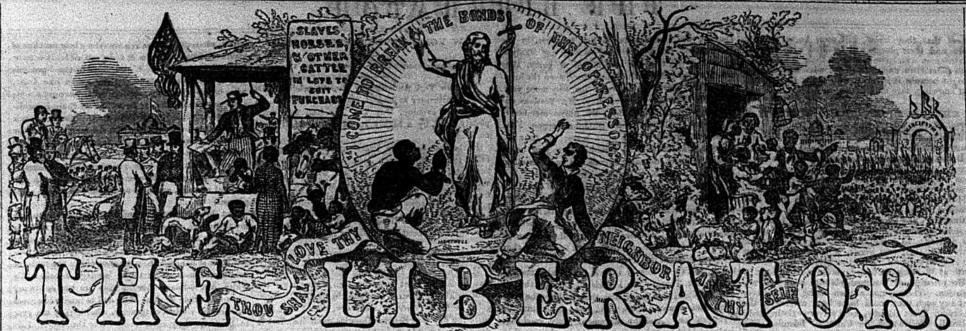
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If The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debt of the paper, viz: - Francis Jackson, Ellis GLAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, ed WENDELL PHILLIPS.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and com

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM

can be a compensation for taking part in the englavin

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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXVIII. NO. 22.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858.

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

WHOLE NUMBER, 1432.

-WILLIAM BELERY CHANNING.

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE BUMNER

OUTRAGE.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. From the National Intelligencer.

MEDIORD, Mass., Oct. 31. DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter of the 9th September, enclosing a cutting from the Knaxville Register of the 17th, and another from the Knoxville Whig, containing the card of Mr. Seed. The subject revives painful recollections, bet it remains to me a duty, in compliance with your request, to acquaint you with the facts of the

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, an indignation meeting was called in Faneuil Hall, which I was invited to attend. Not disposed to quit the retirement from political life caused by ill-health a year before—believing also that additional excitement was to be deprecrated—I declined to attend the meeting. It was however, attended and tend the meeting. It was, however, attended and diresed by very sound, conservative men. In the course of the following week, having occasion to repeat my address on the character of Washington, prefaced it with a few remarks on the recent ocurrences, the object of which was to impart a more chastened and sober temper to the fiery indignation which pervaded the community. These remarks were extensively quoted and approved in conserva-tive journals, both North and South. They are the the journals, order alluded to in the closing paragraph of Mr. Sneed's card. I enclose you a copy of them.

When the intelligence of the assault on Mr. Sum-

per, in the Senate of the United States, reached Boston, it produced an excitement in the public aind deeper and more dangerous than I have winessel. It was the opinion of some persons that if a leader daring and reckless enough had presented himself, he might have raised any number of men to march en to Washington. By reflecting men the depletable act was regarded as the 'beginning of the end;' the spark which was too likely to kindle the train whose explosion would rend the Union. - Letters from Washington informed us that the members had generally armed themselves, and if the predictions received by me from an impartial source had been fulfilled, and the crack of the revolver been heard all round the House of Representatives, the nt would have been inevitable.

A day or two after the appearance of those remarks in the public papers, a young friend, after expressing his cordial approbation of them, request-el me to subscribe to a testimonial proposed to be tendered to Mr. Sumner. He did not show me the paper, nor mention the whole or in part the terms n which it was to be expressed. Supposing that it rould accord in spirit with my own remarks just alluded to, I felt it a duty, in order to avoid mis-conception, in the existing state of the public mind, comply with his request, which I accordingly agreed to do. The paper was sent up to me at a very early hour the next morning in my bed-room, where, from ill-health, I had passed a bad night, and was still under the influence of ether repeatedly shaled as an anodyne. It was engrossed on a very stiff sheet, rolled up, the lower end outward. I unrolled it up to the names already subscribed; those which struck my eye were of judicious and reflecting persons; and without reading or seeing the caption, I signed my name. This, of course, was a great in-discretion, but of a kind perhaps not unnatural un-der the circumstances of my illness. This is the paper given at length in Mr. Sneed's card.

soon as I saw it the next day, in the public points, I informed the young gentleman who had procured my signature that I could not have signed he paper had I been aware of the spirit in which it was drafted, and the terms in which it was expressed. I made the same statement to numerous friends and correspondents in different parts of the country, and furnished a memorandum to the above effect to the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser,' to be published when he should think it proper. I authorized two friends in the Senate of the United States to make the necessary explanation, should the subject be alluded to in that body, as I thought it possibly might be; and as soon as Mr. Sumner's health was

sufficiently restored to make it proper to do so, I

wrote to him to the same effect.
Others who subscribed the paper did it, as I am informed, either without reading it all, or so hastily as not to be well aware of its character. When a meeting of the subscribers was called, it was agreed, partly, as I understood, for this reason, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Sumner, to take no further steps in the premises; and to apply the sums subscribed to the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, which was accordingly done. This meeting was held at a time when I was absent at Newport, but I fully approved its doings. I ought to add that it is well. known that I have condemned from the outset, and still most decidedly condemn, the policy of the late Administration toward Kansas. I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Territorial Committee, of which I was a r. I voted against the amendment to the bill. by which the Missouri compromise was repealed. I opposed the bill, to the best of my ability, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 8th of February, 1854, of which I send you a copy; and I should have voted against it on its passage (as I stated in my place at the next meeting of the Senate) had not e illness compelled me, at half-past three o'clock n the morning, to leave the Senate chamber before the vote was taken. I informed my Southern political friends, when the bill was brought in, that it ought to be entitled a bill to annihilate all con-

servative feeling in the non-slaveholding States. With these views of the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics. I fully concurred in the main line of argument in Mr. Sumner's speech. Abstaining, however, habit-ually, myself from all personalities in debate, and believing that they always irritate, and never per-suade nor convince, I could not, of course, bestow my unqualified approbation on the manner in which he treated the subject, nor intentionally give my sanction to the violent and offensive language of my sanction to the violent and offensive language of the subscription paper alluded to, and inadvertently

signed by me.
In conclusion, I think it would be a sadly unpro able task to endeavor to trace the successive steps of that mischievous action and reaction of North and South upon each other, which has brought the country into its present dangerous position, where a few more steps forward in the path of mutual exasperation will be fatal to the Union. The ground on which I have endeavored to stand is well known—i: is that of conciliation, in the spirit of the Constitu-

I certainly shall not be suspected of seeking apologies for the manner in which the existing sec-tional agitation is carried on at the North, on-feature of which has been a most violent and unrelenting warfare against myself; and which is ever lenting warfare against myself; and which is ever how seeking to load me with obloquy for not dragging the name of Washington into the vortex of this embittered controversy. But truth compels me to say that the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the subsequent events in Kansas and the assault on Mr. Sumner, have done more than anything elsemore than all other things put together—to furnish

materials and give effect to that agitation, and to concealed as heretofore? We shall soon know what

From the Congregationalist, May 14.

THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND

'revivals of religion;' and 'the dogmas of the West-minster Shorter Catechism,' also come in for a large share of the vituperation of this wonderful, wise man. This shows us, as plain as daylight, what Garrison is the is an opponent of the Christian religion, as it is understood in nearly all the Christian churches in our land; for whatever the form of polity and government may be, in doctrine—the doctrines of the Westminster Catechism—they all agree. Even the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church, are to all intents and purposes, identical with it.

Where the editor of the Christian Intelligences has been, these few years past, to have learned just now, for the first time, the fact here announced, we has been, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact here announced, now, for the first time, the fact has a nounced here accustomed to consider Mr. Phillips as a man of genius, but he indulged in statements so bare-large here and here among the fact has a nounced here and here announced here are considered to consider Mr. Phillips as a man of genius, but he indulged in statements so bare-large here. infidels of the most deliberate and deepest die; and that the abolitionism of the Liberator never loses any chance to malign the churches, the creeds, and the clergy. He would long since have understood that the abolitionism of Mr. Garrison—in the small and bitter circles in which it lives, and moves, and has its being—is as unlike to the abolitionism of the New England churches, ministry and people, as darkness is unlike light.

The Intelligencer goes on to say-

And now what will the three thousand clergymen of New England, who once subscribed such an earn-

son and Dixon, to take his 'South-Side View,' was to subscribe, with his own hand, to that famous memorial against the Nebraska bill, and to insert, in his own handwriting, in its original draught, that phrase, so especially offensive,—'in the name of Almighty God'? Was he then under 'the lead of Garrison'?

It is almost incredible that any man of sufficient general knowledge to be put in charge of the open.

The sentiment the conviction of the South is that

It is almost incredible that any man of sufficient general knowledge to be put in charge of the organ of a Christian denomination, should betray such gross, and lamentable, and slanderous ignorance, as these paragraphs embody. 'Will they patronize and fellowship him, and his doctrines on slavery, any more?' As if the 'three thousand clergymen of New England,' or a single one of them, had ever 'patronized' or 'fellowshipped' Mr. Garrison, or his doctrines, since he has become what he is, and for years has been! We cannot believe that the editor knows better, and, knowingly, misrepresents. delitor knows better, and, knowingly, misrepresents out boasting, that if the madness of fanaticism shall the facts, but no man, certainly, ought to take pen at last compel us, in defence of all we hold most in hand to write for the press, without more exact dear, to imitate the example of our great fore-

the 'dupes' may see it. Will they take him at his word, and follow him still further into the dangerous paths in which he is treading?

Somebody has 'duped' this poor editor. He thinks someoody has 'duped this poored in thinks the clergymen of New England preach abolitionism all the time—when the fact is, that the entire three thousand' probably have never averaged more than one sermon a year upon that subject! He thinks that they all 'follow Mr. Garrison's lead,' when it is doubtful if a dozen out of the whole 'three thousand' ever read the Liberator, or have any more confidence in, respect for, or subordination to, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, than they would be likely to have for Rev. Thomas Paine—if

England ministry and churches is Abolitionist, in the sense of being principled against slavery, and desirous of its speedlest possible abolition; but they do not make it the sole article of their creed, nor even a frequent topic of public and pulpit discussion. They never mistake it for the marrow of the Gospel. They are—and will be—opposed to all unchristian endeavors, on the part of the Tract Societies, or others, to muzzle the voice of condempation. ties, or others, to muzzle the voice of condemnation which the Gospel atters against it, as against other

REV. WILLIAM H. FURNESS.

The Rev. W. H. Furness, a Unitarian elergyman, of Philadelphia, has recently published a sermon on the present 'Revival,' in which the idea of a Divine agency is entirely repudiated. In all the reformation and conversions which, have resulted from it, and all the movements by which it has been promoted, be finds only one good thing—the 'Amen,' which certain Abolitionists uttered at a meeting in New York city, when prayer was offered in behalf of a fugitive slave. But this is not all that is extraordinary in that sermon, and that marks its publication as an era in the progress of religious ideas. He recognizes but one revival of religion having happened since the days of the Apostles, and that is the one which, as he affirms, commenced twenty-five years ago, when the Anti-Savery Society was organized!

These sentiments have been entertained for many years, no doubt; it is now that they should be spoken than And is it not better that they should be spoken than

materials and give effect to that agitation, and to concealed as heretofore? We shall soon know what paralyze all conservative resistance to it.

For the same reasons which have I d me to furnish you with the foregoing explanation, you have my permission to make any use of it you may think expedient.

I remain, dear sir, with friendly regard,
Yours, truly,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Concealed as heretofore? We shall soon know what these men mean. We shall understand in whose company we have been found. We shall compression to make any use of it you may think expedient.

We shall understand in whose company we have been found. We shall compression to make any use of it you may think expedient to a short time to effect it all. Abolitionism will be understood to be another Gospel; and men who love and pray for revivals of religion will compressed that they are stultifying themselves, for there has been but one after all—the progress of Analysis.

ti-Savery opinions!
What implety all this is! Who would have believed that, in promoting the cause of human liberty,
he was only aiding the triumph of such men? Fur-The Christian Intelligencer—the Dutch Reformed organ in New York City—lately contained an article in which was apparent a strange mixture of ignorance and prejudice, for a paper so refined and Christian, in its essential characteristics. It began by saying:

The Liberator of Boston, a paper edited by Garrison, the Abolitionist, contains in one of its recent issues, nearly three columns of ridicule and abuse of such as the columns of ridicule and abuse of forts to extirate it, are the abciltors of the villance, forts to extirate it, are the abciltors of the villance. forts to extirpate it, are the abcitors of the villany
—we ought to know it. It will assist us in under-

> WENDELL PHILLIPS. Referring to the late Woman's Rights Convention, correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says :-

Wendell Phillips made a long speech on the general subject. He showed himself most distinctly to be a thorough-going infidel, and it was evident from the reception his sentiments met, that many of faced and sophistries so palpable, that any sensible child could have seen their absurdity. It was evi-dent also, that he spoke from a love of speaking, and enjoyed exceedingly hearing himself talk.

'TERRIBLE-VERY TERRIBLE!' Extract from a speech delivered by Hon. Syden-ham Moore, of Ala., on Kansas and Slavery Agita-tion, 28th March, in the U.S. House of Repre-

And now what will the 'three thousand clergymen of New England, who once subscribed such an earnest memorial to Congress, do? Are they to follow in the lead of Garrison? Is he the Diotrephes, who by common consent is to have the pre-eminence among them? Will they patronize and fellowship him and his doctrines on slavery any more? It seems to us that this movement of the Liberator necessitates a choice between revivals and abolitionism. The incompatibility of the two is now plainly shown, and can no longer be denied.

Does this editor know that almost the last thing Dr. Nehemiah Adams did before he went below Mason and Dixon, to take his 'South-Side View,' was to subscribe, with his own hand, to that famous extremity of the North, I would warn her people 'All we ask is, to be let alone; to be permitted

in hand to write for the press, without more exact dear, to initiate the example of our gloves acquaintance with the facts of which he purposes to speak. This article goes on to say:—

We have wondered at the infatuation of the three we will so act our part that our future his torians will not be ashamed to record our deeds.

By what standard do they judge us? by what standard do they judge us? by what standard do they judge us?

We have wondered at the infatuation of the three thousand New England clergymen in preaching for so long a time, almost nothing but Abolitionism. It has surprised us that they did not see how much the Church and the cause of souls were suffering through such a course; and now, when God is pouring out his Spirit so extensively upon the land, out comes this Black Republicans would subject her? We are the profane mocker, and tells them this is all delusion and fanaticism, and that they must turn away from it, and go on preaching Abolitionism instead of 'Christ, the wisdom of God, and the power of God.' It is an important crisis, and we shall wait with painful interest the developments of the future. The beast has the developments of the future. The beast has shown his cloven foot so plainly, that we think even the 'dupes' may see it. Will they take him at his who, in defence of their rights and liberties, bravely word, and follow him still further into the dangerous dared to meet the powerful armies of Mexico. What in numbers, we still possess all the elements of strength to sustain ourselves in peace or in war; and profane, as well as sacred history, teaches us, that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.'

> . SLAVEHOLDING SPITE. Mr. Bailey, editor of the Kentucky News, pubishes the following letter from an exasperated Kentuckian :--

now alive.

It is about time this sort of talk, in which the pro-slavery religious papers occasionally indulge, were discontinued. The great mass of the New England ministry and churches is Abolitionist, in the sense of being principled against slavery, and desirous of its speediest possible abolition; but they do not make it the sole article of their creed, nor even a frequent topic of public and pulpit discussion. These results are proposed as a single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing into the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced to sell, and the slaves passing the single forced best advantage,) is injurious to the slave, not only by unguarded abuse, but also from the mortifying thought of passing from which the Gospel utters against it, as against other sins. But they have no more sympathy with extreme or infidel views on this subject, than their brethren in other parts of the land who differ from them.

REV. WILLIAM H. FURNESS.

The Rev. W. H. Furness, a Unitarian clergyman, of Philadelphia, has recently published a sermon on the light of passing from master to master, uncared for beyond their value in dollars and cents. My neighbors are making arrangements to sell theirs also, to put them beyond the reach of your densities a shricking about liberty and the down-trod-density and the reach of your density and employ white men in their places.

