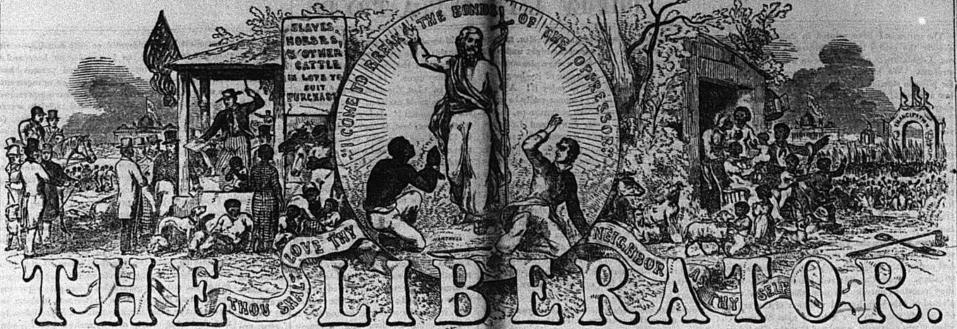
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cial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-MEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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

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

enrighteous yoke. On this subject, our PATHERS, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MOHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

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

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

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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1453.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC UNION .-SLAVERY ISSUES STRICKEN FROM THE

As the mariner consults the barometer to ascertain the weight and pressure of the atmosphere, and to calculate the probable changes of the weather, so calculate the probable changes of the weather, so does the statesman keep a close eye upon the movements of politicians, in order that he may determine the character of the political elements and the influence they are likely to exert upon the government of the country. It is not to be disguised that the fature of the Democratic organization is in great danger of being disturbed, if not distracted, by conflicting opinions in regard to a most delicate and important question connected with the constitutional policy of the Union. In order to bring the subject distinctly before the reader, we propose to analyze the several contradictory opinions which may be said to prevail in this matter amongst those who profess adherence to the Democratic and opposition

I. There are those who maintain that Congress. by virtue of the Constitution, possesses plenary power over all the affairs of the Territories. This class declare, for instance, that Congress is fully empow-ered to prohibit slavery therein, including the District of Columbia.

II. There is another class of men who are Demorats, who maintain that the people of the Territoriss, who maintain that the people of the riss, by virtue of their inherent sovereign rights, suctioned by the theory of the American government, possess plenary powers of legislation, extending to all subjects of local concern, including that

III. There is still another class of Democrats who assert that the Territories are the common property of all the States; that governments authorized by Congress therein act by virtue of authority con ferred upon them by the States through the federal legislature; that they are representative governments, and are limited in the sphere of their operations strictly to the maintenance of public order and to the security of persons and property therein; that the authority of a territorial legislature does not extend to the subject of slavery at all, that rela-tion being recognised by nearly half the States of the Union; and persons going into the Territories with their slaves carry with them for their protec-tion the rights which appertain to slave property in states; that the title to slaves is fixed by virtue of the common jurisdiction of the Constitution over the local government-not that such jurisdiction in itself establishes slavery, but a citizen of one of the States taking his slaves into the Territory may demand the protection of the laws and invoke all the usual remedies in his behalf which are applicable to other property therein.

eed not occupy space in refuting the first proposition, that Congress possesses sovereign jurisdiction over all the affairs of the Territories. That s the Anti-Slavery, sectional doctrine. It is maintained with a view of keeping perpetually before Congress and the people of the States the subject of slavery. It is the doctrine of the Missouri Comaise, of the Wilmot proviso: it is the doctrine f universal agitation, of contention between the North and the South. It is the doctrine of a hateful inequality-denying to one portion of the country what is conceded to another. It is the doctrine of legislative supremacy over the federal Constitu-It is the doctrine of disunion.

The second class to which we have referred is composed of many of the most respectable citizens the free States, and of more or less of those who reside in the slave States. The question between these persons and those of the third class is a purely ne-whether, by a fair construction of the federal system, the people of the Territories are, like the people of the States, sovereign and independent over all subjects of local legislation, inclung that of slavery, or not? We arraign no man of the first, second, or third class on account of his opinions upon this subject, entertained and expressed before the final decision of the whole matter by the Supreme Court of the United States. That tribunal was established for the express purpose of fixing the boundary lines within which the legislative and the executive departments of the government may exercise their functions; and it is certainly the province of the federal courts to determine the character and jurisdiction of territorial governments, and to regulate the rights of property of all individuals therein The judges have proclaimed their opinions upon this whole matter. Their decision is binding and conclusive upon us all. They have declared substantially that territorial governments, by whomsoever conducted, are restricted in the exercise of their authority against the enactment of any law impairslaves as property; that such governments exist by authority conferred upon them by the States that in point of fact they represent the States during the whole period of their dependence; that their executive and judiciary hold their offices from the President ; that they are federal officers, or officers of the States; that slave property is like any other property, and that all remedies applicable to the latter are also applicable to the former; that no special legislation is necessary to secure protection to this property, and none whatever to maintain the

However much we may dispute about the logical character of this decision of the Supreme Court, we cannot, as good citizens, deny its binding force upon It is the law of the land, and has the express sanction as such of our highest judicial tri-

Nor, in a practical sense, does this law justly outrage any honest public opinion. It is fair and equitable to all parties. It is in harmony with our federal system, which is composed of diverse opin-ions, interests, and even prejudices; because it protoonees the Territories the common property of the whole nation, and forbids that the local government shall condemn and proscribe what is upheld and supported by portions of the constituent power. It does not of itself establish slavery anywhere, but it protects slaveholding emigrants in the possession

and use of their property.

Now, if we add that, as a practical question, there is likely to arise from this judgment of the law no serious contention or strife between those rtaining opinions hostile to, and those who en ustain, slavery, the propriety and justice of the decision of the Court, or rather the admirable fitness of our federal system, will be most readily acknowledged. Slaves, for instance, are not likely to be transported where their labor will be unprofitble, or into the midst of a hostile public sentiment. The wholly disregard all mere propagandism of slavery because it is a costly and impossible work. Free laborers may be precipitated upon a territory brough some fitful spleen of fanaticism, or by the connivance of ambitious demagogues. The work of forced colonization, then, must ever be confined to forced colonization, then, must ever be confined to the free side of the Union, which, by the extent and nature of its population, will always command the advantage in middle or northern latitudes. If we

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add to this that territorial governments are of short duration, it will remove every reasonable objection to the decision of the Court, and leave us only to admire the beauty and symmetry of a system which, while it represents various and conflicting opinions, imposes no hardships upon any, and maintains the just rights of all.

We submit to the Democracy of the whole country—of the North, the South, the East, and the West—if they do (not find in the decision of the Court to which we have referred a grateful relief from our past fretful and disturbing controversies in regard to freedom and slavery in the public territo-ries? We call upon them in the spirit of patriotism to surrender their preconceived opinions, if they have any, and to stand by the judgment of the court as one man, and thus dismiss forever from the Halls Congress, from State and Territorial elections, the whole subject of slavery. Let our opponents assail us as they will; we plant ourselves upon the final judgment of the law, which all justice, cander, honesty, patriotism and sound sense will vin-

MR YEADON AND HIS HOST.

Mr. Yeadon, of the Charleston Courier, gives an aborate and complimentary account of the Springfield horse show in letters to his paper. It includes the following flattering notice of his generous host, lowing call for a meeting:—

'It was my favored lot to be entertained by Col. Homer Foot, the head of a large importing and wholesale iron warehouse in Springfield, a gentleman high character, standing and intelligence, one of those noble specimens of the self-made man in whom lassachusetts numerously rejoices, and possessed of those social virtues and genial and companionable qualities which make the felicity and the paradise of the caest. He has a heart, too, not only large mough for hospitality—that liberal hospitality which in former days constituted, and even still, in large measure, (notwithstanding the divisions and condemned to be hung for the crime of murder, com-libert burnings recently sown broadcast between mutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment North and South, by selfish and unscrupulous poli-for life. ticians or reckless fanatics,) constitutes one of the affinities between Massachusetts and South Carolina, and large enough also for that expansive patriotism which holds Bunker Hill and Fort Moultrie to be the common property, as well as the common glory of a common country, and knows no Mason and Dixon's line in the award of constitutional right and equality to citizens of united and co-equal states. Col. Foot, like myself, was an old line Whig—nay, he was the Fillmore candidate for lieutenant gov-ernor of Massachusetts in 1856-and, like myself, he feels constrained by good of country and love of country, to give in his adhesion to the Democracy. As another striking proof of the patriotism and conservatism of Col. Foot, it may be mentioned that in 1851 he served as one or chairman of a comnittee of citizens of Springfield to wait on the notorious English Abolitionist, George Thompson, M.P., and warn him not to attempt to deliver an abolition

Newark Preservery—Southern Aid Society.—
An interesting portion of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Newark Presbytery was the speech of the Rev. Dr. Stiles, presenting the cause of the Southern Aid Society. No person could have heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement of facts and arguments, or listed heard his statement has been heard his statement of facts and arguments have been heard his statement has been heard his heard his hard his heard has been heard his heard his heard his heard his heard his heard has heard his heard h tened to the letters he read from ministers, assisted by this charity, without feeling a strong appeal made alike to his piety and patriotism. Enough has been said at the North to convince our Southern brethren of our opposition to slavery. It is high time that we turned about and gave them equal while very unpretending in its start, it has grown into increased importance of late by the refusal of the Home Missionary Society to become almoner for

It is to be hoped that Dr. Stiles will be heard and unobtrusiveness which so characterises the presenta-tion of his cause. The opinions of the Presbytery regard to this subject may be learned from

unanimously:—
That the Presbytery bave heard with much pleasure the statements of Rev. Dr. Stiles in behalf of the Southern Aid Society, and do most cordially approve both of its principles and operations, and the churches.'-Newark Daily Advertiser.

GROES.

