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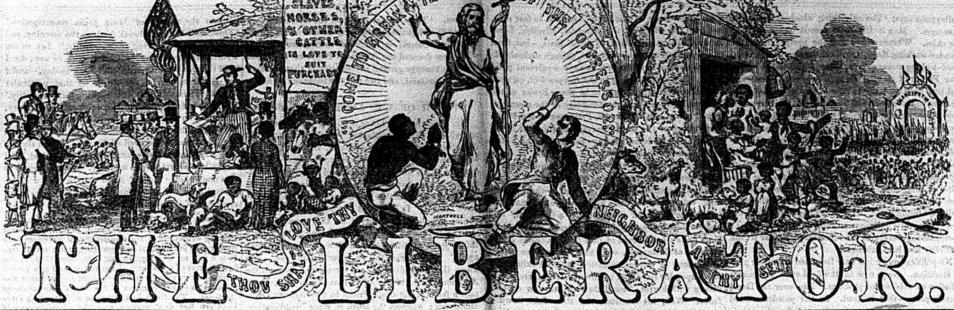
num, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollials, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters risting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

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The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-ETND QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

arour. We their children, at the end of half a century; see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

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

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

can be a compensation for taking part in the englaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1858. WHOLE NUMBER, 1443.

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

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

REV. DR. MONOD'S OPINION OF THE LATE DECISION OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Ber. Dr. F. Monod, recently returned to France from his visit to the United States, speaks thus, in is barnal, the Archives du Christianisme, of 12th , of the late decision of the American Tract Spicts.-Eds. of N. Y. Observer.

It will be recollected that the Society, at its making in 1857, had recommended to the Executive cangities to publish tracts on the moral duties which result from slavery, and also on the moral rils and view which grow out of slavery.' Shortly
afterwards the Committee set themselves to comply
with this recommendation, and procured a tract on the daties of masters to their slaves. This tract. which is before us, does not contain a word that could reasonably offend anybody, and does not touch the principle of slavery, nor its political applications. But such is the feverish susceptiapplications. But such is the feverish suscepti-bility of Christians at the South, that they would be roused as one man, if the Society should publish the tract in question, and the whole South-would withdraw their countenance, and thus the field of labor would be lessened one half; that is to say, this magnificent Society, whose gigantic labors God has so abundantly blessed, would be almost annihilated. Before such an evil, the Committee very properly paused, and referred the matter to the meeting of the Society. This was the only way to show their respect for the Society's decisions, and to screen themselves from a heavy personal responsi-bility. The event proved that the Committee were not deceived in the course at once Christian, honorable and prudent, which they took; for at a meeting of the Society in May last, -one of the largest meetings ever assembled, composed exclusively of members having a right to vote,—a very large maority sanctioned their doings by adopting and approving the report, and continuing the entire committee in office. A small minority had, both most to oppose them, and to appoint a new committee who should, at all hazards, publish Tracts

beforehand and during the meeting, done their ut-In the gratifying result which has been reached. and for which we give thanks to God, no judgment on slavery itself is implied. If there had been, no me would have more ardently deplored it than our self. The question was not, Is slavery compatible, or not, with the Gospel; nor, Is it the duty of Christians to oppose it as a great moral evil? But, is it the duty of the Tract Society, as such, to treat the subject of slavery in its publications, at the risk of dismembering a Society which is, in the hand of God, one of the most powerful and blessed in-struments for the propagation of the Gospel in the wide extent of the United States, and, consequently, one of the surest means also, though indirect, of promoting the abolition of slavery? This question we do not he state to answer as the committee have done; just as we would oppose the publication by the Paris Religious Tract Society of controversial tracts against the Romish Church, though no one will suspect us of the least favorable tendency to that church. As an individual, and under our own onsibility, we preserve full and entire liberty at as a member of the committee of the Paris Tract on to slavery, who show it, and still will show it

Society, our duty is to abstain. So in the case of the American Tract Society. Among the numerous and distinguished Christians who voted with the majority, are many who yield to none in their oppoonly they are persuaded, with us, that in view of the circumstances, the duty of the Tract Society, as such, is to abstain from this exciting topic. may sigh over it, we do sigh over it; our conviction evil is no less positive, nor less firm. The subscriber, having lately seen things with his eyes, and heard with his cars, as well in the South as in the North, his conviction deserves, perhaps, some consideration. There is, then, in this decision of the Tract Society, nothing which can justly be taxed with perfidy, posillanimity, nor which ought to draw upon the committee the least blame, opposite opinions, equally distinct, equally conscicatious, existed; a very large majority gave, after long and earnest debate, their approbation to the course pursued by the committee; no one believes that all the faith, all the fear of God, all the opposition to slavery, were confined to the ranks of the small minority who opposed the resolution taken, and whose opinion we respect, without adopting it. We pray God to continue to bless, as he has done ctto, the extensive and evangelical labors of the American Tract Society, and we render thanks to Him for having delivered it from the serious danger with which it was threatened.

FRED. MONOD. Pastor.

Our renders will find in another column an article, quoted from the New York Observer, which is entitled to great deference, and will undoubtedly have a salutary effect upon such of the religiou community as acted upon conscientious though mistaken convictions with the minority of the Tract Society meeting in New York. To them, we need ay nothing of the position occupied by Dr. Monod in the religious world. Others may readily learn, that no man in Protestant Europe enjoys a reputation more solid and pure than he, for eminent ability and apostolic piety. Adverse to slavery, of course, he yet reasons on this specific subject like a man of sense; and the moderate and charitable temper in which he presents his views, will tend to te and convince those who have been dis posed to a different course from that so warmly commended by him. Honest and sincere minds will receive his congratulations, on the event, with carnest joy; as the testimony of one, whose impartality can no more be questioned, than can his filelity to the great cause to which his life, by precopt and example, is so devotedly given. - Boston

PARKER, HALE, BURLINGAME, WILSON. To the Editor of the Boston Courier :-

An interesting picnic of Mr. Theodore Parker's Society took place yesterday, at Waverly Grove. Scrator Hale of New Hampshire, and Mr. Anson builingame, among other guests, were present.'-Courier of Thursday.

Mr. Theodore Parker's relations to Christianity, theoretical and practical, are well known Whether Senator Hale and Mr. Anson Burlingame agree with him in those matters, I do not know. It sems, however, that they are willing to strengthen his influence as a religious teacher, by giving to the festivities of his 'Society' whatever respectability their presence can impart. They were present as "guests," of course, having been invited. They were invited, no one will doubt, for the sake of the hapectability which it was supposed the Society would derive from their attendance, or from their would derive from their atten complimentary letters, excusing their absence. They accepted, knowing perfectly well that their acceptance would strengthen 'Parkerism.' Gen. Wilson, too, the Terror of the complete would strengthen 'Parkerism.' too, the Traceller states, was expected. His aid in building up Parkerism was desired and solicited

but for some unknown reason, he did not appear. Ing some heavy blows at abolitionism, he concluded No matter. He attended 'Garrison's annual Fourth with some original poetry, amid the clatter of dishes of July gathering at Framingham, to hear the Constitution of the United States and the Union derell, an invited guest, came forward at the solicitation. nounced.' Garrisonism and Parkerism, every body tion of the crowd, and made a very sensible talk. knows, are, practically, just about the same thing. We were pleased with his ideas of slavery. He They are at least as closely connected as the Siamese thought he was much 'better off' than either the

power to encourage and strengthen Parkerism burn (Ga.) Gazette. and Garrisonism by their presence. Parkerism, Garrisonism, Hale, Burlingame and Wilson all belong to one political party, and therefore expect and receive aid from each other. There may be some minor diversities of private opinion among them on sundry points, theological, economical, and even political; but in the main, they are in political sympathy with each other, and act as a unit. It is very natural, therefore, that Messrs. Hale, Burlingame and Wilson should so use the influence with which the voters of that party have invested them, as to strengthen Messrs. Garrison and Parker; expecting in return that Messrs. Garrison and Parker will so use their influence with voters as to strengthen them at the polls.

This is what a gentleman meant at the late meet-Garrisonism in politics draws after it or drives before and by some at least intended, to promote the interests of that political party, whose support gives both Garrisonism and Parkerism nearly all their import-in the minute. At nine minutes the number was ance. The reverend gentleman from Maine, and the 98. At the end of twelve minutes the number was reverend doctor from Massachusetts, who so indignantly denied the truth of this assertion, misunderstood it. Their denial was perfectly honest: They at 10:25, at which time a careful examination of meant, that they did not intend, and were not contained the chest revealed no perceptible sound or impulse feetly true that they had no such desire or inten-tion. Yet, the very speeches in which they made their denials were full of the views which prompt the votes which enable Messrs. Hale, Burlingame ed to nave escaped nearest compression, a trough the circulation might have been continued through the carctid and jugular of that side. Half an hour later, or a few minutes past 11, Dr. Ellis commence the votes which enable Messrs. Hale, Burlingame ed the autopsy, and from his minutes and those of Understanding each of these speakers as he under-stood himself, they did not contradict each other at

all, and all spoke the truth.

But what of all that? Must we not vote, and duce others to vote, for the candidates of the party that opposes the 'slave power,' lest we indirectly promote Parkerism and Garrisonism?

That is a question that deserves to be carefully, calmly and conscientiously studied by the Reverend Doctor alluded to, and by many who act with him, instead of being thrust indignantly aside as un-worthy of consideration. The Reverend Doctor knows perfectly well, that the universal prevalence of Parkerism or Garrisonism would be a very State up to this time. of Parkerism or Garrisonism would be a worse evil in the Union. It becomes him and his friends serier whether it is proper for pious evangelical men, to support a party which, through its chosen leaders, sustains such relations to the worst forms of implety and irreligion among us.

among Spiritualists. They are, and of necessity stimulus of the knife. At 3:10 deep irritation of must be, philanthropists; but there is yet such a the same kind was followed by slight movements. thing as an honest heart or soul, or an aspiration The irritability was most marked at the lower part, which is an outgrowing of the soul or heart, or where the venæ cavæ enter the auricle. At 3:18 all publications fall into the worn-out track of de- found. words, the system of working negro or black opera-tives, as is done in the Southern States of this great spleen were darker colored than usual, owing to the Republic. According to spiritual philosophy or presence of an unusual amount of blood. 'The stomach contained a whitish pulp, like eligion, or whatever it may be called, the earthspiritual works, or condition out of our present is unine, particularly in the neighborhood of the form. Query — If there are different degrees of progressed Spirits in the Spirit-world, does not the same thing as a principle appertain to our sphere? Is the whole African race equal to the white race? Are not the four million American slaves, as descendants of Africans, more improved and bettef off was of a pinkish color. Peyer's patches were very than they would be if in their own country? Is distinct. than they would be if in their own country? Is distinct. not the superior spiritual influence of the white were examined and found healthy.' race to them, pari maturi, a benefit celestial? Is The doctors now began to discuss the matter. and their self-righteousness in their ignorant conthe outside barbarians? - Spiritual Telegraph.

EXHIBITION OF SOUTHERN IDIOCY. FOURTH OF JULY AMONG THE SLAVES. A Negro

prepared dinner, fine enough for the palate of an heart in the earnestness and fervency all, they should be administered with great care.'
t, unrestrained, overfull nature. He Dr. Coale 'alluded to the unfortunate inciden of an untaught, unrestrained, overfull nature. He was particularly and peculiarly alive to his obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Scott for their uniform kindness to himself and his 'fellow sarvants'—to which sentiment there was a general response by all the gentlemen and ladies of color. The gentlemen bow-gentlemen and ladies of colors. gentlemen and ladies of color. The gentlemen bowed their heads, and the ladies made a 'curtchy,'
while the young 'eboes' jumped up and fell down,
turning over upon the grass, and batting their eyes
at each other in silent approbation. The orator did
not know much about polities, but he took a very
bold position in favor of his master and the ladies of
after, the nervous ones, probably, looking round the color, and the excellence of his corn crop. He asserted that his corn crop was so luxuriant, and so like a forest, that even at midday the lightning bugs had to make light before they could see how to get along, and that no man, not even an owl, could make headway without a torch. He thought there was no earthly hope of harvesting his crop of corn, unless the colonel adopted the expedient of building a board shelter over his corn fields; and as to the possibility of making a potato hill large enough to hold that esculent root, it was a most ridiculous idea —the Alps and Andes were mounds insignificant in comparison to the demand. He further thought that his master's plantation was the genuine land of 'Bealah,' and he was 'exprised' that his master could think of 'affording' it for sale. After deal-

twins, and whoever aids either of them, aids both. But how comes it that Messrs. Hale, Burlingame He was happier, had more and better things to eat, and Wilson are able to add any respectability to &c., &c. Abraham succeeded him in pretty much Parkerism by attending its festivities? Every body understands that too. It is because they are mem-was one of rebake to abolitionism, and a pracbers of Congress, and prominent leaders of a political tical comment upon Southern slavery, such as a party. The votes of that party have given them whole book would fail to properly represent.—Au-

SELECTIONS.

DISSECTION OF McGEE. [Boston correspondence of the New York Tribune

The form of sentencing criminals to death in this State will have to be changed. Instead of condemning them to be hanged by the neck until they are dead, the language will be, 'to be cut up by the doctors until you are dead.' The change will be perfectly safe, for the doctors may be implicitly trusted not to let any criminal escape after he is once placed in their hands. I am led to speak of this This is what a gentleman meant at the late meeting of the American Tract Society at Boston, when he said that the revolutionizing party were promoting Garrisonism. What he said was strictly true, in the sense in which he understood it. He had reference to Garrisonism in politics, and to whatever the Garrisonism in politics draws after it or drives before risonism in politics draws after it or drives before begins by giving an account of the execution, which that revolutionizing movement was adapted, by some at least intended, to promote the interseven minutes (he says) all the sounds of the heart were distinctly audible, and the number of beats 100 60, and the pulsations fainter. At fourteen minutes the sounds had disappeared. The body was lowered sciously laboring, to promote Mr. Garrison's views of the heart. A small space under the left ear seem-on theological and ecclesiastical matters. It is per- ed to have escaped active compression, so that some nd Wilson to uphold Messrs. Parker and Garrison. Mr. Tower, one of the pupils of the hospital, the following account is given :

At 11:30 a slight but regular pulsatory move-ment was observed in the right subclavian vein. Upon applying the ear to the chest, this was ascertuined to proceed from the heart itself, which gave a distinct and audible single beat, with a slight impulse, 80 times a minute. The chest was then opened and the heart exposed, without in any way arresting the pulsatory movements. The right auricle was in full and regular motion, contracting and dilating with beautiful distinctiveness and energy. At 12 o clock, the spinal cord having been previously divided, the number of contractions was 40 per minute, having continued with only a short intermission regularly

The peculiar movements of the anterior wall of the right auricle gradually but o either spontaneously, or excited by a passing current of air, until 1 3-4 o'clock. They could at any moment be excited by the point of the scalpel.

'At 1:45 the movements still continued without

stimulus. Five were noticed in a minute, with cor-VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN SPIRITUALIST. responding intervals. At 2:45 all automatic move-There is one thing that impresses me as erroneous ments ceased, but the part still responded to the whatever it may be, that it may take a wrong direction, but ultimately will be directed right. This I found to be perfectly normal. The left ventricle write, because I notice that, generally, all spiritual was contracted; the right not. No coagula were

sphere is the hot-bed of heaven's angels, and of the softened bread. The mucous membrane had a pinkpiritual worlds, or condition out of our present ish tinge, particularly in the neighborhood of the

The other organ No lacteals were seen.

not the ignorance of our Northern population, as Dr. Jackson asked if any motion of the intestines regards the black operatives of our Southern States, was observed, to which Dr. Ellis replied in the negative. Dr. J. alluded to the fact that some fibers of mnation of the same, somewhat like the ignorant muscle attached to a tumor had been known to conelf-righteousness of the Father of the Sun, or, in tract under the stimulus of the knife, some time other words, the Celestial Chinese, in respect to us, after the tumor had been removed; and in cases of the outside barbarians?—Spiritual Telegraph. manifest. Dr. Gay thought the absence of cerebral congestion due to the adjustment of the rope, which allowed circulation in the left carotid. He thought death might have been owing to the sudden shock Orator ' Rebuking Abolitionism.' Colonel Scott Dr. Clark thought the death was by asphyxia. Dr. permitted his negroes to hold a Fourth of July car- Ainsworth remarked that 'all the appearances usunival, to which we had the pleasure of an invitation. ally observed in cases of hanging were here wanting. First. Big Nathan acting as Major General, and Dr. Clark expressed the opinion that, as there was Isham, 1st lieutenant, they paraded fifty or sixty no lesion of any important organ, resuscitation slaves, well-fed, bright-eyed, light-stepping negroes, and in double file marched them to a sumptuously respiration, &c., if efforts to that end had been made glish epicure. Big Nathan, a fine-looking man, scaffold—that is, within half an hour after he fell. with excellent sense, was called upon for a speech, Strong shocks of electricity or galvanism would, in and he responded in genuine African eloquence. It cases of accidental apparent death, destroy the little was decidedly patriotic, and every word came well- remaining vitality; and if these agents are used at

and the excellence of his corn crop. He as- corners for the constable. There was no occasion

The

SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY, At the Anniversary of West India Emancipation, at Abington, (Mass.) July 31, 1858.