You are adding a great curse to the slave by publishing such a paper in our midst, and abusing the best interests of the State; and, as I understand, with the control of the state of

vote for the admission of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon have adopted a Constitution excluding slavery; but they have put a provision in this Constitution which I believe to be unconstitutional, inhuman, and unchristian. They not only exclude negroes and mu-lattees from residing in the State, but they have made a provision that they cannot hold any real estate there; they cannot make any contracts, nor the sacrifice of a great principle—an acknowledge'maintain any suit.' Now, Mr. President, I live ment of the right of a State to institute slavery if in a Commonwealth that recognizes the absolute it pleases—the very principle of the Kansas-Ne-and perfect equality of all men of all races. A mu-braska bill. The amendment was a triumph for

setts recognize the entire equality of the negro with the white man. I would ask, however, whether the people of that State recognize the social equality of the negro, and treat him socially as an equal?

the negro, and treat him socially as an equal?

Mr. Wilson. That is a very difficult question to give a precise and exact answer. I know that in Massachusetts, as in other free States, and I think in free States quite as much as in the slave States, there is a strong prejudice against the colored people, and it exists to more or less extent in Massachusetts. However, the public sentiment of that State is up to this point: it has given them all the legal rights it gives to the rest of the people, and every man among them has open to him all the avenues and pursuits of life. He can make himself what he chooses to be. There is a prejudice, and an unjust prejudice, in regard to men of intelligence and of personal character, men. in every proper sonse of the word highly recognized; that colored men, with the same intellectual qualities, the same moral qualities, are not in Massachusetts regarded as they would be if they were white men. I hope the Senator understands my answer.

I find, that in a book written a quarter of a century ago by Sir William Gore Ouseley, speaking of this vectories in the second of the country, he said:

| direct issue; the affairs of our government wild have reached a crisis, and Northern freemen would have reached a crisis, and Northern freemen would have reached a crisis, and Northern the objects of a constitutional government, or as the abject slaves of a rampant to be regarded as the subjects of a constitutional government, or as the abject slaves of a rampant of Congress have allowed the issue to be shifted, and by reliquishing the broad ground of unqualified right, for the defence of a single point, have lost even that for which they contended.

It is high time this business of compromise were at an end. Enough has been lost by tampering onto think in social life they are fully recognized; that colored men, with the South! In every contending parties? That of one has been aggressive, that of the other simply defensive. Can there be a question which side has the advantage? Slavery is t

ago by Sir William Goro Ouseley, speaking of this is the bold, daring outlaw, that draws the swo projudice in this country, he said:

· If an individual, concentrating the wisdom and

That same feeling lingers, to more or less extent, in all the States of the Union, my own State includand colored persons, and I may say that, generally, they are persons of intelligence, of morality, of personal character. Hundreds of those persons out in our ships to every portion of the globe. Many of them go on board our whale ships to the Pacific occan. Everywhere where the commerce of my State goes, these men sail on board our ships.

in the days of the Revolution. The Senator from Virginia will remember that at the celebration at Bunker Hill in June last, which he attended, Governor Everett spoke on that day of the services of a poor, humble, colored man, who shot down Major Pitcairn, on the 17th of June, 1775, and that touching allusion by the graceful context with the slavely larger trade, and the transmission of troops to Kansas to ing allusion by the graceful orator was gratefully received by the vast throng, and I doubt not it was

tain—the descendants of men who gave their lives and their blood to the independence and liberty of this country; and they, in Massachusetts, have en-joyed the benefits for which their ancestors fought. the descendants of those brave men should go on oard a whale ship, go to the Pacific ocean, land in

SPEECH OF HENRY WILSON.

In the U. B. Senate, May 5th 1858, on the bill for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. Wilson. The people of Oregon, Mr. President, have framed and adopted a Constitution excluding slavery; and I am sure no State rejoices more over that act of the people of Oregon than the people of the State I represent. They will expect me to give my vote to welcome the free State of Oregon into this eisterhood of free Commonwealths. I know I may be censured—censured by personal and political friends—but I cannot give my vote for the admission of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution. The people of Oregon into the Union under this Constitution are demanded in the influences of time; but I cannot give my vote for a State that has adopted a provision not only excluding these men, but dennet is to the influences of time; but I cannot give my vote for a State that has adopted a provision not only excluding these men, but dennet is to the influences of the State that has adopted a provision of the State into this Union, but I cannot give any refrain from voting, for I do not wish to vote against the admission of a free State into this Union, but I cannot for for a provision of this Character. I should feel that if I did it, I gave my own personal sanction to it. In relusing to vote for

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE-WHO HAS THE ADVANTAGE?

We look upon the adoption of the Crittender and perfect equality of all men of all races. A mulatto or negro in the State I represent is not only a citizen of the State; he not only has the right to vote, but if the people choose to do it, they may elect him to any office in their gift.

Mr. Clay. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. Wilson. Certainly.

Mr. Clay. I know that the laws of Massachusets recognize the entire equality of the negro with the white man. I would ask, however, whether the the great question would have been brought to a layer of the great question was a triumph for the principle of freedom; and we now see that, not only as a matter of principle, but of prodem; and we now see that, not only as a matter of principle, but of prodem; and we now see that, not only as a matter of principle, but of prodem; and the great question was a friumph to th the great question would have been brought to a direct issue; the affairs of our government would have reached a crisis, and Northern freemen would

and presents the revolver: 'We ask no favors, we make our claims, and we will defend them with our 'If an individual, concentrating the wisdom and virtues of overy age in his own person, and inheriting the qualities of a Socrates, an Alfred, a Gustavus Basil, and a Washington combined, were born with a negro skin in the United States, I do not think that he would ever be allowed a perfectly social equality with a white scoundrel.'

That same feeling lingers, to more or less extent, parts with her watch and her purse, in order to save her life. We submit that this is not the mode to deal with lawlessness. If there is any right inherent in human society to make just laws to protect If it is the province of government to punish the violation, on a small scale, of human rights, it is also the province of government to punish the vio-lation of those rights on a larger scale. 'Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute,' was the motto Mr. Mason. As cooks and stewards.

Mr. Wilson. Some of them as cooks, some of them as stewards, and some of them as sailors, and brayer or better sailors do not exist in the country than the colored sailors who may be found in New Bedford and other scaports of Massachusetts. They are as good sailors as their fathers were good soldiers as their fathers were good soldiers as changed; let the warfare be carried

keep down freedom there.

When, in 1820, the question of admitting a new

received by the vast throng, and I doubt not it was as gratefully recognized by the Senator as by any other person. Bancroft, in the seventh volume of the history of the United States, just published, says:

*Nor should history forget to record that, as in the army at Cambridge, so also in this gallant band, the free negroes of the colony had their representatives. For the right of free negroes to bear arms in the public defence was at that day as little disputed in New England as their other rights. They took their place, not in a separate corps, but in the ranks with the white man, and their names may be read on the pension rolls of the country, side by side with those of other soldiers of the Revolution.

There are hundreds of men in Massachusetts, the descendants of men who fought in the ranks of our fathers in the Revolution; who fought on board your ships of war in the last war with Great Britain—the descendants of men who gave their lives in gallant provided. The seventh was proposed. One after another, members of Congress were won over. The threat of dissolving the Union turned the scale, and John Randolph honored the plastic Northerners, through whose votes his party triumphed, by coining for them the caphonious sobriquet of 'doughfaces.' What slavery gained by that compromise was a present reality; what freedom gained was prospective, and, as the event has proved, worthless. Next came the annexation of Texas and war with Maxico; slavery acting on the aggressive. To gain votes for the Wilmot proviso, with the view of keeping slavery out of the conquered provinces of Mexico; slavery acting on the aggressive. To gain votes for the Wilmot proviso, with the view of keeping slavery out of the conquered provinces of Mexico; slavery acting on the aggressive. ing slavery out of the conquered provinces of Mexico, the friends of liberty waived their demand for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and of the inter-state slave-trade; and finally lost the Wilmot proviso itself. When California knocked at the door for admittance, it was made the pretext the descendants of those brave men should go on board a whale ship, go to the Pacific ocean, land in Oregon, in stress of weather, it may be go on shore be smitten down, nearly murdered, by white villains, without cause, they cannot maintain a suit in the courts of that State. They may be abused, they may be murdered, any outrage may be inflicted, any indignity may be put upon them, but they cannot maintain a suit in the courts of that State to protect them in their personal rights. Is this not inhuman, unchristian, devilish? I cannot vote to sanction a proposition which outlaws men for no crime.

Now, sir, is there a slave State that has such a provision in her Constitution or laws? There may be ; I do not know. I say, Mr. President, that it is inhuman, it is unchristian, it is unworthy of a free State; and while free States, or States calling themselves free, make such provisions, maintain sech inhuman enactments, I advise them all to close their mouths against the system of slavery in the United States. When I give my voice or my vote to maintain any such outrages or any such wrongs, I will close my lips forever against always in the United States. I cannot vote for the admission of Oregon into the Union with this Constitution, though I do not wish to vote against the States in of the Cannot vote for the admission of Oregon into the Union with this Constitution, though I do not wish to vote against the salesion of a free State. I cannot vote for the admission of Oregon into the Union with this Constitution, though I do not wish to vote against the salesion of a free State. I would welcome free States, even if they have not into the Union with this Constitution, though I do not wish to vote against the salesion of a free State. I cannot vote for the admission of Free States. I cannot vote for the admission of Free States and our own public sentiments right, before we arising others.

I cannot vote for the admission of Gregon into the Union with this Constitution, though I do not wish to vote against the sales

'A DARK PRIDAY. The Philadelphia Press, edited by Col. Forney, the man who did more, perhaps, than all other men to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, and without whose extraordinary efforts in Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan would have been overwhelmingly defeated, denounces the bill of English, which passed the House and Senate, last Friday, in terms befitting its disgraceful provision. The Press says:

'If we had ever been animated by a partisan feeling, we should now be rejoiced at the action of the Congress of the United States in the passage of the great fraud, consummated at the city which bears the honored name of Washington, on the 30th day the honored name of Washington, on the 30th day of April, 1858; on Friday, the most ominous day of all the week, (according to a superstition still obeyed even in the most intelligent circles.) This wicked deed of profligate politicians will stir the moral sense of the country to its profoundest depths. It will awaken wide-spread indignation. It will call out emotions which have been stilled because such a deed was believed to be impossible; and it will hurl into utter obscurity and shame those servants of the people who have sought this opportunity to assist in a betrayal, as wanton as it was causeless and unnecessary. To see these men sibcauseless and unnecessary. To see these men gib-beted and transfixed before the eyes of the world may beted and transfixed before the eyes of the world may be a melancholy satisfaction; and to this extent the black business of the blackest Friday that ever this country has seen, may be full of compensation. But we have no rejoicing over a common shame. We have no words of congratulation at an event

which inflicts disgrace upon our common country.

The more we deliberate upon the record of the last fourteen months, the more do we feel that a blow has been struck at the very heart of our insti-

The Press then proceeds to describe the process by which Mr. Buchanan was gradually brought by the Southern disunionists to first repudiate all the principles upon which the Democratic party have heretolore claimed to stand, and then to repudiate and proscribe all those old friends who were unwilling to sacrifice personal honor and political consistency on the altar of slavery propagandism. It contin-

'Independent men, who would not bow to the attempt to sacrifice a principle, were turned out of office, and base and characteriess knaves put into heir places,

Solemn assurances to high functionaries, written spoken, and printed, were rathlessly broken.

Representatives were compelled to change their votes, to which their plighted fairly. ort them.
Calumnies, the most atrocious and cruel, were

hurled against all who dared to be true to the truth. Is this all? Would that it were! The formal deis this ail? Would that it were! The formal de-claration of a proud, national party was sought to be nullified by the action of Congress, and in sub-stitution for a principle, imposingly declared and solemnly scaled, before the eyes of the whole coun-try, we had offered to us a miserable cheat. The dark dead of a garg of subless are all the state of the counark deed of a gang of reckless speculators in Kansas was made the test of Democratic faith. Fraud and Falsehood were erected into cardinal virtues, and the protests of fifteen thousand freemen against this deed were laughed at, as the protests of our

fathers in the Revolution were laughed at, as the ravings of rebels, and the threats of a mob.

So far for the footprints of this unhallowed Despotism. They are marked on the historic page as the evidence of a receding morality and a degenerated Democracy. They turn back the hands on the dial plates of time, and remind us that we are livered to the footback. ing in the foudal ages. Nay, worse than that; for then, if power was great, public men were brave, and the knave that sold his character died the death

and the knave that sold his character died the death of the infamous.

But the great crime did not stop here. One wrong after another was tried, till at last, as if to mock at even the semblance of right, the so-called ENGLISH BILL was proposed, the incarnation of treachery and of duplicity—a bill, be it understood, which differed from its precedents in this; that they were swindles, and this was a bribe; which, professing to submit Lecompton to the people, did not submit it, according to its Southern expounders; and which, starting out in the preamble with a scandalous misstatement, crowned the whole proceeding with a declaration that if the people of Kansas did not take it, they should fester in dissensions till it suited their masters to admit them!

And this was the scheme that was ferced through yesterday—THE BLACK FRIDAY of our century!

Well may the Senator from New York cry 'shame' upon the damning deed.

yesterday—THE BLACK FRIDAY of our century!
Well may the Senator from New York cry 'shame' upon the damning deed.

All history will cry shame upon it, too.
The burden which this outrage allaches to the Democratic party cannot be carried without crushing it. Candidates for office will be compelled to speak out against it, and those who are silent will pay the penalty of such an acquiescence.

What Kansas may decide upon, we are not authorized to say; but we cannot doubt that she will reject the bribe with scorn. Whether she does or or not, the wrong done will be avenged, and the sacred doctrine vindicated. The case has passed into the hands of the people of the States, especially those who have been insulted by their Representatives, as we have been by eleven of our members from Pennsylvania, four of whom represent this proud metropolis, where there is but one sentiment, outside of the office-holders and office-seekers, and that fearlessly against the action of the Congress of the United States, in foreing an odious Constitution upon a protesting people.

A MANLY SOUTHERN PROTEST. The Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, who roted against the English Bill, exposed the consequences of that iniquitous measure in the following

voted against the English Bill, exposed the consequences of that iniquitous measure in the following eloquent language:

'Gentlemen hug a delusion to their bosoms, when they suppose that under this bill, animated by a desire to have this grant of land, or to acquire immediate political position, the people of Kansas will be induced to accept this proposition, and that we shall then have a summer's sea before us. This is a sheer delusion. Kansas will reject this proposition. If you are prudent men, reason with me upon the supposition of its rejection, and look then to the consequences which are to flow from that fact.

What will those consequences be? Every free State of this Union will at once arouse itself to repeal the dissoling part of this very bill. All the sluices of that permissions agitation which has flowed over this country like lava for years past, will be reopened. Repeal will be the shibboleth of party in the next election of the North. The free States will say to you, in April, Kansas had population enough to be a slave State; in December following, she has population enough to be a free State. So help me God! if I were a Northern man, I should feel it my duty to open that direct attack. I would feel that you had attached a condition to the passage of this measure which degraded no from that equality about which you know we have talked to much, and upon which we have insisted as strictly. And until that equality was restored, I should exact

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myself, were I a Northern man, up to the full point of my capacity to have it restored by all legitimate

What will be the next effect? This House will, What will be the next effect? This House will, in the next Congress, be filled by men sent here to rectify this wrong, and the South will be compelled to accede to that demand, or to resist. Her pride may be wounded; her sensibilities are to be affected; and then the next movement of those who play to her prejudices will be to drag her over the precipice of disunion, in that moment when she smarts under the effect of stang and wounded pride. It is exactly because I see these consequences ahead, that I am to-day firm and steady in opposition. I look forward on the path before us, and I see it leads to that alternative which I have said is most likely to occur, and my duty and patriotism alike demand that I and my duty and patriotism alike demand that I should resist this bill, and advocate that equality which is equity between all sections of my country. It take that position, and cheerfully I shall rest upon it, satisfied that I am right, and I shall be sustained in by a patriotic constituency.'

THE REACTION.