Mr. James, the novelist, who has just retired from the British Consulship at Richmond, Va., is very At the hour designated, we were at our posts. The popular with his Virginian friends, as may be in-ferred from the following record of his opinions on the subject nearest their hearts :

' Negro life in Virginia,' says Mr. James, ' differs rery little, I believe, from the negro life all through the South. In return for food, clothing, houseroom, medical attendance, and support in old age, white man in most countries is demanded of the to the number, perhaps, of seventeen hundred. black. He performs it badly, and would not perform it at all if he were not compelled. The rest of his time is spent in singing, dancing, laughing, chattering, and bringing up pigs and chickens. That negroes are the worst servants in the world, every negroes are the worst servants in the word, every man. I believe, but a thorough-bred Southern man, smongst them from his childhood, and in general has a tenderness and affection for them of which Northern men can have no conception. Great care is taken by the law to guard them against oppression State, I can safely say I never saw more than one in- to his lasting credit, he yielded his own feelings, to stance of cruelty toward a negro, and that was perpetrated by a foreigner. That there may still be evils in the system which might be removed by law, and that there may be individual instances of oppression and even bad treatment, I do not deny; but rangements for the meeting, felt that the cause of wothose instances are not so frequent as those of cruelty man was to be sustained in this crisis, as well as in to a wife or child in Northern lands, as displayed less trying positions, and, knowing that any man ocevery day by the newspapers; and in point of gen-eral happiness, it would not be amiss to alter an old adage, and say: 'As merry as a negro slave.' I must not pursue this branch of the subject farther, for I can pretend to no great love for Dr. Living-stone's friends, the Makololos.

The Liberator.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 9th, 1858.

Our city has, during the past week, been thrown into the greatest excitement," by one of the most shameful riots it was ever my misfortune to witness. You are aware that a young man, one Ira Stout, is now lying in our county jail, condemned for the crime of murder to be hung by the neck until he is dead, on the 22d of the present month. Many of the friends of humanity, who feel that the deliberate taking of life is a grievous sin, no less when the act is performed by government than by an individual, felt t their duty to assemble in public meeting, and protest against the law, and devise some means, if possible, which should act effectually to change the statute requiring capital execution to imprisonment for life, and petition the present Executive to commute the sentence of this unfortunate man to life-long imprisonment. Susan B. Anthony, assisted by others, with

PUBLIC MEETING - IMPRISONMENT VS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The undersigned, citizens of Rochester, and others, progress of civilization, hostile to a true religion, re-pulsive to the best instincts of humanity, and deprecating the effect of executions on the public mind, d respectfully invite a general attendance of the public at a meeting to be neld at CITY HALL, THURS-DAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7th, at 7 o'clock, with a view of securing, in the case of Ira Stout,

J. H. Tuttle. Daniel Anthony, Lucy Anthony, J. J. Porter, Isane Post, Amy Post, S. M. Cornell, A. M. C. Barnes, S. Alice Cornell, Robert Busker, Deborah Bunker. Henry Watkeys, and others.

lowing call for a meeting :-

Frederick Douglass, Rosa Douglass, Charles W. Hebard, Mary S. Hebard, B. F. Blackall, Sarah F. Blackall. Serviah Watkeys, Lucy N. Colman, R. S. Eves, Erastus Danforth, W. E. Colman. Susan B. Anthony,

The meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. H. TUT-TLE, AARON M. POWELL, Rev. S. J. MAY, (probably,) and others.

No clergyman, or layman, of the so-called evangel lecture in that city, he being given to understand ical sects, could be persuaded, by argument or reason, that any such attempt would be attended with a to append his name to said call. Blood for blood shower of unsavory and unpleasant missiles. The was the stereotyped answer given to the most carnest British emissary and fire-brand prudently profited by the timely warning, and passed over to Canada, where he freely vented his spleen and abuse against Col. Foot, but where, I am glad to say, the cold shoulder was also given him.—Springfield Repubversalist church, Frederick Douglass, and others of more recent conversion. Rev. Mr. Tuttle and Aaron

the blood of the believers in the law of retaliation, The Democrat (the Republican paper of Rochester,) though not bold in its denunciations of the prospective meeting, showed that kind of hostility best calculated to feed the bitter feeling at work. This paper, by its proof of our interest in their spiritual welfare, and loud professions of piety, has made itself of some imthus strengthen anew the thoroughly chafed and well-nigh worn out cords of National and Christian fellowship, which should bind the two portions of portance to the people,-it seems so very difficult for he country in indissoluble union. Such proof can the true and the false in religion, as well as politics. be most effectually given through the agency of the It would seem, to an inexperienced mind, that a paper Southern Aid Society. Its position is unique, and that was found, week after week, advertising in the blandest manner saloons where 'liquid fire' is the chief attraction, could not deceive the people, howthe South except on terms that cannot but be offen- ever loud its pretensions; but, alas! 'tis even so; the people seem willing to be deceived.

Early Thursday morning, large bills were seen conaided extensively by all the large-hearted in this spicuously placarded, calling upon the people of community, and the more so from the modesty and Rochester to assemble in the City Hall on that eve-Rochester to assemble in the City Hall on that evening, and rescue the meeting from the hands of the fanatics, and save the city from the disgrace of being following resolution, which was passed by them supposed in favor of the abolition of the gallows The friends of the meeting, nothing daunted by this bill, moved quietly on, held their preliminary meetings, arranged their plans, and laid out their work. Mr. Douglass prepared a set of resolutions which the mmend it to the sympathy and co-operation of callers of the meeting were proud to accept as embodying their sentiments. A gentleman of good repute, one who has often filled the office of Chairman for the WHAT G. P. R. JAMES THINKS OF NE. popular Athenaum of Rochester, was selected to act as President for the Anti-Capital-Punishment meeting, and kindly consented.

large hall was rapidly filled. People of all ages, including a number of women, were present. Every grade of character and condition was representedclergymen and laymen, judges and lawyers, physicians and teachers, farmers and mechanics, merchants and laborers, students, and men of no calling, save to about one-third of the labor which is required of a serve in the army of evil doers-all, all were there,

At the last moment, our chosen President failed to the chair, and, indeed, one not accustomed to the scenes which the Abolitionists have passed through, might be excused from blame, even though he should quail at the prospect. We all felt that a man of power must be obtained for Chairman, or the meeting six years' residence in the was lost. Such a man is Frederick Douglass; and, serve, in this most trying hour, the cause of hu-

> cupying the place which she did in relation to the meeting, would call such meeting to order, she fearlessly stepped forward, and announced the arrival of the hour of the meeting.

graced the fabled Pandemonium, coming from all | We have long felt that the friends of the colored race parts of the room. (The disturbers of the meeting here needed a new baptism into the work of genuine had cunningly distributed themselves in every direc- and bold Anti Slavery. We had supposed that more tion in the hall.) With quiet dignity, Miss Anthony progress had been made in the cause of Woman. If went through this ordeal, and finally succeeded, after these outrages shall serve, as we believe they will, to the nomination of Mr. Douglass for Chairman, in put- give us a new impetus to work for humanity, it will ting the question. The meeting proper were unani- not be in vain that we have passed through them. mous in their 'Aye,' and amidst a shout of 'No' My letter is so long that I must close at once. I will from the disturbers, Mr. Douglass took the chair. try soon to give you the sequel. His manly bearing and noble presence for a moment awed even these terrible rioters, and the organization of the meeting was completed. Isaac Post was made Vice President; Frederick Douglass, William Halowell and Amy Post a Business Committee; Susan B. Anthony and Lucy N. Colman a Committee of Finance; and J. Bower, Secretary of the meeting. Now again commenced the most diabolical yells. Cries of 'Put in a white man'-'Down with the nigger'-' Whitewash him '-' Miss Susan '-' Wimmen,' &c. &c., issued from all directions.

that maddened crowd, and defended the right of Free Speech. Insulted almost beyond parallel, and to one thinks only of humanity's good, beyond endurance, festly designed by Him to be held, esteemed, and revnct once did he forget the dignity of his position or the responsibility of the office with which he was interrible noise of the mob. Rev. Mr. Tuttle now took lently chosen by the rioters as their champion. This man glories in the profession of the law, was once employed as the City Attorney, and no doubt thinks style, I will try to give you in its proper place.

Seldom have we heard such earnest eloquence as

Mr. Douglass insisted that Mr. Tuttle must be heard and promised that at a suitable time, Mr. Hunter should have the floor. At length, partial order was restored, and Mr. Tuttle proceeded, in a very happy manner, with a speech rich in Christian argument against the gallows. Mr. Tuttle is a beautiful speaker, with a pleasant, musical voice, and by his persuasive eloquence, and mild and gentle manner, pleases and delights an audience. Too much credit cannot be given him for his manliness and true courage, as manifested in this most trying time. Alone, as a minister, his name appears upon the call, and, alone, as a minester, he faced the mob, and spoke the words of Christian ruth. The semblance of quiet which had been kept ip for some time was at last given over, and utterly lespairing of being able to finish his speech, Mr. Tutle left the stand. Mr. Powell next took the floor. We confess that we feared much for our young friend —his physical weakness must have been apparent to formed, both in temper and spirit—the execution of the death penalty on such an one is an act of cold every one, and his personal friends felt that the exer-blooded and barbarous enormity, and is as cowardly ion might be very injurious to him; but never was of body. Mr. Powell, always impressive and convincing, was at this time most happy in his effect. For a short period, he held that turbulent audience perfectly still, and we are sure he must have affected many of them for good; but making an allusion to the condition of the hearts of some in the audience as being similarly murderous to the condemned criminal, . the wounded fluttered,' and again the uproar commenced. Mr. Powell was now completely choked down. The Chairman announced that Mr. Hunter would now be peard, and Mr. Henry Hunter presented himself. He said he came there to defend Charles W. Littles, the nurdered man. To our vision, he looked very much like a murderer himself: ferocity and blood-thirstiness were apparent in his every motion, and if we are not mistaken, he answered the description of one ' who arries long at the wine.'

His speech was a strange reflection upon the moral qualities required in the legal profession of Rochester, and his scholarship would disgrace a Boston schoolboy of ten years. He pronounced the callers of the meeting fanatacers, murdered the 'King's English' in wholesale manner, and, as far as it is possible for such a person to do it, insulted every decent man and woman in the audience. The speech evidently did not equal the expectations of his friends-they frequently hissed him, and finally ordered him 'to shut p his head and sit down.' To this order he vielded bedience, after reading a resolution in favor of hang ing Ira Stout. Frederick Star, a man of some note as a religionist, and decidedly in favor of the gallows as a divine institution, came to the rescue of Free Speech, but it was all in vain. The young men whom he had taught in the prayer meetings and Bible classes of our city were not in a frame of mind to be affected by even Mr. Star. The demon Murder was doing its work, and would not be put down. Mr. Bloss tried to speak, and succeeded in saying some sharp things, but whether he favors the gallows, we did not learn : but whether he favors the gallows, we did not learn; law abiding citizens should organize some plan for the he favors free speech and soberness, and makes himself better security of their lives, persons and property.