Phonographically reported for the Liberator, by Mr. YERRINTON.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.-The shortness of the time, and the importance of the occasion which has brought us together, and also the very thrilling addresses to which we have had the pleasure of listening, all conspire to impress upon my mind that it becomes me, especially, to beware how I encroach upon your time. I was thinking, however, that it might be well to say something of this festival, in contradistinction from that other which we celebrated a month ago in another place. I refer, of course, to the Fourth of July. Our Governor, you know, appoints for us a Thanksgiving Day and a Fast Day for each year. I do not pay much regard to either appointment; but I celebrate the Fourth of July as my annual Fast, and the First of August as my annual Thanksgiving. (Laughter.) If any of you can suggest any better arrangement than that, I will give it up and adopt your plan but if not, then I submit mine to you. I am not a Governor, but ' by and with the advice and consent' of the best counsel I can get, I do hereby appoint these as our annual Fast and Thanksgiving. (Laughter and applause.)

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Quincy) - God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!' (Loud laughter and

I was thinking, too, when our friend was telling us sufferer than otherwise by such revivals. success, and in the other defeat. Sharp and Dehanev had cause for insurrection, for revolution. Washcountrymen would regard it; and yet, I think that

The question which our country has always asked ever, with their minds already made up. I do not be drowned by the din of their everlasting machinebelieve, if these islands had realized all the bliss, not ry. (Laughter and applause.) only of Milton's 'Paradise Regained,' but of Milton's Paradise before it was lost, I do not believe our coun- or unrevived. I believe it is of that quality that the try would have ever seen in it any thing but dire ca-What does our country want to know about the re- forty thousand ministers of the country? It is not sults of West India emancipation? If it were the too much to declare that they have almost the entire New Jerusalem itself, it would make no difference in care of the conscience and morals of the country.

American estimation. We would much prefer a Who are the trustees and officers of your colleges, hell any where in the universe to such a heaven as as well as the professors and presidents of your theo-

Tiber ator. this talk about the results of emancipation. I do not want emancipation because it will make our country fice, as it is of this of ours. So, I am rather tired of | the entire education of the country to your ministry, more prosperous. I do not care whether emancipation in the West Indies succeeded well or ill, so far as commercial considerations go. I do not care if the whole West Indies were wasted like Babylon and Nineyeh, and were now visited only by the curious, to disinter the ruins of plantations and palaces. That matters not to the question. We know already that slavery is a curse and a crime, and ought to cease, no matter what the consequences may be; and I do not care, in this country, for the results of emancipation. If the most fearful dreams of the most cruel of all the tyrants in our land should be realized, and the fire of desolation should lick up the dust of all the South. and lay it waste as Sahara itself, even then, if slavery be the curse and the crime we all admit it is, I believe it ought to cease, and that God and all holy beings would rejoice at the change. But then, we know there is no such danger, and, consequently, I do not care to dwell on that particular part of the

One thing, it seems to me, we should do here today: look over our resources for the carrying on of the battle. Slavery is not abolished in our country, though it be in the British West Indies. Our day of jubilee has not yet come, and I would use this day partly as a muster and review of our forces: for I think the time has fully come when we should make anti-slavery a more serious business, in some respects, than we have made it hitherto. It is not with us quite so serious a matter as is the religion of the country to its votaries, especially in times of revival. We have just had a spectacle of American religion re-Mr. Piflsbury continued-I was thinking, while vived. To be sure, business was suspended on listening to the remarks of our friend from the West Change, and so Business Men's Prayer-Meetings' Indies, of the difference betwixt his position in the were a very interesting diversion for those out of emanti-slavery struggle there, and the position of the playment; and it was a very significant fact, that the ministers of this country in the anti-slavery struggle. business men's prayer-meeting was generally held at I wonder when the time will come that they shall be the same hour with the Exchange. The same hour called upon to witness such scenes as he described, and they had devoted to the worship of Mammon, they to pass through such perils as he and his fellow-la- now consecrate to the worship of another deity, anothborers in the cause of emancipation in our country? er divinity. It was a leisure moment with them, and But perhaps a more important question would be, I they certainly worshipped with very great zeal, and in wonder when we shall have a ministry capable of en- that respect, I think, were worthy of our imitation. during such trials ?- for I apprehend the hour and I do not have much faith in piety of this sort. I rethe men will come very near together. The differ- member revivals in former times. I never heard of ence between them and our ministry is, I think, too the emancipation of any slaves in consequence of apparent to be lost sight of altogether on an occasion those revivals. I do not look for them now. On the like this. We have in our county some thirty or for- contrary, I think it has been shown, in some cases, ty thousand ministers, more or less. They compose a that the value of plantation property has been greatly very formidable body, for good or for evil. Indeed, enhanced by the revival of religion, and that conit has been the boast of very many of them that they verted slaves will always bring more, and are really have only to speak the word, and the 'year of deliv- worth more at home, than ungodly slaves; and so it erance' shall come. They claim, sometimes, to be was a very happy thought, on the part of our Souththe angel at the gate of the prison where God's an- ern planters, in the midst of the panic, when slave nointed are confined, but they do not yet see fit to property was worth nothing, and they had nothing unlock those inexorable doors, and give the captive else to sell, to get up a revival and 'improve' the release. I do not know which way to take them: slaves, instead of 'improving' the plantation. The whether to believe what they say, and brand them as crops were rather short last year, and the increase in persecutors and oppressors without any parallel in the the value of slaves, growing out of that revival, has, at annels of the world, or whether to consider them least in the State of Tennessee, made some important as boasters and liars, lovers of power and promotion. amends, and now the converted slaves on some of the One or the other of these two characters certainly is plantations are worth more than slaves and crop totheirs, and I am not anxious as to which they shall gether were last year. So, I say, I do not believe assume, only let the people understand them as they very much in revivals of religion, in so far as the cause of liberty is affected, for I fear the slave is rather a

of the multitudes he had seen slaughtered in those Then our Business Men's Prayer-Meetings' in Bosvarious ways, how different was their fate from that ton! I have watched these business men for a course of another class of men, of whom we have all heard, of years. I knew them when they were Whigs; I and whose names are somewhat popular among the knew them afterwards when a large part of them American people. The difference between Patrick were called 'Conscience Whigs,'-I suppose to dis-Henry and Mr. Dehaney, of whom he spoke, the dif- tinguish them from that other class of Whigs, who ference between Washington and Sharp, of whom he either were not able, or did not choose, to indulge in spoke, was simply this, that in the one case there was any such luxury as a conscience. (Laughter.) Well, we had these Whigs and Democrats revived last winter, and we had the 'Business Men's Prayer-Meetington and Henry had some cause; but how much, ings,' and we were all invited to attend. The newsthink you, as compared with the others? They suc- papers were eloquent in their invitations and solicitaceeded, and so their insurrection became a glorious tions to attend these prayer-meetings. I have watchrevolution.' The others failed, and theirs was an in- ed these revived merchants of State street and Wall surrection, though ten times as just as Washington's, street, the bankers and brokers of Boston and New and they were rebels, to be hung up by the neck or York. I have watched them with some interest since shot down like wild beasts. Which of these two the revival, and the result of my observation has not classes do you suppose is regarded, in the light of infi- been very flattering-not very-to the character of nite wisdom, as nearest the hero? Probably we shall the religion which they profess. It seems to me that not differ in this, that the causes of insurrection, the they have been worshipping Mammon all the while ; provocation, experienced and endured in the West and as I do not care much for their society here, I Indies, were entirely a different experience from that have not taken any very great interest in the hereafsuffered by Washington and the revolutionary fa- ter which they have been so eloquently portraying thers. I suppose we shall all agree that the little in its glories and delights, during the last winter. I finger of West India slavery was thicker than the think if these men were admitted into the kingdom of loins of the whole British power together. I sup- heaven, with their religion, even asit was revived, that pose, if British tyranny chastised Washington with heaven would not be a very desirable place. I knew whips, West India slavery scourged its victims with a minister, and a professor in a theological seminalashes of twisted scorpions; and yet, on the Fourth of ry, too, who, at the time, made an appeal to just that July, we assemble together and sing hosannas in the class of men in these words. He said- Is it wealth highest strains to the name of Washington and our you seek?" (I suppose he knew them well enough to revolutionary fathers, while we forget the struggles in know it was; if he did n't, I could have told him.) the British West Indies in a far holier cause. We Well, said he, heaven's streets are paved with gold ! make a very great difference between Washington and Now, sir, I should not want to be Surveyor of Streets, Benedict Arnold. To be sure, the treason of Arnold, with those men there, and with that article for paveviewed in the light of the patriotism of that day, or ment. (Shouts of laughter.) I am sure I should in the light of the professions of liberty at this day, have to change it for iron, or almost any other was a very high crime. But I believe the time will cheaper material. (Renewed merriment.) Well, the come when slavery, of which Washington was guilty, panic reached up to Lowell, and the employees were will be regarded as such a crime that the character of out of employ, and the capitalists were very auxious Washington, as a slaveholder, will be far more odious to save the souls of such as were able to keep body than the character of Arnold, as a traitor. That re- and soul together during the suspension. I thought, mark, I suppose, belongs rather to my day of fasting if those men could get into Paradise, with such hearts than of thanksgiving, (laughter); at least, so my as they manifest, that very likely the River of Life would be dammed, and its waters made to carry the wheel of a cotton or woollen mill, and all heaven would become a Manchester or a Sheffield, and every in reference to West India emancipation has been, angel a weaver, if they could bind them to the loom, 'How has it succeeded?' They have asked it, how- and that the very anthems of the morning stars would

I do not think much of American religion, revived less we have, the better. What, then, shall we say amity. 'None are so blind as those who will not see.' of the teachers of that religion of those thirty or hat, only let slavery be the corner-stone of the edi- logical seminaries? Have you not entrusted almost

and thus given over to them the training of the young mind of the country? I do not wonder at what Young America' is, or at what it does, with such teaching and training as you have commended it to. It seems to me that you have put into the power of the worst and most unprincipled class in the community the entire youth of the country, as well as those of riper age; and that, with three or four million slaves in the land, and the number increasing half a million with every decade, it becomes you to inquire what that moral and religious influence is which you have made so potent from one end of the country to the other.

Then I will say, also, that in so far as our ministers

claim to be anti-slavery, I think they are generally ar the most dangerous of them all. I shall not have o go out of Plymouth county to show you instances where anti-slavery ministers, so called, have pretty much dried up all the fountains of anti-slavery,-none too deep or pure before, but which did flow with a degree, at least, of salvation in them. And that is true all over the North and the West. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1856, told the people of Elmira, in Western New York, in a vast convention assembled there, that if Fremont could but be elected, he would pledge himself never to speak the word 'slavery' again! Fremont was not elected; but I am afraid he fancies his pledge was that he would never speak the word any how, for surely, if he made that pledge, he has almost kept it. A member of his church told me that the day before the meeting of the American Tract society, she herself went among the rich men, and raised the needful sum to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society; that she herself went and paid in the money to the Society, took the ertificate of membership, and delivered it into his hands, that he might, the next day, stand side by side with Dr. Cheever in that mighty battle. But there was no Henry Ward Beecher there. He had a free ticket, and then he did not go to the performance; and we have heard nothing from him since. I heard, o be sure, of a patriotic speech of his on the Fourth of July, but I should say of it, so far as I could judge rom the extracts I read, that it was one, very much s Daniel Webster said, in this very town, of the nomnation of General Taylor, 'not fit to be made.' When I have spoken thus of him, I do not think I need say much of the rest. I know there are exceptions, but I do not care to say much about them. I believe we have given them too much credit already. think we have weakened our influence and the success of our enterprise by giving credit where credit is

Then again, I think, with our friend Remond this norning, that we have counted slaveholders as altogether too respectable men here in the North, as well as elsewhere. I suppose Henry Wilson cannot go to the South; I rather think, at any rate, he does not choose to go. I do not want to impeach his cour age : I do not believe he would shrink whenever he felt the time had come for him to die; but I rather think he does not feel, while a Senator from Massachusetts, with six thousand dollars a year salary, that his martyr's crown is quite ready for him; that the stones are not quite ground and polished and ready to be delivered; at any rate, he does not seem to be ambitious for its possession. But slaveholders may come to the North without any fears of martyrdom. On the contrary, they are received as the most respectable company we have. Here is our friend from the West India islands. I venture to say, if Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Virginia, a slaveholder, should come here. Roston would make twice the account of him it does of our friend. I venture to say, that even his own denomination—the Methodist, would make more account of some slaveholding brother from a Southern Conference than of him. We had a session of the General Conference in Boston four or five years ago, -many of them slaveholders, professing themselves such, many more of them avowing themselves the advocates of slavery,-and Boston honored them in every possible way. Daniel Webster was announced to speak in Fanguil Hall, and the gallery was appropriated to the Methodist General Conference, and they hung themselves up in that Southern gallery like a great thunder-cloud, scowling down upon the earth. Fortunately for Daniel Webster, he was taken ill that afternoon, and could make them no speech; but then, the city meant well in giving them the use of the gallery of the hall, that they might listen to the voice of their chosen idol.

I think it is perfectly outrageous that Knight Templars, and United States officers, and Southern slavebreeding and slaveholding ministers, and every kind of vermin that the sickened stomach of the South can spew up, can come up to Boston, and slime the streets all over like reptiles in their crawling, and there is no roice of rebuke which any of them are made to feel. Now I have about done, -as you will be glad to hear; but I wish to say this, -we ought to feel that it is not safe to have a slaveholder in our midst. I tell rou, the Fugitive Slave Bill was not intended to re-

capture runaway slaves, but it was to enable the slaveholders to make reprisals upon free colored men for the slaves escaped to Canada; and there is, on all the frontier, a regular system of kidnapping, and it is carried on by these very men who come among you, nd receive so much attention at your hands; and if they do not kidnap the daughters of our colored friends, to make plantation slaves of them, they worse than kidnap, under the name of marriage, the fairest daughters of New England, and subject them to a slavery as horrible as that of the plantation. And yet you tolerate them among you! I tell you, no man's daughter is safe in your midst. The other day, a town in Essex county was thrown into a panic. A gentleman had received several anacondas in a box, and one of the snakes, some thirty feet long, made his escape, and is now at large. The community was thrown into spasms of excitement. Many families vacated their houses, and hurried out of danger. Now, I had rather that the whole family of anaco das in all the valley of the Amazon should run at large mong us, than these delegations of slaveholders an kidnappers that preach in your pulpits and marry your daughters. Shame on you, Boston, Massachi setts, New England, that you do not scout thes naters out of your presence ! No matter if their

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NO UNION WHILE PLATERING

We are talking about a Personal Liberty Bill in this State that shall mean something. I hope this Convention will resolve that every man, woman and child that has come to years of understanding, shall sign that petition, and drive it up to the Legislature, and drive the Legislature up to the enactment of the law. Take no denial from them. I believe it may be done. I know it would be done, if we had voices enough to reach the people of the Commonwealth, from the sands of Barnstable to the peaks of Berkshire; and I hope that from this meeting a voice will go forth that shall be heard in behalf of this statute, and then we shall make Massachusetts what it never has been yet-free soil ;-freer than the day it was bathed in the blood of Warren, vastly freer than it was the day you erected the statue to Warren. And unless Massachusetts does do it, and speedily, I pray God he will raise up among the slaves of the South some black Archimedes, who shall fix his lever under the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument, and hurl it to disgraceful destruction :- and let all the people say Amen over its fall ! (Applause.)

SPEECH OF E. H. HEYWOOD.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-I am glad to have listened to the exceedingly attractive and instructive narration of the antecedents and consequents of the West India Emancipation, with which we have been privileged to-day. It was worth coming all the way from Worcester North to hear. It carries vastly greater weight since there is a man behind it,-since it is backed up by a twenty-sever years' life of labor and suffering in the great cause that has convened this earnest assembly. I think that all here must now be convinced that God can govern the world without a slaveholding police to help him, and that men-stealers are not an indispensable agency in the work of human redemption, Dr. Lord and South-side Adams to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Bleby has demonstrated to us,what every American child would know before it was out of its cradle, were it decently taught,-that the path of duty is the path of safety; that slavery, like all other villany, is a loss, is unprofitable and inexpedient, as well as an outrage on God and man. . Will If pay? ' is the American test of every issue, moral not less than commercial. If sin will fetch ten per cent. it is not sin. per se.