Under ordinary circumstances, the western tier of Missouri slaveholding counties flanking the eastern side of Kansas would have been competent to make Kansas a slave State, without the slighest difficulty. But the parties in this movement had not counted upon the tremendous and terrible up-rising of the North which instantly followed this work of repeal. And what, we repeat, have been the net results? First, the complete overthrow and demoralization of the Northern democracy. and demoralization of the Northern democracy. Second, the stern necessity of the South of casting both Douglas and Pierce overboard in 1856, and the nomination of a man whose hands were perfectly clean of any contact with that Kansas-Nebraska bill. Third, the narrowest possible escape of the remnant, of the national democracy from absolute annibilation in the late Presidential election.—Fourth, the loss of Karsas to the South a Contact. Fourth, the loss of Kansas to the South, after the most dreadful and desperate struggle for the prize between the contending factions which the history of border ruffianism, political ferocity or sectional faunticism in any country can furnish, not excepting the fights of the half savage revolutionary factions of the South American States for political power and plunder,
Nor do these losses to the South stop with the

Nor do these losses to the South stop with the losses of their Northern allies, nor with the general demoralization of the democracy, nor with the loss of Kansas. The law which has wiped out the Missouri line, and left the Territory on the North side subject to 'popular sovereignty,' has also left the Territories on the south side, down to the Mexican boundary, subject to the same laws of emigration. In a word, the act intended to open the Territories north of 36:30 to the South, has opened the whole unorganized country south of that line to the North. and with all the chances in favor of an ultimate Northern occupation, from Kansas around to the

Gulf of California.

Nor is this all. The results of the Kansas struggle have thrown Missouri, as a slave State, upon her beam ends. The emancipation agitation thus started throughout her length and breadth, must result in making her a free State. The Northern waves of emigration are rolling in upon her from every side, and she must, sooner or later, succumb to the pressure. Such are among the net results of to the pressure. Such are among the net results of that desperate experiment of a few trading Southern fire-eaters and Northern Presidential demagogues, know as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Within four years that blunder has robbed the South of a degree of power and prestige, and has given to the North the means and the spirit of propagandism which otherwise might not have been accomplished within half a century.—N. Y. Herald.

Gloomy Reflections of a Southern Disunion Organ. The New Orleans Bee of a late date, has the following sombre reflections on the result of the recent

Black republicanism may well shout an exult-ng poun. Connecticut has followed hard upon ing poean. Connecticut has followed hard upon New Hampshire, and gone with a rush against slavery; while, unkindest cut of all, St. Louis, a Southern city of a Southern State, has, at its recent municipal election, reiterated its semi-abolition sentiments by the election of the Free Democratic ticket. Truly, the Kansas measure has proved a discount of the South Intended, as its advocates proclaimed, to settle the question of slavery, and quiet agitation, it has generally newed discord, strengthened free soil, and he lessly divided the only party that claimed an odo of nationality.
We are afraid that these Spring elections are

portions of gloomier tidings hereafter. We apprehend that Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and Indiana, which by unrivalled tact and unwearied exertion were saved in 1856 from falling into the Free Soil quagmire, will return to their wallow, and that before the expiration of the present year every non-slaveholding State in the Union, with the possible exception of California, will rally under the victorious standard of black republicanism. The South then will be in a certain and absolute minority, and may vainly look to the North for sympathy or succor. When that period arrives, we shall be glad to learn of those who are constantly dinning into our ears their devotion to th Union, what course they propose to pursue? Shall we submit, and trust to the justice or the mercy of the Northern anti-slavery men, for the preservation of our rights? Shall we remain in the Union until of our rights? Shall we remain in the Union until an opportunity is presented of finally testing their repeated assurances that no more slave States shall be admitted? Or shall we make preparations for a crisis that seems inevitable, and taking our stand upon principle, put forth our firm resolve to resist any overt act of aggression? The time is not dis-tant when these questions may be pertinently asked. In the interim, let the Southern nationalists revolve them at their leisure, for an answer will be shortly required.

THE DOUGHFACES.

The Boston Bee discourses after this wise upon the doughfaces of the North who have for the last score of years infested Congress :-

'They have hung like a miasma above the po they have nung like a miasma above the po-litical landscape, they have rested like a ghoul upon the beating heart of Republican freedom, they have lurked in the purlicus of the places of power, ready to give the coward's or the traitor's stab under the fifth rib; wherever there was any vile work to be done for the slave power, any work so vile that the slaveholders themselves scorned to do it, these Northern doughfaces have hasted to soil their hands the North has stood up for the right, they have been the first to bound him down, and in every moment of trial, and every hour of danger, they have shrunk from duty and betrayed their trust. They have pandered to the slave power, have sustained its oligarchy, have humbly licked the hand that fed diency and chicken-hearted cowardice, the country is to-day indebted for all the agitation, reckless oppression and monstrous wrongs that have grown out of the slavery question, and that vex and disturb the land. Not in Congress alone are these dough-faces found—they walk the streets of our large cities, they sit in our counting-rooms, they pray is our pulpits, they fill the places of emolument and -rather we should say, they did till lately for in most of the free States, the people have huried the doughfaces from the places of honor, and set upon them a mark that all men may know and shun

They are the men who go into patriotic parox ysms when a Southern merchant threatens to with-draw his trade from the markets of the North. They shed anivelling tears when any honest man with an honest New England heart in his bosom, with an honest New England heart in his bosom, publicly rebukes their exhibitions of 'complimentary flunkeyism.' They are the men who bow down and worship a cotton bale, crying, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' They, with canting hypocrisy, excuse the cowardice of religious societies that dare not utter the reproofs of God against the man-stealer and the baby-seller, lest their pious craft should be in danger; they are the men who would yield up honor, patriotism, censcience and humanity, rather than praye the wrath or encounter the frown of a than brave the wrath or encounter the frown of a blustering Toombs or an unsteady Keitt. the men who denounce the brave and fearless because they will make no compromise with wrong—who support the Boston Couriers and New York Journals of Commerce, who echo the obiter dictum of Judge Taney, who glorify Buchanan, Atchison and John Calhoun, and abuse and revile Banks, Sumner, Wilson, Burlingame, Hale, Seward, Crittenden, Bill, and all their associates and friends. But the day of settlement, of final settlement, with these doughfaces, is coming—aye, is here. The who denounce the brave and fearless be

places that they know, will soon know them no courier, was conspicuous. When, however, in the more, and their places will be filled with true and third session, the defiant tone seemed not likely to more, and their places will be filled with true and fearless men who have hearts in their bosoms filled with patriotism and humanity, who will do what is right because it is right, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Tract Society on Wednesday backed down from its last year's deliberate and unanimous resolve to publish a tract or tracts on the Moral Duties of Masters growing out of the existence of slavery. It had purposed to publish only such cautious and timid words as Southern clergymen had preached without objection or offence to the slaveholding congregations on whose contributions they subsisted. But the Southern politicians chamored against this, and alarmed the Southern Christians, or some of them, into threatening to second from

Masters. The moral duties of husbands, wives, parents, children, servants, are all discussed and enern clergymen. Is it wise even for slavery to insist to a question, that nothing in the Constitution pre-on this discrimination?

If the devotees of gambling, of rumselling, of selves.

let selves. licentiousness, of dueling, have any wish to be 'let alone' by the Tract Society, now is their time.

Let them frankly tell the Society that they will not having been thus, with no great unwillingness, yieldble. Since the demonstration already afforded, that the Society assails only unpopular sins, sparing those of the proud and powerful, he must have a sensitive conscience indeed who can wish to purchase its silence or deprecate its censures. It should henceforth confine its exertions to simple ragamuffine, too ignorant to discern its hypocrisy, or too poor in spirit to imagine that the vices of rich sinners can be exposed without presumption, or rebuk-ed without insolence.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MAY 28, 1858.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOSTON · AMER-ICAN TRACT SOCIETY.'

The Tract Society which represents New England, (in distinction from the national Society bearing the al meeting in this city.

So great was the interest felt in the question whether this Society would take the same distinctly proslavery position as its New York sister-or take, for them, and praying for a blessing upon them. the first time, an attitude of hostility to slavery-or pursue some intermediate line of policy-that the business which is usually transacted in an hour, and by a score of persons, more or less, now filled the Meiona- avoid that not less than slavery itself. They all deday.

The movement party-for that name may properly be given to a party which is zealously determined to the 'Boston' American Tract Society is made! move, even if it be but half-an-inch-had a clear majority: in regard to numbers, they could do just what they pleased. Since, however, this was the very point which it was Impossible to decide, since they acted upon no principle, and had made no efficient preparation, and since every shade of opinion between provery party, though considerably smaller, knew ex actly what they wanted, and voted unanimously, as well as spoke vigorously, for it-the contest was pro-

longed to the extent above stated. The settlement of matters thus inherently difficult was rendered much more difficult by the infirmities of the chairman, who could neither distinguish the first speaker, among many who were demanding the floornor recognize him so as to announce his name-nor speak the name, when informed of it, so as to be heard by the audience-nor clearly apprehend the point of order, or the question before the meeting, in any one of the fifty instances in which these were required of him-nor decide controverted points between the fierce disputants on each side-nor direct the order and sequence of business as a presiding officer should-nor state the points to be voted on, so that people might know for what particular thing, or even on which side, they were voting-nor direct the manner of voting, whether by speech or by hand, or by rising-nor even after calling for the affirmative votes, call for the negative and declare the result, without help from vociferous prompters, all over the assembly, whose dictation to the chair, however technically discourteous, was indispensable to the transaction of business. Indeed, the chairman himself said, at the decision of purpose, the soundest judgment and the close of the meeting, with an air of relief that it was over, that he had never before undertaken to keep four or five hundred ministers in order.

As to the demeanor of the assembly-which was the male portion of the (Boston) . American Tract Society,' none but male members being admitted, although the female members and Directors are very numerous-Dr. Humphrey and several other members who had been at the New York meeting, testified that in disorderly and tumultuous character, this meeting exceeded that. The difference between this pious meeting and tumultuous assemblies of worldly men was, that whereas, in the latter, order is ever and anon attempted to be restored by the deprecatory or the sarcastic use of the terms 'honorable' and 'gentleman'-in this, the word 'Christian' was used in the same manner, for the same purposes, and with the same result. Moreover, each party repeatedly did what members of the other party emphatically declared that no Christian would do. Perhaps both declarations were right.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, pastor of the Pine Street Church, and editor of the Congregationalist, seemed the leader of the movement party. The position which that party advocated was expressed in a long series of resolutions, presented and defended by Gardner G. Hubbard, Esq., of Boston, proposing, in substance-1st. A separation from the New York Society.

2d. The collection of funds, and the publication tracts and books (designated as 'pious and useful' without further specification of character,) on their own account.

3d. An adoption, as the future principle and rule of the Society, of the resolutions reported by the New York Investigating Committee in 1857, and unanimously adopted by the New York Society at that time; (adopted unanimously, because so ambiguous and double-faced that both parties could found their own justification upon them, as they have continued

to do to this day.)

The point of separation was the vital one in this matter, and it was vigorously opposed by the government party, among whom Hos. George Lunt, of the See J. P. Jewett's advertisement of now Tracts.

carry the point of the administration party, they adroitly changed it to the deprecatory, even the hum-ble. They earnestly besought for one more year. Rev. Dr. Humphrey begged, Rev. Mr. Sessions entreated, William Ropes, Esq., the oldest member of the Board, (officially,) implored, John Tappan, Esq., President, appealed in a most beseeching tone and manner, that the Society would wait a year before separating from such dear friends and such excellent Christians as the New York Society.

At this juncture, Rev. Mr. Richards, of the Central church, Winter street, in this city, adroitly threw in the suggestion whether the remonstrants, the advocates for separation, were agreed among themselves, against this, and alarmed the Southern Christians, or some of them, into threatening to secede from the Society; so a majority of that Society made haste to eat their own words, and print nothing on the tabooed subject. Thus the late triumph of the South at Washington finds an echo in New York.

The principle of Wednesday's vote is of wide application. There is not a man living who believes with the charitable suggestion that perhaps the New plication. There is not a man living who believes that any such vote could have been carried in the American Tract Society, were slavery existing only in Brazil, Algiers and the Cannibal Islands. The Society has not voted that slavery is no sin, but that the sinners are too powerful and too near. If slaveholding in this country were confined to the 'sandhillers' or 'poor white trash' of the South, this Society would flood their cabins with Abolition appeals and remonstrances. But the slaveholders are Calcards Geografic and Honorables, they are Colonels, Generals and Honorables—they are ly done the various specifications of the preamble. church trustees, deacons, vestrymen, clergymen, and even bishops—they are Governors, legislators and Members of Congress—so it is voted impolitic to publish tracts which discuss the Moral Duties of to publish tracts which discuss the Moral Duties of One of the more ferociously radical and revolution amendment, excepting from this rule what should be paid for tracts and books, which it seems they still forced without offence in the Society's publications: paid for tracts and books, which it seems they still but the moral duties of slaveholders must not be mean to purchase from the mutilated literature of the considered, even in the guarded language of South- New York Society, though it was declared, in answer

henceforth read nor circulate its issues, will not contribute to its funds nor show hospitality to its messengers, unless their own 'peculiar' foible is winked at as well as the slaveholders'. But in fact, we hardly think it worth their while to take the trouprecisely as they wished them, and, for some reason or other, the administration party had made no preparation of an adverse ticket. Mr. Dexter's party succeeded in the election of every person on their ticket, and the result was as follows. The whole Secretary of the Society, Rev. Seth Bliss, was swept overboard by a very large vote, and none of the old Board were unanimously re-elected, except the President, the Vice Presidents, the Directors, the Treasurer, the Auditors, and an Executive Committee of seven, the number of which had been previously reduced, by a special vote, from nine or eleven. A considerable number of the administration party

united with the movement party in voting against the Secretary. He had, for some reason, become unacceptable to his colleagues in the government, even before the publication of the indecorously palpable and obvious lies of his recent pamphlet, defending the New York Society. But, lest his feelings should be hurt by being dropped from the Secretaryship which he has held for so many years, the Society passed a unanimous vote of thanks for his long and faithful same name, the anniversary of which was celebrated services, declaring their respect and affection for a fortnight ago in New York,) has just held its annu- him. Never was a man kicked out of doors in a more considerate and respectful manner. To do him justice, he had sufficient command of countenance to respond in the same strain, declaring his regard for

Not one of the movement party proposed the publication of tracts against slavery. Those who spoke of anti-slavery at all did it with detestation, desiring to ous sessions, commencing Monday afternoon, and closing by the election of officers at 7, D. M., on Tues-day. be taken which at present would 'throw off fewest friends from the Society.' Such is the stuff of which

DEATH OF ELLIS GRAY LORING, ESQ.

We have the painful duty to record the death of ELLIS GRAY LORING, Esq., of this city, one of the earliest and most honored friends of the Antislavery proper and anti-slavery proper (exclusive of Slavery cause, and for many years conspicuously idenboth) was represented among them, while the pro- tifled with it-particularly as one of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society-though for some time past withdrawn from public observation, but none the less true and steadfast to the end, and always ready to give it a warm and generous support. His illness (pleurisy) was of very short duration, fa tally terminating on Monday morning last. Many of his most intimate friends knew nothing of it until the announcement of his death-an event which has caused a marked sensation in the community, and which will be profoundly felt by a widely extended circle of friends and acquaintances. The absence of his beloved wife and daughter, on a visit to Philadelphia, added to its poignancy, as they were not able to reach home until the mortal struggle had terminated, and the spirit taken its flight to another and s better world."

The funeral obsequies were impressively performed on Wednesday afternoon, in the Church of the Disciples in Indiana Place, by Rev. Mr. Bowen and Rev. J. Freeman Clarke-a large and weighty audience being gathered of those who knew his great worth, his spotless integrity of character and rare beauty of life,uniting in himself, as he did, all possible social and domestic virtues, a womanly delicacy and refinement of mind with intrepid moral action and unfaltering highest conscientiousness, a sympathetic feeling for suffering humanity and a constant readiness to respond to its multifarious appeals, the finest intellectual culture and the most exquisite taste in literature and art. and every trait which serves to dignify, ennoble and exalt human nature. As a tribute to his memory, the New England Anti-Slavery Convention adjourned its session on Wednesday afternoon, thus enabling many of his friends and coadjutors from various parts of the country to be present at the funeral services. The sketch of the character of Mr. Loring, as drawn by the Rev. J. F. Clarke, (his pastor,) on the occasion, was exceedingly discriminating and felicitous, and gave the liveliest satisfaction to those who listened to it. He was followed by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., who paid to the memory of his deceased friend a most touching and heartfelt tribute, having been his intimate friend and companion for a period of thirty-six years. Liberty was kindly extended to any in the udience to express their feelings and sentiments: and many were present whose hearts were full to overflowing, and whose words could have been eloquently uttered, but they deemed it unnecessary to add any thing more to what had been so fitly spoken.