No one needs to be reminded of the alarming increase

Our resolutions were now read by Mr. Douglass, of crimes of all grades in our midst, and the apparent security to all offenders. Why is this? Why is the but it was impossible to act upon them. The scene hand of the municipal authorities virtually palsied? at this time beggars description; yells of the most hideous order, groans, hisses, stamping of feet, whistling, language too vile to pen, were the order of the hour. All classes of people seemed engaged in this the fearful record of murders which have been perpedisturbance. Even students from the University entrated in your midst for the last few years, and then joyed the scene, and, if we are rightly informed, engaged in the uproar. Sunday school scholars joined in the dreadful work. What a comment upon the influence of our laws and religion! Surely no greater argument need be adduced against the gallows than the spirit manifested by many of the people of Rochester on that eventful evening. It will not do to attribute the spirit manifested by many of the people of Rochester on that eventful evening. It will not do to attribute the spirit manifested by many of the people of Rochester on that eventful evening. It will not do to attribute the spirit manifested by many of the people of Rochester on that eventful evening. It will not do to attribute the spirit manifested by many of the people of Rochester on that eventful evening. It will not do to attribute the spirit manifested by many of the people of Rochester of the spirit manifested ter on that eventful evening. It will not do to attribute this riot to a few rowdies-respectability not only winked at it, but aided it. Where was the mayor with his police? Not protecting peaceable citizens in a sacred right. When the riot became dangerous. the mayor came to our platform and requested our president to adjourn the meeting. This was done. Where then was the mayor's protection? Mr. Douglass, with his daughter upon his arm and his sons by his side, left the hall, surrounded by a gang of ruffians, heaping all manner of vile sayings upon him; for the simple and only reason that 'he wore a skin not colored like their own.' We are glad that something has tested the question

of color in Rochester, and also that we know just

for a storm of hisses, and yells that would have dis- where our city is in the question of Woman's Rights. is the sentiment of Rochester that there is no law

Yours, for all rights for all the Human Family, LUCY N. COLMAN.

We subjoin the Resolutions presented at this meeting, and the Placard which called upon the mob to

Resolved. That life is the great primary and most precious and comprehensive of all human rights-that whether it be coupled with virtue, honor, or happiness, or with sin, disgrace and misery, the continued possession of it is rightfully not a matter of volition; that it is neither deliberately nor voluntarily assumed ell from the lips of Mr. Douglass, as he stood before nor to be deliberately or voluntarily destroyed, either by individuals separately, or combined in what is called Government; that it is a right-derived solely and directly from God-the source of all goodnes not imbued with the spirit which, forgetful of self, and the centre of all authority-and is most manierenced among men as the most sacred, solemn and inviolable of all his gifts to man.

Resolved, That the love of man as manifested in vested. Much of his speech, so happily did he use his his actions to his fellows, whether in his public or rich and powerful voice, was distinctly heard above the private relations, has ever been the surest test of the presence of God in the soul; that the degree in which the sacredness of human life has been exemplified in the platform, and commenced to speak. The calls were all ages of the world, has been the truest index of the measure of human progress; that in proportion as the tide of barbarism has receded, a higher regard has been manifested for the God-given right to life, its inviolability has been strengthened in proportion aloyed as the City Attorney, and no doubt thinks to the development of the intellect and moral sentiunite their testimony against the continuance of a custom, barbarous in its origin, antichristian in its continuance, vindictive in its character, and demoralzing in its tendencies.

Resolved, That any settled custom, precept, examde or law, the observance of which necessarily tends to cheapen human life, or in any measure serves to diminish and weaken's man respect for it, is a custom human life, or in any measure serves to precept, example and law utterly inconsistent with the law of eternal goodness written on the constitution of man by his Maker, and is diametrically opposed to the safety, welfare and happiness of mankind; and that however ancient and honorable such laws and customs may be in the eyes of prejudice, superstition and bigotry, they ought to be discountenanced, abolished, and supplanted by a higher civilization and a Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, when

a criminal is firmly secured in the iron grasp of the government, and on that account can no longer enanger the peace and safety of society; that when he s wasted and emaciated by heavy chains and horrid thoughts, and long confinement in a gloomy cell-when, as it is often the case, he is completely transthere a more complete triumph of mind over weakness venting the horrid crime of murder, it really serves, by shocking and blunting the finer and better feelings I human nature, to undermine respect for huma life, and leads directly to the perpetration of the crime which it would extinguish.

Resolved, That the time to advance opinions and

principles is when those opinions and principles are upon trial, and threatened with outrage; and that while we have respectfully remained silent till the ends of justice have been served in fixing the guilt of the criminal, we now come in the sacred office of humanity and benevolence, to appeal for mercy at the hands of his Excellency, Governor King, on be-half of young Ira Stout, and to ask that his punishment shall be commuted from being capitally executed

o imprisonment for life.

Resolved, That punishment as such, is a form of revenge, wreaking upon the criminal the pain he has inflicted on another, wrong in principle and pernicious n practice; arises out of the lowest propensities of human nature, and is opposed to the h tion; that it has no sanction in the spirit and teachings of Christ, which everywhere abound in loving kindness and forgiveness.

Resolved, That rather than visit the crime upon the head of the criminal, thus descending to his level, we ought to place him in a position to develope his higher nature; and instead of descending to a spirit of revenge, and degrading ourselves on the one hand, and the criminal on the other, we should urge a thorough eform in our criminal laws -basing them on the truly Christian principle of love and good will towards man, and to reject forever the cold blooded and barbarous

principle of retaliation.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, ase of this meeting, and that the same be subscribed

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Chairman.
J. Bower, Secretary.

CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER. SHALL THE LAWS BE SUSTAINED?

Or shall murder, anarchy, lawlessness, and exempion from punishment for crime reign supreme in your

The time has arrived, even in this goodly city, when lieve he is nothing but a hero? Surely this is not the fault of our laws, and perhaps not the fault of those to whom their administration is entrusted. Look at turn and say who of all these atrocious criminals have been punished. Not one!

You are aware that recently there has been a and they have given his case a most careful and lab and they have given his case a mist cannot be rious scrutiny, and have said: Ira Stout, you have been fairly tried, fairly and justly consisted, and by the last of the land ice cannot interfere. This is the state of the case.

What next? The sympathizers of great and unmitigated criminals, the apologists and protectors of the MURDHERS have become so bold that they do not scruple to publish their names in the public places and thoroughfares, with the avowed design of ereening the murderer from his just doom, through the intervention of a so-called Public Meeting. It is plain that a few lawless Fanatics intend to hold a meeting, and then to palm off their soise deliberations as the public sentiment of the city of Rochester.

Citizens! Do you wish to have it go abroad that it

See to if, that a handful does not misrepresent and disgrace you abroad. See to it, that a public sentiment is properly and fairly expressed. See to it, that a sound public opinion, one that austains law and good order, one that maintains the supremacy of the laws and their execution, goes forth from the City Hall on Thursday evening!

VOX POPULI, VOX DEI,

October 7, 1858.

SELECTIONS.

A PREACHER IN THE MARYLAND PENI-TENTIARY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: This Anti-Slavery controversy is bringing many dark things to light. I have just read a pamphilet, put forth by the Rev. J. M. McCarter, of the Philadelphia Conference, now resident minister of the M. E. Church in Harrisburg, Pa., in which he shows that a colored preacher of his church is now in the Maryland Penitentiary, for the crime of having in his possession a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin.
The way by which this dark deed became known was merely incidental, and is thus narraved. Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and reprinted in the

On Saturday afternoon of the Conference, [the Philadelphia, held in Easton, Pa., last April,] two cenes occurred which illustrate at least the difference of opinion that exists in regard to the moral estimate put on the same locality. After the character of the Rev. John Allen, from the southern part of the peninsula, Eastern Shore of Maryland, was passed, he asked permission to make a statement in regard to his connection with slavery. The Rev. gentleman said he had in his family a manumitted slave, who was to be free at the age of 22 or 23, and that he did not consider himself a slaveholder. The gentleman then pronounced a high panegyric on the South generally, and the lower part of the peninsula particularly. He called it Paradise, the land of Beulah, and his feelings seemed to carry him away into a state of delightful complacency, as well in regard to himself as the object of his idolatry. He gave it great praise, and even spoke in raptures of its institutions. A few moments after, when the name of Handy Long, a colored local preacher of Newton, Md., was called, the Rev. J. M. McCarter arose after the hearing of the case as represented by the Rev. Mr. Colclazer, and remarked that he felt some interest in the case, for the reason that he had the same sur-name as his friend, (pointing to the Rev. J. D. Long); he hoped and believed that he was deserving of all the good that had been said of him; that he would cheerfully give him his vote, but he was sincerely desirous that he should be put on his guard against his having a copy of *Uncle*

Tom's Cabin in his possession.
Interrupted by the Rev. P. Combe, who, appealing to the Chair, wished to know if the brother was order, and what Uncle Tom's Cabin had to do with the case before us?

Mr. McCarter continued—I was remarking that some good friend should inform this local preacher, about to be elected to orders, to be sure not to have copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin in his poss brother of his color, an acceptable member and Samuel Greene, was now in the Maryland Peniten-tiary, sentenced thereto for ten years, for the grave ce of having a single volume of that off and incendiary publication in his house. The Dor-chester County Court had last spring passed sentence upon him for ten years, and to-day, while we are here, he is incarcerated for ten long years for that

which is no moral offence.'
Mr. McCarter, the resident M. E. Minister in Harrisburgh, Pa., further adds in his recent pam-

phlet :-We had a long conversation with the paster of Samuel Greene at the Conference, and learned that his name was still continued on the Quarterly Conerence Record of the Circuit, as a regularly licensed xhorter in the church. The excellence of the character of this incarcerated man is attested everywhere in Dorchester County, where he is known and among whom he had lived. He was exceedingly useful also among the colored free people and slaves, and often in their meeting-houses preached to them

William Pitt once said in the British Parliament that 'one fact was worth a thousand arguments.' Well, here we have a fact, setting forth a base deed ontemptible as the locality from which it emanated, and one, too, that is so well authenticated. It is this: —That Samuel Greene, technically an exhorter, but really, as Mr. McCarter terms him, a preacher in the M. E. Church to the colored people, is now in the Maryland State Prison, and has yet more than nine dreary years to stay, for the infraction of a Maryland law, which is one of the most infamous that was ever enacted on God's round earth, in either ancient or modern times, in civilized or in savage countries. (See 2 Dorsey, p. 1218.) Has papal Rome or inquisitorial Spain ever gone beyond this? Whither are we driving? Slavery is coming up

North- and looking into our doors and into our churches. Having invaded State rights, it is now scoffing at church rules, imprisoning her teachers, and dragging tens of thousands of her members into distant and degrading bondage. And where are our thus plundered? In other days, when a number of Christians had been taken into captivity, Bishops wrote to St. Cyprian, imploring his assistance for their redemption. He shed tears on reading these letters, and raised large sums from the clergy and people of Carthage for their release, and St. Am-brose even melted down the sacred vessels of Milan

for the same purpose.

