoursed by these children, who on this occasion lent their voices and their happy faces to the temperance cause. God bless the

cause. God bless them!
On the platform were Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq.,
Peter Sinclair, Esq., Rev. Theodore Parker, Joseph
Story, Esq., Francis Jackson, Esq., Dr. Winslow
Lewis, Colonel Cowdin, Charles F. Hovey, Esq.,
Benjamin S. Goodhue, Esq., Samuel C. Knights,
Esq., Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Daniel Kimball,
Esq., Mr. Herndon, of Illinois, Henry Edwards,
Esq., and other known and tried friends of the cause,
The mosting was opened by a voluntary on the The meeting was opened by a voluntary on the organ, and a hymn by the children, after which, a blessing was asked by the Rev. Mr. Fuller. Wm. a blessing was asked by the Rev. Mr. Fuller. Wm. R. Stacy, Esq., the President, then thanked the audience briefly for their attendance, accepting it as a token of regard for the work in which they were engaged, and introduced Rev. Mr. Fuller.

[After a short but earnest speech from Rey, Mr. Fuller]—

Another hymn was sung by the children, and Mr. Phillips was introduced. He made one of the most effective speeches we ever listened to, and one which left its impression, without doubt, on the mind of every one present.

their tables without a bottle of wine before you. I knew a strong temperance man, for those times, who, in order that he might not be thought fanatical by his friends, used to pay for a bottle of wine, to have the cork drawn, and the wine sat on the table before him. Look at the case now; there is not a respectable hotel but puts the bar out of sight, away down cellar somewhere, perhaps, where it takes a pilot to find it. The first step in favor of temperance is—out of sight. The first step out of part of their lives.

19. Resolved, that as the Mails and Canals belong to the whole people, who are entitled to the unobstructed use thereof on all days alike, the attempt structed use thereof on all days alike, the attempt of hanging,—compare it with the present. The now being made by the Sabbatarians to close the Canal locks and stop the Mails on Sunday—constituting as they do but a small minority of the people—is an instance of presumption not easily paralleled, and would, if successful, prove disastrous to vast interests, both public and private, both moral and material, throughout the land.

20. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians themselves do not believe that the vast moral and material in the power of politics and of law. But law is only a piece of parchment, with the Governor's name at the bottom. No law can stand with ninety-ninepeople out of every hundred against it. Public sentiment is the 'power behind the throne.' The law exists only by permission of the people. The

that rest can be taken on other days, and that those thus employed do not ask or wish to be relieved, or if they do, that others equally competent, and willing to serve on Sunday, stand ready and anxious to step into their places and pay, and relieve them. They know, too, it would be cruel to confiscate a soventh part of the time and wages of men employed on the canals, who depend on their labor for bread, and expose them, besides, in the midst of strangers, to the temptations and improvidence of idleness.

21. Resolved, That stopping the mails on Sundays,—if it be constitutionally done, which it cannot be would have a deplorable moral effect on a cast them to this. We are not Protestants to-day

and profitable observance thereof.

23. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Buffalo daily papers, and a copy thereof be sent to the Senator and each of the he has committed the worst of crimes—that which ssion, as the respectful and carnest remonstrance himself, otherwise he can't trust him with the care ton. That man goes to his bed with this conviction in damnation. Will you treat this man as a brother?

I know you think me a fanatic. [A voice—' No!']

A hundred years hence I shall be judged. By the light of history will a true verdict be rendered.

I know the young men of Boston; I know the temptations to which they are exposed here, where every sixth or seventh house is a dram-shop. With every sixth or seventh house is a dram-shop. With all the allurements, the fascinations thrown around the cup, he is a large man who can refuse it. Who is responsible for the crime and misery of drunkenis responsible for the crime and misery of drunkenness? Some one is. I hold the men who open these shops responsible. I like the law; let it stand. I like it, because its object is to shut up these dens of iniquity. It does not say you shall not drink rum,—it says you shan't sell it. Some men say it is not a sin per se to sell liquor. For the sake of the argument, grant it. Society does not pretend to discuss sins, it takes hold of evils. To keep and sell gunpowder is not a sin. Gas houses, however constructed, are not sins. The small pox—the cholera—is not a sin. There are a thousand things which are not in themselves sins. thousand things which are not in themselves sins but they are evils, which affect the welfare and happiness of society. Society has a right to re-strain or abate them altogether. Hence, by the strictest logic, and the clearest common sense, rumselling being an evil, community can prohibit it.
What right has A. B. to be worth a million, that

you and I may pay ten dollars a year more taxes to support the Idiotic and Insane Asylums, the jails and Houses of Correction, for which he is finding ten-ants? I think so much of this law that, except in ants? I think so much of this increase, I should suspect the honesty of a temperance man who would not vote for it. But you rance man who would not vote for it. But you rance man who would not vote for it. But you must educate the people up to this thing. Show them how despicable a rum-seller is. Taboo this man. Never put his name upon a ballot. Teach your children to fear him. Hold him up to the scorn of all honest men, so that when he is in his grave, he shall only have left to his children the hated legacy of his name.