As among our earliest and most attached friends and deeply indebted to him for his counsel, cooperation and generous assistance, at a time when we had but few to stand by us, we shall ever remember his kindness and appreciate his virtues with the deepest gratitude and the warmest admiration. He was fiftyfive years of age.

What a 'Refuge of Oppression' this week !-What a disgraceful, cowardly, cold-blooded letter that of Edward Everett in relation to the murdere assault upon Charles Sumner in the Senate Chamber It is less excusable than the assault itself. See the meanness and sectarian malignity of the Congregationalist, edited by the Rev. Henry M. Dexter of this city! See the entire department-and read it!

Several book notices unavoidably deferred

NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Fifth Anniversary at Mozart Hall, in New York, on plete conversion; it is to be settled by those Republi-Wednesday evening, May 12. The hall was com-

In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by OLIVER JOHNSON, who announced that John W. Hutchinson and his wife had kindly volunteered to open the meeting with one of their freedom songs, which they did, calling forth most hearty applause.

Rev. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, Mass. was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. T. W. HIGGINSON.

Un went the Sharp's rifles to let fly at it, but up came thy he needed for his support. the prairie hen, and turned out to be a prairie man, a prairie black man, a prairie fugitive slave-for the underground railroad runs through the grassy regions out there. . It was a serious question with these halfconverted lovers of freedom, 'What shall we do with this inconvenient colored gentleman who has forced himself upon our party?' Lane himself doubted for favor of black laws; he had spoken in favor of the and seek to defend him. But behind all these years Fugitive Slave Law. He was a fugitive slave: what of shrinking, and these long years of cheerful submisshould be done with him? He stood a moment undecided. His companions were divided-some would do with him, boys?' said Jim Lane at last. The crushed by social institutions, overwhelmed by ignoboys hesitated. What shall we do with him, Lieutenant?'-turning to a man who, as he happened to be the only man in the party who owned a uniform, they had made Lieutenant- what shall we do as if he was never to do anything for his own emanwith him?' 'Let him slide,' said the Lieutenant. the fugitive did, and is an Abolitionist to-day. [Applause.] Now, the value of this change in Lane is nothing,

except as it illustrates the greater change in the community, which is dragging us on from mere Kansas these days, when it is unfashionable not to claim to first of Spain and then of England, tried for a centube anti-slavery somehow-how strange it must be for you, Mr. Chairman, for you, Mr. Garrison, still stranger, to look back on the times when the word receives into his blood the blood of those heroic races, anti-slavery' aroused hostility and prejudice, as much as the word 'Abolitionist' does now! Looking back upon that period of absolute refrigeration in the comenterprise, it was a good deal like planting season in tive Slave cases, which he has carried on so nobly, Vermont, which I heard described the other day. In know better than to bring against him the silly charge that very cold year which they all look back to, some of timidity. I declare it, as my solemn conviction, traveller was passing along the road, and saw a man from years of acquaintance with that underground up in those Vermont mountains. It was in the mid- railroad, years of intercourse with fugitive slaves, that dle of a June day, and the farmer was planting pota- if the truth could be fairly told to-day, we white Antoes with his overcoat on. Towards evening, the glo-Saxons on this continent must yield the palm of traveller passed along the same place, and the man native heroism to the negro. (Cheers.) I tell you,

it can, are settled, there remains the whole problem of lavery behind. How is it to be settled? It is to be settled by us who have been trained in these prelimi-The New York Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its who, beginning on the anxious seat, have got a com-Wednesday evening. May 12. The hall was com-pletely filled, by a highly respectable and attentive shortcomings, are yet to furnish the materials for the great anti-slavery work of the future. Out of these is to come, in their maturity, that strength which is not to content itself with resisting the extension of slavery, but has got, by-and-bye, to grapple with the original monster, and give an account of that. (Applause.)

But these are not all; and I wish especially to bea

my testimony, to-night, in favor of the work which is to be done by those who are not Republicans, because they are not voters-who are not with us here to pro test against bondage, because they are in the midst o MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have bondage—bondage North or bondage South. We seen to-day the most promising sign of the times, the white Anglo-Saxon Abolitionists are too apt to asmost strikingly illustrative of the change that has been going on for a quarter of a century, that I have seen force of the victims of tyranny, who, if they are even since the day that Senator Douglas made his effort to drop the 'Arnold' from his name, and come out an honest man. [Applause.] I have read to-day a speech of Gen. James H. Lane, of Kansas, in behalf of black men, [applause,] advocating the same rights for the him. My eyes have been opened, and I see it otherblack men that he has been fighting for years to secure wise now. Never in history was there an oppressed for himself. Those who remember that, in the great people who were set free by others, and it will not contest over the Topeka Constitution, Gen. Lane was the representative of pro-slavery and negrophobia in Kansas, will appreciate this testimony to the change have been so weak-minded as to submit my chin to of the times. I want, when the next edition is pub- the razor of a colored brother, as his sharp steel grazlished of remarkable conversions and revival incidents, ed my akin, at the patience of the negro in shaving to have that fact put in. [Laughter and spplause.] the white man for so many years, and yet keeping the When I knew Gen. Lane, a year and a half ago, he razor on the outside of his throat; I have wondered was only on the 'anxious seat.' He said Missouri I say, at that, but I was foolish in making that a test had put into him every drop of abolition blood in his of his courage. Thank God! assassination is not the veins. But there was not much there even then. The highest test of courage; endurance until the time thing that seemed to bring it to a crisis was a little comes may be a higher. We thank the men of Kanincident of which I was cognizant. A year ago last ans for the years they waited before offering open reautumn, there came riding into Nebraska City a rab- sistance to the Missourians-waited, in order that is ble rout of wild horsemen, with Lane himself at their might be shown that their cause was just before all head, the wildest and raggedest among them. The the world. The time may come when, seeing the day before they came in, they saw in the long prairie groused strength of the African, we may at last give grass, as they approached Nebraska City, some mov- him credit for the prudence which has waited until ing object, which they took at first for a prairie hen. these preliminary agitations had created the sympa-We speak as if the African were a weak, down-

trodden, degraded being-and so, alas, he is !-our arguments would be useless if he were not. If slavery turned out a race of wise and saintly men, it would be as good an institution as Mr. Calhoun ever dreamed of. It is because the slave is degraded and made cowardly so often, it is because he shrinks before the a moment. He had pledged himself, before that, in shadow of the white man, that we protest against it, sion, as behind the long frivolity of the French nation, there may lie a dagger, and a power to use it when the return him, some would save him. What shall we time comes. We see among us the African as he is rance, kept back and down by poverty; we do not look at his records; we do not see what he has been, and may be again. We speak of the American slave cipation. We forget the heroes of St. Domingo. We and 'slide' it was; and Jim Lane has slid faster than forget the Maroons of Surinam, who, more than a century ago, established their freedom against their Dutch masters, and whom our scientific expedition, when it touched there last year, found free, the children occupying the mountains their fathers colonized. and beyond the possibility of future subjection. We men into Abolitionists. How strange it must be in forget the Maroons of Jamaica, whom all the powers, ry and a half to conquer, and had to compromise with them at last. We forget that the American negro mingled with the blood of a race we think the strongest in the world. But, however it may be with those who only see the African in cities, those who have munity, this present time must seem like spring, at seen him, as our friend from Philadelphia described, least, or summer, or almost harvest time. I take it, on the underground railroad, in his dangers and ih sir, when you (turning to Mr. Garrison) began this his struggles, those who have seen him in the Fugi-

Digging up the potatoes,' said he- afraid to leave have seen and heard, you would think so too. It is them out over night, for fear of the frost.' I suppose, not alone in fugitive slave cases that instances of their when Benjamin Lundy planted his Genius of Univer- courage are to be found, though, where resistance has sal Emancipation, he dreaded to leave it out over night, been made, as in Boston, the highest courage has been for fear of frost, and perhaps frost killed it-something shown by the negro, from the mob of anonymous or other did, I know not what; but the Liberator came, black men who rescued Shadrach, to the single black and planted its seeds below all possible frosts, and we man who headed the forlorn hope in the rescue of are having the blossoming, if not the harvest, now. Burns-from the beginning to the end of that tale of I see in these days the result of all the labor that danger and difficulty, the black man has borne his has been devoted to this cause, and this leads me to part nobly and well. Go among the thousands of use my few moments in speaking of the aspects of this refugees in Canada, hear their simple story, talk with time, and the changes which it promises. We see, the men and women, learn what they have gone in the gradual change in the tone of all the presses, through in their efforts to escape, seven times repeatnot merely a conversion, but a current. A conversion ed, more than once, and you will learn of courage may take a man and carry him a step further, and leave which puts to shame the puny efforts of us who call him there; a current does not make steps, it makes ourselves men of courage here and now. There is not progress. I suppose that those who to-day preach a great deed in history, there is not an act of self-devoanti-slavery according to the Republican gospel, do tion, there is not an act of disinterestedness, there is not imagine that they are preaching (as they are) a not one single item in the long catalogue of self-con severer anti-slavery gospel than many of our first anti- secration in the ages, which I cannot match with slavery preachers were accustomed to preach. The some act as heroic and noble, done by an African reason is, that the defence of the rights of white men, black as the acc of spades. (Applause.) Every on coming first, has taken them on to consistency, inch knows it. Where are the examples of such courage by inch; and now that many think that the rights of and devotion among the whites? Why, it is only white men are secured, now that many, following few months since the heir of Andrew Jackson came to Senator Seward, believe that the cause is settled, the New York, not to receive the freedom of the city in a tide turned, Kansas secure, the future secure, so far as gold box, as men received it in old times, but to give white men are concerned, find, to their surprise, that a gold box to a man of courage, if he could find such a new sympathy for black men has come up, and a man in New York worthy to receive it. The city that their demands for freedom are not demands that government appointed their committee to receive the will be so easily granted. Step by step it has gone on. box; they ransacked the city, for I know not how First in Kansas the preliminary question was to be long a time, in all those regions where captains and settled, ' Is the white man, in this Territory, or in the generals most do congregate; they cross-examined free States, free? Even that question is not settled all of these for their evidence of courage, but when yet; but when it is settled, how little is established! the long investigation was ended, the heir of Gen. Next came the queston, 'Is the black man, in the free Andrew Jackson went back again to Tennessee with States, free?' Our friend McKim seemed to think, his gold box in his pocket-he could not, for aught I this morning, that he was free in Pennsylvania, at know, find a white man in New York or in the Atleast. If he is free in Pennsylvania, he is free every- lantic States whom he thought worthy to receive it. where, for pro-slavery will die harder there, I sup- (Applause and a few hisses.) I live in the Atlantic pose, than in any other part of the country, north of States myself-do you think I wish to depreciate my Mason and Dixon's line. If he is free in Pennsylva-own courage? When I speak of the Atlantic States, nia from the Fugitive Slave Law, from whence, if I I speak of myself as well. I said he could not, for remember rightly, the last fugitive slave was sent aught I know, find a man worthy to receive it; he back, without a finger being lifted in his defence, he did not go among the Abolitionists, or he could have is free everywhere else. I do not think he is, for I do found one. (Applause.) I have no intention of not see, in this temporary cessation of fugitive slave throwing discredit upon any one concerned in that cases, the proof of permanent victory. But suppose matter. There may have been brave men, there were he is. Suppose Kansas free, and suppose the Fugitive | brave men among those lieutenants and generals, there Slave Law annihilated-what then? We have merely were brave men in the Mexican war-who doubts it? cleared the way, we have merely solved the elemen- But I say of those men, as Sydney Smith said of s tary problem, we have merely taken our first easy certain conscientious man in England, 'I respect their lesson in the alphabet of freedom; for, when all these motives, but I wonder at their existence.' I say, there are disposed of, there yet remains the great, solid, sub- were brave men whom he might have chosen amon stantial rock of Gibraltar behind—there remains all us; but I tell you this—and I speak in this as an the obstacles which Garrison dreamed of when he be- Anglo-Saxon-I tell you that, at that very moment gun. Suppose your Kansas free, suppose your fugi- behind the chairs of those city officials and behind the tives all safe, suppose even your border slave States chair of that Tennessee missionary of courage, there free, and there remain those three millions of men, may have stood some swarthy, low-browed, sullen women and children without an outlet, without any black man, whom they all despised, with the herediprocess for their relief, without any home except on tary hatred of the Anglo-Saxon, but who yet had the plantation, without any prospect for the future, given evidence of courage such as no war on earth except for a handful of them, Liberia—a handful more, ever gave opportunity to exhibit; (applause)—for Canada. There is left behind, when you have settled whereas the representative of Andrew Jackson came the Kansas question and the Fugitive Slave Law ques- into New York by the easy transit of the railroad, tion, the whole slavery question yet to be dealt with; that Southern slave came—how? He came, perhaps and when these earlier, these trifling political ques-tions, which Republicanism meets and deals with as bloodhound behind him; he came in a ship, shut,

down in the stifling hold; he came floating out to down in the stating out to sea, headed up in a hogshead; he came along the sea, headed up it four feet square, turned apaids down; he came clinging to the engine. Talk of down; he came the war of the state of the st to make us men of courage, like the demand upon the to make us men of courage, the and the freedom of his alave, when his own freedom and the freedom of his children are at stake? What on earth will a man fight for as he fights for liberty? Which of us ha fight for as ne nights for? It is the training, not the blood, which has made the African brave,

Again, you are to consider that while this change Again, you are to condition to which I have alluded has been going on among the white population at the North, a change equal; marked has been going on in the black population of the South. The underground railroad has lodged tens of thousands in Canada. They have proved there the possibility of African civilization and Afri can agriculture. They have learned their strength can agriculture. They have learned more than their ora there. They have had the appliances of civilin. tion, they have had common schools, and Sharp's rifles, and the New York Tribune. Potent teacher they have had there, and they have profited by

Our friend [Mr. McKrst] said, to-day, that the un derground railway had only one track, and that in cars run only one way. He is mistaken. Year by year a new track is being laid, and the cars are running back again-cars that take these heroic self. emancipated fugitives more heroically back from Canada into the midst of slavery again, that they may bring out their children and their friends with them. (Applause.) A constant communication kept up between Canada and the slave States. All fugitive slaves, somehow or other (I commend the fact to the notice of Mr. Buchanan, that his post. masters may find out how it is done, if they canall fugitive slaves have communication with the friends at the South ; their friends know where ther are, and they know where their friends are, and when the time comes, they meet in Canada. I think there is an underground telegraph as well as an underground railroad to Canada. The think is done but nobody knows how it is done.

A while ago, I stopped at the house of the nella Logan, in Syracuse, the central agent of the underground railroad, who occupies the first station, the location of which is known to anybody. They all have a satisfactory location, but it is commonly in the dark. Everybody knows where he lives, and every fugitive slave goes there who escapes on that line, He keeps a record book of those who pass that way, and, looking over that book, I saw in those pages, which will one day be a greater contribution to Amer ican history than the seventh volume of Bancroft-I saw, I say, on those pages, one name repeated again, again, and again. 'What,' inquired I, 'has that person had to escape from slavery so often? Could not she (for it was a woman's name) do it thoroughly the first time?' 'No,' I was answered, 'she could not. She came out of slavery herself years agothat little quiet, elderly, coal-black woman ; and year after year, month after month, she has gone, braver than Florence Nightingale, back into the midst of slavery again, to bring out some relative or friend. (Applause.) Again and again she has done it. A. mong those slaves she is better known than the Bible, for she circulates more freely. (Loud applause.) They stop the circulation of the Bible, but they cannot stop her. The colored people down South where she goes call her 'Moses'-that is her name. She leads them out into the promised land, and, happier than the original Moses, she is permitted to go back again and again into Egypt, and lead her people again and again into freedom.