But again, what are our Bishops and Chief Missisters doing for the members of their flocks who are in prison and in captivity? The Great Shepherd requires them to regard 'those who are in bonds as bound with them,' and He further says: 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me.' These ministers, at their ordination, promised God and the Church that they would take heed of the flock over whom the Holy Ghost had made them overseers.' Are they doing it? Their vows are upon them, their indifference will be criminality. Samuel Greene, in the Maryland Penitentiary, is only one among the hundreds of thousands of professed Christians who are in captivity in this Great Southern Prison-House. And yet the Church is silent; but thank God for the political rarry which to compatibility that political party which is consolidating itself to resist the aggressions of this scourge of our land and cor-rupter of the Church. And at the approaching ballot-boxes let every one who calls himself a Chris-tian, vote as a Christian should, and remember those who are in bonds as bound with them.

We have seen some reference in the columns of some of our exchanges to the case of a colored man in Maryland, alleged to have been sent to the Peni-tentiary for ten years for having in his possession a

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copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin;' but we have no e met with a detailed account of the case till we received the above communication on the subject. This unfortunate man is, it seems, a Methodist exhorter, acting occasionally as a preacher, and as such still borne on the Record of the Quarterly Confer-ence of the Circuit. He is described as being a man of excellent character, and the sole offense for he was sent to the Penitentiary—where he has now been confined for nearly a year—is the having in his e of the book ref The scene of this extraordinary dispensation of jus-tice was Dorchester County, Md., on the southern border of that State. We have not just now at hand the statute of Maryland under which the trial border of that State. We took place, but will endeavor to obtain and publish We shall then be able to decide whether the disgrace of this infamous proceeding overshadows the whole people of Maryland, or whether it is limi ed to the Dorchester magistrates, who, to gratify their spite, have perverted the law.

WIG WAS SELVE RODAL ON

Meanwhile, we are glad to see that this most infamous case is beginning to attract the attention of the Methodist connection. Attention was called to it, as it appears, in the Philadelphia Conference held at Easton last Spring, but we trust the matter is not to be allowed to rest there. Our correspon-dent and the Rev. J. M. McCarter, to whose pame phlet he refers, have done good service in calling at-tention to the case. We trust means will be found to bring it to the special attention not only of every Conference, but of every Methodist church in the country. So long as this unfortunate man remains in prison, public prayers ought to be offered up every Sunday in every Methodist Church in the country for his deliverance. Fervent, effectual prayer availeth much; and we have not the least doubt that, if this experiment were tried, within six months at the farthest, the Methodists would ed in praying him out of prison. Should they desire the aid of others, there are plenty of all de-nominations who will be ready to aid them in this good and religious work. Not only might Samuel Green be thus delivered, but the legislature of Maryland might be induced to repeal or essentially to modify a statute capable of being abused for so cruel and tyrannical a purpose.

Niberator. The

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

LETTER ON THE PETITION.

DEAR FRIEND:

You ask me whether the Massachusetts Legislature can constitutionally pass such a law as our petition asks it to enact. I answer, frankly, no, if by constitu tionally you mean that Constitution which Webster explained and defended in his discussion with Hayne, and of which he said-

It is written in the Constitution, that person bound to labor or service in one State, escaping into another, shall not be discharged from such labor or service, because of the laws of the State into which they may escape. This is as much a part of the Con-stitution as any other, and as equally binding and ob-ligatory as any other. And who denies this? No the Abolitionists of the North. And, pray, what is it they will not deny? . . . I intend to observe, and maintain and carry out, to its fullest extent, the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support.

The Abolitionist (?) who can say amen to this declaration has no right to sign our petition. Let me tell you as frankly why some Abolitionist

can sign it, nevertheless. 1st. When it came to a practical question, Mr.

Webster himself gave up the strictness of his constitutional theory. For instance : in that same speech from which I have quoted, (made at Capon Springs, June 28, 1851,) he says :-

*To preserve that Union, we must observe, in good faith, the Constitution and all its parts. If that Constitution be not observed and its provisions set aside, the whole of it ceases to be binding. It would be absurd to suppose that either the North or the South has the power or the right to violate any part of that Constitution, and then claim from the other observance of its provisions. If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution, would the North be any lon ger bound by it? and if the North were deliberately to violate any part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its obligation? How absurd it would be to suppose, when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, that either can disregard any one provision, and expect the other to

Now, you and I know that the South, in a score of instances, has openly and foully and avowedly vio-Mr. Webster's position here is tenable, Massachusetts is authorised to pass such laws as we ask, and treat the slave clause as null and void.

2d. But I have what I think better authority on this point, for this rule of State action. Open Quincy's Life of J. Q. Adams, at the 112th page, and consider the course Adams advised and said he would adopt, in 1819, if Missouri persisted in retaining that clause in her Constitution which forbade free colored

men to enter the State :-. Mr. Adams, in conversation with one of the sens tors of the South, observed, that " the article in the tors of the South, observed, that "the article in the Missouri Constitution is directly repugnant to the rights reserved to every citizen in the Union in the Constitution of the United States. Its purport is to disfranchise all the people of color who were citizens of the free states. The legislatures of those states are bound in duty to protect the rights of their own citizens; and if Congress, by the admission of Missouri with that clause in her Constitution, should ction this outrage upon those rights, the States portion of whose citizens should be thus cast out of the pale of the Union would be bound to vindicate them by retaliation. If I were a member of the leg islature of one of these States, I would move for islature of one of these States, I would move for a declaratory act, that so long as the article in the Con-stitution of Missouri, depriving the colored citizens of the State (say) of Massachusetts of their rights as citizens of the United States within the State of Missouri, should subsist, so long the white citizens o Missouri should be held as aliens within the Com Missouri should be need as allies within the com-monwealth of Massachusetts, and not entitled to claim or enjoy, within the same, any right or privi-lege of a citizen of the United States." And Mr. Adams said he would go further, and declare that Congress, by their sanction of the Missouri Constitu-tion, by admitting that State into the Union without excepting against that article which disfranchised a portion of the citizens of Massachusetts, had violated the Constitution of the United States. Therefore until that portion of the citizens of Massachusett those rights were violated by the article in the Mis souri Compromise should be redintegrated in the ful enjoyment and possession of those rights, no clause o enjoyment and possession of those rights, no clause of article of the Constitution of the United State, should, within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts be so understood as to authorize any person whatso ever to claim the property or possession of a human being as a slave; and he would prohibit by law the delivery of any fugitive upon the claim of his master All which, he said, should be done, not to violate but to redeem from violation, the Constitution of th United States. It was indeed to be expected that auch laws would again be met by retaliatory laws of Missouri and the other slaveholding States, and the consequences would be a dissolution de facto of the Union; but that dissolution would be commenced by the article in the Missouri Constitution. "That article in the Missouri Constitution." cle," declared Mr. Adams, "is itself a dissolution of the Union. If acquiesced in, it will change the terms of the federal compact—change its terms by robbing thousands of citizens of their rights. And what cit izens? The poor, the unfortunate, the helpless already cursed by the mere color of their skin already doomed by their complexion to drudge in the lowest offices of society; excluded by their color from all the refined enjoyments of life accessible to others; excluded from the benefits of a liberal educa-tion,—from the bed, the table, and all the social comtion,—from the bed, the table, and all the social com-forts of domestic life. This barbarous article deprives them of the little remnant of right yet left them— their rights as citizens and as men. Weak and de-fenceless as they are, so much the more sacred the obligation of the legislatures of the States to which obligation of the legislatures of the States to which they belong to defend their lawful rights. I would defend them, should the dissolution of the Union be the consequence; for it would be, not to the defence, but to the violation of their rights, to which all the consequences would be imputable; and, if the dissolution of the Union must come, let it come from no other cause but this. If slavery be the destined sword, in the hand of the destroying angel, which is to sever the ties of this Union, the same sword will cut asunder the bonds of slavery itself."

exactly the course the Massachusetts Society asks take of his hospitality, and spend the night under our Legislature to adopt in a case a thousand times roof at Germantown. He has a very pleasant resistronger. We have, then, Webster and Adams dence-most richly is he deserving of it-long may for pilots in steering this course. In the last, we fol- he and his dear family live to enjoy it! A large low a friend of freedom; in quoting the former, we party assembled at tea, such as cannot easily be gath-

view. Bancroft says-'American law is no result of Mott, Sarah Pugh, Abby Kimber, Edward M. individual wisdom; it is the growth of necessity- Davis, and other well known friends in the Anti the growth of the hour.' How true this is, our whole | Slavery cause. My pulses always leap in the presence history shows. Lawyers claim that our fathers vio- of such, and of others like them in this State, wi lated the law in bringing the Charter and government were among the first to give me words of encourage to this side the Atlantic. They let the lawyers say ment and steadfast support in the terrible and long it, and meanwhile, the acquiescence of the Home protracted struggle for the abolition of slavery. James Government, and the growth of the Colony made it and LUCARTIA MOTT had evidently improved in their

If you will open the Federalist, (No. 40.) you will see that Madison confesses that the Convention of 1787 of a mountainous burden of 'visitation' which their had not strictly a rightful authority to frame a Constitution. North Carolina and Rhode Island, while they remained outside the new Constitution, complained of this high-handed violation of the articles of Confederation, by the votes of nine States only, when it was expressly stipulated that the Confederation should be 'perpetual,' and not altered unless with the consent of the Legislatures of every State.' Still, Madison claims that the Convention was justified in making a new Constitution when sent only to amend an old one, and in setting aside the 'perpetual' confederacy by the vote of nine States, if such a course was 'calculated to accomplish the views and happiness of the people of America.'

The same rule, that, on occasions where great interests or principles demand it, the governing power must assume authority, and trust to the acquie of the people to ratify the violation of formal law, runs through all our history. By force of such a rule, we acquired Louisiana, Texas, and have done most of the marked things of the last fifty years. The principle, then, may thus be considered as grafted into American law, that what a regularly organized civil authority ventures to do, if ratified by popular acquiescence, is law.