As Mr. Remond said in his admirable opening address, this is no occasion to make or hear show speeches. We are not here for the gratification of the hour. but to interrogate this Delphi of Liberty for new lessons of duty to the millions of bondmen at our doors, and to be inspired with new strength for the momentous struggle to which we are called. It seems to me, the most emphatic lesson which this event teaches is the duty of immediate emancipation, and the necessity of a deathless adherence to that principle in the anti-slavery enterprise. Fowell Buxton, looking back over a campaign of forty years, in which the greatest and noblest men of the age had fought, said, in 1830. · All attempts at gradual abolition are utterly wild and visionary.' The unpardonable sin of the American abolitionist is an incurable weakness for speaking the truth, and obeying the Golden Rule. It was a New England minister who said the worst fault of the Garrisonians was in being 'intensely moral and unimaginative.' The leaders of the Republican party, with all their ability and experience, declare that the best way to free the slave is by swearing to keep him in bondage, and magnanimously stigmatize as 'fanatics' all who will not go with their multitude to do that evil. Allowing that the old Constitution, proslavery in the beginning and laden with new corruptions, can never satisfy the wants of the Republic, and that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are the ultimate appeal in this matter, they continue to assert that Mr. Garrison, as the Italians say, is 'so good as to be good for nothing,' is unprac tical, asks too much. Now, to me, the fact that the Abolitionists, at the

Declaration of Independence, the only permanent timber in American politics, and that, in spite of every opposing faction, they have held that position, this fact is the greatest proof of their practical wisdom and far-seeing sagacity. There is a prophetic power of genius. A man of intellect and heart is always in advance of his age. He is the mountain flect the dawn. He apprehends great truths, holds them in sacred trust, bears witness to them amidst the general darkness, under storm and persecution, perhaps in the face of death itself. Obstacles and opposition are his meat and drink, and he thrives upon the rugged fare. He beats the mountain of difficulty to dust.' In his head he carries a Vatican library, an Oxford University,-in his heart, a world of churches, without their churchisms. The swaddling clothes of Jewish traditions could not long restrain the expanding soul of Paul. Touched by the fire of the Gospel, he flamed into a mighty apostle, and stepped centuries in advance of the greatest thinkers of the age. When Kepler published his ' Harmonices Mundi,' in which was developed his law of the relation between the periodic time and mean distances of the planets, he said, 'The die is cast, the book is written, to be read now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader, since God has waited six thousand years for an observer.' Descend from the heights of canonized inspiration and learning, and take an illustration from the humbler walks of common life More than once in the history of the race has truth deigned to ride on so humble a beast as an ass colt In fact, a man is great and successful only in so far as he apprehends and represents just principles Granville Sharp, the clerk of a linen draper, conducted the prosecution in the famous Somersett case When it came on, as you know, Lord Mansfield, the Achilles of the English bar, was upon the bench backed by the highest authority in the profession Blackstone himself, by the Crown, the Court, the Parliament, the money power, and the popular prejudice. Yet this humble clerk, like the stripling Da vid, strode forth, and with the smooth stone of justice put to flight all the Philistines of oppression. For that single act, but one in a life crowded with generous acts, humanity will wear the name of Granville Sharpe for ever next her heart. (Loud applause.) James Somersett, the slave himself, who crouched a the feet of his ducal lord and caught the crumbs that fell from his master's table, being the starting-point of a great principle, still keeps in remembrance the name of both duke and castle, which otherwise long since would have been forgotten. Come home, and take a more familiar case. While our David 'still lives,' the bones of Goliath are rotting up in Marshfield. No doubt, Webster was great; but he would have given some proof of his vaunted ability in politics and statesmanship, if he had either understood and directed his own times, or had outrun his own age, and dictated the future. He did neither. He was out-generalled at every turn, and ere he reached the summit of his selfish hopes, the world shook with his far-resounding fall ! With God on his side, the humblest man makes a strong party; but it is always hard for Saul to 'kick against the pricks.'

He who would benefit his fellow-men must link himself, as with bands of steel, to just and Christian principles. His example must be so spotless and re splendent as to flash conviction home with a blind ing light' to a drunken and miserly age like this To be prepared for all political crises, he must trus nothing but the hard coin of Justice. No contiguou magnet of selfishness must cause him to swerve from the pole-star of right. Now, in the great and holy cause to which we are committed, any scheme of poljoy that falls short of abolition, that does not reach the slave and relieve him, is futile and impracticable It climbs downwards, and advances backwards.

the conscience. Slavery is a sin !- that is the Gibinfidelity and bold atheism.

of abolition. None now in the field even proposes a elties upon his slave that hardened slaveholders, shudsolution of this vexed problem. Pass over the Dem- dering with horror, closed their shutters in self-deocratic party-that is dead. In the powder wasted fence. Well, his minister, the Rev. John Sawyer, on the passage of Lecompton, it paid for the salute asked the church of which he was deacon to disti fired over its own grave. The Republican party, so pline him, but got disciplined himself. When, some far from projecting any scheme to relieve the slave, time ago, the two came as delegates to the General bolts and bars him into his house of bondage, and sets Assembly of Presbyterians in Virginia, Mr. Sawyer itself to guard it. It makes the Union, not Liberty, was not received, because he had questioned the right ultimate. Mr. Hale said, 'The Republican party is not of a master to saw his slave asunder, if he chose. going to introduce any thing new,' and then argued But the Boston Congregationalist, of which the Rev. that slavery would be safer under it than under the H. M. Dexter is editor, refers to that meeting as 're-Democratic party. Mr. Banks said, in 1856, 'It is in markable for the elevated character of its devotional theory, and only in theory, that one portion of the element.' In a very flattering introduction to a Concountry is arrayed against the other'; last winter, in vert's Guide, recently issued from the Boston press his inaugural address, the preservation of the Union and highly approved by the Independent, the Rev. A. is among the highest of political duties'; at that car- L. Stone does not even hint that a book of that chanival of Fourth of Juliars (laughter) at Faneuil Hall, racter should make tests of morality which would not a few weeks ago, the day is consecrated to the Union be received by Dr. Ross. While Ward Beecher has of the States.' He has repented of the noblest senti- launched boldly his thunder-boits against slavery exment that ever fell from his lips, - that he would 'let tension, I fear his policy shields slavery itself. In the cy looms in the distance. The little 'iron man' be- tral New York, that if Fremont was elected, he would men, North or South,'-that means immediate eman- that system to which she clings with such tenacity. Philadelphia platform pledges 'aid and comfort' to called an absolute despotism tempered with assassinaof their cherished principles.' The Richmond (Va.) ground. He lays the Gospel-axe at the root of the South has it right - The anti-slavery issue is ignored evil. I do not believe the Delilah of slavery will by the anti-slavery party. In Congress, we hear ever shear that Samson's locks. (Applause.) nothing about the wrongs of the negro.' A boy once It takes, then, not much discernment to see that an borrowed a stick of candy, promising to swallow it, anti-slavery man or church or party, without antiand pull it out of his car. After turning several som- slavery principles, is worth but little-is a 'glittering ersets, he said he had forgotten that part of the trick. generality.' Firm conviction alone leads to carnest (Laughter.) So this party plumes itself upon its ad- action-faith to works. One person who believes slarocacy of human rights, but when called upon to vin- very a sin, and governs his political and religious redicate them, proves false to its trust. It forgets that lations accordingly, does more to abalish it than a napart of the trick. Judged by the measures it has thus tion of compromisers who strike hands with the infar advanced, this party is as empty of hope to the iquity in Church and State. When the North is as slave as Judge Taney's hat, when his head is in it. true to liberty as the South is to slavery, she will (Laughter and applause.) The anti-slavery constructiriumph. Mr. Bleby tells us that the Church, relition of the Constitution, in which some gainly attempt gious men, dealt the fatal blow to oppression in the to believe, has never been even announced on the floor Islands. When Religion touches the shackles of the of Congress by the Republicans. It is hard to find American slave, he will stand erect,-disenthralled, fault. But my duty to the slave does not allow me the free child of God. True anti-slavery is an inthe luxury of speaking well of any one who leaves surrection of conscience against slavery. I am surhim to suffer in his bondage. 'My dear fellow,' said prised that so few apprehend the philosophy of this Charles Lamb to his friend Coleridge, 'you are the movement. It is this uncompromising conviction best man in all England; you have but one fault- that slavery is wrong, is 'a heinous crime in the sight you always fail when you have a duty to perform. of God, that has revolutionized public sentiment thus (Laughter.) The only fault of these anti-slavery pol- far. Yet these Janus-faced politicians who enter the beginning of this conflict, took their stand on the iticians is in not being anti-slavery; in pledging fidel- conflict just in season to receive the surrender, would ity and support to the oppressor, and ignoring the op- make the unreflecting masses think they are doing all

vival was a widely-spread, deeply-seated aspiration for der up after him, leaving his wife and child below

The Church is treacherous to the slave. Chameconscience, character and time. As Mr. Pillsbury foretold, the theatres received the Gospel of Anti-Slavery before the churches. Ministers lay down reaon and conscience at the door of the sanctuary, as the command, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' was given in haste, not modelled with entire philosophical accuracy, and must be subjected to some metaphysical coring before it can be obeyed. 'God hath made of the jumping-jack of the power behind the throne. one blood all nations of men' must also undergo some ethnological eliminations to be safely received. That shocking doctrine of the Supreme Court, that negroes ' have no rights which white men are bound to respect,' is but the legitimate offspring of the infamous system of caste that still prevails so widely of Marathon, or shook the field of Waterloo, or stainthroughout the churches of the North. The practice ed the sod of Bunker Hill. More than forty centuof accommodation never was more rife. Clergymen ries look down upon us from the heights of the future may sugar over great sins with the popular consent. press the Bible into the ranks of national transgression,- lengthen the creed and shorten the dec- brighter than the Pleiades. Abolitionism is the to alogue,'-allow men to pray on their knees all day Sunday and on their neighbors all the week, and still their piety not be distrusted. Great religious organizations, instituted for the promulgation of a religion whose very nature is to discover and discountenance every sin,-a religion before whose benignant countenance all wickedness flees as darkness before the rising dawn,-great religious bodies, some of which are national, others world-wide, grasping the globe in their Briarean arms, seek peaceable rather than pure things, either are entirely silent in regard to a sin that has become not merely a disgrace to civilization, but a disgrace to barbarism, or if in a Christian mer threshing-floor. When a gulf yawned in the Romoment they have spoken a word for the 'little onos,' the 'least of these,' are found on their knees until the most precious thing is thrown in. So of this in the public prints begging forgiveness of the Pilates and Herods of the times, and promising never to do in-Webster has been thrown in-the Whig party has so again. Where is the spirit of those brave apostles who turned the world upside down rather than compromise with any sin? According to the method pursued by American clergymen, those pious pirates of the Caribbean sea were godly men. They were must and will be carried. (Applause.) very scrupulous to repeat the Commandments every morning, always omitting the eighth- Thou shalt not steal.' So John might have worn ' soft clothing,' Lord could have had the Jews all on his side; Stephen could have saved being stoned to death, and all ositions in synagogues and sanhedrims.

it is the only salvation of religion among us just now, camping continually upon the highlands of Italy, He that faileth in this one point is guilty of all. To who finally humbled the imperious Hannibal, and will smite any church with paralysis and death. Christianity is the greatest leveller in human society. Kansas were speedily entrapped. Wolfe did not take It levels every thing up but sin; that it levels down. Its soythed chariot sweeps the entire field of civiliza- So in all moral conflicts, the highest ground is always of God, and yet are pro-slavery-yet skeptical in re- on the part of a united, free, repentant nation.

Talleyrand says, 'The only thing which is successful tion. The cause of the slave has most to fear now, is success.' Man is the most sacred object beneath not from the Observer, the Recorder, Blagden, Lord, the skies. Wherever you find the upright form, the Adams, they are joined to their idols, but from wonder-working hand, the speaking eye and heaven- those journals and ministers who, though undoubtedward-looking countenance, there is the image of the ly anti-slavery in sentiment, occupy equivocal posidear Father of us all. Beware how you tolerate any tions. In a recent article in the Independent, on what evil that does violence to man. To-day it may be a have been and what ought to be the 'Fruits of the pimple, to-morrow it will be a cancer, then an ulcer, Revival, I do not find Anti-Slavery in the enumerathen a gangrene, spreading living death through all tion. When also Dr. Johns, President of the Marythe body politic! The rights of the slave are para- land branch of the Tract Society, fearing the South mount to all other questions in this reform. When- might think he loved slavery better than he did,ever men have been aroused to enterprises of 'great says, 'I am willing to speak of the 'evils' of slavepith and moment, the appeal has been addressed to ry just as I would of the 'evils' of manufactures or commerce, but cannot consent to be reported as deraltar of this cause. As a sin, it must be repented of claring the institution 'evil' in itself,'—the Indepenand abandoned at once. That is good orthodoxy. dent volunteers to call him a 'devout' man, an Talk of 'infidelity'! This is the most orthodox, the 'carnest preacher of the gospel,' 'a Christian,' and most profoundly religious movement of the age. To an eminent and evangelical minister of the word of apologize for slavery in the remotest particular is rank God. You have heard of that brutal Colonel Netherlands, of Tennessee, who, using a handsaw as the No political party has ever launched a feasible plan instrument of torture, inflicted such shocking cruthe Union slide, rather than liberty. The Presiden- campaign of '56, he is reported to have said, in Cenomes clay in the hands of the Southern potter, -veils close his lips forever on the subject of slavery. Also his crest in the presence of the Slave Power. Hen- at Orange, New Jersey. 'If I had the power, y Wilson said from that seat in the Senate where the would not lay the weight of my little finger, politicalanti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts placed him, ly, upon South Carolina, to take from her the least when the Republican party came into power, 'Any right she holds under our Constitution, much as I hate cipationists,- who should lay their hands on the She is fully entitled to all her rights under the Con-Union, should die a traitor's death, and leave a trai- stitution without let or hindrance; and in those right; tor's name in the history of the Republic.' Again: she must and shall be protected.' I would not find We vindicate the rights of the States; the right of fault with men who sympathize so deeply with the the Southern States to hold men in slavery, if they Anti-Slavery cause, did I not know how dangerous a choose.' Webster never said a worse thing. The good man is in a wrong position. Russia has been slaveholders. The Republican party is not an anti-tions. Such is slavery. To compromise with it is to slavery party. Even the Kansas issue is abandoned. be slain by it. This Gorgon turns every one to stone The Tribune said if the Republicans allowed Kansas who looks upon it not to kill it. There is no safety to come in as a slave State, they would sacrifice none but in its death. Dr. Cheever has taken higher

pressed. They are as full of themselves as they are that is done-are the only 'practical,' 'influential' empty of uncompromising anti-slavery principle. | men. A western family, consisting of a father, moth-I should be very sorry to say any thing to the dis- er and baby blossom, once received a call, while at dincouragement of true piety. If men act so with reli- ner in their rude cabin, from his Bearship, a veneragion, what would they do without it? I believe that ble denizen of those wilds. The brave 'man of the underneath all that was objectionable in the late Re- house' quickly took himself aloft, and drew the lada higher and holier religious life. I would foster What should she do? Fight and be eaten up, or be these yearnings of the popular heart. No one, not eaten up without fighting? She chose the former: even the angels in heaven, can rejoice more than my- Bolting the door, she seized the poker, and dealt Mr. self in the salvation of souls from sin. But while a Bruin deathful blows as he put his countenance in at true piety is the best thing in the world, a false piety the window. Meanwhile, the 'conservative,' 'practiis the worst thing in the world. Slavery has taken | cal' husband shouted from above, Give it to him refuge within the sanctuary of religion, and must be Sallie!' By and by, he crept gingerly down, and seating himself astride the dead monster, exclaimed Aint we some in a bear-fight, Sallie!' (Laughter eon like, it shifts its hues in every varying light of and applause.) So, after the Abolitionists have grappled with a ferocious pro-slavery sentiment, after some fearless woman has laid out this terrific bruin dead corpse, the chivalrous 'leaders' in Church an State, who have shouted 'fanatic' and 'infidel' from orientals did their shoes. They seem to think the their safe retreat, pressing courageously forward, will exclaim at last- Aint we some in a bear-fight! At best, compromising politicians and time-serving ministers are but the weather-vanes of public opinion

> What is done for man the race will uphold and perpetuate. He alone who invests his capital in humanity lays up treasures in heaven. Our cause i based upon an eternal principle, and must prevail. Ours is a conflict greater than ever swept the plains We may be defeated, but our principles never. The fewer our number, the greater the glory. Orion is morrow of American society. No opposition to this movement can endure. Whoever falls upon this rock will be broken, and on whomsoever it falls it will grind to powder. Ciay, in 1839, called Anti-Slavery 'moral treason.' Benton boasted, in 1844, that he had never discussed it in Congress, and never would. Webster tried to crush it, as a 'rub-a-dub' agitation beneath his remorseless heel. Political parties have turned their batteries upon it-the Church has let loose its thunderbolts against it. Yet Clay, Benton Webster, political parties and ecclesiastical assemblie have been swept before it like the chaff of the summan Republic, the oracle said, that will not be closed gaping chasm in our Republic. Clay has been thrown been thrown-in, and the Democratic and Republica parties, the Church and the Constitution will be thrown in. Through the Church or over the Church through the Union or over the Union, this reform

And, to leave off where I began, it is to be carried only by strict adherence to principle. Do you think you can help God's cause forward by sinning awhile lived in 'king's houses,' and saved his head; our by taking a wicked oath, to make yourself virtuous by perjury. Can you cast this bundle of infamy upon another? Thus thought the girl, who, in rethose glorious apostles might have been persons of lating her experience in the late revival, said the property and standing, got nominations, and high Lord would send her to hell if she continued to wear her jewelry; so she took it all off, and gave it to her I do not say that abolitionism is all of religion, but aister. (Laughter.) It was Fabius the Cunctator, endivorce truth from duty, or doctrine from practice, brought haughty Carthage to her knees at the feet of Rome. The other generals who went down to save Quebec until he had gained the heights of Abraham.

the best. 'They who swear upon the altar of slavery gard to the success of West India emancipation are not fit to fight the battles of freedom.' 'No Union 'Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and with Slaveholders' is the hand-writing on the wall thine health shall spring forth speedily.' Let us see which has doomed the American Babylon. It is upon whether the testimony of God is true or not; for I the high vantage ground of conscience that one may hold that his veracity is on trial here to-day,-and I

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

MR. PRESIDENT .- There is no end to the meann and villany of the pro-slavery spirit in our land. It lies about the slave in his chains, representing him to be contented in his condition, not interested in the question of his own deliverance, and under kind treatnent. It lies about the free colored man, representing him to be miscrable and degraded, far beneath the slave himself. It lies about the advocate of emancipation, representing him to be the enemy of the laveholder and of the country, seeking to turn every thing good upside down, and make chaos come again.' To illustrate this in a particular case. You know that a slander has been circulating through the American press to the effect that Anthony Burns is now a felon in the State Prison in Charlestown, Massachusetts; whereas the truth is, since his liberation, he has been studying for the ministry at the Oberlin Theological Institution, and also at the Fairmount Theological Seminary at Cincinnati. Sir, it was only a few days ago I had the pleasure of seeing that ransomed man in my office, demonstrating by his appearance and spirit that he was 'every inch a man.' well dressed, with a manly port, and the fire of liberty in his eyes. He is about connecting himself with a panoramic exhibition of slavery, and travelling through the North as a witness of the cruelties of that brutal system, and thus exerting himself for the deliverance of those with whom he wore the fetter and smarted under the lash of the slave-driver. Anthony Burns a felon in the Massachusetts penitentiary'! Atrocious calumny ! Let him speak for himself. Here is a letter written by himself, which I received from him

expect to be in the Penitentiary, unless some one estates. As to elephantiasis, I do not feel myself so should attempt to deprive me of my liberty, as before well qualified to speak as to its cause. It most fre--then I would enforce the motto of Patrick Henry,
Liberty or Death.'