Now, I say, a race that has within its number one such woman as that has the right to hold up its head above the proudest Anglo-Saxon of us all, and say, I, too, can protect myself.' But the time must come first to do it. I know another instance of a woman, not black like that one, but white as the averaged us here-so light that she passes for a white woman, and, when she went from Boston to Worcester, one of the most pro-slavery men in Worcester mistook her for a white lady, and gave her his hand to help her politely out of the cars. That woman came from her Southern home-and not in the Northern tier of slave States either-with her child, whiter than herself. She came openly on the railroad, dressed as a mourning widow. She was very disconsolate-quite inconsolable-she kept her weil down all the time. (Laughter.) She found no difficulty on the way, ercept from excess of sy lent Yankee women were a little too solicitous to find out exactly what ailed her poor deceased husband, and an enthusiastic Irish gentleman offered her his hand and heart, before she got to New York. (Laughter and applause.) But she came to Worcester, and, for months after, that woman's thought by day and dream by night was-how she could go back again, by-and-bye, and bring her little sister, ten years old, and white as herself, out of the horrible doom to which she had herself been victimized. Talk to me about the courage of men! I do not claim much courage for man as compared with woman-no sensible man does. (Laughter.) Give me anything more dangerous than a mouse or a cow, give me genuise danger, and I will back an average woman against the foremost man of all the world. (Applause.) But these were women of a proscribed race, women bera and bred in slavery, and this was their devotion to each other !

Do you think a race like that, gaining in knowledge, gaining in intercourse between Canada and the slave States, is going on forever to be held in slevery, except where a few, here and there, make their escape? I tell you, no. I tell you there is power enough in the black population of any slave State, except, perhaps, Missouri, if a leader like Toussaint L'Ouverture, a leader of natural military genius should arise, to assert and maintain freedom for themselves, when they are trained a little further in the knowledge of what freedom is. Why, every anti-slavery word and deed here at the North react upon them. Do you think it was accident that the year of the last Presidential election was the year of the first slave insurrection for a long period? I tell you, no; it was no accident; it was cause and effect. What did those poor fellows in Tennessee say, in their anguish, as they stood and were whipped to death (so say the Southern papers), sooner than betray their fellows? what did they say to console themselves? 'Fremont and his men hear every blow. And it was true; they did hear them. Not comprehended, not understood, there is yet an inevitable connection between the minds of white men at the North, and the minds of black men at the South; and there is a more direct and conscious communication than is generally supposed. A friend of mine in Kunsas once hired a slave of his master, and one day he caught sight, beneath his soiled and tattered vest, of the corner of a newspaper. 'What is that?' he asked. The slave started with affright when he found his secret discovered but when he learned that my friend was an Abolitionist, he ventured to speak out. He pulled out the piece of paper, and showed it. It was a little hit of an anti-slavery newspaper which that poor fellow had kept for months. As the Mahommedans keep every piece of paper, thinking it may be a part of the Koran, so this poor fellow, who could not read, kept this bit of paper because some of his friends, who could read, told him there was something about the Abelitionists in it, and I do not know but he though: it would be a talisman to bring him out of slavery-He came from one of the far Southern States; no of could tell how this piece of paper had reached him. but it had reached him, and he knew that Frement and his men, that Garrison and his men, were on the march, and felt his own hopes revive in consequence So, I say, there is a new element coming to settle

he question of slavery, by-and-bye, on the soil where

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SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For one, the topic which Mr. Mr. California has chosen for his address has given me Beginson as given me very great pleasure. I do not believe he could have selected a more useful, to me, hardly a more interestselected a more interesting surject. very movement which is represented by the courage and the intelligence of the fugitive slave. I believe that the sympathy which it awakes, the circle of truth that the sympactor of which it calls out-for instance, the the discussion to an unjust law, the allegiance which binds to the corrupt and infamous provisions of the Constitution the souls of the American people, the chies of citizenship-I believe that, in that, you all find most frequently the school, the text, and the sermon by which the cause has called out the most intelligent sympathy with the slave population, and with the question of slavery itself. When, in the last moments of the Convention of 1789, a representative of South Carolina was permitted to insert those few ambiguous lines in the Constitution, he put there the eeds of its death. It was the heel of Achilles, which his mother omitted to baptize in the sacred water, and through which the arrow of the enemy found its way to the vital part. In the sympathy of Americans for the fugitive slave, in the eloquence, the unuttered elopence, of his appeal to the manhood of the white are, is often the first step of anti-slavery life. I remember one member of that family so disastrously noarious in the history of Boston-the Curtises-wh went down to Faneuil Hall to defend this very Fustire Slave Law, and crowd it down our own reluctant throats, went to the shelter of his own roof. to the presence of his own wife, and took out the money to enable his own body-servant to run to Canada from the very Fugitive Slave Law which he had hid us enforce. He could not practise his own preachag. Is there a man here so unworthy the mother that bore him, that he will consent to say that, with his permission, Margaret Garner should be given up to slavery, Constitution or no Constitutiou, Union or no Union ? I cannot believe there is. lobserved there was a hiss when my friend [Mr.

Higginson spoke of the courage of the colored peole-an Anglo-Saxon hiss. But he might have stated his case a great deal stronger, if he had broadened his lasis, and contemplated not merely the colored race among us, weighed down by the degrading influences of the slave-condition, but taken the black race as a unit, as we are so fond of taking the Anglo-Saxon race as a unit, and gathering into the galaxy of our own merit all the great names and glorious deeds which look back to blue eyes and sunny locks for their father. He would have had to say that every race known to history, ourselves included, pure Anglo-Saxon blood, has known the fetter, chattel slavery, known it for ages; and every race but one owes its redemption to the general progress of Christianity, the growth of civilization, to influences outside of itself; and that exception, which owes its emancipation con the fetter to its own right hand, is the black nce. (Applause.) To arbitrary power, and tyrannial forms of government, every race has, in its own day, nade more or less effectual resistance; but I know in istory only one instance, except that of St. Domino, where chattel slaves have tried, by grand and sysematic effort, to emancipate themselves with their on swords. That was in Roman days, under the ealership of the gladiator Spartacus. It was unsucsoful; the government trampled it out in blood. be only successful instance of a chattel slave hewing is own chains to pieces, with his own sword, is that Touissaint L'Ouverture, the hero of St. Domingo. here is not an instance in history, among all the recis of ethnology, not one, of any race, but the black, at ever struck off its fetters by the sword in its own ands. We were villeins for five centuries, and it s the character and chivalry of other races that ited this Saxon race into freedom. Deny it who can, the is familiar with the records of English or of Gerun history either.

We say that Elizabeth Heyrick in England, and friend Garrison here, originated the idea of immeate emancipation-its duty and its safety. But, no, r. President, it has a nobler origin than that. When blacks of St. Domingo, for the first time in the tory of chattel slavery, took the sword into their wa hands, and proclaimed their own liberty, they rought out, on the gorgeous plains of Hayti, the afety and the duty of immediate emancipation. [Loud oplause.] And against the chivalry of England, estituted to a base purpose, and against the valor of rance, seeking with its veterans of the Nile, from the imparts of Rome and the banks of the Rhine, to reax the fetter, with the haughty blood of Spain, royal its military valor for half-a-dozen centuries against hem, they maintained that liberty by their own right ands. Let us shut our mouths, fellow-Saxons, and put our hands upon them, and lay them in the dust, until this red blood of ours has struck off one of its own fetters, by its own hand, before we claim a highplace in this history than that race which points to Domingo, and defies us to equal it!

I was not, however, going to speak on this point, t rather upon a topic which has engaged our attenion during the afternoon. I was led away to it, besuse I observe such an amount of profound ignorance regard to the history of races, in the press of Amera, whenever this question, the courage of the colorrace, becomes the topic of discussion. It is very proper to speak of the endurance and patience maniested by them in our history. That is one form of ourage. It is a glorious one. It was well said by

Patience is the passion of great hearts: When brute strength, like a scornful conqueror, Clangs his huge mace down in the other scale, The inspired soul but flings his patience in, And slowly that outweighs the ponderous globe.'

But the merit of the black man is not exhausted when you have claimed that kind of courage for him; for he has with the black, as we have with the white, a brotherhood the world over, and may robe himself in banner of its merits as fairly as we do the glory of the English and German that gave us birth. But the abject to which I had intended to direct your attenion was another and quite different one. We have een discussing here, this afternoon, toleration; that a how much we can bear in each other with regard religious opinion. This Society has been charged with being an infidel Society, because it tolerates, in is agents and in its members, every variety of religious sted. Let me protest here against the use of the and toleration. I no more tolerate the infidel than tolerates me. We have both equal rights here. It necessary; it is not only necessary, but it is justust to ourselves, just to the slave. I never feel, on he anti-slavery platform, very proud, at the first blush, Christianity. Bred in it, revering it, I am yet bound temember this—the Christianity, so called, of the American people, holds four millions of slaves. [Hear, ear.] If the infidel will have patience with me until taplain this fact, I will have endless patience with in. [Applause.] If he will only wait and let me take out a case for Christianity. I am bound to wait ad accept gladly his aid at my side in such a cruade. Besides, I have personally no anxiety in this

question of creed. I am so confident, bigotedly con- founded and endowed a professorship of moral philofident, that I am right, as to believe no man can dis-lodge what I consider my faith; I can use him to mere wealth could have furnished. (Applause.) any extent in the prosecution of a good cause. My So I think it is in regard to the platform of our So ciety. I think the slaveholders and the pro-slavery idea of religion is, that

' Moored in the rifted rock, Proof to the tempest shock,
The firmer he roots it,
The ruder it blows.' [Applause.]

And if I only can crowd my doubting and infidel

proach to truth. My idea of our platform, Mr. Chairman, is simply nities to address an audience gathered for him, under advance his doctrinal faith, directly, under the guise of anti-slavery agency, is unfaithful to the function soul I believe that, in the twenty-five years' history of principle than their opponents. There has been, heedlessly or consciously, a greater effort and enthusiasm to advance, side by side, and underneath, and by the assistance of, the anti-slavery principle, orthodox doctrines than heterodoxy. I am bound to ance with the manner in which this cause has been conducted. If the orthodox agents of this Society had been watched as closely and as scrupulously as watched and sifted, it would have been found that they have sinned against the catholic neutrality which our cause demands, much more than the others.

Thomas Paine and Jonathan Edwards-their name are found side by side in the anti-slavery societies of the revolutionary period; and I should blush for show this people that it is not a mere quarrel of law-Jonathan Edwards if any of his descendants or contemporaries were able to say of him that he was ashamed to be found side by side with Thomas Paine in such an enterprise. (Applause.) Is it in romance, or in history, Mr. President, the story of two men, parted, lifelong, by some great and disastrous conflict in early life, who found themselves side by side in the forlorn hope on some victorious field, and, mounting the rampart together, stopped to embrace, when they placed their king's banner on the walls of the cononered city? So I would have the members of this Society feel with regard to religious differences among us. We are the forlorn hope of Religion and Liberty, and I will be ready to embrace the man who holds the other extreme of religious belief, if he will only meet me in the forlorn hope, and on the rampart. (Applause.)

I do not believe in the great importance to be at-

tached to mere opinions. I think the weakness of

much of our anti-slavery rests in the idea that it is enough to assent, justly and frankly, to the dogma of slavery being a sin, and to evince that belief, in general, in our lives. I do not believe that that impresses those about us; I do not think it makes them understand us. The great object of a man who represents a new and unpopular idea is to be realized by those about him, to be appreciated, to be understood, in the full length and breadth of his purpose. It seems to me that it is not enough, in regard to our cause, that we should simply lay down great principles; it is not enough even to go out into political and religious life, and keep crying out, 'Slavery is sin!' A man hears it so often that it is like A, B, C; he forgets it; it does not make any impression upon him. He is much does not make any impression upon him. He is much more struck—I think this is a principle we see illustrated in della life, when it is a principle we see illustrated in della life, when it is a principle we see illustrated in della life. trated in daily life-when you infer from your central principle some rule of daily conduct, and flare it Hoar that Charleston was rather too hot for his resiin his face. When that slaveholder stood in one of your courts, seeking to regain his slave, and raised his hand in solemn oath to affirm the truthfulness of his derstood. I honor Gerrit Smith, of your State; he story, and then told it, and when Elizur Wright doubted the whole narrative, the man-I think he was heart takes up half the room of his brain. But when from Tennessee-turned round to him, with the most Gerrit Smith, with that heart, so true a logician on unconscious sir of entire surprise, and said he, 'Sir, every question of liberty, placed himself under the said Wright, but I know you will steal. (Laughter the slaveholders of the extreme South to his table, carrying out into actual, every-day life the normal Chairman, that it was impossible that they should unmovement. I remember once, years ago, being in the table; they did not see him go into the Court and house of two daughters of a very eminent clergyman take the acquitted, technically acquitted murderer to of New England, an intimate friend and acquaintance his table; they did not see him go into the Police litionists. There was an anti-slavery gathering in the town, and these ladies did themselves the honor, Mr. President, to invite Lunsford Lane, Frederick Doug- brought up on the same social level and enjoyed the lass, and another, a very black man, by the name of Jones, with myself, to tea. It chanced that, before we sat down to the table, Mr. Lawrence made a call. He had never been within the porch of an anti-slavery meeting, and he probably understood little or nothing of the actual practical meaning of the ques- they laughed at him as a wordy declaimer, who did tion ; he had heard, perhaps, of a fanatic or two who not attempt to carry out into practice the principle he dwelt somewhere near him; but as he entered the was laying down. (Applause.) How could they do parlor, the first person whom these ladies, with ordi- otherwise? I know that human nature is like a pennary civility, and very properly, as I happened to be nearest the door, introduced to him, was myself. Mr. sir?' The next was Frederick Douglass; you know his face well; he is not very black; and Mr. Lawrence bowed low to him, and said, 'How do you do?' the children of reform, of progress, of ideas, back to Then came Lane-about ten shades blacker. Mr. thrones, to ceiled houses, to colleges, to respectable Lawrence bowed, without speaking. Then came boards. I believe in my soul that in the days of those Jones, ten degrees darker yet-and the visitor turned old enthusiasts, the medical men of their time would upon his heel. (Laughter and applause.) He learned have cheerfully signed a certificate of their insanity; more of the practical meaning of the anti-slavery and yet, a reverent world goes back on its knees to the cause in that visit to the roof of a family in his own jail, and the stake, to the too early grave, to the prissocial caste, covering, with a hospitality that honored on-house of those 'lunatics,' and says, 'Thank God! them, the servants of a great enterprise, two of whom, I too am a man. I belong to this same race that has at least, had proved more their appreciation of liberty risen out of the heavy burden of conventional slavery, than I or Abbot Lawrence ever proved, for we were and the temptations of local and temporary advan-

meaning than he would from volumes of argument. you who attend our sessions, when you listen to a terms of criticism, the name of a man whom Massa- one of us (Mr. Garrison), unfolding the religious chusetts honors for eminent services to the cause of aspects of the hour, and saw how vast a welling out education-I mean Honace Mann. I would shame of Christianity, in its noblest sense, it was, how it not to remember also his merits. At a time when the recognized, in the profoundest degree, the religious effort was made to deprive a colored girl, who sought sentiment of the race—and when you saw, also, that admittance to one of the Normal Schools, of the right the speaker was obliged, from the intensity of his conto the education of Massachusetts, not directly, but victions of the momentous crisis of the hour, to grasp by that skulking meanness which characterizes the injustice to the slave and his idea, every form of reli-New England character just now, admitting her to gious belief or unbelief, that he might mass up the the school, and then refusing her a place to board in, thunder that should rive the slave system to its cen-Mr. Mann threw his doors open-the only person to tre-you were more practically impressed than ever whom they were open was that friendless colored girl. before with the conviction that he really thought (Loud applause.) He taught more of ethics to that slavery to be 'the sum of all villanies,' that he really Normal School, and the teachers of New England, believed the Slave Power to be, at this moment, plotyoung men and women, in time to come, by that ting the destruction of the American State. He said practical deduction from his anti-slavery faith, than to be sure-and some men laughed and some hissedhe could have done by volumes of lectures on morals, that the time might come when even the forms of Antioch College has a professorship of Moral Philoso- Republican institutions would be violated. Men phy, I doubt not; but when, within two or three said, 'No! it is nousense!' Yes! So many newsmonths, that same Antioch College had its head papers said, 'Kansas is nonsense'- The Fugitive plunged below low-water mark in sixty thousand Slave Bill is nonsense '- The Compromise Measures dollars of debt, and the auction flag was almost float are nonsense . Texas is nonsense. I remember ing from its windows, there came to its President, this that one of our wealthiest men, a leader in the Whig same Horace Mann, one of ten men who would make party of Massachusetts, told us, six weeks before Texas up that sum, and save it, only on the condition that | was annexed, Gentlemen, you make yourselves fools he should shut the door in the face of a colored girl, by your anxious fears about Texas. I have letters in