To be sure, this makes our parchment Constitution blank paper, and gives us, practically, a government of unlimited powers. I regret, but I cannot deny it. John Q. Adams confessed it many years ago, in a letter I love to reprint :-

'In November, 1845, in answer to a letter soliciting his opinion on the constitutionality of the law of Con-gress retroceding Alexandria to Virginia, Mr. Adams replied: 'I have no hesitation to say, I hold that act unconstitutional and void. How the Supreme Court of the United States would consider it. I cannot undertake to judge, nor how they would carry it into execution, should they determine the act unconstitutional. The Constitution of the United States "Stat magni nominis umbra," '-(is the shadow of a great

And Giddings declares, in his reply to a letter from his constituents, in the summer of 1846, asking him if he was in favor of a dissolution of the Union, that the Union of 1787 is already dissolved-that the President and Congress have formed a new one with Texas, and that the old one has been subverted, and closes his letter thus :-

· Without further remarks, I repeat, that Ohio is now a party to no subsisting Union; to our people, therefore, belongs the prerogative of dictating the future policy of the State. They may, if they choose, demand of our Legislature the passage of a law enabling them to express their views in regard to the propriety of entering into a Union with Texas; or, a we are now dissolved from all connection with the slave States, we may remain free from all further al-liance with them. We may form a union with such of the other free States as shall prefer a union with freemen, and discard all further political association with the institution of slavery.'

This view shows the instant importance of circulating our petitions and urging such legislation. The Texas, Fugitive Slave Act, and similar aggressions, may say, 'Behold, the people allow these to be law.' But we, the Abolitionists, who have never acquiesced, and mean never to acquiesce, have now a hope of some such official action on the part of the State as will show to all coming time that these last aggressions are not law, since Massachusetts refuses to submit.

tates, with its infamous slave clauses they answer. 'There is no slave clause in the Constitution.' We, demand, then, of all who believe the Constituaccordingly, and model State law on what they con-Any one who has hitherto professed to regard the to give it practical effect.

I would make as to the reasons which induce the tution to be anti-slavery, in order to rebut the charge Massachusetts Society to claim this legislation of our of sustaining slavery by voting, regularly vote the Re-Commonwealth. W. P.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

SALEM, (Ohio,) Oct. 15, 1858. Leaving home on the 4th inst, for a rapid antispecial reference to the Anniversaries of the Pennsyl- inconsistent, and self-condemnatory. A large proway for the Liberator.

cars so constructed, or with such contrivances, as to tem, for its maintenance and security, the military wholly abate the nuisance?

I remained in the city over night, partaking of the ever generous hospitality of those long cherished friends. JAMES S. and ABBY H. GIBBONS, for which I have been so often indebted to them. Mrs. Supawick. the estimable and renowned teacher at Lenox. (Mass., was also a guest there at the same time, whose acquaintance it was gratifying to make. Next to seeing that departed venerable friend of humanity, Isafe T Hoppen, is seeing Mrs. Gibbons, his daughter, who in all the sympathetic and benevolent qualities of her mind, closely resembles her father, as well as in some of her features. And, truly-

· There's nought in this bad world like sympathy; 'Tis so becoming to the soul and face—
Sets to soft music the harmonious sigh,
And robes sweet friendship with angelic grace.'

On going to the Anti-Slavery office the next day. had the unexpected pleasure of meeting that devoted and amiable man, HENRY BLEBY, the English Wesleyan missionary from Barbadoes, on his return from a short tour to Canada, prior to his departure for his sea-girt home. It was doubly gratifying to be in- could any Christian vote for any man to maintain formed by him that he intended to be at the anniversary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at West Chester, in accordance with an earnest invitation extended to him by its Executive Committee. It was a source of mutual regret that we could not take ernment -that to act upon this principle would be to the same train to Philadelphia that day, I having by leave the legislation of the country in the hands of the agreement to go at an earlier hour-arriving in that unscrupulous and lawless-that, complicated with pleasant city at 3, P. M., and immediately leaving it, difficulties as voting is, the consequences of non-voting

The sentence I have printed in italies lays down with my beloved friend, J. MILLER McKIM, to parobey the old adage, and learn from its foe.

3d. But let me press on your attention another given district—among them, JAMES and LUCRETIA ered, for moral worth and active philanthropy, in any appearance since their removal from the city to Germantown, having thus measurably divested themselve philanthropic conspicuity had brought upon them While they are living, it is not for me to say of them what my heart dictates.

· But there are deeds which should not pass away, And names that must not wither: and, surely, theirs are of this character. May tim

continue to deal gently with them ! The anniversary at West Chester commenced or Vednesday, 6th inst., at 10 A. M., and ended on Friday, at 1 P. M. Though a highly respectable number were present throughout, and very 'weighty' in respect to intelligence, moral excellence, and gravity of deportment, the attendance was not quite so large as usual. One reason for this was, we were told, that a horticultural fair had just been held in the place which had been largely attended, and, consequently he farming population could not find any more eisure time just then. Success to every horticultural fair ! But, first of all, success to the cause of liberty ! t has been always so, in every place, in our grea struggle. No matter how inferior or subordinate, every thing else is preferred to the Anti-Slavery cause. It is never said, 'We have just had an immense gathering to see what can be done to deliver our land from its terrible oppression, and therefore the small attendance to witness this exhibition, or to romote this measure.' But let us hope that this will not always be so ; for

'Tis liberty alone that gives the flowers Of fleeting life their lustre and perfume, And we are weeds without it. Hence slaves, that once conceive the glowing though Of freedom, in that hope itself possess All that the contest calls for; spirit, strength, The scorn of danger, and united hearts, The surest presage of the good they seek.' There will one day be a common gathering of the

cople of the North to effect a common deliverance : when, forgetting their religious and political differnces of opinion,-as men do in the midst of a vast conflagration, or when scourged by pestilence or famine, or in view of an impending carthquake, or overtaken by a sudden inundation, -they shall unite the nstinct of self-preservation to the sense of a high religious duty, and concentrate their energies to chieve the safety and liberty of the entire republic. The spirit of this anniversary was never more har-

nonious, though the attitude of the Society was never more uncompromising. Doubtless you will see in the Standard, this week, the series of resolutions adopted on the occasion, and hence be able to judge of the accuracy of my statement. The testimony of the Society has long been clearly registered in favor of a dissolution of the Union, for the highest moral and religious considerations, and with reference to the guilty complicity of the North with the South in the matter of chattel slavery; but a considerable number of its members and friends still, on pressing occasions, continue to exercise the elective franchise, reconciling recent action of Congress as to Kansas, and the old the act to their consciences as best they may, and con-Missouri Compromise, is the capstone to its usurpa. soling themselves with the reflection that they have tions. Let the people acquiesce, as they have in the tried to do something politically to thwart the machinations of the Slave Power. I cannot find it in my (to which Adams and Giddings refer,) and the South | heart to impeach their motives, though I am surprised that they do not see more clearly what is necessarily and inevitably involved in their vote. Here and there, one of them makes a strenuous effort to shield himself behind 'the Gerrit Smith theory' of the Anti-Slavery character of the U. S. Constitution-a theory which Mr. Smith himself has never reduced to prac-4th. But, further still, whenever we ask of promitice; which, in the face of seventy years of legislanent Freesoilers, or of the rank and file of the party, tion, and against the concurrent views of twenty-five how they can swear to support the Constitution of the millions of people, is utterly absurd and preposterous; and which can never be imposed upon th cept through fire and blood, and then never successfully. From the beginning till now, the pro-slavery tion to be an anti-slavery instrument, that they act compromises of the Constitution have never been misunderstood in any part of the nation. Perhaps no parts sider true constitutional ground. If their views are of that instrument have been quite so clearly apprehendcorrect, then our Legislature has full authority, and is ed. Whatever construction may have been placed by bound to enact just such laws as our petition asks. parties, sects, legislatures and courts, upon this article or that section, they have never questioned the Constitution as an anti-slavery instrument, and now right of slave representation (in the proportion of threerefuses to support this petition, renders himself fairly fifths) in Congress, or the right of the slaveholder to liable to the suspicion of being a hypocrite in such recover his fugitive slave in any quarter of the Union, profession, and of making it only to evade our ques- or the right and duty of the U.S. government to put tions as to his oath, and deserting it as soon as asked down a slave insurrection, in case of an appeal for aid on the part of the Executive of any slave State. These, my dear friend, are some of the suggestions I find, in all cases, that those who assume the Constipublican ticket so far as this Society is concerned :that is, they endeavor to elect men to office, who utterly reject their interpretation of the Constitution as historically false and morally fraudulent, and heartily accept that which this nation has placed upon the inslavery tour to Ohio, through Pennsylvania,-with strument ever since its adoption! This is glaringly vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies, -it is time to portion of those who still vote, however, do not attempt send at least a hasty sketch of the incidents by the to deny the pro-slavery character of the Constitution but claim that, somehow or other, they only vote to The railroad ride from Boston to New York was, prevent the extension of slavery, as a distinct issue as usual, very pleasant and expeditious, excepting and not for the instrument itself, under which they always that portion of the route which lies between exercise the elective franchise. But this is certainly New Haven and the great city, and which for the a delusion. The Kansas or territorial issue is but the quantity and penetrating quality of its dust is une- incident of the hour; the Constitution and Governqualled in any other part of the country through ment are 'in permanent session,' and the primary and which I have travelled. The desert of Sahara can essential object of voting is to secure their constant hardly surpass it, in this particular. So constant and operation. The representative elected must take oath serious an annoyance to such multitudes of travellers or affirmation to sustain the Constitution, not to 'save should be remedied, either by daily watering of the Kansas, or perform any other meritorious act; and road, or by some other process. When shall we have that oath or affirmation throws around the slave sys-

and naval power of the whole country. What can be plainer than this? I am astonished that any member of the Society o Friends could ever have felt justified in voting to uphold the Constitution of the United States, in view of his religious conviction that war in all cases is antichristian, immoral and inhuman; for, by that instru ment, the whole war system is explicitly sanctioned and provided for-army, navy, militia, letters of marque, and all the terrible enginery of war. Moreover, the awful power is committed to Congress to de clare war whenever that body (perhaps unparalleled for its corruption and profligacy) shall deem it expedien to do so-Congress being the sole judge of the exi gencies which render the war necessary. How can Quaker-or, indeed, any one professing to be religious ly opposed to fighting-vote for such a war-sustaining instrument? How can he do so without being condemned out of his own mouth? What if the Consti tution contained an article forbidding the worship of ore God and the preaching of the gospel of Christin Congress or elsewhere, without denying his own faith, and condemning his religious profession by his

It is no answer to reply that ' we must have a gov

cannot be shaken,' and whose song at all times is, an eminent preacher. God is our refuge and strength, a very present help | Harrisburgh is situated on the banks of the Sus in trouble; therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be car- the sublime and the beautiful in equal proportion. ried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof.'