Again; if such had been the case, I should only

I attribute this remarkable disappearance of cuta-

in the Penitentiary for the murdered mothers, children, fathers, sisters and brothers of the South.

I now call the attention of the public to the place where I have been residing since my return from the South. I have for two years been prosecuting my studies in Ohio at Oberlin Institute—the light of the Seminary, Cincinnati—striving hard, with the aid of my friends, to store my mind with that knowledge which I have been deprived of the state of the world-and since that time at Fairmount Theological which I have been deprived of by slavery, &c. I have no doubt but that I shall find friends enough, with abundant means, who will aid me in my noble object I am now in Maine, making preparations to travel with a panorama, styled the Grand Moving Mirror tions of that wonderful chapter, that in so far as the scenes of real life, startling and thrilling incidents, required conditions have been complied with, the degradation and horrors of American slavery-for the purpose of selling my book, a narrative, giving a full account of my life in slavery from childhood, with many other facts connected with the system of slavery. The proceeds are to enable me to complete my studies, at which time friends will have the opportunity of seeing, hearing, reading and knowing for

I have no doubt but there are some who would be glad if the above report was true. The gentleman to the liberation of their slaves, still, they were full who thus informed the public that I am now in the of hostility to the act; and had it not been for the Massachusetts Penitentiary wished to be kicked into notice, and who, like Balaam's ass, would not have spoken if his master had not given him an awful lash- not have yielded up their authority. Hence, they shall never be kicked into notice by me.

ANTHONY BURNS,

This calumny illustrates what I said in the beginning, that the pro-slavery spirit is a lying spirit. It as have been laid before us by Mr. Bleby; and it is is incapable of telling the truth, whether of the slave but the beginning of the end." in his chains, the free man of color, or their advocate. But, while these emancipated slaves are rising in It is 'full of all deceivableness of unrighteousness.'

A word about West India Emancipation. I can down, Down! 'The whole head is sick, and the hardly say I do not care whether the experiment be whole heart faint. The Church is a cage of unclean successful or not in the British colonies; for I do birds, the State is foul with ulcerous sores, and we care a great deal. I cannot say that, if it were an en- are betrayed on the right hand and on the left, by the tire failure, if those islands were given over to desola- enemies of freedom, and by some who claim to be its tion and ruin, it should receive no consideration what- friends. ever. But I do say this: Try the experiment where you will on the face of the earth, I believe that the of this struggle being so long protracted, some may nearest to God is the nearest to material prosperity. get discouraged, and persuade themselves that they I believe we are to 'let the oppressed go free ' because may be excused from further labor and sacrifice in man is man, and no man was ever made to be less, its behalf, in view of what they have already done none to be more than man; therefore, none to be a Forone, sir, I can never know weariness in the cause slaveholder, and none a slave. At the same time, of freedom, as long as I see none on the part of its we are to be free, because liberty always works enemies. (Loud applause.). The slaveholders count well; and it always goes well with any people who nothing dear to them, and omit no exertion, to mainwill take it as their ruling principle of action. They tain their iron grasp upon the throats of their vic shall be 'blessed in the city and in the field, blessed in the fruit of their body and the fruit of their ground, blessed in their basket and in their store, blessed when they come in and when they go out; they shall lend unto many, and shall borrow of none; and they shall prosper in all they set their hands unto."

Sir, they who ask, 'Has the experiment succeeded?' even when they look not beyond the material question. I hold to be little better than idiots, if they put that question sincerely; because they ought to know, by appealing to their own nature, by their as- enjoyment of his natural rights-not one! All are to pirations to be free, by all that history teaches, that, be emancipated! Hence, our struggle is far-reaching in proportion as man has motives to labor, he will be and sublime; and, instead of talking of weariness, or productive for himself and for the community in which he lives; and that, as a question of political onomy, uncompensated toil is sure to end in general and irretrievable bankruptcy.

Now, what is slavery? It is man turned into chattel. It destroys all motives for mental and phys- cheat us in any other way, will promise to cooperate cal exertion. The slave knows that the more he with us on minor issues, if we will only let this recreworks, the more he may work. He has no interest ant church or that temporising party pass uncensured n what he achieves; and, therefore, he naturally Sir, NO COMPROMISE !- and when I say that, says, 'I will be as lazy as possible—I do not care for I say every thing. The only reason why the Slave my master's interests. What are his interests to me? Power rules the nation is, it is uncompromising. The What shall I get for my toll, even if my blood shall South has but one object in view,—the perpetuity of redden the soil beneath my feet? I will shirk all her slave system. The paramount object of the North the work I can.' Hence, the overseer's lash, and all is to preserve 'our glorious Union,' and make money. the diabolical machinery of the slave system, are re- Let liberty go to the wall, or be trodden in the dust, no sorted to as substitutes for those motives which God matter! intended should induce men to labor. Slavery is all darkness: Liberty is all light. Slavery is all despair: Liberty is all hope. Slavery hangs down its hands, and its limbs are paralyzed; Liberty is strong as a young giant, and cannot weary in its work, with the tope of recompense before it.

Mr. Bleby has set before us, with admirable skill, sketch seemed like a panoramic exhibition passing be- his lips, and do homage to the Southern Moloch, or fore our eyes. Where all was darkness and desola- off goes his head. The national sentiment is still Now, the gospel can ' have free course, run, and be glorified.' Now, schools are every where multiplying, multitudinous pulpits, how many, are dumb on the ndustry every where rising, the colored race every where developing, in a manner most remarkable. How delightful the spectacle! Truly may we say-It is the Lord's doings, and marvellous in our eyes ! for the result outruns all rational anticipation.

I have been struck with one feature of that great experiment. When I open the Bible at the fiftyeighth chapter of Isaiah, and read there that God holds himself responsible for the consequences of emancipation, I find no prophecy of evil-nothing about shedding the blood of the masters, nothing about plantations being overrun and desolated by the emancipated, nothing about danger in any direction; but I find-first, the solemn injunction, 'Undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go Obey the divine command- then '-what? Answer. ye who believe in the Bible as the inspired word

chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight. say it reverently. I am struck by that particular figure. 'Then shall thy health spring forth speedily. For as to 'light,' during the existence of slavery, there was no light; no schools, no education; and if any man dared to teach the slave to read the name of God, it was at the peril of his life. When slavery was abolished, then schools were established, and light broke forth as the morning.' But, in regard to this matter of 'health,' allow me to read a single passage from the testimony of an old and highly respectable West India resident, S. B. SLACK, Esq. :-

'It now remains for me to speak of the physical im protenent of the blacks of Jamaica, as one of the most striking evidences of the advantages of Freedom over Slavery, as far at least as these people are concerned. It is a fact no less remarkable than true, that for the last quarter of a century—I restrict myself to a period within my own observation—a great improvement hat taken place in the features of the negro descendants of Africans. The thick lips, flat nose and receding force head are fast disappearing, and the physiognomy the Jamaica negro is slowly assimilating to the Eur pean type. This may be owing to the dying off of native Africans, whose places are not being supplied from Africa in the absence of the slave-trade, and to the absence of emigration from that continent, by which the African feature, lacking the element b which alone it could be perpetuated, is graduall vielding to other influences.

Diseases, which were very destructive in the time of Slavery, have become almost, if not quite, extinct Among these I may mention the yaws, various othe forms of scrofula, and elephantiasis. The yaws affect ed the mouth principally; other cutaneous affections attacked the whole body. It is said—and I believe with truth—that these diseases arose from two causes: First, the incessant labor in the cane-fields, causing an irritation in the skin, occasioned by a sort of down with which the canes are covered, and which, insinuating itself into the pores of the skin, soon brought on an eruption that the patient, bound to labor day by day at the same work, had no power to check; on the contrary, the irritation would increase each day, and at length resolve itself into some form of scrofula. Mn. Editon: Dean Sir:—Having seen a piece at length resolve itself into some form of scrofula. Secondly, this tendency to scrofula was greatly aggratus the Massachusetts Penitentiary, I avail myself of the opportunity to say that the accusation is a lie without a father. I am not, nor neither have I been, nor do I scription of animal food allowed to slaves on sugar

wave ration back into the midst of such a class of individuals as I was among before my escape from the South—that of liars, cradle-robbers, thieves, murderers, whoremongers and idolators, such as a such as stay at home till the irritation ceases, or he can choose some other occupation. As a slave, however, he was compelled to work in the cane-field, though he thereby incurred an incurable disease. Besides, he need no longer live on pickled fish, and thus increase the tendency to disease.'

This is such a literal fulfilment of the promise contained in the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, that I could not but avail myself of this occasion to bring it to your special notice.

So it will be found in reference to all the other portions of that wonderful chapter, that in so far as the promises have been made good to the letter. If every thing has not worked as well as it might have done in the West Indies, no blame is to be attached to the emancipated. The proprietors, we know, were compelled to emancipate against their will. Though they had the magnificent bribe of one hundred millions of dollars put into their hands to reconcile them colossal power of the British government, they would Whoever he may be, I can assure him that he did not do this work in the way which God required, in the spirit of humanity, and justice, and true repentance; and so hindered the beneficent workings of the experiment. I marvel, in view of all the untoward circumstances, to see such cheering results

the scale of humanity, our country is going down,

tims. I intend to be equally devoted, and nothing shall turn me aside from the work of human enfran chisement. How much is at stake ! We began by talking about 'universal emancipation,' confining the term to the slave population, and not dreaming that it included our own deliverance from an intolerable thraldom. Now, as the inflexible opponents of slavery, we find ourselves without a flag to protect us without a common country. Of the twenty-seven millions of inhabitants in the land, not one is in the parading what we have done to advance it, let us renew our strength, redouble our zeal, increase our activity, and enlarge our operations.

There is danger, also, lest we may be seduced by the subtle spirit of compromise, which, if it canno

How much remains to be done! I do not stand here to speak discouragingly. No! almost miraculous changes have taken place within the last thirty years; for there is nothing that can stand against the might of truth. Still, let us not be deluded into the belief that the battle has been fought, and the victory won. Remember that every man holding office un the present state of the West India islands. His der the U. S. government must wear a padlock upon tion, now all is light and joy and growing prosperity. strongly pro-slavery. Of the many churches in the land, how few are on the side of the slave! Of the subject of slavery!

What of our own Massachusetts? In some respects, her career has been a brilliant one; but, alas all along it has been stained with blood, through her complicity with the South. To this hour, she allows the panting fugitive slave to be hunted on her soil, and remanded back to his chains, just as though he were an uncaged tiger! Here is work for us to do at our own doors: it is to see that this shall be so no longerto cause the decree to go forth, that henceforth and forever, no claim of property in man shall be tried before any magistrate or jury in this Commonwealth, but every slave, touching our soil, shall be as free as God made him. (Applause.)

God speed the day of jubilee in America ! God spee the hour when all fetters shall be broken, all tear wiped away, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific there shall go up to heaven one song of thanksgiving

Liberator. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

BOSTON, AUGUST 13, 1858.

THE RUTLAND CONVENTION. Last spring, a Call for a Free Convention, to be held at Rutland, (Vt.) was publicly made through the press, signed by more than one hundred and fifty highly respectable citizens of Vermont—the object of it being the disenthralment of humanity from all such influences as fetter its natural and vital growth. and 'to take counsel together, and have a mutual in terchange of sentiment on the great topics of reform. The signers of it said- The only common ground on which we seek to meet is, that of fearless discussion, and the only pledge we make is to bring an. tional investigation to the solution of every problem tional investigation to religious duty and destiny of the race.' To such a Convention, who could reseat ably object? or what but error, injustice and impature could have cause to fear for the result? Yet, no sooner was the Call referred to made public, than the newspaper press, both religious and secular, made it a subject of coarse vituperation and low ridicale, condemned the Convention in advance as pernicious, and endeavored to intimidate the upright in her from attending it.

On the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, the Convention was duly held, and, notwithstanding the malignant attacks upon it by the press, attended by an inmense gathering of earnest seekers after truth, warn. hearted philanthropists, stalwart reformers, and believers in progress, drawn together from various States, and embodying an unusual amount of intellectual vigor and moral worth. Three long sessions each day were occupied in listening to addresses, and in free discussion, on topics of vital interest and grave importance-such as Government, Free Trade, Save. ry, Woman's Rights, Marriage, The Sabbath, Spirit. ualism, Land Reform, Maternity, The Bible, Immortality, Shakerism. The prominent speakers were Andrew Jackson Davis, Joel Tiffany, S. B. Brittan, Geo. Sennott, William Goodell, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Henry C. Wright, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Elder F. W. Evans, Elder Miles Grant, Ernestine L. Rose, Frances D. Gage, Mary F. Davis, and Eliza W. Fam. ham-nearly every one of them distinguished for high mental endowment, great excellence of character, ad unceasing effort to promote the cause of purity, fredom and humanity, universally. With such topics, and such speakers, and the freest discussion, the proceedings could not fail to be of absorbing interest and practical importance; yet they have been shameful. ly caricatured, falsified, anathematized by the pulpit and the press throughout the country,-the New York Tribune competing with the satanic press generally in showering ridicule upon them. Hence, the minds of a vast multitude in the country have been incurably poisoned in regard to the real character of the Convention, and they will go down to their graves, believing it to have been no better than 'a case of unclean birds'; for there is not the slightest probbility that those newspapers which have so basly misrepresented it will make any retraction whatever. They condemned it in advance to cater to a deprared public appetite; they libelled it after it was held for the same reason; and they will continue to cast their filth upon it, because they think it will 'pay.'

This abominable treatment of the Rutland Course tion finds its solution in the general corruption of seciety, the loss of mental freedom, the decline of maly independence, the consciousness that neither Churk nor State can bear a fearless investigation; in sectrian malevolence, priestly arrogance, political selfabness, all-abounding moral rottenness. None but corards, parasites, bigots, profligates, imposters, usunes, and tyrants will cry out against free inquiry and free discussion : the brave and true, the honest and wright, are ever ready to examine, and also to be searched as with a candle.' Truth glories in a fm platform, and fears no discomfiture. 'Let Truth ad Falsehood grapple,' said John Milton: who everkeet Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter! Ay, who? and when and where? 'Error of oninia may be safely tolerated,' said Jefferson, 'where Rason is left free to combat it.' Who but the consciouly unsound doubts it? . He who will not resen, said Sir W. Drummond, 'is a bigot; he who cannot

. Wrong ever builds on quicksands, but the Right To the firm centre lavs its moveless base;

The tyrant trembles if the air but stirs. The innocent ringlets of a child's free hair, And crouches when the thought of some great spirit With world-wide murmur, like a rising gale, Over men's hearts, as over standing corn, Rushes, and bends them to its own strong will.