world learn the momentous nature of slavery from the principle which I have just arowed to you—that we are on the forlorn hope, and cannot stop to discuss theology. Republicanism! what is it? I will tell you. Its cardinal principle is this: Resist the last friend into practical service on a great ethical ques-tion like this, he will not only help to educate the When Texas is the last enormity, resist it, and say people, but he will help himself into a nearer apnothing about the past; Texas once in, and the Fugitive Slave law on the table, resist that, and say amen to Texas. The Compromise Measures passed, and this. If any agent of this Society uses his opportuNebraska tabled, resist that, and send Mr. Banks to the Merchants' Exchange to say that Republicanism the name of the American Anti-slavery Society, to has no quarrel with the Fugitive Slave bill. When preach orthodoxy or heterodoxy, to build one up or Kansas comes to the door, resist that, and say nothing tear the other down, he violates his duty to the antislavery cause—and as much on one side as on the kiss Kansas. That is Republicanism! Do I misro other. Whoever undertakes, clergyman or infidel, to present it? I do not mean to misrepresent. It is politics, the confining of yourselves to the last point, which he has assumed, and he cheats us. As a mat-shall be, and of course he takes you at advantage. and you are obliged to let the enemy choose which it ter of fact, on the side of the Church, doctrinal as I But you can never make a nation of Union-lovers may be considered, to a great extent, to be, yet in my realize your anti-slavery principle by sitting down quietly in Congress with bastard Senators and Reprethis cause, the clergymen who have been engaged in sentatives who have been foisted upon you unconstianti-slavery agencies have sinned oftener against this tutionally all around. Perhaps there must be such men. I do not deny that, in the staircase of the world's progress, there must be upper and lower steps; but, as the old lady said, when charged with undue bigotry and irreverence in refusing to be civil to cer-tain persons whom, she was told, God did not disdain say this, from my experience and intinate acquaint- to recognize, 'Well,' said she, 'God will use some people that I wouldn't touch with a pair of tongs. (Laughter.) There is a necessity, perhaps, for these; those tainted with unpopular sentiments have been There is a necessity for a body of men with an inevibut there is also a necessity for a platform like ours. table memory, who forget nothing-who write, as the Italian did, on the right-hand side of the ledger, the debts which tyranny does to liberty; and when she apologizes, we balance the account, and not until then. (Applause.) Not in revenge: but only to yers in court, friendly afterwards; that it is not a mere dispute about economics, like the tariff question; it is a momentous, soul-stirring moral issue. I revere Benjamin Franklin. The six best lines he ever wrote are the letter he sent to Strahan, when his old friend. being in Parliament, voted with Lord North, for six successive months, in every item of aggression on the colony of Massachusetts, and then sent Franklin his cordial greetings and farewell. The old man, who had tamed the lightning and brought it down safely, discharged a little of it into the face of this pliant John Bull, in saying-I find your name in every vote that stabs the liberty of America, and I want no such private friendship as yours.' (Applause.) I know you will say that this is fanaticism-p

haps it is; but my object is to be understood, and I believe that the way to be understood is to carry my principles into daily, practical life. I do not think, now, that Massachusetts, for instance, has the right, consistently, to refuse social recognition to the slaveholder; she is as bad as he is; but if she eyer should be an abolition State, as South Carolina is a slaveholding State-that is, if she should ever make slavery her great test question, as the South does-then I believe that she would be perfectly justified in letting such a man, for instance, as Senator Mason, of Virginia, author of the Fugitive Slave Bill, know that if he preposed to go up Bunker Hill on the 17th day of June, the people were ready to throw him down ; that they did not think he had any right there-tell him so; tell him so as emphatically, as insolently, if you please, as possible. I believe that if the people of any Northern State were as true to liberty as the people for him, exactly as the men of Charleston told Samuel

dence. It is natural-I think it is proper. My criticism of Republicanism is that it is not unis a glorious specimen of a natural politician; his dome of the House of Representatives, and invited lause.) Now, that practical inference, that made them his social companions, I submit, truth of anti-slavery, it touched him, it surprised derstand him. They did not see him go into the jail him, it created a vital appreciation of the anti-slavery of Washington and ask the discharged felon to his of Abbot Lawrence. The ladies happened to be Abo- Court of a morning, and take the petty thief into his parlor, and introduce him to Mrs. Smith; no; they knew that, even if some of those men had beer same culture as himself, he never would have thought of it : and when, from that hospitable roof-too hospitable by half-he went into his seat in the House of Representatives, and said, Gentlemen, the slaveholder is a murderer, a thief and a pirate combined. dulum, and never goes in the centre, but is always oscillating from side to side; but I know this also. Lawrence bowed low, and said, 'How do you do, that it is by the fanaticism of the ages that this lower world has been dragged out of its bed of sloth into some decent progress. (Applause.) You do not trace born free, and they achieved freedom with their own tage, and shot up into the perhaps irregular, but glocourageous right hands—he learned more of the anti- rious, loyalty to Ideas.' I may be a fanatic; but, slavery cause by that practical exemplification of its ladies and gentlemen, I really believe that some of I had occasion, yesterday morning, to mention, in speech such as you had last evening from the lips of

suppose you find the first flowering out, in modern his house in order, and stood waiting for his sumtimes, of the municipal institutions of freedom, which mons home. are the basis of our State Governments, and therefore the basis of the Federal Government? You find them Christian. Having done his work, and said all he is by no means impossible that even from a large sec- it trust and confidence in God, who had cared for tion of our country, foolish as it sounds, the progress him always, and cheerfully gave his being up, and of an aggression so sagacious and systematic as that of went to share the joys of a life well spent. the Slave Power should blot out even the forms of

Cuba, Central America, perhaps the slave trade. I know we are accustomed to call the people of the North pro-slavery. We dot mean that they have no recognition of anti-slavery in their hearts; we only mean that there is something they prefer to liberty. It may be with one man his business, with another his sect, with a third his case, with a fourth his popularity, with a fifth his office, with a sixth his personal friendship for some distinguished leader—but it is something. What we call an anti-slavery man is one who is awake to the necessity of the hour, who feels that the battle has reached almost its crisis, who is willing to go behind words, who dares to trust God so much that he does not believe His Church will fall if he describes a church of slaveholders as a synagogue of Satan.

Let us call tyrants tyrants, and maintain That only freedom comes by grace of God.

THE CASUALTY ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAIL-MOAD.—Some idea of the horrible nature of the catastrophe may be formed from the following facts: The space between the stone abutments of the bridge is forty-four feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about ten feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about ten feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about ten feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the creek is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the catastrophe is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the catastrophe is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the catastrophe is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the catastrophe is about the feet, and the fall to the bed of the catastrophe is about the feet, and the fall to know we are accustomed to call the people of the

Let us call tyrants tyrants, and maintain

and all that comes not by his grace must fall, no mat ter what name it takes. Throw out of the catalogue the Union and the Church ! Give us ideas, not symbols. Do not let your religion consist in setting in recent annual meeting in New York :the pew your grandfather sat in, and singing from your mother's hymn-book-in the emotional, the viie President—Peter Libbey, Maine; Luther Melendy, Theodore B. Moses, New Hampshire; Jehight to vindicate itself. If any gentlemen were offended, this afternoon, by the tenor of the discussion, I remind all such of that sublime declaration of Patrick Henry, himself a slaveholder, 'It is a duty which we owe to the purity of our religion, to prove that it does not sanction slavery.' Christian clergyman, association of tender memories, that make up one por-Christian doubter of the American Anti-Slavery So ciety, when some future Hildreth, with a philosophical insight far above the mere gaudy ornament of Fuller, Michigan; Carver Tomlinson, Illinois; Caleb Bancroft, shall look back upon the records of this Bancroft, shall look back upon the records of this century and dig up proof of the value of Christianity, the proof that it helped man, educated, enlarged, purified, sustained and fitted for a higher state the souls beneath its influence, do you believe that he will find that proof in the city of New York, in the middle of the nineteenth century, under a Church of dumb dogs that dare not bark, rather than under the broad, unfettered toleration of a Society that proves the value of its Christianity by going up to its account with God, holding four millions of broken fetters in its hands? (Loud and prolonged appliause.)

Mr. Garnison and a few words, excusing himself.

Mr. Garnison and a few words, excusing himself.

Mr. GARRISON said a few words, excusing himself from making a speech, on the ground of excessive fatigue, and an unwillingness even to attempt adding anything to the excellent speeches which had been already made. The meeting then adjourned.

OBITUARIES.

Died, in Holliston, on the 10th inst., HIRAM MORSE, aged 57. The sudden departure of this worthy brother has made another breach in the ranks of active remoned to join the 'great caravan' passing to the Maria and Lucia Marspirit land. For more than twenty years, brother

J. Ketchum,

Morse has been an active and aggressive anti-slavery

S. W. Smith, and consistent temperance man. His heart has responded to every call of onerous duty, and his hands

Esther C. Pierce, ve been opened to aid the cause of suffering

His lot was cast in the midst of a community where he found but little sympathy for the cause of the oppressed. Much of his labor was single-handed and alone. Did I say alone ? Blessed be the thought! he was not alone, 'the Pather was with him.' He possessed an eminent degree of self-reliance, and firm Wendell Phillips, 200 00 Wm. H. Furness, 10 00 trust in God—the result of a cheerful faith founded Charles F. Hovey, 200 00 Jas. Miller McKim, 5 00 trust in God-the result of a cheerful faith founded on the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man. on the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man. Maria R. D. Peyster, 20 00 New Hope, Pa. 3 00 Hopeful to the last of the 'good time coming,' his James N. Buffum, 20 00 H. Pendleton, 2 00 zeal never abated, but followed him to the grave. He was an honored and worthy citizen, a devoted husband and kind father, and we who knew him 'sorrow most that we shall see his face no more."

In serenity and marked cheerfulness, he called his wife and flock around him, a few hours before he departed, and made arrangements for his funeral. To him it was a pleasant thought to go home to his Father's 'house not made with hands,' still to labor and rejoice for man's redemption from oppression, sin and shame. It was his urgent request that the writer of this should attend his funeral, and utter those words (June, 1858,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue its which quickened his life to labor for Humanity, and not for the glory of a sect. This duty was performed with a good intent to express the principles of practical righteousness in which he ever believed and retical rightcousness in which he ever believed and rejoiced. A numerous attendance was given by his neighbors and townsmen, many of whom followed his remains to the peaceful grave, near the home he loved and blessed with his presence, for the last thirty years. His wife and children have the rich consolation of a good and bright example, and the legacy of a faith 'which works by love and purifies the heart.'

Blessed be God,

'There is no death! what seems so is transition;

This life of mortal breath Is but a suburb to the life elysian, Whose portal we call death."

Milford, May 17, 1858. Died, in Proctorsville, Vt., on the 2d inst., Mr. Jour

G. W. S.

SPAULDING, 2d, aged 74 years. It was the lot of the deceased to enjoy more than ar

ordinary degree of health, during the whole of his life. He has often said he never felt tired, or knew what that feeling was, till he was over forty years of age, and has been enabled, up to the last year of his life, (which, however, was one of much suffering,) to attend to his daily business, without interruption from

The deceased was a man of good judgment, and assessed a well-balanced mind, which enabled him to look with clearness and correctness at everything. youth, he made choice of Christ for his friend, and ever after maintained a consistent Christian life.

in all his intercourse with the world, ever strove to hold them up so as to interest others for their good. His motto was, 'Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.' Believing the Bible to be the word of God, he ever the role of the soul after it leaves the body. With the truths of the Bible he was familiar, and God, he ever felt safe to follow its teachings, and by those who best knew him, he was most beloved. He was among the first to espouse the Temperance cause, and threw all his influence in its favor. The Anti-Slavery cause, and other kindred interests, found in him a warm friend, always ready to lend a helping hand for the furtherance of truth.

fitted to enter; and he said, 'Away, you and your six my pocket that tell me Texas will be defeated by the thousand dollars also—open that door'! (Enthusiation and prolonged cheering.) By that one act, he very institutions of ours took root? Where do you mon thought; for, while in health, he literally set mouth, Va., to Miss Ann Craser, of this city.

His sickness was very painful, yet he bore it like a

in Spain—degraded, enslaved Spain. Where are had to say as he went along, when nature began to these free municipalities to-day? Blotted out! It fail, he was peaceful and resigned, expressing implic-

Democracy, as it has already blotted out its essence. I commend the men who hissed Mr. Garrison last night for the assertion, to a more careful study of the forms of free institutions in the European record.

But I will not detain the audience longer. [Many voices—'Go on!'] I only want to say this: Kansas is off the table; there is room made now for a new issue. Mr. Buchanan wanted it out of the way. The Ostend Manifesto is his trump card. St. Domingo and Cuba are to be his great achievements. He is to signalize his administration by the acquisition of the Queen of the West Indies. That is to be our next question. We are about separating from this year's Anti-Slavery Anniversary. The last year has witnessed the culmination and the end of the Kansas question; before we meet again, it will be Cuba, Central America, perhaps the slave trade. It know we are accust and advisable to re-open the African slave trade, were laid on the table—ayes 71, nays 3. A resolution calling a convention to take into consideration 'the duty of the South, under existing circumstances,' was lost—ayes 28½, nays 33½—Florida being divided. After the meet on the second Monday in May next, at Vicks—forms are second monday in May next, at Vicks—forms of the South and advisable to re-open the African slave trade, were laid on the table—ayes 71, nays 3. A resolution calling a convention to take into consideration 'the duty of the South, under existing circumstances,' was lost—ayes 28½, nays 33½—Florida being divided. After the meet of the control of the control of the control of the control of the sets of Capt. Davis and Commedore Paulding in Central America, and declaring the intervestor of the sets of Capt. Davis and Commedore Paulding in Central America, and declaring the intervestor of the sets of Capt. Davis and Commedore Paulding in Central America, and declaring the intervestor of the sets of Capt. Davis and Commedore Paulding in Central America, and declaring the intervestor of the sets of Capt. Davis and Commedore Paulding in Central A

THE CASUALTY ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAIL

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.

The following are the officers of the American An ti-Slavery Fociety for the ensuing year, elected at its

President. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Massachusetts. aware; Thomas Donaldson, Sarah Otis Ernst, Benja-min Bown, Ohio; William Hearn, William Hopkins, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chandler, Cyrus

> Corresponding Secretary, S. H. GAY, New York City, Recording Secretary, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston. Treasurer,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston.

DONATIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society, and Contribu-A Friend, Mass., \$25 00 Mr. Ward, Jos. and Mary Post, 20 00 Emily Jaques, Joseph Carpenter, 5 00 Dr. Beekwith, Robert Purvis, 5 00 James Pierce, Sarah E. Wall, 5 00 Philander Wilbur, T. T. Ovington, 5 00 John S. Jenkins, Mary B. F. Curtis, 5 00 S. G. Goodworth, Elizabeth and Catha-5 00 Cornelius Bramball 5 00 S. Aaron, 1 00 5 00 Mrs. M. D. Weigand, 1 00 3 00 Martha Hudson, 2 00 Mrs. Bramhall, 2 00 D. A. Gaston, Samuel May, Jr., Phebe S. Atkinson, 2 00 'Friends,' &c., Valentine Hallock, 2 00

To circulate C. K. Whipple's Prize Tract. A Friend.....\$6 00

PLEDGES.

100 00 Dibbie B. Smith,

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Donations.

Mrs. E. C Topp, Albany, N. Y., [a bequest of the late Wm. H. Topp,] \$100 00 Per Wm. H. Fuyness. 10 00 Rev. Wm. H. Furness, FRANCIS JACKSON,

sessions three or four days.

These meetings have been heretofore replete with interest, furnishing to every true reformer an opportunity for an interchange of views, and a reunion, that, both morally and socially, has been productive of

The meeting-house being three miles from Water-The meeting-house being three miles from waterloo, strangers inquiring for James Truman in the village, will receive all necessary directions.

GILES B. STEBBINS,

ANY POST,

JAMES TRUMAN,

SARAH A. BURTIS,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

THE SIXTH YEARLY MEETING OF THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS OF PENNSYL-VANIA will convene at Longwood, (near Hamorton, Chester County, on FIRST DAY, the 30th of Fifth Chester County, on FIRST DAY, the 30th of Fifth month, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three or four successive days.

The friends of Truth, Purity and Progress, however named or nameless, are cordially invited to aid us by their presence and co-operation.