I love the temperance cause, because it teaches to the masses ethics. It takes them from the gutter, and makes men of them. You may talk to the

and makes men of them. You may talk to the

masses, but you can never get them to study Aris-

masses, out you can never get them to study Aristotle and Whately. You cannot take the masses, and pin them down to the teachings of the pulpit. I say it with all reverence; but you cannot do it. This temperance is the ground-work, the substratum of Republicanism. The 'thirty years war 'against Rum has made Massachusetts capable of what she is December of this cheep for this cheep. Rum has made Massachusetts capable of what she is. Depend upon it, if it had not been for this, she never would have given her voice for Fremont. If New York is ever to become republican in its form of government, it will be when you rule there. New York to-day is ruled by its thieves and prostitutes—decent men only exist there by sufferance. How long will it be before Boston is the same, if we continue as we are? Nav. what are we now? Who long will it be before Boston is the same, if we continue as we are? Nay, what are we now? Who elected your present Mayor? and who rules in the City Hall? Why, there are now some men who say that temperance is a very unessential thing. Now, Mr. President, I undertake to say that it is this cases which underlies all the president. cause which underlies all the possibilities of reform. Let no man console himself with the idea that the law is to be repealed. Boston is of much impor-tance—it contains one-seventh of the inhabitants of the State; but, depend upon it, the people of the country are in carnest about this matter.

a discontinuance of that day gammay) of the common affairs of their professions.' And if, finally, with the learned and logical Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, we believe that 'It is not merely that the Apostles left us no command perpetuating the observance of the Sabbath, and transferring the day from the seventh to the first; such a change cartainly would have been authorized by their express injunction, and by nothing short of that; since an injunction, and by nothing short of that; since an injunction, and by nothing short of that; since an injunction, and by nothing short of that; since an injunction, and by nothing short of that; since an injunction, and by nothing short of that; since an injunction, and by nothing short of that; since an injunction, and by nothing short of that; since an injunction, and by nothing short of that is gammay of the command perpetuating the degree of the delivery one present.

There are two sources of public opinion—the Pulpit and the Statute-Book. One of these is on our side; make the other so, and our success is complete. It behoves temperate is peculiarly rich in epithets to describe a villain.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I feel that I am but an interloper in such a scene is peculiarly rich in epithets to describe a villain. Saxon. The Saxon sins twice as fast pany. The men who sit around me are the real as you can describe him. Use these epithets—use

them freely. Never expect to describe a Yanker sinner—it is impossible to keep pace with him; so don't be afraid.

I once had a client who was indicted for the ille-

don't be afraid.

I once had a client who was indicted for the illagal selling of liquor. He told me that be once kept one of the best hotels in Boston. 'The Mayer and Aldermen drank at my house.' He was particularly safe from all prosecution then. 'But now said he, 'that I have become poor, and have been obliged to open a three-cent rum-shop, they have pounced upon me. I'll fight them while I have a dollar in the world.' The man's crime was not this he sold grog—that wasn't the sin; but he had all engler grog. Do you blame him for his determination to fight?

If you temperance men want to succeed, let the rum-seller in Ann street feel that he is on a led with the rum-seller in Beacon street, who has grow rich in the business, and can throw a biscuit at the State House. Begin at the beginning. Shat up the rich rum-seller. 'How shall we do this?' you say Go out into the streets till November. Prochas the truth at every corner. Never let the people as the truth at every corner. Never let the people as the truth at every corner. Never let the people as the truth at every corner. Never let the people as the truth at every corner. Never let the people as until they are ready to take this stand. Do the and you shall have a City Government ready at willing to do their duty.

Temperance men, be faithful to this work; and you temperance women, who stand before me, as to it that your husbands vote for no man who is an to it that your husbands vote for no man who is an to it that your husbands vote for no man who is an income and the process.

Temperance men, be faithful to this work; and you temperance women, who stand before me, as to it that your husbands vote for no man who is not in favor of this law. First, stamp your displease on the grog-seller. Next, support men who this as you do on this subject. Who shall you ask for their services? I will tell you a story. A sailed came to Boston; his object was to try to abolish flogging at sea. What course did he pursue? He went down on the wharves, and asked the merchant there for their five and ten dollars to help get up a meeting in this hall. He wanted enough to pay expenses—he got it. But this was not all; he went to them again. He said to them, 'Genla expenses—he got it. But this was not all; he went to them again. He said to them, 'Gends men, I want you to be there, on the platform—to give your countenance to this work.' What do you think they said to him? The first one he asked said 'No'!! The second said 'No'!! The third said 'No'!! 'And why won't you go?' said 'No'!!! 'And why won't you go?' said 'No'!! will be a reform meeting said. he. Because it will be a reform meeting and there will be nobody but fanatics there, and real

there will be nobody but fanatics there, and yee'll have nobody but Francis Jackson. Theodore Parker, and Garrison, on the platform.' Yes, thank God they are always present when there is any god work to be done. You can't accomplish anything without them. [A voice—'That's so.']