Excellent speeches were made at West Chester by LUCRETIA MOTT, J. MILLER MCKIM, MARY GREW, THOMAS WHITSON, HENRY GREW, BENJAMIN COLLIER. and others—all well calculated to edify, quicken and on the subject, seeing no reference to any meeting is encourage all present to renewed efforts in the cause of the oppressed; so that, at the close of the anniversary, it was the universal feeling that it had been 'a strengthening occasion, and a season of great enlargement, to borrow the expressive language of sequence of extreme hoarseness, (which three days of Friends. The narrative of the operations and results rest have not yet removed,) I concluded to continue of the great experiment of West India emancipation, by Rev. HENRY BLERY,-though in substance known to many persons, through the report of it in the MIN S. and JANE ELIZABETH JONES, whose fidelity to Standard and Liberator, - was listened to with the our cause, and efficient services in its behalf, are so profoundest attention and the most thrilling interest, causing all hearts to be filled with a joy and a thankfulness for which no adequate expression could pression, and there are few hopeful spirits to be found be found in words. Its repetition in every town and village would do much to remove prejudice, to en- the want of means, and the prospect of immediate lighten ignorance, to repel slander, to turn disgust relief is extremely dubious. The circulation of the into admiration, and to advance the cause of emancination in this country; and it is much to be regretted that Mr. Bleby must speedily return to Barbadoes, he not supposing, on leaving that island, that there would be any necessity for him to bear witness in this manner to the successful workings of the most beneficent act in the history of England. On landing in America, he found, to his astonishment, that every where emancipation in the British colonies was proclaimed to be a failure! Hence, the readiness with which he has stood forth,-perhaps the most competent witness living,-to testify to the facts as they exist, which triumphantly refute the scandalous misstatements of a pro-slavery press. It is to be hoped reliable formation; so that the South has no reason that he will fully realize the sum he has wished to for exultation, even though our Anti-Slavery instruraise, to enable him to erect some additional school- mentalities are somewhat crippled by the pressure of houses in Barbadoes for the instruction of the numer- the 'hard times.' ous children under his fatherly charge. It will be a good investment for the cause of freedom, at home and abroad. Mr. Bleby seems to be admirably adapted to fill the responsible post he occupies, and long may his valuable life be preserved.

One of the speakers at West Chester-Benjamin Collier—is a native of England, though a resident of PIETY USING DECEPTION TO UPHOLD this country for several years past. He alternately works at his trade as a mechanic, and dispenses the word' as an independent Methodist preacher. He confess, the recommendation, made as it was almost tion that have sprung from slavery ever since. exclusively to a body of sedate but unmusical Friends.

· Music the fiercest grief can charm, And fate's severest rage disarm : Music can soften pain to ease, And make despair and madness please; Our joys below it can improve, And antedate the bliss above.

But our adult Quaker friends are too old, and as yet retain too much of their traditional opposition to meloounds, to regard with interest position submitted to them by Mr. Collier.

invitation to accompany them home, and spend a few days in that beautiful region.

Leaving West Chester on Friday afternoon-largely indebted to SIMON BARNARD and family for their kind entertainment.-I took the cars for Paoli, (a locality full of revolutionary incidents,) and from thence to Christiana, the residence of Thomas Whitson, one of the signers of the 'Declaration of Sentiments' at Philadelphia, in 1833, with a strong and an original mind, remarkable for 'pith o' sense' and quaintness of expression, and imbued with the spirit of reform on scale commensurate with the wants and necessities of mankind. I was most happy to find myself once more under his hospitable roof, and the large family circle unbroken since my last visit, and in good health. On Saturday evening, I addressed a small audience in and largely successful efforts for self-improvementthe school-house, the weekly lyceum kindly voting to postpone their usual discussion. On Sunday, I spoke might read his life, faults which we should not other t considerable length in the Friends (Hicksite) meeting-house at Bart, about five miles from Christiana- tary labor was given by him to relieve the necessitie nueer looking house that, like Topsy, appeared to have 'growed,' and, in comparison with which, 'the will be found to include the two essentials which most ancient heavens' seemed just created. It is James represents as constituting 'pure and undefiled beautifully located, however, and we had a solid gathering. On returning from the meeting, we passed near the spot,-hereafter to be historically famous, and ever an object of curiosity to the passing traveller, Maryland, was shot dead by one of his slaves whom man, it is certain that the clergy of this country, who ne was attempting to arrest, and who succeeded in above all men make pretension to piety and enjoy th making their escape to Canada. It was Bunker Hill reputation of it, stand in unfavorable contrast to him and Lexington on a limited scale. I had the satisfac- in each of the points above mentioned of his relation tion to place my feet upon the threshold and to sit to slavery. They teach positive error respecting it down in a room of the dwelling of Elizan Lewis, a pretending the authority of God to have been positive most blamcless and worthy member of the Society of ly given in its favor; some of them labor to uphold Friends, who, with Castner Hanway, was ruthlessly and strengthen it-many actively oppose all interfer seized and conveyed to prison on the charge of 'TREA- ence with it—the great majority refuse either to com son,' where he remained 'in durance vile' for several mence or to support any movement for its overthrow nonths. Posterity shall place both of these sufferers - and all assume, in these several positions, to be il among 'those of whom the world was not worthy.'

Affliction is the wholesome soil of virtue,

Where patience, honor, sweet humanity, Calm fortitude, take root and strongly flourish.' On Monday, 10th, I proceeded on my way to Harrisburgh, where I was met at the depot by my old friend. Dr. W. W. RUTHERFORD, and cordially welcomed to his residence. He has been a subscriber to flinched at his post. A lecture from me had been advertised for that evening, but as it was the evening before the day of the State election, when the political excitement was at fever heat, no appointment could have been more unpropitious. Besides this, a circus had come into the town that day; and a fat soman, weighing several hundred pounds, three living male skeletons, and a huge boa constrictor, were on exhibition! Moreover, the place has a large foreign population, wholly inaccessible, and the bluest kind

would be still more disastrous. It is no answer, be- the smallest I ever addressed on any occasion—som cause this is the jesuitical doctrine of Rome, that 'the twenty-five persons; but I occupied an hour and a end sanctifies the means, and 'we may do evil that half, as though twenty-five hundred persons had good may come.' It is no answer, because the com- been present-remembering, for my encouragement, mand is, 'Let the dead bury their dead '- and even the story of Dr. Lyman Beecher once having preached a heathen could exclaim, Let justice be done, though a sermon, and performed the usual religious exerthe heavens fall !' It is ever the most expedient, the cises, on a stormy Sunday, with only one man, (a wisest, safest, best, to obey God, and do what is right. stranger,) besides the sexton, for an audience, whose O, blessed are they who belong to 'a kingdom that conversion he effected, and who subsequently became

quehannah, and is surrounded with scenery mingling

From Harrisburg I proceeded on my way to Altoons, resting over night at one of the largest and best hotels to be found in the Union, and on Wednes day, at 2 o'clock, arrived at Pittsburgh, where I had some expectation of lecturing that evening; but hearing nothing from the friend to whom I had written any of the morning papers that I was able to procure and the rain pouring down in torrents, making the aspect of the place black and dismal beyond description, and being atterly unfit to make a speech in conmy journey to Salem, arriving here early in the evening, glad to find repose in the quiet home of BENJA widely known.

The West is everywhere in a state of great de in any direction. Our cause is suffering severely for Bugle, though deserving of many thousand subscribers, is more limited than ever, and its continuance can be effected only by the most strenuous efforts. Much anxiety is felt by the Executive Committee as to the result of the approaching anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society : for without money little or nothing can be done by them, and money at this juncture is not to be obtained, except at considerable self-sacrifice on the part of many.

The recent elections in this State and in Pennsyl vania indicate a growing North, and a general public sentiment, more favorable to our movement than formerly, is unquestionably in process of a solid and

Trusting that a fresh impetus will be given to our movement by the anniversary which is to commence to-morrow, I remain, Yours, in the assurance of ultimate victory,

WM LLOVD GARRISON

SLAVERY. At the close of an admirable lecture on ' Franklin

recently delivered by Theodore Parker in this city, it speaks in a simple, direct, telling manner, from the was said that the greatest error of Franklin's life was heart to the heart, and loses no opportunity to plead the omission to raise his voice against slavery and the for those in bonds. In behalf of an absent friend of slave-trade at a certain critical period, when the weight the cause, and in accordance with his own convictions, of his character and influence might, and probably he urged upon the Society the importance of intro- would, have turned the scale in favor of freedom ducing suitable songs and hymns into its meetings, and caused the half-million of slaves then in the country cultivating a taste for melody, and thus giving addi- thenceforward to diminish until they were extinct, and tional variety and attractiveness to the proceedings. I spared us the discord, disgrace, and manifold corrup-This must indeed be reckoned a very great error

considerably excited my organ of mirthfulness-it It was the loss of an 'opportunity'-the omission of a seemed so much like suggesting to a company of crip- duty-the misuse of that responsibility which great ples the utility of performing a pirouette, or joining in powers, high station and commanding influence necesa country dance! Something like a ludicrous sensa- sarily impose—the breach of a trust which God had tion must have been felt by all present; and our friend committed to that eminent statesman. A man habitu-Mr. McKim seemed to think the suggestion quite in- ally careful, sagacious, and provident-accustomed to opportune, under the circumstances. Nevertheless, I view all sides of a subject before deciding-rarely misam for singing as well as speaking noble thoughts and led by short-sighted views of present expediency—did inspiring sentiments, and hold the faculty of music to he overlook, did he not rather deliberately disregard, be divinely bestowed for human enjoyment and im- the consideration which Mordecai suggested to Esther, in a critical period of the history of her nation ? . Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this? Whether he overlooked or disregarded it, it was a very great error. He left undone so much of the work for which he was sent into the world and assigned that political station in it; and for this neglect he must be held accountable both to man and to God.

The following things, however, are to be said for Franklin in extenuation.