OLIVER JOHNSON, HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, WILLIAM BARNARD,

ISAAC MENDENHALL, JAMES C. JACKSON, and others.

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would still remain in it on the event of her meeting with suitable encouragement, will be obliged to any ladies or gentlemen who will supply her with authentic information regarding good localities for PRIVATE TEACHING, exclusive of the alave States. She teaches English, Fronch, Music, Drawing, and sometimes other branches of education. Her testimonials are from the Principal of the Normal Institution, Edinburgh, Scotland, and from English, French, and American contlemen. The desired information and American gentlemen. The desired information will be gladly received by MISS DICKSON, 2043 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

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May 28.

Speech by Theodore Parker.

Speech by Theodore Farker.

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 Convention, on Friday night, January 29, 1858. By THEODORE PARKER. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Brumfield street.

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PITY YOURSELVES, SLAVEHOLDERS! Pity yourselves, slaveholders! wretched men! Pity yourselves! Ye do yourselves most wrong. Pity yourselves! Whilst boasting ye are strong In lawless power, are ye not weakest then ?

Pity yourselves! Ye strive from human eyes To hide the shame ye feel within the heart; But can ye still th' accusing conscience-smart? No! the whole world sees through the thin disguise

Pity yourselves, and pity, pity those Ye love, bound to your hearts by household ties For these beloved ones dare your prayers arise? Dare ye to a just God your wants disclose?

Pity yourselves! Say, would ye sell for gold Health, strength, and pine in sickness all your life For gold give parents, brethren, children, wife? For gold live lonely, friendless, unloved, cold?

Pity yourselves ! ye sell for sordid pelf Your priceless souls, ye sell your sense of right, Ye sell your conscience, inward peace, and light, Ye sell your nobler, purer, holier self.

Pity yourselves! your wretched slaves will die; Death frees them from the white man's chains

Pity yourselves! Beyond the realms of time Lie the dread regions of eternity. Tenterden, (England.) JANE ASHEY.

From Life Illustrate THE GREAT REVIVAL. Will it bring us Christian men-Christ-like, both in word and deed? Shall the reign of right begin, Undelayed by easte or creed?

Shall the Sermon on the Mount Rise to acrion in men's lives, Closing up the long account Twixt religion, stripes, and gyves?

Shall the sorely-smitten cheek Bravely dare be struck again ? And when man compels a league, Will ye journey with him twain?

Will it snatch the club or knife From the Congress bully's hand? Will it stay the deadly strife -Of brothers throughout all the land?

Will our Christian, White House chief Call his warriors home again? Leave to conscience men's belief? Will the nation say-Amen? Will the Wall Street convert spare

The Shylock knife, and rest content? Do as he'd be done by there, While interest calls, through cent. per cent. ? Shall the Five Points of our creed

Square with Cross and Centre Street? Will Fifth Avenue deign to heed The sermon these Five Points repeat? Love thy neighbor as thyself;

Do as ye would have men do; With the needy share thy pelf; Be ve perfect-God-like-true! Be-like little children-pure-

From this fruit grow all the rest; Be of good the untiring DOER, Living Christ-like-dying blest.

Creed and sect once laid aside, Love and mercy shall abound ; Let 'reform' spread far and wide, Till one Christian land be found. Housatonic, Mass.

> MAY. BY LEIGH MUNT.

J. I. P.

May! thou month of rosy beauty! Month when pleasure is a duty ; Month of maids that milk the kine-Bosom rich and breath divine : Month of bees, and month of flowers; Month of blossom-laden bowers; Lover's love, and poet's praises; Oh! thou merry month complete-May !-that very name is sweet! May was maid in olden times,

And is still in Scottish rhymes : May's the blooming hawthorn bough; May's the month that's laughing now. I no sooner write the word Than it seems as though it heard, And looks up and laughs at me, Like a sweet face rosily; Like an actual color bright, Flushing from the paper's white; Like a bride that knows her power, Startled in her summer bower.

If the rains that do us wrong Come to keep the winter long, And deny us the sweet looks, I can love thee, sweet! in books-Love thee in the poet's pages, Where they keep thee green for ages; Love and read thee, as a lover Reads his lady's letter over, Breathing blessings on the art Which commingles those that part.

There is May in books forever; May will part from Spencer never May's in Milton-May's in Prior-May's in Chaucer, Thompson, Dyer; May's in all the Italian books ; She has old and modern nooks, Where she sleeps with nymphs and elves, In happy places they call shelves, And will rise and dress your rooms With a drapery thick with blooms. Come, ye rains, then, if you will, May's at home, and with me still ; But come, rather thou, good weather ! And find us in the fields together.

BIRD SONG. BY W. L. SHOEMAKER There is a little bird that sings-Sweetheart l' I know not what his name may be; I only know his notes please me, As loud he sings, and thus sings he

Twe heard him sing on soft spring days-Sweetheart! And when the sky was dark above, And wintry winds had stripped the grove, He still poured forth those words of love-

And, like that bird, my heart, too, sings-'Sweetheart! When heaven is dark, or bright and blue, When trees are bare, or leaves are new,

Is thus sings on—and sings of you— What need of other words than these If I should sing a whole year long,
My love would not be shown more strong Than by this short and simple song-

'Sweetheart I'

Below, we give the speeches delivered by Rev. Dr. delivered at the late annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in the city of New York.

SPEECH OF REV. W. H. FURNESS.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I very much dislike to hear a pub-lic speaker begin with personal remarks and apolo-gies; but it may be pardened, perhaps, in so young and inexperienced a speaker as I am (laughter), if I ask leave to inform the audience (begging them not to expect a speech from me) that I fortify myself, in appearing upon this platform, with the noble example of the Apostle Paul, who was willing to be counted a fool for Christ. I esteem it so great a privilege, so high an honor, to stand here among these faithful friends of the slave, that I am perfectly willing to stammer and to fall dumb. The inspiration of place comes upon me so full and strong that it impedes my utterance; and my difficulty is, not that I cannot find anything to say, but that I know not where to begin. But if I turned my eyes to look upon this monstrous wrong which we are assailing, it seems to me that all articulate speech should be lost in one cry of horror and indignation. I stand here as upon holy ground—as upon a spot honestly and sincerely devoted to human freedom-the only spot in the whole country which is so, and to me it is hallowed ground, hallowed down to earth's profound, and up to heaven. I come to this meeting as to emphatically the religious meeting of the year and of the week. I am perfectly aware that the outside world looks upon our friends as a band of political disturbers; but I recollect that he whose name not only stands for religion, but is the sum and substance of religion in many a mind, Jesus Christ, was crucicrucifixion (though hardly important enough, at the time, to go so far) had been told in the polite circles of Rome or in any of the great cities of Greece, Athens, or Corinth, or Ephesus-if it had been told that wise men, the wisest in Greece and Rome, had been told that that identical malefactor, as he was esteemed, that crucified Nazarene, was destined to become the divinest symbol that mankind knew of the religious, the sacred, the divine, the idea would have been received as the wildest insanity, as the most farfetched idea that ever fell from human lips. And yes, behold the fact! As I said before, the name of Jesus is not merely the symbol of religion, but it is, to thousands, the sum and substance of religion. From this fact we may take heart and hope that, however we may bear before the country and the world the aspect of a political association, we have, in fact, the most religious of truths, the central principle of the Christian religion. It is Christ come again, not as he came of old, not in a person of unequalled and transcendent excellence, of God-like purity and greatness, but he comes to us now in the persons of four millions of imbruted slaves, and of I know not how many white men made worse slaves in the act of enslaving their brethren. (Loud applause.) I wish to suggest one view of the progress of the

Anti-Slavery cause, which, amidst many imposing signs to the contrary, has been of great comfort and cheer to my own mind. You are all aware that, before the agitation of this subject, the Courts of the South-it has been affirmed by those who have looked into the matter-in all cases in which slaves were concerned, always leaned to the side of the slave. Mr. Hale, of the United States Senate, told me, some years ago, that he had been looking into the law books, and found that was the character of Southern decisions. You have all seen in the papers, within the last few days, the decision of a Judge in Virginia (Judge Daniels, I believe), in which he denies the power of the slave to choose between freedom and bondage, when the choice is given to him by the last will and testament of his master. Now, I mention this fact because it looks as lf our efforts in this cause were doing more harm than good, and the indication to this effect which I have mentioned is not the only one. We have these monstrous strides of the Slave Power, in the command and administration of the Government, and all these political and civil transacing its roots deeper, and spreading its poisonous that as the civil and political machinery of this coun-Power begins to perceive the moral basis upon which it rests giving way underneath-when it sees the reason, intelligence and conscience of the country waking up, it flies for safety and protection to its only city of refuge,' and that is in the Government and in the laws.

These considerations, I think, explain, very satisfactorily, the apparent spread and triumph of the Slave Power. The whole process is very vividly was to be passed, or a Fugitive Slave Law, or a law symbolized to my mind by the action of the ocean or the sea shore—at Cape May, for instance, where our Philadelphia people go to refresh themselves in summer. The upper wave flows in with great noise and Broadheads and Biglers, and in the House he rapidity, and seems eager to swallow the whole land; Charles J. Ingersolls and Bucks county Rosses, her while at the same time, there is an under wave, unseen, silent, which returns underneath-the undertow-very slowly, imperceptibly, and yet it is a ter- Landys, and contemptible Tom Florences, and as many ror to all who go in to refresh themselves amid the more of the same low-principled and easy-virtued tumult and foam of the breakers. Any one who stamp as may have been required to ensure its enact goes out amid the breakers beyond-what I trust ment. And if a base law, when passed, was to be en your quick-conceiving minds have interpreted as the political wave—is in great danger of being taken off Kane or an Ingraham, a McAllister or a David Paul his feet, and carried away into the ocean, which is Brown, Jr., an Alberti or a Kline, or a Marshal Wynthe symbol of Liberty. (Loud applause).

personal acknowledgments to the Anti-Slavery cause State because she possesses great political power, and for the light which it has thrown for me upon the sends a larger delegation to Congress than any other primitive history of our religion, as it is contained in State save one, and has a more potent voice in the the New Testament. It appears to me that, had it Electoral College than any other State save one, and not been for this movement, which distinguishes the that 'as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the election' age, the New Testament would be to me, to this day, and that at this moment her 'favorite son,' ironicall' a sealed book. But now, Providence, in its bounty, so called, is President of the Union. This last fact, has afforded us a commentary and illustration of the Mr. Chairman, I would keep out of sight, if I could: sacred page, in the events which are continually going I feel that it damages my case; for if the accident or on before our eyes; and it seems to me that any one the circumstance of furnishing a mean man for the who really wishes to know where the path of right Presidency could belittle and disgrace a State, then, and duty lies with reference to this great question, if confess, is Pennsylvania hopelessly bedwarfed and he were to pray for light from Heaven to guide him, utterly degraded; for so pitiful a pettifogger and he could have no revelation more explicit, more di-rect, no voice speaking out of the sky could speak never before sat in the Presidential chair; and that is with more distinctness, than many a passage in the saying a great deal in view of the fact that it has just New Testament, one of which, with your permission, I beg to mention as an illustration. The Pharisees Nevertheless, even this circumstance, the election of came to Jesus, and asked him why his disciples ate James Buchanan to the Presidency, has its redeeming bread without washing their hands, thus 'making of features; and if not creditable to the head of my na none effect the traditions of the elders.' Jesus re- tive Commonwealth, it is at least not discreditable to plied, 'Why do you make of none effect the comment of God by your traditions? for God has I have been aiming. Pennsylvania is great in the said, 'Honor thy father and thy mother; and who- fact that she has beating in her bosom a great heart ever honoreth not father and mother, let him die. of humanity, in the inmost recesses of which is cher-But you say, 'If a man will consecrate to the use of the temple whatever be might use for the wants of his parents, he shall be absolved from his filial obliga-

Now, friends, is not this case perfectly parallel to what we witness before our eyes? God hath said, Relieve the oppressed'; 'bewray not him that wandereth'; 'hide not thyself from thine own fiesh'; Mr. Chairman, and I must admit that appearance do unto others as we would that others should do to are rather against us. I suppose you are thinking you'; 'love thy neighbor as thyself'; and yet, this temple of our Union and our Constitution 'makes of demonstration of public corruption and want of principle, it was not wholly without extenuation. Penn-

The Liberator, are taught—taught by professors and doctors of divinity, by the very scribes, the teachers and commentators of the law—that if they will give to the Union and the Constitution that support, that sympathy, which they might expend in helping their suffering FURNESS and J. MILLER McKIN, both of Philadelphia, and enslaved brother, they shall be free from that obligation. The cases, to my mind, are perfectly par-

And, once more. It was not until our friends her said that the stronghold of slavery is the Church, that I got so much of a glimpse of what St. Paul means when he says, 'The strength of sin is the law.' The Apostle was engaged in a great warfare against sin, but the upholders and idolizers of the law of Ju-daism, a religion of forms and ceremonics, stood in his way; they stood guard over the sin which he endeavored to assault; and therefore he said, 'The trength of sin is the law.' I have no doubt his language sounded to many a Jew as harsh, as profane and blasphemous as the language of our friends here ounds to many an advocate of the Church.

Before I sit down, I wish to call attention to o single circumstance which I have not seen noticed in any of our meetings, and that is, that the New York Tribune, and the Republican party generally, are found discussing the question—as if it were a question to be discussed !-whether Stephen A. Douglas, of the U. S. Senate, should be admitted to the Republican party, and perhaps bear its banner at the next Presidential election. I do not know any indication of the demoralized state of the political world and of parties more melancholy than this. Mr. Douglas stood in the Senate and saw our friend Chas. Sumner brutally assaulted, without raising a finger for his rescue, and afterwards gave some lame and impotent apology. Now, I speak as the personal friend of Charles Sumner, and I say that until Mr. Douglas stands up in the Senate, and before the whole country acknowledges his great sin, his inhumanity, his border-ruffianism, he is not to be taken by the hand by fied as a political disturber; and if the news of his any Republican. (Loud applause.) I could wish, friends, but I suppose a man cannot enter the political arena without leaving some of his manhood behind him-('hear, hear')-I could wish, friends, that our Representatives and Senators at Washington would a man had been crucified as a political disturber in show more self-respect. It seems to me that this whole the distant and obscure province of Judea, under the question is settled by very simple and instinctive feel-Roman Procurator-and if, moreover, those same ings. As the personal friend of Charles Sumner, I am not going to have anything to say to such men as Toombs and Douglas. (Applause.) And how is it, when a Southern man dies, our Northern men are found volunteering their eulogies? Why, in Heaven's name, cannot they 'let their dead bury their dead'? (Loud applause.)

> The PRESIDENT-We are all halpy to have heard from the beloved friend who has just addressed us, whom we should be happy to hear anywhere—a mar who combines the sweet temperament of Melancthor with the firmness and intrepidity of Luther, and who has been 'faithful among the faithless found,' in his place in Philadelphia. I have the pleasure to introduce another devoted friend of the slave from the same city, J. MILLER McKIM.