Among the venomous charges brought against the Rutland Convention (and it has been eagerly circulated and readily believed in all parts of the land) this-that it was a 'Free Love' concern, meaning by the term 'Free Lust.' Nothing can be more usjust than to hold the Convention responsible for my of the opinions advanced by any one who participated in its proceedings; for it adopted nothing, and esdorsed nothing, except a free platform. The Free Love' doctrine found only a solitary advocate, and met with no response; of the thousands present, it's believed, not a score of persons could be found in sympathy with the speaker. Even she (Mrs. Branch) a terward disclaimed the evil construction placed upon her language; for when Mrs. Rose said, 'I did ast understand, as Mr. Tiffany did, that she meant to it loose the untamed passions either of men or womenif she meant that, I totally and utterly disagree -Mrs. Branch replied, I did not mean it in that light In her just abhorrence of certain features of legalised marriage, Mrs. B. has gone to the other extreme, perhaps as a sufferer, but with no intentional impurity,

Fortunately, the Convention employed a reporter of unquestioned competency and fidelity (J. M. W. YERRINTON, of Boston) to record its proceedings, and these have been published in a handsome pamphle of 185 large octavo pages, without dilution or qualification; so that any one who honestly desires to know what was really said and done on the occasion of ascertain for himself by purchasing a copy-(prick 50 cents.) The Publishing Committee, (Mesers Joss LANDON, J. M. W. YERRINTON and CHARLES F. H. ver,) in their Preface, pertinently say:-

'In theory, the principle of " freedom of speed meets with universal acceptance in this country; be, practically, it is rejected as dangerous or hertical, on sooner is an honest effort made to afford every man and woman an opportunity to express their whole thought on any of the great questions which spital society, than startled conservatism and frighted timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it, and, branding it with seat timidity cry out against it. odious name, seek to crush it in its inception, or, it ing in this, belie and caricature its results. Thus is has been with the Convention whose proceedings at here in recorded to the proceedings at herein recorded. The country has bee idle tales in regard to it, in which its objects have been misrepresented, and the character of those vib-took part in it grossly and maliciously assailed. These pages will tell the story of what it really was man or woman is responsible for any word here unic-ed that was not spoken by himself or herself.

Let the closing declaration contained in this extra be constantly borne in mind, in all fairness and home At the opening of the Convention, the President (Re Jason P. Walker, of Glenn's Falls, N. Y.) explicitly said - This is a free platform. Many things will be said upon it. Some of them we shall like, some shall not. No man is responsible here for the ions or remarks of another. Nor is the Convent to be judged by individual expressions of sentiment -The pamphlet will amply repay perusal.

In the 'Refuge of Oppression' this week will be found an account of a Fourth of July dinner lately found an Athens, Georgia, the speeches accompanying which (in the judgment of the editor of the Athens Genetich (in the June a decided rebuke to abolitionism. It be long been the custom of the Liberator to present bis readers both sides of the controversy respecting is reasers and to copy liberally such facts and such arsments as seemed to be relied on for the support of We therefore give the statement of the givery Gazette as we find it, confessing, however, our partity to see wherein the speeches it records are a abike to abolitionism.

We find nothing new, surprising or remarkable in the details of the festivity above mentioned. We ser perfectly aware that slaveholders, having the here entirely within their power, were able to persait them to celebrate the Fourth of July; we knew sufficient well that many masters at the South syspersons the gentle methods of coercion rether than the violent and brutal, and are well conpat when the slaves seem willing to receive smiles test when the occasional distribution of 'privileges,' intest of their rights; we knew that all the element instead of the discourage truthfulness d chracter alike in the slave and the master—that blehood gives promise of present advantage to the here much more frequently than truth—and that the rery most certain way of insuring a falsehood is to pk selve, in the presence of his master, whether he riches to be free; we knew that, the nearer an inpercetion, or an excursion on the underground railead, was to its completion, the more important it beame to the slaves contemplating it to appear, and to lecture themselves, perfectly satisfied with their condition; we knew that when a gentleman with the ert of coat, the sort of cravat, and the sort of counsance which Dr. South-side Adams usually wears, ralks down from the big house, where he has been fining with a slaveholder, into the plantation, and asks siare whether he wishes to be free, that slave, if he has an average share of the cunning usually generated his condition, will emphatically say-I want to freed from my sins! Them's all my burden!! And if I can git freed from them, [with a wave of the and indicating that he bids farewell to every fear, his wants are all supplied.] the balance of the rest may from me'!!! We knew that if the same question sere addressed to a slave by any white gentleman who had been imbibing the ordinary accompaniments of a Fourth of July dinner any where in the State of Georgia, the reply (assuming the possession of average pagacity in the slave) would express not only intense risfaction in the condition of slavery, but aversion to freedom and contempt of free negroes. And, finally, seknew that however, under other circumstances, playeholders are accustomed to enlarge upon the mendarity and general unreliableness of slaves, they quote entiments like the above, uttered on occasions like the above, as absolute demonstration of the content.

We have said that slavery suggests and promotes fisregard to truth among its perpetrators no less than among its victims. It is not strange that such men s the slaveholders should lie to help support an institution which they have so much at heart, and which effers such indulgence to their avarice, their pride and their last. But what induces parson Adams to sho these lies? What induces the Secretaries and Executive Committee of the Tract Society to direct the whole policy of that Society in corroboration of them! What induces the Journal of Commerce serieasis to copy the foolish statement of the Georgia editer, as if it were a 'rebuke' to abolitionism, instead of a confirmation of the need of it? These men own so slaves. They have no pecuniary interest in the perpetuation of slavery. They are acting in the interest of piety. They are upholding the popular American religion. They are sustaining that church which has long been acting as the great bulwark of slavery. They are doing as they would be done by a regard to the interests of those dear Christian brethren, the slaveholding ministers and church members of the South. Their idea of religious prospenty is fulfilled by the late revival, which has ought so many slaveholders and slaves into the burch, licensing the domination of the one and the enforced subjection of the other, and authenticating the distinctions of high caste and low caste at the unmunion table as well as in the cotton field. They are opposing that pestilent heresy which talks about human rights,' and represents them as appertaining the poor man no less than to the rich, to the black man no less than to the white. They are upholding the side of tradition, conservatism, established usage and authority, both in Church and State. Their alegiance is to the powers that be. While the slaveholder is uppermost, he will have their hearty support and their volunteered defence. But when slavery shall be overthrown and freedom established, true to the fawning nature of the parasite, these men will turn to the rising sun, and declare that they always desired and favored its advent.

ment of the slaves with their condition.

Yes, candor requires us to confess, that there will one drop of alloy even in the cup of immediate and unconditional emancipation. If it is carried into uccessful operation before South-side Adams's earthministration is ended, he will preach a sermon upon the 'reasonableness' of it. He will repeat that sermon-by particular request; he will publish it; and he will persuade his church and congregation that he has always taught that doctrine. - c. K. W.

Rev. Mr. Bleny. This gentleman lectured in Worcester, on Monday evening last, at the Park Street Methodist meeting-house, to a highly respectable and deeply interested audience. He spoke of the origin of the British Methodist Mission to the West India idands, and of the reception it met there, on the part of both slaves and their masters, -by the former with creat joy, by the latter with the utmost hostility and persecution. He spoke of the malignant spirit and murderous conduct of several clergymen of the Established Church in those islands, one of whom, in Jamaica, publicly denounced the Methodist preachers a 'Missionary Rooks,' and called upon the planters and people, if they wished to be rid of them, to 'detroy their nests!' This, of course, was followed by Folent, assassin-like assaults on the missionaries, by the destruction of many of their chapels, &c. Mr. Bleby said that many of the leaders and fomenters of this persecution of the Methodists came to sudden divine retribution. He very forcibly detailed the causes which led to the passing of the Emancipation Act by the British Parliament, the manner in which that Act went into effect in the Islands, and its subequent workings and results down to the present time, which he showed to be of the most gratifying and successful character.

Rev. Messrs. Kelley and Field, ministers of the Methodist churches in Worcester, were in the desk with Mr. Bleby; but, so far as we could learn, not one other minister of a Worcester church was present, although very general notice of the lecture was even. Several of the ministers were said to be out

IP JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, of Worcester as Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, expects to visit and lecture in New London County, Conn., and the southerly part of Rhode Island, during the month of August. We commend him earestly to all friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, as being an able and devoted lecturer in that cause, and ask for him all the co-operation which the nds of truth and freedom can give. He will receive subscriptions to the National Anti-

ry Stendard and to the Liberator.

The people of Kansas have rejected the infatous 'English Bill' by an immense majority.

MR. POSS AT VALLEY PALLS. [Letter from a Lady.]

VALLEY FALLS, (R. I.) July 26, 1858. I must tell you how successful were our meetings here yesterday. We had good audiences at both meetings. There is here a new minister, who, for a Baptist, is a liberal one, and there are, in his church, some, who, at heart, are really good poople, and who scarcely know that they are sustaining a pro-slavery, war-making, man-degrading religion. Quite a respectable number of these, with their minister, attended the evening meeting. Mr. Foss spoke well, and nobly, in the afternoon, showing that the religion of this land is not the Christian religion, by the facts of its governmental, ecclesiastical, and individual proceedings; and, in the evening, that Christianity is a religion of Humanity, adducing the teachings of Jesus as evidence; and contrasting the two, the one professing to honor God by ceremonies and rituals, and dishonoring and degrading man by war and slavery; praising God with the lips, and enslaving and brutalizing his image :- the other, in accordance with the teachings of Jesus, breaking the chains of the slave, binding up the wounds of the afflicted, relieving the distressed, 'doing justly and loving mercy,' and thus 'worshipping God by serving man, and doing what is right.' The audience listened very attentively, and, I have no doubt, a good impression

I think New England, at this time, abounds with abolitionists, who are tired and discouraged with their labors in the anti-slavery cause. Finding the people around them continually indifferent, so bound in sectarianism, and so under the control of the priests, and devoted to self-seeking, they have desisted from their efforts to hold meetings, and otherwise keep the image of the slave in his chains before the eyes of their neighbors. But, I think we should, at least, remember that it is only by righteous labor we can keep our own vision clear, our own conscience pure and tender, our own souls alive to the horrors of this great iniquity, our own ears open to the cry of the slave. We should not forget, also, that ' while we sleep, the enemy comes and sows tares' among the wheat we have heretofore planted; and I fear we may find, lying at our own doors, some of the sin of the great revival of this Anti-Christian religion.

EFFECTIVE LECTURES FOR THE CAUSE. DANVERSPORT, Aug. 9, 1858.

Mr. EDITOR,-Mr. Remond on one occasion remarked that this region was one of the 'Burnt Districts, meaning, I suppose, that we were a little gospel hardened 'in regard to anti-slavery. It may be pel hardened in regard to anti-slavery. It may be of the great era-events of the world; an event that so, but a few have ever been ready to receive the good will tower to the sky of history, and remain a column seed into pretty good ground. The two clergymen of this village having gone a 'ruralizing,' a live Come-outer requested the privilege of supplying the vacant pulpits. The Baptists granted the vestry, but tice thereof, gave the report a most satisfactory and triumphant refutation; and if there ever was a gun

' nimed at duck or plover, Bore wide, and kicked its owner over,'

it was the gun fired on this occasion by the Rev. A W. Chaffin, of the first Baptist Church, Danvers.

Mr. Foss then refreshed this parched soil with one of the most effective and convincing addresses that ever blest a 'Burnt District.' His attack upon ceremonial religion was clear and terribly true; and his exposition of true Christianity, as illustrated by the parable of the man who fell among thieves, was beyond all question unanswerable; and the man is not to be envied who does not feel its force, or can quibble about its logic.

Mr. Foss closed in the evening with his anti-slave ry experience as a Baptist minister, -- a piece of history as rich in incident as Macaulay's, and which must be astounding to our posterity.

Mr. Foss leaves an excellent impression here, and is ent which is speaking in thunder tones to the churches of all denominations, that that religion which does not make a man an abolitionist is not the religion of Jesus Christ.

E. H. HEYWOOD AT RUTLAND. RUTLAND, Mass., July 28, 1858.

MR. GARRISON:

We had the pleasure of listening to an anti-slavery discourse by Mr. E. H. Heywood last Sabbath, in the Methodist church in this place. Mr. Baylies, the Methodist clergyman, upon being applied to, prompt- rated. ly opened his doors, and dispensed with his usual afternoon service. We found his heart in the right place; for he does not hesitate to give his sanction to the efforts of the abolitionists in the great anti-slavery werk, and is strong in the faith that soon (say in 1860) we shall see the Methodist Church North entirely free from all complicity with slavery. The thusiasm. The music was interspersed with fireworks, for that he are his doors and pulpit to a man prominent among which were rockets, which appeared fact that he opened his doors and pulpit to a man, who, he knew, had publicly said he should 'consider than any thing we can express. It is a convincing proof that he believes in the principle, 'No compromise with slavery, no union with slaveholders.'

Mr. Heywood presented in a strong light the posi-Mr. Heywood presented in a strong light the position and guilt of the American church. Drawing his weapons from the well-filled armory of the Scriptures, he brought them to bear upon its guilty position with telling effect, and painted in strong colors the responsibility of individuals who profess to be followers of Christ.

We look upon Mr. H. as the salt of which Christ speaks, which has not lost its savor. He shows an unwillingness that his light shall be hid under a bushel, and exhibits his faith in the great truths of the gospel by his works.

In the evening, Mr. Heywood read Dr. Cheever's address (which he delivered before the American Missionary Association at Boston, last May) to a respectable audience in point of numbers as well as in-ttelligence. We were able to obtain the Congress. Philadelphia, Aug. 5. The announcement of the and violent deaths, which he regarded as a mark of atelligence. We were able to obtain the Congregational church for this exercise. C. H. E.

N. H. WHITING, of Marshfield, in a private note, referring to the Abington celebration, says :-

'Mr. Heywood is a promising specimen of the coming men, who are to fill the places of the war-worn veterans, whose sun of life is fast descending towards the western horizon. I think he may well be termed a "Hubbardston Nonesuch." It is to be hoped he is but the vanguard of a mighty host of young men, who are soon to be marshalled into the ranks of the

We copy the following complimentary notice from the last number of the Erie (Pa.) True American :

'We give upon our outside, this week, a short "We give upon our outside, this week, a short speech made by Mr. Heywood, of Mass., at an Anti-Slavery Colebration of Independence Day, at Framingham, in that State. We have never known nor heard of him before. He is a new disciple of reform—a recent convert to the Anti-Slavery Gospel. But, already, he scintillates like a star of no mean magnitude. He has thoughts, and they are worth the printing and the reading. We commend them to public attention and criticism."

Our last page is nearly occupied with the very interesting proceedings of the State Convention of the Colored Citizens of Massachusetts, at New Bedford, on the 2d of August. It was highly successful.

The Greatest Human Achievement on Record. 'Laus Deo!'

THERE IS 'NO MORE SEA!'- ENGLAND AND AMERICA FACE TO FACE!

THE ATLANTIC CABLE LAID!

TRINITY BAY, August 5. The Atlantic Telegrap fleet sailed from Queenstown, Saturday, July 17, and arrived at mid ocean on Wednesday, 28th; made the splice at one o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 29th and the fleet separated, the Agamemnon and Valorous bound to Valencia, Ireland, and the Niagara and Gorgon for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the cable will be landed. The cable has been paid out from the Agamemi at about the same speed as from the Niagara. The electrical signals sent and received through the whole

cable are perfect.

The machinery for paying out the cable worked the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single minute from the time the splice was maduntil she arrived here. Capt. Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, th

engineers, electricians, officers, and in fact every mar on board the telegraph fleet has exerted himself to the atmost, to make the expedition successful, and by th plessing of divine Providence it has succeeded.

The British ship-of-war Agamemnon arrived at Valentia Bay, (Ireland.) 5th, and landed her part of the cable. The U. S. ship Niagara landed her end of the cable at Trinity Bay to-day, (the 5th.) The electric current is perfect, and the signals pass freely.

The Atlantic Cable was successfully laid here ye terday morning, and is in PERFECT ORDER.

The Agamemnon has landed her end of the cabl now receiving signals from the Telegraph

We landed here in the woods. Until the telegrap instruments are all ready and perfectly adjusted communications cannot pass between the two continents; but the electric currents are received freely You shall have the earliest information when all ready, but it may be some days before every thing The first through message between Europe and

America will be from the Queen of England to the President of the United States, and the second, his reply. CYRUS W. FIELD.

From the Boston Atlas of August 7th. REJOICINGS OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLE ENTERPRISE

The 'country at large' is ecstatic over the Atlantic Cable project, and is giving expression to its jubilancy in manifold ways. We have never witnessed such a general exultation. It not only extends from city to city, but has penetrated and agitated town, village and hamlet. Gunpowder, bunting, bell-metal—every-thing that can make a jubilant noise and a holiday show, have been employed. All this is not only fit but quite natural, for is it not commemorative of one of light to all future ages?

Boston was cautious. It was prudent. It looked up and down, it went forward and backward, it scratched its head and stroked its nose, it run its hands into its capacious pockets, it guessed yes, and it refused the pulpit; but the Universalists, with a kindness and liberality worthy of all praise, opened their beautiful church. Mr. Pillsbury preached the first Sunday from the text, 'Christ came to bring, not peace, but a sword.' He was clear and jowerful. The readers of the Liberator know very well how he managed that matter. Mr. Foss being engaged for ball of recipions in the control of the liberator know very well how he managed that matter. Mr. Foss being engaged for ball of recipions in motion. Hardly had the hour of managed that matter. Mr. Foss being engaged for ball of rejoicing in motion. Hardly had the hour of the next Suriday, the Baptist minister circulated a high noon arrived, when bell and cannon proclaimed report injurious to his character. Mr. F., having no- the 'glad tidings' that Boston, too, felt to its center the great event. For a full hour the bells of the city pealed forth their blessed and blessing tones, never before so cheerful, and the guns of the Boston Light Artillery, directed by Capt. Nims, sent forth from their capacious throats such a grand international salute as Boston cars are unaccustomed to hear. One hundred voices of earthquakean quality rolled out and ocean of blue above. Then it was that Boston threw off its reserve, and threw up its hat; then it was that it pulled its hands from its pantaloons, and elapped and applauded for the Cable. Then it was that it burnt up its doubt and misgivings of the day previous.
In connection with this demonstration is a most interesting fact. By preconcerted arrangement, Mr. J.
B. Stearns, Superintendent of the Boston Fire Alarm Telegraph, rung all the bells of Boston connected with the fire alarm, from the office of the American Telegraph Company in Portland! This extraordinary feat indicates the practicability of a simultaneous ringing

of bells throughout the world. STATE STREET, ITS DECORATIONS, ITS ENTHUSIASM, ITS MUSIC, ITS ILLUMINATIONS, &c., &c. State street. light, which it flooded with notes of music and the cheers of the multitude. During the afternoon, the Telegraph building, 31 State street, corner of Conevidently doing his part to roll up that wave of pub-gress, was handsomely decorated. Ropes were strung the sontiment which is speaking in thunder tones to from either corner to the buildings opposite, and upon these were suspended flags and banners of all nations -prophetic of the result in relation to the nations themselves, of the great enterprise the occasion com-memorated. In front were suspended two large flags —England and America. Their brilliant colors never looked more magnificently, nor suggested more glorious thoughts. In front of the building also was an American eagle done up in gold, and holding in his muscular talons the (supposed to be) destinies of his exultant nation. The whole presented a very pretty and creditable spectrals.

and creditable spectacle.