If Boston is ever to be governed by a real republican government, it will be when a temperature man occupies the Mayor's chair. Put no man is there that you have to sit up nights to watch him. We want men in that City Hall who will dare a hold their committee meetings in a rum-shop. Ma. so that you will not have to run down to Sun street and buy the first wet paper from a bot, so street and buy the first wet paper from a boy, we see whether they voted right or not. Men that we can trust, and go home and go to bed, known that when you wake up, they will be all right. Nevertheless, let us be watchful, carnest and lend to the right. The appetites are man's greater and lend to the right. emics. The sovereign who watches over an emics. God gives him a sleepless task. Every one of using

an empire to rule over.

I have already occupied more of your time that ought to have done. Only one thing more. Ken the law on the statute-book—put it into the churchmake it tell upon the wealthy. Educate the people. Go, fast as you can, into Ann street. As you let your own cradles, educate those. The crades of Beacon street are in danger while the cradles of Am street remain in ignorance.



Ayer's Pills Are particularly adeed a derangements of the digister apparatus and disease arising from inpurity of the blood. A sarge part of all its compliaints that affect making originate in one of the and consequently these but are found to cure many ustelles of disease. Triso cent of the form of the

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

Proc. Dr. E. W. Curteright, of New Orleans.
"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their strelled qualifies surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mill, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bwis, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily trained of disease." As a FAMILY PHYSIC. FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLIANTS.

FOR JACKHOICE AND ALL LIVER CONSTRUCTION From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York Cip.

"Not only are your Pitts admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial efect upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilinear emplaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincrety rejoice that we have at length a purfailire which is with the confidence of the profession and the people."

the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPERSIA — INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Heary J. Knox, of St. Louis.

"The PILLS you were kind enough to send me have be all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they as truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are be adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they sen to work upon them alone. I have cured some case of depopping and indigention with them, which had resisted to other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have exprimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the ominaints for which you recommend them." lly found them to be effectual in almost all the for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRHEA — RELAX.

DYSENTERY — DIARRHOGA — RELAX.

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

Your PILLS have had a long trial in my practice, and I led them in eastern as one of the best aperients I have re ind. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes the excellent remedy, when given in small does, for feasi variety and distribution. Their sugar-coating makes they acceptable and convenient for the use of women and drem.

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION. From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Heleft in Boston.

"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, takes at its proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural scritten when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very factual to cleanes the stomach and expel worms. They are on much the best physic we have that I recommend nother to my patients." CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

**Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the care of continents. If others of our fraternity have found that as efficacious as I have, they should join me in precising it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer fres that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, it the presentor of others that are worse. I believe excitents to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ is cure the disease."

cure the disease."

IMPURITES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA—ERISIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TROOS

— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALOIA.

Prom Dr. Reckiel Ball, Philadelphia.

"You were right, loctor, in saying that your Phila perly
De blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in
my practice, and agrees with your statements of their effect.
They stimulate the excretories, and carry of the inpentication of the property of t

FOR HEADACHE - SICK HEADACHE - FOIL STOK-ACH - PILES - DROPSY - PLETHORA - PARALISH ACR—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS——FITS——&C.

"Post Dr. ATE: I cannot answer you what complains I have cured with your PILIS better than to say all last a cert frent with your PILIS better than to say all last an ever frent with a purportive medicine. I place great depaids once on an suffectual eathartic in my daily centest with dense, and believing as I do that your PILIS afford us the test we have, I of course value them highly."

Roy Most of the PILIS in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in shifful hands, is dangered.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, although a valuable remedy in ahiful hands, is daspered in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that its quently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercify or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable are racy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from the terfelts, and consequently can be relied on as greater without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy of world has ever known for the cure of all polumentsy emplaints; for Couras, Economy for the cure of all polumentsy emplaints; for Couras, Couras, Hoardeness, Acrama, Oach, Whootrase Corour, Brockettis, Incritexy Concertus, Darfor the relied of consumptive patients in advanced strand the disease. As time makes these facts wider and the known, this medicine has gradually become the best rich ance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed himself the contraction of the advanced strand in the strand of the contract of the contract of the contract of the strand of the first most intelligent physicians. If there is any depositence on what men of every station certify it has dead gorous affections of the hungs yield to it; if we can dead gorous affections of the hungs yield to it; if we can dead gorous affections of the hungs yield to it; if we can dead gorous affections of the hungs yield to it; if we can dead on the assurance of intelligent physicians, those busins is to know; in short, if there is any relance upon stitling, then is it irredutably proven that this medicine do not be asserted the case of diseases it is designed for, beyond any side all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing lat it irredutably proven that this medicine has reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and her been thrust upon the community, have failed, and her been thrust upon the community, have failed, and her been thrust upon the community, have failed, and her diseareded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred to on the afflicted they can never forget, and procedure too

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

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