SPEECH OF JAMES MILLER McKIM. MR. CHAIRMAN: My friend Mr. Phillips, in his admirable speech, yesterday, made some remarks about Pennsylvania, which, albeit they were true and altogether pertinent, nevertheless, touched some what my amor patrie. Allow me, if you please to say a word in behalf of my native State, and as sure you that, as much as may be said, and said with truth against her. Pennsylvania is nevertheless a great State. I don't mean by that that she is great in her geographical dimensions; that she is 300 miles long by 200 broad, embracing a surface of 45,000 square miles, containing two and a half millions of people and possessing enormous material wealth. I don't mean that—though that is something. Nor do I mean that she is great in her historical memories and revolutionary antecedents; that she had Wm. Pen for her founder, and from him received many of her institutions and laws: that she numbered among he citizens a Franklin, a Rush, and a Thomas Morris; that her soil was moistened by the blood of Brandy wine, Germantown, and Valley Forge; and that from the dome of her capital rang the first peals of Ameri can Independence. That's not what I mean, though it is nevertheless something to be sprung of good stock, and to feel the present moral influence of past honorable achievements. Nor do I mean, when I say tions look as if slavery, American slavery, were strik- that Pennyslvania is great-most centainly I do not mean-that she is great because she has produced the branches over the whole world. But to me it seems greatest number of mean doughfaces and the largest catalogue of base political sycophants furnished by try gives slavery its only support, as slavery has no any of the Free States. Nevertheless, that such foundation in reason, in conscience, in nature, and the fact, I am bound in candor to admit. Pennsylvacan only be upheld and protected by positive enact- nia has taken the lead of all her sister States i ment, it follows, of course, that as soon as the Slave truckling subserviency to the South, and her Democracy have not only been the faithful allies, but the obedient bond slaves of the slaveholders. If at any time it has been deemed necessary, for the benefit slavery, to pass a mean law, a law curtailing the prerogatives of Freedom, and designed to secure the in tegrity of the 'peculiar institution,' Pennsylvania has always furnished more than her complement o men in Congress to do the dirty work. If a gag-law repealing the 'ordinance of Freedom,' or an infamous Lecompton swindle, Pennsylvania has always had in the Senate her Sturgeons and Buchanans, her John Cadwalladers, and Glancy Joneses, and Ower Joneses, her Deckerts and Reilleys, and Phillipses and forced and put into execution, she has never lacked koop, to perform the dishonorable and degrading set I wish here and now to express my most hearty vice. Nor do I mean that Pennsylvania is a great

been vacated by Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. her heart; and this brings me to the point at which ished as sincere a love of freedom, with a hatred of slavery as intense, as glows in any of her sister Com

monwealths. Her people, I admit, are not over inte

ligent; somewhat stolid they are, and a good deal

innocent of learning ; but they are, nevertheless, take

them as a body, honest and kind-hearted, loving jus-

tice, and hating oppression. I fancy you smile at this

sylvania being, as I said, not over-enlightened, was credulous enough to belitve her party leaders. The Republicans went among the people, and said they weren't an anti-slavery party, and that slavery was not the issue of the controversy, but that the question to be settled was whether Congress should come into the Union as a free State. Very well, said the champions of Mr. Buchanan, we accept the issue, and we pledge ourselves and our candidate, that if Kansas desires to enter the Union as a free State, she shall come in; and we call upon you, if you are really in favor of free Kansas, to vote the Democratic ticket. So they inscribed on their banners, 'Buchanan, Breckenridge, and Free Kansas,' and credulous people, confiding in the pledges of men who ought to have been honest, voted for Mr. Buchanan, and now find they have been basely betrayed. They see they have been bought and sold like the slaves of their Southern masters; and they are disgusted. Videlicit, the late of the cases which transpired under it. This task he municipal election in the city of Philadelphia. Other performed in a manner which; in the end, gave the elections to come will tell the same tale. Give us a little more light, Mr. Chairman, help us to kindle the ers, and elicited from them the strongest expression beacon-fires of liberty in her borders, and Pennsylva-nia will yet reveal herself to her sister States in her original character, as not only generous and confiding, but loving liberty, and hating every form of oppression. For, say what you will, I must encourage myself and my co-laborers with the assurance that the people of Pennsylvania, at heart, love liberty. The Quakers in the East, as a body, love liberty, and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the Centre and the West, at which it was alleged she had escaped. It was the New Englanders of the North, and the honest Germans of the interior, all cherish in their hearts a sincere love of liberty; and when duly enlightened, as I trust they soon will be, they will prove to the world that this is the fact, and Pennsylvania will cease to be the byc-word and scorn of her confederates. Though slow, she is sure; like her own draught horse, she is good for 'a long pull and strong pull,' and, when

But something too much of this, (Cries of ' Go on, road. This, you must know, Mr. Chairman, is one formation, that the road is well organized and well tradition? equipped; that though it has but a single track—the travel being all in one direction-it has numerous branches. These branches drain Maryland and Virall converge at a point conveniently located ; (laughan old classmate of mine would have called a cicurtuous route, till it deposites its passengers in Toronto. (Great laughter.)

the time comes, ' for a pull altogether.'

Mr. Chairman, I don't allude to these facts so much eral significance. They denote the onward murch of judgment of the best jurists in the land, legally enits progress. The increased number of fugitives de- shortly before his death, tried a slave case in private since the death of Gorsuch and the defeat of the Treagentlemen give us a wide berth. They find that even their sworn 'allies,' however they may bluster before elections, are, in the last resort, not to be depended

Mr. Chairman, the Fugitive Slave Law is practically a dead letter. There are fewer renditions now than efore its passage. Treason trials for aiding in the defeat of slave-eatchers are things of the past, and and the charge of promoting infidelity lies at other Passmore Williamson stands justified before the world doors than those of this Society. for his 'contempt' of a pro-slavery Court. Commissioner Ingram is dead, and Judge Kane is dead, and (Applause.)

My mention of the name of Judge Kane may o some irreverent; and porhaps it is. It may be irreverent, and yet not be wrong. There is a much nonored maxim which runs - De mortuis nil nisi This is a heathen, not a Christian, maxim. If the Evangelists had acted upon it, we shouldn't have had the plain, unvarnished and unflattered history which has been transmitted to us of Judas, and Herod, and Pilate, and Annanias and Sapphira. Their maxim was, or would have been if they had had one on the subject. De mortuis nil NISI YERUM-of the dead, as of the living, say nothing but what is TRUE. Mi Chairman, no man of proper sensibility would wantonly wound the feelings of the living by needlessly disturbing the ashes of the dead; but when a public man, a historical man, whose life has been condemned by a Christian community, is chosen as a special subject of eulogy and canonized as a saint, the obligation of propriety are changed, and silence, instead of a duty, becomes a crime. We are bound, in a such a anti-slavery sentiment of Pennsylvania. She thought case, by a broad and impartial charity, to open our that State would need to be baptized with a new love mouths and speak the truth. I have been drawn into this train of reflection by an article which I hold McKim had applied to her. in my hand, written by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn. It was first published in the Christic Intelligencer, and afterwards copied, or parts of it, with expressions of editorial approval into the columns of the Journal of Commerce. It had been occasioned by some remarks made by the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, of this city, in which that gentleman, speaking of the late Dr. Kane, had referred to the Doctor's father, and had put the navigator and the Judge, the sire and the son, in a natural and not indecorously offensive contrast. Dr. Bethune makes this the occasion of giving at one and the same time a sound drubbing to his Reverend brother, and a public airing to his Christian charity. He says :

'Judgo Kane was a Christian man, and he has gone before God, to whose hands he had committed himself as a sinner, hoping for the pardon of all his errors through Jesus Christ, and I refrain from the severity of epithet which would justly characterize an attempt to make his departure the occasion of showing off a jaunty antithesis.

I need no borrowed testimony to his worth an 'I need no borrowed testimony to his worth and value. Judge Kane was for years one of my most intimate friends. Some (they were many) of the most delightful and profitable hours of my life were spent in his society. Their memory is very dear and fragrant to my heart. His death is one of the long shadows which make this world less bright to me, and warn me of the darkness through which I must soon pass, to reach, I trust, a better land, where I have now far more friends than I have here. I knew him in the bosom of his family, the most tender and devoted husband, the kinders and most faithful of fathers, trusted and revered by a large circle of kindevoted husband, the kindest and most fathers, trusted and revered by a large circle of kindred and connections; and, oh! how beloved and cherished by them all, no words of mine can tell you!

"It is not my aim to be my friend's culogist. If it

cherished by them all, no words of mine can tell you!

It is not my aim to be my friend's eulogist. If it
were, I could fill one or two of your columns with
tributes to his memory from a multitude of papers,
religious and secular, expressing their deep grief at
his sudden death in the midst of his usefulness. Nor
is it my wish to violate the religious decency of your
columns with remarks on the one judicial act of his,
which excited a party hate against him while living,
that now pursues him dead.

'I may say, without any indersement of Passmore Williamson, that no man regretted more than I the decision which Judge Kane made on habeus corpus in the election of Mr. Buchanan; but shocking as was that

sylvania being, as I said, not over-enlightened, was credulous enough to belitve her party leaders. The Republicans went among the people, and said they weren't an anti-slavery party, and that slavery was not the issue of the controvers, but that the question to be settled was whether Congress should come into the Union as a free State. Very well, said the cham-

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems proper, after suc high-wrought eulogy, that some of the prominent act in the life of Judge Kane, the acts which distinguish ed his judicial career above that of other magistrate should be here stated, not as a jaunty antithesis, but as a truthful bill of exceptions.

Judge Kane's place was the bench of the United

States District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania. It was an office of his own seeking, and he performed its duties voluntarily. When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, it devolved upon him to adjudicate many of the cases which transpired under it. This task he fullest satisfaction to the slaveholders and slave-hunthoped that the Judge, leaning to the side of mercy, would accept this as sufficient proof. The interesting situation of the woman, and the appeals of the little boy at her side, it was hoped by the large audience of humane people of both sexes, drawn thither by the interest of the occasion, would give force to 'the doubt,' and insure a decision in her favor. But no; Hannah Dellam and her little boy, charged and chargeable with no crime, were ordered to be handed over to the custody of her claimant, and by him cargo on.') I will speak of another subject. A friend ried into slavery. It was said the law and evidence has asked me to speak of the 'Underground Rail- required it; be it so. But when an appeal was made to the Judge, asking that the woman might be perof the peculiar institutions of our State. (Applause.) mitted to remain in prison, in the custody of her mas-It is one of our most flourishing internal improve-ter, in order that her babe, about to be born, and on ments. (Laughter.) It is the only branch of indus- which, at least, her master had no recognizable claim try that didn't suffer during the late panic; (re- should be permitted to see the light and enjoy the newed laughter;) it has never before done so large a inheritance of freedom-and when precedent as well business as during the past winter. It would not do, as humanity was pleaded, and pleaded in vain, as a Mr. Chairman, for me to go minutely into details, in a place as public as this; but I will state for your in-It was Judge Kane who delivered the charge to the

Grand Jury under which and in consequence of which Hanway, Lewis, Scarlet and others were put on trial ginia, and the upper part of North Carolina. They for their lives for high treason, imprisoned, torn suddenly from their wives and families, and subjected to ter;) and the main trunk, crossing the Pennsylvania other great hardships; their offence having been that line at another point-between the 40th and 42d they were suspected of having aided in the escape of perallel of latitude, (renewed laughter,) pursues what certain slaves and the defeat of certain slave-catchers. It was Judge Kane who imprisoned and otherwise occasioned injury to Passmore Williamson, keeping him in the cells of Moyamensing a hundred days; his offence having been, in effect, that of giving liberon account of their particular interest as of their gen- ty to a woman and her two children, who were, in the our movement, and help us to measure the extent of titled to their freedom. It was Judge Kane who, notes increased facilities, and increased sympathy, and court, and decided it against the victim, on the testia general change of feeling. Pennsylvania used to mony of the slaveholder and his friends, before the be favorite hunting-ground for the slaveholders, but lawyer who had been sent for on behalf of the prisoner could arrive, and before any of the people who son trials, and other similar developments, these are known to be friends of the fugitive could have any notice of what was going on.

Mr. Chairman, these are facts, plain and unvarnished-stated without color or exaggeration. All I have to say, in view of them, is, that if such acts as I have here described be consistent with the eminent Christian character ascribed to their author, then Christianity is not the thing I have taken it to be,

Mr. Chairman, these acts, and others like them by other persons, are sought to be justified, on the ground Marshal Wynkoop is dead, and Alberti's 'occupation's of the obedience we owe to law. I deny that there is gone. There may be now and then a slave case, as any virtue abstractly in obedience to law. If a law loubtless there will be till our infamous bond with be a good one, let it be obeyed; if wicked, let it be the system is cancelled, but the number of these cases trampled under foot. Is it said that this will intro has been growing 'small by degrees and beautifully duce anarchy and confusion? Let the responsibility less,' and the time is not far distant, I flatter myself, of the confusion be upon those who occasion its intro-Mr. Chairman, when Pennsylvania, like Massachu- duction. I came not, said Christ, to send peace, setts, shall say to the world that she is consecrated to but a sword.' Let our law-makers learn to give us iniquity any less iniquitous for being framed into a law? or cruelty less inhuman because perpetrated under the sanction of a human statute? I trow not. Mr. Chairman, I will detain you no further; I have

already spoken longer than I intended; but allow me to say, in conclusion, that the true Church, in all ages, has found its chief mission in tearing the mask off a false religion and exposing to contempt inhuman enactments. Its duty is the same now as ever; and I rejoice that, at this time and during these anniversaries, there is at least one body of believers who have the independence, at whatever cost, to put their foot upon a spurious religion, calling itself Christianity, and spit upon pro-slavery statutes, falsely assuming to be republican. This generation may cast out their names as evil, but the next will award them the tribute of their approval.

Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL, of Boston, in a few remarks, expressed her dissent from the opinions expressed by the preceding speaker, in regard to the of liberty before she would deserve the words Mr.

No AID TO FREE LABOR. Senator King, of New York, made an effort on Monday to have the Free Homestead or Land Reform Bill taken up, it being the special order for that time; but the slavecorate voted that it should not be considered. Of course, they could not afford a moment of time to any subject which involves the interests of free labor, but they can waste months in fillbustering and fighting to enslave a free territory. Such is alavoceracy and Buchnanian.

South Canolina in Anns .- The Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian, after copying a notice of Mrs. C. W. Denison's 'Old Hepsey,' adds:

'This novel will probably nover be sent to the outh; but the name of its writer should be known

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY. The Louisville Courier SLATERY IN KENTUCKY. The Louisville Courier says that there is now an extraordinary stampede of the slaves in that State. Negroes are daily escaping from their owners in startling numbers. They go off, one, two, three, or a dozen at a time. That paper attributes this unusual movement to the presence of numerous Abolitionists. It says, 'Black Republicans are as thick in these parts as wolves on a prairie. It is almost respectable to be a nigger-stealer.'

VERY Good. The staid old National Intelligencer, reviewing Gen. Houston's scheme for a Mexican Protectorate, quietly remarks, that 'doubt may, perhaps, rest on the minds of some as to the fact whether our own government has shown any such excess of political wisdom in the management of its domestic affairs, that it may becomingly appropriate to itself the benevolent task of keeping Mexico in order.'

CONFLICT OVER IT. The New York Post says that there was a sharp conflict in the Senate, over the nom-ination of Mr. Commissioner Loring as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

SENATOR DOUGLAS. The Washington Ster says that Mr. Douglas has divested his family of all peculiary interest in slavers—a very proper movement, considering that he has left his party, and that 'nig-

We understand, says the Montgomery (Ala.)
Mail, that Bryant Lee, who is supposed to be insane,
living near Marion, took up and whipped to death
two of his negroes, a few days ago. He has been arrested and held for trial.

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

HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S Hair Dressing

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE EUROPEAN REPUTATION! THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum of Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR 20 ITS NATURAL

COLOR!

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

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

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says - Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restore and Zylobalsamum are perfect marrels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray heir is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye.'

REV. MRS. B. C. ANDRUS, for many year Ma. signary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N.Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and subsays, I have derived much benefit from the used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zr. lobalsamum. I have tried various other remedia for my hair, but never anything that so meleriely and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-H. BATON, Pros. Union Univ., Tenn. 11 hay

used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Rotting and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, not withstanding, its influence was distinctly visible The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black. REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holines, Be.

ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the great of the hair where baldness has commented to now have the evidence of our own eyes.' REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educa X.

Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's Werli'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., Buffale.

N. Y. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zulo balsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal. samum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gray ness and baldness." REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pul. Se.

bear testimony to the value and efficier of Mr.

We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Aller's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. E.

Please inform Mrs. - where Mrs. S. A. Allen'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. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age.) little,

N. Y. Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fel, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My har

has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickend and has a handsome appearance since using Ma. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsanam,

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

EV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Bay ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. & A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobals-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. I cheerfully add my testimony to that of asmerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's Werks Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter ! have found superior to anything I ever used. REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. . Recommends then.

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

Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsames have met my most sanguine expectations in cause my hair to grow where it had failen." REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know de 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. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalst-

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, lt cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshoes and

dryness, and always produces the softness, silkines and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair. REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lowistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S.A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalismus has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused new growth.'

We might quote from others of the numerous letter we have and are constantly receiving, but we down the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that is have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the vorume or all. We manufacture no elle hair of the young or old. We manufacture to each preparations. Occupying the large building, const of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for each of the constant of th

salesroom and manufactory, we have no time of a clination to engage in other manufactures.

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Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Island buttles 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, on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted, was other is genuine. Signing the name by other is larger ry, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offract.

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