The Cape Cod Telegraph Office and Palmer's News Rooms, 83 State Street, were also handsomely deco-

In the evening, both were gorgeously illuminated, making the street in the vicinity as light as day. Upon the balcony in front of No. 31, was stationed Bond's Cornet Band, which performed popular pieces during the evening. The programme led off with HAIL COLUMBIA, which fired the multitude with a delicious enthusiasm. This was succeeded by God Save THE QUEEN, which excited an equally tumultuous ento go higher, burn brighter, and stay up longer than was ever known before. All these things attracted a himself insulted to be called any thing less than a vast multitude; and at 9 o'clock there were several Garrisonian abolitionist, speaks louder in his praise thousand men and women gathered to do honor to the occasion. State street, we are quite sure, never be-fore felt better, nor looked half so brilliant, nor was half so musically sweet. Such is the consequence the triumph of the event of five centuries; and which shares in utility and grandeur the great art of print-

EXCITEMENT OCCASIONED BY THE NEWS. SAYANNAH, Aug. 5. The people of this city are gratified and enthusiastic at the success of the cable. gratified and enthusiastic at the success of the cable.

Washington, August 5. The Atlantic Cable news
was gladly received at all the Government departments, and throughout the city. It spread with extraordinary rapidity. The intelligence being unexpected, and as failure was generally anticipated, the success of the enterprise occasioned the greatest sur-

laying of the cable created great excitement here. New York, Aug. 5. The news of the success of

the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise created an unexampled sensation in this city and elsewhere.

ALBANY, Aug. 5. The intelligence of the arrival of the Telegraph Cable created an immense sensation here. The news reached us about 12.40, and instantly spread over the city, causing much excitement. Crowds of people flocked to each newspaper office and the telegraph office, for confirmation of the news, which was at first doubted; but when the conviction of the truth of the report forced itself upon the public mind, the scene in the streets was as though each person had received some intelligence of strong personal interest. No commercial event ever created more excitement. The telegraph office and other public offices in this city are illuminated to-night in honor of the success of the Atlantic telegraph cable.

UTICA, August 5. The news of the cable successus at first doubted, but finally believed. Suitable demonstrations in honor of the event will be made to-CINCINNATI, Aug. 5. There was great excitement

on 'Change to-day on the announcement of the success of the Atlantic cable.

Pirranuao, Aug. 5. The news of the success of the Atlantic telegraph cable passed rapidly through the community, and all are anxiously awaiting the news

of to-morrow.

CRICAGO, Aug. 5. 100 guns were fired here in onor of the event of the day.

New Haven, Aug. 5. The news of the su the Atlantic telegraph expedition, published in this city this afternoon, created much enthusiasm. A national salute was fired from the public green, and

WORCESTER, Aug. 5. The news of the success of the Atlantic cable was received in this city this afternoon. The reading of the despatch of Mr. Field was greeted with three tremendous cheers by a large crowd assembled at the American telegraph office. Consideration of the contraction of the contract assembled at the American telegraph office. Considerable enthusiasm is manifested, and, a salute of 100 guns will be fired at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5. The bells were rung and can-non fired this afternoon in honor of the cable. Great

about it, and congratulating one another.

Baxoon, Aug. 5. One hundred guns were fired and the bells rung to-day, in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

QUEREC, Aug. 5. Intense excitement was create here by the announcement of the great event of the age. It has been the almost exclusive topic of con-versation, and a general feeling of gratification is ap-

MONTREAL, Aug. 5. The news of the arrival of the Niagara at Trinity Bay, was received here shortly after noon to-day, and causes a profound sensation.

Tononto, C. W., Aug. 5. The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable is in everybody mouth here, and great excitement prevails. Ther

has as yet been no public demonstration, political matters engrossing so much attention. Gov. Head has telegraphed Cyrus W. Field, congratulating him on the success of the enterprise.

HAMILTON, C. W., Aug. 5. Cannons are firing here, and there is great rejoicing at the successful laying o

HALIPAX, Aug. 5. The most intense exciteme prevailed throughout the city to-day, on the amounce-ment of the laying of the telegraph cable. It rained heavily, but, disregarding that, the citizens were flying heavily, but, disregarding that, the citizens were flying through the streets, sans hat, sans umbrellas, to the telegraph office, which was blockaded by eager enthusiasts to see Mr. Field's despatches. All the bells were rung, flags hoisted, and a general demonstration of joy and deep interest manifested. The civil, military and naval authorities are going to have a public demonstration to-morrow, with procession, salutes, music illuminations &c.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 5. There is great rejoicing here at the announcement of the successful laying o the cable, and people every moment are becoming more excited in reference to it, and cannon have been fired. The rejoicings will likely be kept up all day

music, illuminations, &c.

BUPPALO, Aug. 7. Upon the receipt at Buffalo of the news of the Cable being successfully landed, a strong desire took possession of the people to celebrate the event in a manner becoming its importance. A committee was appointed, and to-night was set apar committee was appointed, and to-night was set apart for the celebration. It is the proudest day Buffalo has ever seen. The buildings on the principal streets are brilliantly illuminated, and bonfires are blazing on almost every corner. Guns are firing and bells ringing everywhere. Bands of music are also parading the streets, which are literally packed with an excited and joyous throng. In the midst of the proceedings, Gov. King, accompanied by the Canal Commissioners, arrived from the trial of steamboats on the canal. They were met at the dock, and received by the Maxor. They were met at the dock, and received by the Mayor and Council, and escorted through Main street to the American Hotel, where speeches were made appropri-ate to the occasion. In view of the success of the Cable enterprise and the practicability of steam navigation on the Canal, demonstrated by the trial just had, this day will long be remembered by the citizens of Buffalo as an epoch from which to date the commence-

ment of its new growth.

Halipax, Aug. 7, Midnight. The greatest enthusiasm has prevailed here to-day. Every piece of bunting in the city was displayed, and every bell rung. Shortly after 4 P. M. royal salutes were fired from the Citadel and flag ship, and also by the 1st Halifax Volunteer Artillery, on the Grand parade. To-night all the public buildings, principal business establish-ments and private residences were illuminated, and many were magnificently and gayly decorated. The Telegraph office shone forth with transparencies, exhibiting the names of all celebrated in telegraphic annals, the name of Field occupying the most conspicuous place. An immense torch-light procession was formed, headed by the Mayor, composed of the Artillery and Engine Companies, and citizens, which paraded the streets until a late hour, with music, and cheering enthusiastically when passing the telegraph office. Many persons came in by railroad to join in the demonstration. the demonstration.

Double royal salutes will be fired from the Citadel,

flag ship, and by the Artillery, as Queen Victoria's message to President Buchanan is passing through

PORTLAND, Aug. 8. The office of the American Telegraph Company in this city was brilliantly illuminated last night, which, together with fireworks and music, attracted a large crowd of citizens. John A. Poor, Esq., made a spirited address. The greates enthusiasm was manifested on the success of the Atlantic cable. The following message from Capt. Hudson, of the

U. S. steamer Niagara, has been received by his TRINITY BAY, August 5th.

God has been with us. The telegraph cable is laid without accident, and to Him be all the glory. We Yours, affectionately, Wm. L. Hudson. RUTLAND, August 6. There is great rejoicing here to-night in appreciation of the greatest event in the history of the world. All the bells are ringing a

merry peal, and bonfires are burning in the streets. The Herald and Courier offices, the Bardwell and

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 7. This afternoon the church bells were rung, flags displayed, and a salute of one hundred guns fired in honor of the successful laying

of the Atlantic cable.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7. The Union Telegraph Office will be brilliantly illuminated to-night with 600 lights, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable.

and dangers to be surmounted. The effect of these lines, upon the politics of the world, will be immense. They will bind us into the great family of nations. Not a gun will be fired in Europe, without our being consulted. Ambassadors will correspond with their Courts in cipher, and the wires will play to and frought to part up the dialectors at Weshington. Courts in cipner, and the wires will play to and ito daily, to post up the diplomatic corps at Washington. Science will be affected by it. Longitudes will be thus more minutely determined, and the Astronomical clock at Greenwich beat right into the Observatory at Cambridge and at Washington. The twinkling of a star in the far off firmament on high will be seen on one side of the globe, and noted on the other almost in Astronomical Astronomical Cambridge and at Washington. The twinkling of a star in the far off firmament on high will be seen on one side of the globe, and noted on the other almost in Cambridge. As the care of the globe, and noted on the other almost in Cambridge. The cambridge and a star in the far off firmament on high will be seen on one side of the globe, and noted on the other almost in Cambridge. The cambridge and a star in the far off firmament on high will be seen on one side of the globe, and noted on the other almost in Cambridge. The cambridge and a star in the far off firmament on high will be seen on one side of the globe, and noted on the other almost in Cambridge. a second. A thousand of the hidden laws and secrets of our planet, and of other worlds, will thus be brought to light.—Philadelphia Ledger.

fany, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Miles of our planet, and of other worlds, will thus be brought to light.—Philadelphia Ledger.

E. L. Rose, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Eliza Farn-

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from June 9 to August 9, 1858. From Francis H. Lee, Salem, donation, Rec'd by hand of R. F. Walleut, from J. Dodge, West Cambridge, \$6; Mrs. M. Blanchard, Windham, N. H., 1, From H. M. Hagar, Boston, Warren Delano, Fair Haven, C. H. Green, Rochester, Michigan, Rec'd by hand of S. May, Jr.,-

From Theodore P. Locke, Athol, 1; Mrs. Mary May, Boston, balance pledge, 25; Anna T. Wall, New Bedford, to redeem pledge, 2, Also, am't of collections and donations at Framingham, on July 5, Contribution of Abington friends, to 150 00 redeem pledge of 1857, By hand of S. May, Jr.,-Rev. S. S. Hunting, Brookfield, 1 00 Hiram B. Banks, Waltham, 1 00 Rev. N. Lincoln, Abington,
—all to redeem pledges,
Mrs. L. M. Remond, Salem,
Franklin King, Dorchester, 1 00 3 00 10 00 10 00-20 00 Rec'd from Lucy N. Colman :-

Boscawen 2 50, Hancock 2 60, South Newmarket 10, David Wood, Hancock, 10, Rec'd from S. May, Jr.-Collections at Abington Grove, cele-bration of W. I. Emancipation, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

Brookline, Aug. 9, 1858. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections.

By Parker Pillabury: At Weymouth, Mass.. \$1 00
Mrs. Fifield, do. do.,
Worcester Co. A. S. Society, South Division, 4 83
At Danvers, Mass.,
FRANCIS JACKSON Treasurer. May 21. 6m

THE TWENTY-PIPTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, noral, religious and political, for the extinction of sla

very.

At the beginning, before the principles of the Cause were understood, we could not, with the alightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no less than our own, direct contributions of money. No, therefore, devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale of contributions of articles, and it afforded an oppor-tunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to

But the changed state of the public mind now sugests greater directness in the method and increase in the nsefulness of this anniversary; and we propose this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to co-operate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their co-operation in consequence; for, as none better than they know what ala-

very and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are

very and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an end to this common sin and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has been hitherto employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, the organ of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY; but, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription has place that paper on a self-supporting subscription ba-sis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our joint financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much needed, in far greater num bers than ever before.

By this plan, we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and increase their contributions.

No words from us at this late day are needed to

stimulate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy, or to kindle a sublime one by commendation of a cause identified with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every hope that is august and magnificent, with every memory that is precious and saint-ed, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightening and beneficent, with every effort that is enlightening and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or patriotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world over, to meet with us at the close of the

year, (time and place named hereafter,) to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative in terest and prospective significance to THE CAUSE. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON. MARY WILLEY,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
SUSAN C. CABOT,
LYDIA D. PARKER,
ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
EVELINA A. S. SMITH,
ANN REBEUCA BRAMHALL,
AUGUSTA G. KING,
ELIZABETH VON ARNIM,
ANNA SHAW GREENE,
ELIZA APTHORP,
MATTINE GUIDELTH MATTIE GRIFFITH, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

RUTLAND, Mass .- PARKER PILLSBURY, as Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on the connection of the North with, and its responsibility for, American Slavery, and the duties of Freemen at this time, at RUTLAND, Mass., on Sunday, August 15th, afternoon and evening.

SOUTH GARDNER. - PARKER PILLSBURY on Monday evening, Aug. 16, at half past 7 o'clock.

The Herald and Courier offices, the Bardwell and Franklin Hotels, and all the stores, and many of the dwelling houses are illuminated, and the people are full of enthusiasm.

Nashville, August 7. General joyful feeling throughout the city. The printers celebrate the event conight with fireworks and speeches.

Columbus, Aug. 7. The citizens here are very much excited; they have been deceived once, and are awaiting certain confirmation before having a great celebration.

MOSES WEIGHT Scretces.

MOSES WRIGHT, Secretary.

MRS. C. S. SPEAR will deliver an address on Sunday Evening, at the First Independent Baptist Church, Joy street, commencing at 8 o'clock. Sub-ject: The Prisoner and the Slave.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT W. RANDOLPH.—An Anti-Slavery Convention will laid, and the sooner the better—laid with less risk, as and Wednesday, August 24th and 25th, commencing each failure gives new experience of the difficulties at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., will be

> 'Strike, but Hear!' TUST PUBLISHED, in handsome form, a full Re-

ham, and many others.

The book contains nearly 200 pages, large octavo.

Price, in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, 67 cts.—postage, 10 cents. The usual discount to the trade, for cash.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, June 30. tf 21 Cornhill, Boston.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL

THE next (Fall) Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, and con-As this School is thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its moral characteristics and influences, it must rely mainly upon the friends of Progress and Reform for support; and it is to be hoped that such will cheerfully give it their patronage and encouragement.

ment.

For Circular, containing full information, please address either of the Principals.

WM. S. HAYWOOD. | Principals. ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

Hopedale, Milford Mass., Aug. 9, 1858. Furniture and Feather Store.

G. M. ROGERS HAS on hand a good assortment of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Feather-Beds, Mattresses, and almost every article used in keeping house, which he offers at low prices, for cash, at 21 SALEM STREET, UP STAIRS.

HITCHINGS & DENNETT, DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 113 WASHINGTON STREET

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

WORLD'S RESTORER HAIR

WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says-'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is

not a dye.'

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

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

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eves.' REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N.

Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.' REV. JNO. B. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo,

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

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness." REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So. 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's

bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs.

World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. 'Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know

they are what they purport to be.' REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied

'tis nothing like a dye.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened. and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

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

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

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

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness

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

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

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

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off.

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

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

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

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

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the chespest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 375 cents per bottle.

GENUINE

GENUINE

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

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

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

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POETRY.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN. Our Pather form'd the heart which throbs Beneath the negro's skin, And that which gives the glowing tint To his Circassian kin.

Our Father gave the golden locks Which grace the Saxon bride, And sable curls on Ethiop's brow, Who mourns by Congo's tide.

With common tastes, desires and pains, All claim a common right, And deeply stained with crime is he Who winks it out of sight.

The face upbent, the form erect, The hand of wondrous plan. Evince the presence of the soul And godlike form of man.

That form, wherever found, is his-'Twas never meant to yield, To till, with brutish, servile hand, A master's blood-bought field.

With no false royal pedigree, Dividing caste or clan, We greet mankind wherever found, 'The Brotherhood of Man.' Rutland, Mass., July, 1858.

For the Liberator. A SPURIOUS PIETY. The 'Christian' seeks the soul to win From error, darkness, woe and sin; He lowly bows in costly fanes, And God-dishonoring creed maintains, While brother man on sunny ground In Slavery's galling chain is bound.

Why build ye, Christians, temples high, And for the souls of white men sigh, While darker brothers plead in vain Their Freedom and their Right to gain? Pull down your flags with stars begemmed, While man to slavery is condemned; The Vulture-not the Eagle-paint, While heedless of the slave's complaint !

Why talk of Freedom, and display Such boasted sights on Freedom's day, While human life for paltry gold To bondage and to pain is sold?

Christians, your prayers to heaven that go, To save men's souls from endless woe, If turned to pleading for the slave, For life that the Creator gave, Would better please the Friend who made All brothers, though of different shade.