Our Kennet and Longwood friends-the Coxes, the He taught no error on the subject of slavery. His DARLINGTONS, the BEHNARDS, the Dugdales, the great influence, his eminent powers of persuasion, were Agnews, the Petrices, &c., &c., -were present in the never used to excuse it, or to conceal its guilt, or to spirit of love and of a sound mind, full of resolution favor its continuance. In later life, when the error of persevere to the end, and resolved to know no weari- tolerating slavery in the commencement of the Reness in this blessed cause. My previous arrangements | public had been further forced on his attention, he did were such as to prevent my acceptance of their urgent what he could to remedy it by founding an Anti-Slavery Society, by petitioning Congress to go to the very verge of their power for the abolition of slavery and by addressing the people to the same effect through the public press. It may also be said that his original fault was not aggravated by the assumption of exereising eminent conscientiousness-by any public advertisement that his life was placed formally under the control of religious principle.

Franklin has been commonly reputed not to have been a religious man. Many have taken the responsibility of calling him irreligious. The judgments of different people will differ, on this point, according to their idea of what religion is; but, if we remember that the life of our distinguished countryman showed far more than that of most men, strenuous, persistent that he frankly confessed, for the benefit of all who wise have known-and that much private and volunand improve the condition of the poor-his character in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Whether or not these considerations avail to gain for where the Methodist slave-hunter, Gorsuch, from Franklin the reputation of having been a religious lustrating the principles and acting in the interest o the Christian religion; thus perverting the very name of Jesus to the shameful work of binding closer the bonds which he came to break, and obstructing his work in the act of pretending to exalt his name. The contrast of which we have been speaking, be

tween a humanity which brings forth good fruit ever if unsupported by piety, and a piety which tries to the Liberator for more than twenty years, and never abolish and supersede humanity, has been just nov brought to our mind by a recent attempt in the Jour nal of Commerce to bolster up slavery by means of the high reputation for piety enjoyed by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., for a long time President of Yale Co. lege. It attributes to him (on the authority of Dr Sprague's Annals, vol. I. p. 158,) a work anonymous ly published, and now rare, entitled- Remarks o the Review of Inchiquin's Letters, published in th Quarterly Review; addressed to the Right Honorable George Canning, Esq., by an inhabitant of New Eng of orthodoxy holds mastery over the popular mind. land. Boston, Samuel T. Armstrong, 1815, 8vo. What chance had the cause of four millions of im- pp. 176. This work takes up the defence of America bruted slaves against such odds? My audience was against British travellers and reviewers; and it is

mentioned by the correspondent of the Journal of Conmerce (O. O.) for the purpose of making the following

'The words of Dwight deserve to be inscribed as a banner, and exhibited at the next Kansas meeting a or near Yale College; they be divine; "The Sealantice of the great moralist and divine; "The Sealantice of the great moralist and divine; "The Sealantice of the great moralist and divine; "The Sealantice of the great moralist dates from his tice of the great moralist and divine: "The Scales, Planter, who receives slaves from his parents by inhousance, certainly deserves no censure for holding them. If he treats them with humanity, and faithfully indemn to Christianize them, he fulfils his duty, so long a hapresent situation continues."—Page 81, note.

The same sort of clerical effort to parry the three The same at slavery is shown in the following article for the New York Observer; this is written in opposite to the tract entitled 'The Sin of Oppression,' which we copied last week, with the letters of Rev. Same Wolcott and Rev. Secretary Hallock, the former can ing it for publication to the Tract Society, the lane refusing it in their name.

BIBLE, BUT NOT THE WHOLE BIBLE The opponents of the American Tract Society on titutional and scriptural ground have resorted to set titutional and scriptural ground relative to the set of the set stitutional and scriptural ground have resorted to another measure to create popular clamor sgains the Institution. A minister in Rhode Island having a lected a long list of passages from the Bible, sgains oppression, sent them to the Society to be published as a Tract. It is easy to see the animus of this properium. Under the guise of asking simply that passages from the Bible might be printed, it was desired to get the Society to depart from its settled policy, a already affirmed by a large majority of its memisan assembled, and approved by a still greater majority of the churches represented. If the supporters of slamp should select from the Bible all the passages whith they regard as implying divine approbation of the support, and arranging these passages without note of comment, should ask the American. they regard as imply these passages without not are comment, should ask the American Tract Society in the comment, and the second of the secon comment, should ask the American Tract Society is print it, because it is Bible and Bible only, would the Society do it? Would the South ask the Fociety is stultify itself by such a step? Under the pretent of publishing Bible, and Bible only, we might arman a series of passages of Scripture which would be me garded by many as a pro-slavery argument. Each of them separately might be shown to have no such fact, but united their impression might be favorable to the system. system.

Thus we might begin, as the Rhode Island mining.

does, with Genesis—and quote
Gen. ix: 25, 26, 27: Cursed be Canaan; tw.

Gen. ix: 20, 26, 27; *Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren. Asi he said, Blessed be the Load God of Shem; adden an shall be his servant. God shall enlarge Jacket, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Cram shall be his servant.'

Gen. xvi: 8, 9: 'And he said, Hagar, Sarai's net

Gen. xvi. 8, 9. And he said, Hagar, Ssraished, whence comest thou? and whither will thou go? and she said, I flee from the face of my mistres, Smi And the angel of the Lord said unto her, Return thy mistress, and submit thyself under her handa' Lev. xxv: 44, 45, 46: Both thy bond-men ad thy bond-maids, which thou shalt have, shall bed thy bond-maids, which thou shalt have, shall be the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bond-men and bond-maids. Moreover, ofte children of the strangers that do sojourn among put of them shall ye buy, and of their families that we with you, which they begat in your land; and the shall be your possession. And ye shall take them a ninheritance for your children after you, to inher them for a possession, they shall be your bond-and for ever; but over your brethren the children of larger yet shall not rule one over another with iter. rael, ye shall not rule one over another with right.

Exodus xxi: 20, 21: 'And if a man smite history

vant or his maid with a rod, and he die under is hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstadia, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished. for he is his money.'

Col. iii: 22: 'Servants, obey in all thing yes

masters according to the flesh; not with eye-s as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fewig

We disclaim all pro-slavery intention in selecting these passages: we know how easily the argument may be met; but we are free to say that such jasages of Scripture and others might be made to come to the reader, who took them out of their connection an impression that slavery is an ordinance of God, a joined and regulated, and that it is not only the na but the duty of the descendants of Shem to make sevants of the posterity of Ham. Is there a Christia living who would hold the American Tract Society justifiable in publishing such a Tract? Yet eng sentence of it would be a whole Scriptural pause without garbling, or addition, or comment.

If the friends of temperance should select all is

passages from the Bible in which wine is den and arrange them in the form of a tract, would it be proper for the American Tract Society to publish if If the opponents of total abstinence should select the passages from the Bible in which wine is on-mended, and offer them as a Tract to the Soist. could it publish them consistently with its object mi constitution? It would be Bible, and Bible only, at with no garbling. We might multiply these emples, but they are sufficient to show that the South cannot and ought not to publish tracts, thus rable ng but one side of the Bible view of any subject. Al Scripture is profitable. All Scripture is to beints preted consistently with itself. And the attempt press the Society to take isolated passages for the popose of bearing upon one view of a disputed abigs, a neither manly nor Christian.—N. Y. Observe.

This article from the Observer, with the letter & Dr. Hallock which gave rise to it, are fresh erions of that which we have so often asserted and prast that the functionaries of the Tract Society and the clerical defenders are as unscrupulous in regrit truth as any dry-goods dealer who ever assured my norant servant-girl that a piece of calico 'would was' The use of half-truths as if they were whole cast truths so arranged as to have the force of lies, and if plump and direct lies where nothing less will asset the purpose, has become customary and habitual wit them. We pray the attention of our readers to the two specimens.

The pious Secretary of the Tract Society, ap. h vay of reason for refusing the publication of a comp lation of Scripture testimony against oppression, titled 'The Sin of Oppression'-

· Texts may be selected and arranged under heading to as to imply fatal error in reference to almost ever great point of salvation."

No doubt they may! But this particular trul ! no more pertinent to the case in hand than any other truth in the whole circle of human knowledge-ss more than 'ten times ten are a hundred,' or New sity is the mother of invention '-unless the Revers! Secretary designs to convey the impression that is heading of this particular tract is incongruous with it contents; and if he designs this (as he most manifes-

ly does) he designs to convey a false impression. Of the same sort, though more nearly approaching the form of a direct lie, is the following statement's the Observer's article in defence of the Secretary. Il represents that the offer of this tract was designed by get the Society to depart from its settled policy 'seder the guise of asking simply that passages from its Bible might be printed. The editor of the Observed bel the words of Mr. Wolcott before him, saying that the passages were selected as containing the simple at clear testimony of God against an acknowledged and heinous sin, which in more than one form, and excially in one form, is RIFE IN OUR LAND. Yet editor follows up the false insinuation above quant by an argument showing that a tract should have some force and meaning in addition to the charges istic of being Bible, and Bible only, and with se garbling. He clearly designs to misrepresent its

While the community fail to see that the men who attempt to sustain slavery by the class piety for oppressors, and the use of falschood in defending them, are not ministers of the Gospel, so left we must call their attention to such evidence is its above.-c. K. W.

The American Anti-Slavery Society both printed, in a neat 4 page tract, the excellent letter a Mr. Robson, recently published in the Liberator, cal. tled, "Why I have not gone to the South." It all now be had at this office.

The letter of Bayard Taylor and the extra from Mr. Brace's book, on our last page, are sucht of careful perusal, and suggest important thought as to our position in reference to the vices and end there touched upon.

The Rochester Union gives a letter from Ga. King, of New York, refusing to commute the setence of death passed upon the murderer Ira Stot-

The same solver column is practised by the editor of the Independent, in his last week's article against Dr. the imperator.

Cheerer, entitled 'The Missionaries in the Indian

Territory. This article pretends... 1. That the American Board of Foreign Missions have distinctly, clearly, repeatedly, and for many

years, testified against slavery. The answer to this is, that—even if any part of the The answer to the serving talk concerning slavery which has been corkscrewed out of the Board, by the serinacity of some few of its contributors, can be fairreckoned as testimony against slavery—the action of the Board has materially and most unjustifiably of the poars favored slavery, by allowing it membership in the nision churches.

2. That the missionaries are unjustly represented (by Dr. Cheever and the abolitionists,) as 'responsible by Dr. Checker of slavery in the Indian Territory. The answer to this is, that nobody has ever pretended that those men were responsible for the exisunce of slavery, except so far as this may be a corollay from the unquestionable fact that they are responsible for the credit given to slavery by its admisson into their churches. Their practical authentication of slaveholding as Christian is the charge against them, and this the Independent evades answering.

3. That the Board, at its very last meeting, at Degot, did utter a testimony against slavery, and that without a dissenting voice.