Up, Christians! go to work for man, And his redemption nobly plan From servitude, and give him place And time to represent his race. The time will come when man, opprest,

Shall succor find, and time to rest : When voices, silent now, shall thrill, And senate halls with rapture fill.

Among the hills of Northern land The champions of freedom stand, And they will not the cause give o'er, Until oppression's known no more.

SYLVESTER. For the Liberator. THE HAPPY SLAVE. The slaves at the South are a most cheerful class of

-DR. NEHEMIAH ADAMS. I saw a noble-looking man As one would wish to see, A princely man-clear, open brow, And fair white skin had he.

They said the blood of a patriot, A hero brave and true, Who lived and strove for Freedom's cause, His fettered limbs flowed through.

That cultured brain was not his own, Nor yet his skilful hand; A master owned him, body, soul, A slave in Freedom's land

I thought a noble soul like his Would burst through every tie That bound him 'to another's will-A freeman live, or die.

He said he was a happy man, Had no wish to be free :-Oh, what a pang his happy words And cheerfulness gave me !

I cursed again the hideous thing,-I'd not known half its ill,-That in his soul this Nature's king Could love of freedom kill.

> From the Anti-Slavery Standard. WENDELL PHILLIPS. BY JOHN A. DORGAN.

Oh, say not that the Titan race is dead. Which wrought of iron its enduring bays! Not so i-though we are fallen on evil days, When honor is no more, and faith is fled; When love and hate are bought and sold for bread; When cunning is, as wisdom, shrined of men; The days of mercenary sword and pen; When Christ in faces, not in hearts, is read; When Sin forgets to blush, and Truth almost Desponds to look for succor unto God. But she shall conquer. PRILLIPS, it is well That thy indignant protest peal abroad, Startling our evil slumber, like a ghost Arisen to upbraid some deed of hell!

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. The following was one of the hymns sung by the emancipated slaves in the British West India Islands on the morning of their deliverance :-

Philadelphia, July 19, 1858:

. Joy! for every yoke is broken, And the oppressed all go free! Let us hail it as the token That our much-loved land shall be Blessed of the Lord Most High, Ruler of the earth and sky.

· Not to us be glory given, For the victory was the Lord's; By His arm their chains were riven, Though His grace the deed rewards; Ever kind and gracious He, All unworthy though we be.

Now be mightier fetters rended, Bonds of ignorance and sin : Now be Satan's empire ended, May the reign of Christ begin. And the negro captive be,

Through the Holy Spirit, free! May these sunny Western Islands Own the great Rodeemer's sway, And our fruitful vales and highlands, Brightened by a better ray, With celestial glory shine, All effulgent and divine.'

SOCIAL JOYS. Our social joys are more than fame : Life withers in the public look := 1 1 Why mount the pillory of a book, Or barter comfort for a name?

W.

The Liberator.

ANNIVERSARY OF BRITISH WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

Convention of the Colored Citizens of Massachusetts. The colored people of New Bedford, with numerous representatives of their friends from Boston, Providence, and elsewhere, celebrated, on Monday, the 24th anniversary of the liberation from bondage of eight hundred thousand slaves in the British West Indies. The attendance was large, and many of their white brethren took a lively interest in the demonstration. demonstration.

There was quite a handsome military display the forenoon. At about 10 o'clock, the New Bedthe forenoon. At about 10 o'clock, the New Bed-ford Blues, Capt. Robert Gibson, numbering some twenty guns, and accompanied by the North Bridgewater Brass Band, Geo. E. Kingsley, leader, eighteen pieces, marched to the New Bedford and Taunton depot to receive the Liberty Guards, of Boston, Capt. Lewis Gaul. The Guards turned out twenty-five muskets, and were accompanied by the Malden Brass Band, Thomas H. Perkins, leader. Buth companies the more much to our honor. Both companies then proceeded to Concert Hall, where a collation was furnished by the Blues to where a collation was furnished by the Blues to their visitors. Subsequently, the companies reformed, and after marching through several of the principal streets, halted at the residence of land in her guilt, so imitate her in her repentance and we pledge our labors and prayers to hasten that Mr. Richard Johnson, on Elm street, where refreshments were amply provided. In the afternoon they went to Pope's Island, where a grand chowder

was served up.

A procession of colored seamen was also formed, under the marshalship of Mr. Thomas Price, who was mounted for the occasion, and after proceed-ing through several of the streets, took up the line of march for Dunbar's Grove at the south part of the city. There was an old-fashioned clam bake at the grove, during the day. This pro-cession was furnished with music by the Rhode Island Brass Band, (colored,) of Providence.

Attached to the Liberty Guards, we noticed

company of colored boys, numbering some twenty or more, who were very neatly dressed, and looked

THE CONVENTION.

The State Mass Convention commenced its session at the City Hall at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The hall was crowded, and a feeling of deep interest in the proceedings seemed to pervade the meeting.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Bela C. Perry, of New Bedford, who bid welcome to all present, with a hearty assurance that he was glad to see before him so many representatives from every county of the State, all of whom had just been borne on the swift wings of steam to this spot. He hoped that this day would be devoted to no glitbauble of parade and show, nor to social pleasures, nor to egotism, nor to any other principle, except the great principle, which was connected with the day—a day great for the colored race,—one which had passed by often enough without commemoration, but which would receive jus-tice from this New Bedford Convention, the call for which Mr. Perry then read.

Mr. John Freedom, of New Bedford, was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Messrs. W. C. Nell, Wm. Berry, Lewis Hayden, Ebenezer Hemenway and Lloyd H. Brooks, were appointed a Committee to report a perma-

nent organization the Friends of Liberty,' was then sung in a very creditable manner by a choir.

Puring the absence of the committee, a stirring

address was made by Charles L. Remond. He sug-gested that some good old substantial settler of New Bedford,—the scene of so many varied events scene of so many varied events connected with the happiness and misery of the colored race—should say something appropriate to the occasion. He wanted, on this occasion, some-thing more than display, something more than music, something more than prayers, if any of those should be offered. What he wanted was, to see a position taken-a defiant position towards every living man that stood against them; towards legislatures, and congresses, and supreme courtsnever forgetting Judge Taney. Mr. Remond expressed his fervent conviction that the colored people would gain nothing by twaddling and tempo-They were strong enough to defy American y. For his part, he was very sorry that so colored people had suffered themselves to be many colored pe led by white men—considerate white men, indeed, but white men, after all. He wanted to see black men stand up for and by themselves. He had heard of a white Young America—he wanted to see a black Young America, also; and he wanted to see the two Young Americans marching together, boldly and bravely. Mr. Remond then announced that he was prepared to spit upon the decision of Judge Taney, and said that though Judge Taney shared the labors and braved the dangers equally was an old story, he never could say all he wanted with white Americans as citizens of Massachusetts and every institution that joined in the work of making him no free man. He had heard Father Henson's name called. He didn't believe Father Henson could understand our position. He believed Massachusetts black men were ahead of Canadian black men. He wouldn't hear of such a thing as liberty in Canada; he must have liberty in America, for he would be satisfied with nothing qualified.

The following were reported for officers:—

President-WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. Vice Presidents-Solomon Peneton, Wm. Berry, Lewis Hayden, Ebenezer Hemmenway, Chas. L. Remond, Rev. L. A. Grimes, H. O. Remington, Robert Morris, Anthony T. Jordain, E. F. B. Mun-

Secretaries-B. C. Perry, A. T. Jordain, Jr., George Allen.

A fervent prayer was then offered by Rev. Josiah Henson, of Canada, 'Uncle Tom,' as he is generally known, being said to be the 'original' in Mrs. Stowe's novel

Business Committee-J. B. Smith, Wm. C. Nell, John J. Smith, L. H. Brooks, Jeremiah Harvey. Mr. Brown, the President of the day, addre the Convention. He congratulated the assemblage upon being called together on this great anniversary. It is a good day to come together. We can not only celebrate the anniversary of West India emancipacclebrate the anniversary of West India emancipa-tion, but we can announce to the world our own rights, our natural rights, which are recognized in the Declaration of Independence. 'We meet,' said. Mr. Brown, 'to proclaim to the world that we have rights, not granted by the American Government, but by the Creator; they cannot be taken from us by any Congress or Legislature. We are here to lay out some plan to influence the action of the Legisla-ture of Massachusetts, and to bring it before them this winter. We shall lay down as broad a platform as is possible on the principle that 'man cannot hold property in man.' We shall recommend to the State to Scott decision, and shall ask the Legislature to pass a law that, if any man comes into Massachusetts determined to conquer—for if but faithful, out of this claiming any of our citizens as slaves, he shall be tried, convicted, and sent to the State Prison, where he belongs. We mean that the slaveholder shall terpart the Fugitive Slave Bill, is the greatest wrong he belongs. We mean that the slaveholder shall find here no rest for the soles of his feet. We have no rights to-day in Massachusetts-not even in New Bedford, in this convention, where a slave hunter might enter and seize any of us. But we have made progress in the last twenty years, and we shall make Mr. Brown then promore in the next twenty. ceeded to illustrate the virtues of liberty and martyr-dom by alluding to William Tell and William Wilberforce, and closed by suggesting that the pretended unimportance of the colored race was all a sham -that the law makers in Congress and in Legisla-tures could never meet together without talking about colored folks—the first thing spoken of in revivals, in churches, everywhere else, was the colored folks;—so they might rejoice, for they were of some account, after all, and their words and acts in this convention would have their weighty influence over

the entire land.

Mr. William C. Nell reported the following series of resolutions, in behalf of the Business Commit-

experience and observation for twenty-seven year among the colonists, during their slavery and transi-tion to freedom, and whose faithful services and martyrdom for the right, warrant his acceptance as witness whose competency and veracity are abundant and conclusive. His presence at this time we deem as signally opportune—indeed, the 'man for the hour,' when the enemies of freedom are fulminating their falsehoods of the failure of the British West In dia experiment—an experiment demonstrating to the world the duty and the safety of immediate emanci-

Resolved, That we deeply lament the recent con Resolved, That we deeply lament the recent course of the London Times, in catering to the wishes of American slaveholders, by its perversion of the facts of British West India emancipation, and its general tone of disparagement of the Anti-Slavery cause; and sincerely hope and believe that the people of England will not be influenced by its dictation, but rather heed the words of Lord Palmerston, who, in his recent speech in Parliament on the question of recogning the slave trade spice as follows: pening the slave trade, spoke as follows:

It would be dishonorable to this country, and abandoning the high position in which we have hitherto stood, if we were suddenly to turn round at the mo-

Resolved. That as it is sometimes said by the pro good time coming, when America shall do likewise when over this broad expanse of earth, from the At-lantic to the Pacific sea, there remains not a tyran or a slave.

Whereas, the recent decision of the Supreme Con of the United States in the Dred Scott case, by which that Court declares that we are not, and cannot be-come citizens of the United States, is in palpable violation of the 1st section of Article 4th of the Con-stitution of the United States, which expressly de clares— The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens i he several States.'

Whereas, we deem the doctrine so ably laid dow by Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, in dissenting frem that of Chief Justice Taney and his associates, to be impregnable: 1st. That the free native-born citizens of each State are citizens of the United States. 2d. That as free colored persons, born within some of the States, are citizens of those States, such persons are also citizens of the United States. 3d. That every such citizen, residing in any State, has the right to sue and be sued in the Federal Courts as a citizen of the State in which he resides. Whereas, this righteous doctrine has been rejected

by the Supreme Court, and we are left without pro-tection or redress as citizens of the United States; and until that decision be reversed, or an entire change wrought in the structure of the Supreme Court, (of which there is no hope,) or Massachusetts be dive from the Union, we stand deprived of those privilege and immunities which are guarantied to us by the Constitution of our country.

Whereas, in the language of Rev. Hosea Easton, the

colored people who are born in this country are Amer-cans in every sense of the word—Americans by birth, genius, habits, language, &c. They are dependent on American climate, American aliment, American gov ernment, and American manners, to sustain their American bodies and minds. A withholding of the enjoyment of any American privilege from an Amer-ican man, either governmental, ecclesiastical, civil, social, or alimental, is in effect taking away his means of subsistence; and, consequently, taking away his life. Every ecclesiastical body which denies an Amer-A freedom rallying song, entitled 'Come join is the privileges of participating in its benets, be the Friends of Liberty,' was then sung in a very comes his murderer. Every State which denies are American a citizenship, with all its benefits, denies him his life. The claims the colored people set up, therefore, are the claims of Americans. Their claims are founded in an original agreement of the contract.

ing parties, and there is nothing to show that color was a consideration in the agreement. It is well known that when the country belonged to Great Britain, the colored people were slaves; but when America revolted from Britain, they were held no longer by any legal power. There was no efficient law in the land, except martial law, and that regarded no one as a slave. The inhabitants were governed by no other law, except by resolutions adopted from time to time, by meetings convoked in the different colonies.

Upon the face of the warrants by which these dis

trict and town meetings were called, there is not word said about the color of the attendants. In convoking the Continental Congress of the 4th of September, 1774, there was not a word said about color. At a subsequent meeting, Congress met again to get in readiness twelve thousand men, to act in any emergency; at the same time, a request was forward

ed to Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island to increase this army to twenty thousand men. Now it is well known that hundreds of the men of which this army was composed, were colored men, and recognized by Congress as Americans.'
Whereas, in our struggles between our own,

to upon the subject. On this occasion, however, as citizens of the United States. The first blow in the he would vary his declaration of contempt for that American Revolution was struck by a colored perindividual, by including every other man, and son-Crispus Attucks-who fell the first martyr on every institution that joined in the work of making the fifth of March, 1770, thus ushering in the day which history has selected as the dawn of the American Revolution. At Lexington, also, and especially at Bunker Hill, where Peter Salem, a colored man, turned the tide of battle by shooting Major Pitcairn. Colored soldiers were participants on the various battle-fields from these to Yorktown, besides signal service at New Orleans, and naval exploits on the lakes in the war of 1812, which war was undertaken becaus of the impressment of three seamen, two of whor were colored-satisfactory proof at least that they were American citizens—services which, when per-formed by white Americans, have been universally acknowledged as passports to perennial fame, while for us Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, rules that we colored men have no rights

that white men are bound to respect.

Whereas, Stephen A. Douglas, in his campaign speeches in Illinois, is declaring that he does not believe it a great wrong to deprive a negro of the rights of citizenship. He does not believe they ever were intended to be citizens. Our government, he says, was founded on a white basis—was created by white men. True humanity requires that negroes and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they are capable of exercising nferior races should b

onsistently with the good of society.

And these monstrous sentiments are articles of faith with the present dominant political party in the land and from the judge on the bench to the lowest specimen of humanity in the shape of a foreign or native partisan, are we daily taunted, by precept and example, by word and deed, that colored men have n ple, by word and deed, that colored men have no rights that white men are bound to respect. In the spirit of which, it is but too plainly evident their set-tled purpose is to render our political and social con-dition so unendurable as to force our emigration from the country. Therefore,
Resolved, That this reign of terror, this martyr age

of colored Americans demands of them a new baptism of the present, and to bring it before them the state of the present, and to bring it before them to the principle that 'man cannot the ble on the principle that 'man cannot the present, and the present, and of hope for the future. That we may bide our time—remember that there is a divinity which will shape our ends, rough hew them as the spirit of American pro-slavery will—for which we must gird ourselves, and expect accumulations and arrival and applications trials, and above all, here and the most high-handed injustice ever inflicted upon any class of people; and that we regard and will treat them both as consummate villanies, and will resist their execution, at whatever cost.

Resolved, That we hold that decision no more wor-

thy of respect or consideration than though it denied to all the citizens of this Commonwealth the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and declared Massachusetts to be no longer a constituen member of the Union; and that it ought to be sol emnly protested against, and resisted to the last ex-tremity by all the peopte of the State, as an intolera-

ble act of usurpation and tyranny.

Resolved, That this Mass Convention adopt the memorial sent from Boston to the last session of the Messachusetts Legislature, protesting against the Dred Scott decision, in behalf of which elequent and able speeches were made by John A. Andrew and George D. Wells, Esqs., and others, but upon which no final action was then taken; and that we appoint a committee with full power to press the subject in the next mittee with full power to press the subject in the nex legislature, and in connection therewith to submit

of resolutions, in behalf of the Business Committee:—

Resolved, That on this the twenty-fourth anniversary of British West India. Emancipation, our hearts overflow with gratitude to the God of Truth and Freedom, for that signal and crowning act in the history of Great British which immortalized her fame, and emblazoned with more glory her national escutcheon than the conquest of Waterloo; when, in obedience to the sovereign mandate of the people, she severed at a blow the chains from 800,000 human beings, and bade them stand erect, free men and free women, acknowledging no Master but God, the Father of us all.

Resolved, That while we appreciate the prompting heart, the judicious head, and executive hands of those in this Commonwealth who would aid the fugitive who may have declared his or her independence of the resulting of may have declared his or her independence of the Fugitive Slave Law, and also of those who, from their stand-point of duty, contribute monies for the redemption of persons from slavery; yet, in view of the many dishonest appeals for such charities, we recommend to every anti-slavery friend, and especially to colored men and women, that they constitute them.

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ing the facts, that all parties may govern themselves

A Committee on Rules and Orders, and one on Finance, were then appointed, and after the singing of a hymn, the Convention took a noon recess.

· AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention met in accordance with adjourn

The Convention met in accordance with adjournment, in the afternoon at two o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. L. A. Grimes, of Boston. Upon the platform we noticed Messrs. William Penn Howland, Matthew Howland and wife, and Mrs. Mary Nichols, of Whitehaven, England.

The Convention was briefly addressed by Mrs. Matthew Howland. Her leading idea was that the colored people should rely upon God for deliverance. The bondage of the children of Israel was referred to as a case in point. She spoke in an exceedingly imas a case in point. She spoke in an exceedingly impressive manner, and in a spirit of Christian love and interest that deeply moved every listener. Mrs. Howland is a devoted member of the Society of

Friends. Her dignified appearance made a marked impression upon the audience. Capt. Henry Johnson hoped that gentlemen from

abroad would occupy the time. He wanted some Rev. Charles W. Dennison, of Chelsea, gave at

account of his observations and experiences in the British West Indies, where emancipation worked well. The products of the Islands had been largely increased by free labor. At first there was such opposition to emancipation from the Church and State, and the former owners of the slaves, that there were difficulties in the way. But now that the relations of labor had come to be understood, the Islands were steadily advancing in prosperity.

On motion of Mr. B. C. Perry, the resolutions in reference to West India Emancipation were then

The resolutions referring to the Dred Scott deci-

sion were taken up.
Rev. Josiah Henson, of Canada, 'Uncle Tom took the platform. He considered the question of slavery as one of life and death. The colored people were all of the same condition and class. They were as one man. He was a Canadian now. Canada was the freest spot he knew in the world. He was a peace man in heart, but a fighting man in brain. But who were we going to fight? who would pay the expenses? He thanked God he ever put foot on British soil. There were some mean men there, and some mean men here. He hoped something would be done besides talk. Usually at these Conventions men get mad, and swear they will not attend another. He expected good results from this meeting. He said that he came to the convention for the purpose of seeing if some measures could not be adopted for improving the condition of the colored man. We are glad to hear of the excellent success of the emancipation movement in the West Indies, but we want to see if we cannot do somethat he meant to fight against the Dred Scott decision; also to his remark, implying that Canadian freedom did not amount to much. For his part, he (Father Henson) held up both hands for Canada. It was the only place he had found where there was any freedom. He thought a good run was better than a bad stand! He was glad the colored people of New England were so much better off than of Canada, if they were.

He seemed, however, to entertain some doubt on that point. Father Henson said he should not have spoken now, but some people had requested him to come forward, so that the people might see him.
And now, said he, how do you like the looks? Don't
you think I am a very clever fellow? He closed by saying that he would give way, and would speak again by and by.

Lewis Hayden made some objection to the phrase-

ology of the resolutions.

C. L. Remond said that not a few minds are be

wildered by the discussions on this subject. He wanted no long resolutions, but a short one, saying that we defy the Dred Scott decision. It makes no difference what Mr. Hayden and Mr. Morris think of the decision; we know that the Court has trampled upon all our dearest rights and aspirations. In reply to Mr. Henson, he repeated that what he said was not in joke, but in earnest. He had been well treated in Canada, but he preferred to live here in the United States, and to fight the battles of freedom here. He threw back the taunt of Father Henson, that he had been 'gassing.' There are colored schools and colored churches in Canada, and he had known colored men to be denied admission to the

He objected to drawing the attention of the colored men away from the United States to Canada, or cd men away from the United States to Canada, or Liberia, or Jamaica. We must resolve to remain here, in defiance of Judge Taney. Mr. Henson says we must make 'the best of things.' It is this making the best of things which keeps our brethren in servitude, and keeps us under the yoke of prejudice. We must resist. When Lucy Stone Blackwell refused to pay her taxes in New Jersey, she did more for the parameters of meaning the states. fused to pay her taxes in New Jersey, she did more for the entranchisement of woman than she could any feeling against the colored people until taught have done by all her speeches. When our rights are conceded to us, a more manly set of men than we are cannot be found. If there is a man who is not willing to do his duty, let him go to Canada. He supposed there would be cowards, and time-servers, and apologists among colored men as among whites, and he felt contempt for them as for whites. As for Judge Taney, he would admit that he was a richer, more accomplished, perhaps a taller man than him-self, but he had no more right to freedom,

Robert Morris, Esq., of Boston, was the next speaker. He complimented Mr. Remond very highly, and then proceeded to discuss the Dred Scott decision. He thought the decision powerless in Massachusetts, for the courts would not respect it. There was no necessity for our going away. a serious mistake to go away. No young man has any right to go off, and leave us to fight the battle alone. There is work enough here, and by and by the contest will come. Slavery is not to be abolished by peaceable means. It is not to be prayed away, nor will the slaves run away. It will be abolishe

by the strong arm. Mr. Morris next alluded to the military company which had come here to-day. It did not represent the colored young men of Boston. This company was dressed up in uniform, but it was training against the law. The colored men of Boston would not recognize any such military organization until they had it by right. He then spoke of a favorable change which had taken place in the treatment of colored men in New York city. He had lately been there, and he had found himself able to enter the railroad cars and the saloons, from which colored

men had before been excluded. Mr. Morris said he hoped that we should not only trample upon the Dred Scott decision, but also upon the Fugitive Slave Bill. In this connection, he gave a graphic description of the noble conduct of a colwoman who assisted in the rescue of Shadrack. Mr. Morris then came out with great strength on the school question. 'When we wanted our children to go to the Public Schools in Boston,' said he, 'they offered them schools, and white teachers; but no, we wouldn't have them. Then

they offered to give us colored teachers; no, we wouldn't stand that neither. Then the School Committee said- Well, if you wont be satisfied either way, you shall have them as we choose.' So we decided on a desperate step, but it turned out to be a successful one. We went round to every parent in the city, and had all the children removed from the Caste Schools; we made all our people take their children away. And in six months we had it all our own way—and that's the way we always should act. Let us be bold, and they'll have to yield to us. Let us be bold, if any man flies from slavery, and comes among us. When he's reached us, we'll say, he's gone far enough. If any man comes here to New Bedford, and they try to take him away, you telegraph to us in Boston, and we'll come down three hundred strong, and stay with you; and we won't go until he's safe. If he goes back to the South, we'll go with him. And if any man runs away, and comes to Boston, we'll send to you, if necessary, and you may com up to us three hundred strong, if you can—com

At this time, a young colored girl, named Sarah Antone, was introduced to deliver a poem appro-priate to the occasion, which she had composed. The subject was 'Human Brotherhood.' It was received with marked favor. After singing an appropriate piece, the Convention adjourned till

evening.
The hall was crowded, during the afternoon see sion, and the different speakers were frequently EVENING SESSION.

The exercises commenced with a ' Freedom Song. The attendance was very large.

The first business transacted was the reading the following Resolutions by the Chairman of the Business Committee, Mr. Nell:—

Resolved. That the hostile position of the American church and clergy to the cause of oppressed millions at the South, and their complicity with the Southern church in perpetuating the horrible system of Ameri-can Slavery, calls for the carnest and continual pro-test and rebuke of every lover of pure religion, every

friend of man.

Resolved, That colored Americans, be they clergymen or laymen, who sustain ecclesiastical relations with any pro-slavery organization, occupy that recreant position to their brethren and sisters in bonds equivalent to that of the tories in the American revolution.

pro-slavery traducers of the colored man is for him to meet them with facts, being the most condensed nd potent substitute for eloquence, argument and

appeal; therefore,
Appeal; therefore,
Resolved, That we rejoice in the presence here today of Mr. Alexander Roberts of Philadelphia, the
inventor of a machine for use at fires, which promises
to be one of utility in their extinction, as also for preerving human life.

Resolved, That we also would direct attention to

the new railway, by which space is economised, the use of horses obviated, and at the same time propolled by steam power; said railway being the invention of a colored man, William Deitz, of Albany, N. Y. Resolved, That we commend these colored American

can Inventors and their inventions to the favorable attention of every lover of science and well-wisher of Humanity. Dr. J. B. Smith did not consider the colore

people as enjoying equal privileges with the whites in Massachusetts. No colored man sat upon the jury. He was told the law here made no discrimi-nation in color, but when the whole tendency of the United States laws was to degrade the colored man, but little could be expected for him, even in this Commonwealth. A fugitive slave is not safe here. He has no greater security now, than when Simms was taken away in 1850. Some think Massachusetts has made great progress. He could not see it. So long as she is silent, we can have but little confidence in what she will do for us in our hour of peril. Judge Tancy calculated somewhat correctly the state of public sentiment. State has yet spoken against the Dred Scott decision. He demanded to be upon an equality with the whites. He had the same manhood and the same rights as they. He didn't believe the whites thought the colored men inferior. He had no respect for the Supreme Court that would so infa-mously take from him his rights. It is a great nisfortune that the colored man is so subr He is too religious in the wrong sense. His fears are played upon. He is taught to look forward to the new Jerusalem, as an asylum from all his woes. He wanted a part of that new Jerusalem here. Better that every colored man in the nation were struck down dead, than to live another year as he is now. The fear of hell was taught us. We were told that God, in His own time, would work out deliverance. God's time to do right was now. No doubt it was intended to re-open the African slave trade. He did not much regret it. Equalize the numbers of whites and blacks in the country and it would be . hands off.'

C. L. Remond regretted that he was obliged to ask for rights which every pale-faced vagabond from across the water could almost at once enjoy. He did not go so far as Uncle Tom, and kiss the hand that smote him. He didn't believe in such a Christianity. He didn't object to the 'decision,' and the slave bill, any more than to the treatment of the colored race in Iowa and Kansas. dus for the colored men of this country is over the Constitution and through the Union. He referred to parties, and asked what either of them had dope for freedom. The free soil and republican parties had, alike, been false. We must depend upon our own self-reliance. If we recommend to the slaves in South Carolina to rise in rebellion, it would work greater things than we imagine. If some black Archimedes does not soon arise with his lever then will there spring up some black William Wallace with his claymore, for the freedom of the colored race. He boldly proclaimed himself a traitor to the government and the Union, so long as his rights were denied him for no fault of his. Our government would disgrace the Algerines and Hottentots. Were there a thunderbolt of God which he could invoke to bring destruction upon this nation, he would gladly do it.

Thomas S. Chester, of Liberia, made a few grat-

ulatory remarks on the events the day commem

Robert Morris spoke of the progress of the colored people in this State. Formerly they were all slaves; now they are free, and can vote. He be-lieved in voting. He should stump his district, and thought he might be elected to the Legislature He advised the colored people to stand together and vote together. Let them demand a member of the school committee, and then a representative. Let the children, black and white, be educated together, it by their parents. Intelligence will be the great regulator. He would have the plantations at the South made uninhabitable through fear of the up-

rising of the slaves. H. O. Remington, of the Finance Committee, reported that a amounted to \$29.70.

Mr. Alexander Roberts, the inventor of the machine alluded to in the resolutions, took the stand for the purpose of explaining the operation of his apparatus. It was a contrivance to assist fire-men in their labors, and to enable them to attack fires in warm places into which no engine could penetrate. After Mr. Roberts remarks, the Convention adjourned until the morning.

TUESDAY. The Convention baving re-assembled in the morning, business opened at about ten o'clock, after a prayer by Rev. Mr. Randolph, of Boston. Mr. Nell, of the Business Committee, then commenced the rending of Resolutions. The following two were adopted without discussion :-

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the petition to be addressed to the Massachusetts Legislature by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, for the enacting that no person who has been held as a slave shall be delivered up by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such claimant by the laws of one of the slave States of this Unio

this Union.

Resolved, That in due appreciation of the glorious fact, that in the good old Bay State there now exists no proscription of our children from the public schools, we would urge all parents and guardians to account the punctual atuse their every influence to secure the punctual at-tendance at school of the children in their localities.

The following were appointed the Committee on the Dred Scott Decision:—Messrs. W. C. Nell, J. B. Smith, C. L. Remond, Solomon Peneton, Lewis Hayden, Bela C. Perry, Robert Morris, Ebenezer Hemmenway, W. W. Brown, and George Allen. The following resolution was next submitted:— Resolved, That though some colored Americans

have been induced, from various promptings, to in-crease their fortunes by leaving their homes for other climes, the majority are now, as ever, determined to remain in the United States until, at least, the last fetter falls from the last American slave. Mr. Henson, of Canada, opposed the resolution. He did not think this Convention had a right to

dictate what action colored people in other States should adopt. Massachusetts sometimes went so far as to set law and gospel at defiance.

Mr. Nell said that the resolution did not ques tion the right of a man to emigrate if he ch

but simply advised in the matter. He wished to place his foot upon the colonization scheme. Mr. Blain spoke against emigration. We were born here, and here let us stay. Mr. Isaiah C. Ray also spoke against it. He said, when the fugitive slave bill was passed, he told the colored people to send a fugitive to his house, and he would protect him. Let the colored

people in the U. States remain where they belong. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Remond moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address suggesting to the slaves at the South to create an insurrection. He said he knew his resolution was in one sense revoluionary, and in another, treasonable, but so he meant it. He doubted whether it would be carried. But he didn't want to see people shake their heads, as he did see them on the platform, and turn pale, but to rise and talk. He wanted to see the half-way fellows take themselves away, and leave the field to men who would encourage their breth-ren at the South to rise with bowie-knife and re-

lver and musket. Father Henson doubted whether the time had come for the people of Massachusetts to take any such step. As for turning pale, he never turned pale in his life. [Father Henson is a very black man] He didn't want to fight any more than he

believed Remond did. He believed that if the believed Remond did. He believed that if the shooting time came, Remond would be found out of the question. As he didn't want to see three of the question. the question. As he didn't want to see three a four thousand men hung before their time, he shell need need and at four thousand men hung before their time, he should oppose any such action, head, neck and should oppose any such a proposition were carried out, ererithm would be lost. Remond might talk, and then not be a such a proposition were carried out, ererithm would be lost. away, but what would become of the poor islor that must stand? And then the resolution ridiculous for another reason. How could ments be circulated among the negroes at the Soul ments be circulated among the negroes at the South Catch the masters permitting that, and you catch weasel asleep. However, they had nothing to fall with at the South—no weapons, no edecated with at the H., 'I want to the

omebody.

Mr. Troy, of Windsor, Canada, wanted to a the slaves free, for he had relatives who were to property of Senator Hunter, of Virginia; but he knew no such step as was now proposed. knew no such step as was now proposed could have them at all. He hoped the Convention would be the thing down.

Capt. Henry Johnson concurred with the last by

speakers. It was easy to talk, but another this to act. He was opposed to insurrection la h to act. He was opposed to insurrection In opinion, those who were the loudest in their pressions, were the first to run. The passage of decisions, were the first to run. The passage of decisions, were the first to run. The passage of decisions, were the first to run. The passage of decisions, were the some reason in the proposition. It would might be some reason in the proposition. It is insurrection occurred, he wouldn't fight.

Mr. Remond expressed himself as quite indifferent whether his motion was carried or not. He was in collusion with no one, and he cared nothing it no one supported him. It had been intimated that he would skulk in the time of danger. The

no one supported him. It had been intimated that he would skulk in the time of danger. The may who said so, judged of him by themselves. Sase had said the address could not be circulated at the had said the address could not be circulated at the South; in that case, its adoption could certainly to no harm. Others had said, many lives would be lost if an insurrection should come about. He had not harded the counted the cost. If he had one hundred relation at the South, he would rather see them die today than to live in bondage. He would rather sun over their graves, than feel that any paleind scoundrel might violate his mother or his size. pleasure. He only regretted that he had not a spear with which he could transfix all the slave holders at once. To the devil with the slavebox ers! Give him liberty, or give him death. The insurrection could be accomplished as quick thought, and the glorious result would be issue taneously attained.

A vote was taken, and the motion was lost. This was by far the most spirited discussion of the Co vention.

The resolutions introduced last evening war adopted, on motion of Mr. Peneton, A Committee on publication was oppointed, and A Committee on publication was oppointed, assisting of W. C. Nell, J. B. Smith, J. J. Smith, Geo. Allen, B. C. Perry, and it was voted to print the proceedings in pamphlet form.

A poem which was appropriate to the close of the proceedings, was read by Mr. B. C. Perry.

Voted, That we tender to the Men and the Women of New Bedford our grateful acknowledgement, in the courtesy and hospitality so generously entande to us during our Convention sojourn in their beauti Garden City.

Voted, That the thanks of the Convention are less

by expressed to the President and Officers for the big A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Johnson, and after a few words of congratulation from the President, the Convention adjourned.

The following remedies are offere to the palks as the best, most perfect, which medie I science as afford. Aviki's CAPIARITE PILLS he been prepared with the utmost skill which the mediel procession of this age possesses, and their effects sher they have virtues which surpass any combinities of medicines hitherto known. Other preparation do more or less good; but this cures such dage, ous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproof disease beyond any thing them into health action, they renous the fountains of life and vigor, — health course anew through the body, and the sick man is will again. They are adapted to disease, and disease, only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Teach will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been pratrated with billous complaint: see his bent-up, it is antagonistic to disease, and many feature by the strated with billous complaint: see his bent-up, it is except the seed of the see

CHERRY PECTORAL an imperisance temperature its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it acceptishes more by prevention than cure. The compless colds and coughs which it cures are the sed which would have ripened into a dreadful harrest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchiz, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all intations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. First family should have it by them, and they will said an invaluable protection from the insidious provident which carries off the parent sheep from many a fock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadess over the earth, in order that the sick every where may have before them the information it contains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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