The answer to this is, that whatever talk against shrery may have been intermingled (for buncombe) with the action on that occasion, the action was decidedly in favor of slavery, being a reaffirmation of the proceedings at Hartford in 1854.

The contemptible meanness and indirectness of the Board, its wrigglings and windings, now this way and now that, by pious truisms addressed to both sides, to appease both without standing obviously committed to either, are well illustrated by the very 'testimony' ut tered at Detroit to which the Independent appeals. We will trace the substance of this Detroit 'testimony back to its source, omitting, for want of room the characteristic garnish of sanctimonious talk.

TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY AT DETROIT, IN 1858. At Hartford, in 1851, the views of the Board were clearly and definitely expressed. . y and definitely expressed. • • All the of the Beard since that date, and, so far as we are informed, the action of the Prudential Commit tee also, has been in conformity with the principles then put upon record. Ann. Rep. for 1858, p. 17.

On p. 24 of the Annual Report for 1854, we find the following 'clear and definite statement' of the views of the Board referred to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board acknowledges with gratindeto God the wisdom and fidelity with which, so far as appears from the documents submitted to them, the Prudential Committee are advising and directing the missionaries among the Choctaws, in conformity with the principles asserted by them in their corressedence with those missions, reported to the Board in

Indeed! So, to find what the Board mean by what ther say in 1858, we must not only refer back to 1854. but take a further stride backward to 1848. Well. we will patiently follow the trail; but, first, it were well to glauce at p. 45 of the Report last quoted, where we have the Board's own version of the meaning of the 'clear and definite' statement on the 24th

The debate which grew out of the report on the Choctaw mission awakened a general and absorbing nterest. The question was ultimately narrowed to a single point, namely—Shall the general principles of the letter addressed by the Prudential Committee to the Choctaw mission, in 1848, receive the express sanction of the Board? It was admitted that these rinciples had received an implied sanction. expedient then for the Board to say in words what it has been saying for six years by its acts? That was the question. And it is not strange that there should have been some diversity of opinion in references to, it. The surprise is rather that there ould have been so much unanimity in the final

Hose much unabimity there was we are not informed. It is merely ktated that the Resolution falling back on 1818 was discussed, and finally adopt-

TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY AT BOSTON, IN 1848. This testimony is composed of five specifications letter from the Cherokee mission; a letter from th Chectaw mission; a reply to both by the Prudential Committee through Mr. Secretary Treat; the rejection of a resolution against slavery; and, finally, the adoption of a Report allowing the missionaries still to continue to admit slaveholders to their churches.

1. The letter from the Cherokee mission, (dated 'Dwight, March 21st, 1848,') declares that they will not reject any person from the church simply because he is a slaveholder; that they will not demand of a slaveholder, as a pre-requisite to church-membership, any pledge that he will ever cease to be such : that they will not undertake to exercise discipline for the buying or selling of slaves, except in flagrant tases of manifest* disregard to the welfare of the slave; and that, since the selling of children away from their parents is not forbidden by any express injunction of Scripture, they will not make it a disciplinable of-

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This precious document is signed 'ELIZUR BUTLER.

Miderator, S. A. Wordester, Clerk. 2. The letter from the Choctaw mission, (dated 'Nor walk, Choctaw nation, March 31, 1848,) declares that slavery exists as a civil relation by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the land, and that it has for a long time had an existence in the Church of God; that they admit slaveholders to the church, and mean still to do so, and that they . have endeavored, as a mission, to keep aloof from the Abolition movement. This is signed by the following missionaries:-C. KINGSBURY, CYRUS BYINGTON, C. C. COPELAND, H. K. COPELAND, ALFRED WRIGHT, E. HOTCHKIN, DA-VID BREED, Jr., D. H. WINSHIP.

2. The letter of the Prudential Committee, by the hard of Mr. Secretary Treat, allows the missionaries to go on precisely as they had done before; it however recommends that, in future additions of slave holders to the charches, they be inquired of whether they hold their slaves for selfish purposes.

4. The Board would not adopt the following resolu tion, presented by Rev. Dr. Blanchard:

Resolved, That this Board distinctly admits an affirms the principle, that slaveholding is a practice which is not to be allowed in the Christian church."

5. They did adopt a report leaving the whole matter in the hands of that very Prudential Committee who, through Mr. Treat, had just authorized the continuance of the infamous pro-slavery position of the missionaries.

These five specifications form an essential part, and the most effective and practically important part, of that action of the Board at Detroit, which the Inde-Pendent (with an effrontery of which it is difficult to decide whether the impudence or the falsehood is most tmaring) calls 'a testimony against slavery'!

Finally, as if the editor of the Independent wer desirous to atone, in the Missionary department, for any past disrespect shown to the Slave Power in the Tract department, he says of that very Samuel A. Correster whose name is signed to the atrocious Cherokee letter-that his very errors are worthy of but calls Dr. Cheever's faithful delineation the results of such a policy as that letter defendsmistaken malediction against the missionaries'!-

*The reader must remember that even these fla ant cases must be proved by while testimony. These scionaries do not allow slaves to testify against masthe church, any more than the law allows m in the courts, however 'flagrant' the outrage

THE WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Tenth Annual Anti-Slavery Fair in Worces ter was held in that city week before last, opening on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., and continuing until Friday evening. It was held in Washburn Hall, the most commodious, accessible, and convenient in the city,-all things considered,-for the purpose. It was not without many misgivings and fears that the boring towns determined to hold this Fair. She, upon whose wise counsels and indefatigable efforts for the cause, and for this especial effort in its behalf, they ly looked as its chief conductor, had ceased from her earthly labors. Should they undertake the task, without her presence and her influence, of holding another Anti-Slavery Fair in Worcester? They resolved that they would try, and do the best they could, in these altered circumstances, for the cause which had so high a claim upon their love and ser-

had engaged in it. A larger number of persons vis- readiness, in the most anti-slavery communities, to ited the Fair than has been usual for a number of abandon the momentous issues of human liberty to years past, and the pecuniary result somewhat ex- a mere party scramble, and to make the slave popuceeded that of the last year. The Managers of the lation the mere foot-ball of political and pious respec Fair will be able to place in the Anti-Slavery treasury tables. about three hundred and fifty dollars,-certainly not a large sum, when the goodness of the cause and the tees :ability of the city and county where the effort was made are considered; yet, under the circumstances, sufficiently encouraging to warrant us in calling it a successful effort.

It was a great gratification to all connected with the Fair, to listen to the eloquent address made on Wednesday evening by Rev. Mr. Richardson, pastor of one of the Orthodox Congregational churches Worcester, who came with hearty good will to contribute his aid to the Anti-Slavery cause, and who spoke in a most encouraging strain. On subsequent evenings, cloquent addresses were made by Rev. T. W. Higginson, and Mr. E. H. Heywood.

To all the ladies, who united so cordially, harmoni ously, and indefatigably in this work, who so well represented the city and the county of Worcester, and to those who came from Boston to render their valuable cooperation, the Anti-Slavery cause is under many obligations, and we know they all feel honored in serving it .- M.

A notice, from the Tribune, of the death of Hop. William Jay, will be found in another column. In him the cause of Anti-Slavery has lost an able and faithful friend. He was one of that very small number who, adhering to the popular religion, nevertheless vehemently opposed its tolerance and justifica-

In an obituary notice of Judge Jay, in the New York Ecening Post, there is slight and brief mention of his anti-slavery position, with a more extended notice of his active co-operation with many associations and movements for the propagation of the popular (which is to say the pro-slavery) religion. Since among these last, the Post mentions that he - was an early and efficient advocate of the American Bible Society, which he assisted to organize, and of which he was, until recently, a Vice President.' It is unfortunate, to say the least, that it did not also mention his letter to Rev. J. C. Brigham, the senior Secretary of that Society, making an energetic protest against the attempt made by that functionary (in 1854-5) to represent the Bible as a pro-slavery book, and slavery as a Christian institution, through the columns of the 'Bible Society Record,' the official publication of the American Bible Society. It is unfortunate, also, to say the least, that the Post did not mention Judge Jay's able and timely pamphlets exposing the guilt of the American Tract Society in its multifarious complicity with slavery. However disproportionate these may be in bulk to his other writings. they stand in the very front rank of proofs of his manly, independent and Christian character, and will be, a century hence, most prized among his many excellent works by his descendants.

We received in due time a letter written by M. A. S. C., Assistant Secretary of the Vigilance with all its accidents and incidents, be at once abol-Committee in Chatham, Canada West, calling our ished, irrespective of all compromises and concessions, attention to the case of one 'Merwin,' from whom a securities and sanctions of constitution, government, slave boy was reported to have been rescued, as they were passing through that place.

The boy in question was very reluctant to be separated from Merwin, and various pro-slavery papers paraded this fact as proof of the hearty attachment of a slave to his master, of the preferableness of slavery, for such a person, to freedom, and of the cruelty of the Abolitionists who wished to interfere with a relation so satisfactory to both parties.

Subsequent developments have made it appear that Merwin is not a Southern, but a Western man, and not a slaveholder, though probably a kidnapper, who it. commits high treason against the authority of God, was, for the present, giving the boy satisfactory payment to assist in his business of selling patent medicines, until he should arrive in a slaveholding region, where he might derive additional profit by selling the assistant as well as the medicines.

This circumstance accounts for the objection of the boy, who seems to have supposed himself in honorable and lucrative employment, to leaving ' his master. Merwin attempted to carry out his plan by lodging complaints against the rescuers for riot, and eight persons were bound over for trial upon this charge; as long as its despots choose to exercise their iron but, from present appearances, he will not remain to prosecute it, but rather save himself, as soon as possible, from arrest as a kidnapper.

published. It contains—Railway Engineering in the pate no slaves, awaken no pity or penitence towards United States, (evidently the work of an experienced them on the part of their masters or their Northern and thoroughly-informed writer); Her Grace, the abettors, but, instead of it, wherever the revivals have Drummer's Daughter (concluded); Work and Rest; been most intense, there the indifference or opposition Colin Clout and the Faery Queen (wherein we think to the Anti-Slavery cause has been most marked and we recognize the hand of one of New England's truest | malignant, until it is but too apparent that the new con poets); Miss Wimple's Hoop (concluded); Nature verts, (like those proselytes of whom we read,) by be and the Philosopher; Thomas Jefferson (a calm re- coming like those who converted them, are ten-fold view of the political and religious ideas of Jefferson more the children of hell than before. and his times); A Prisoner of War (a spirited tale); Mr. Pillsbury spoke at length upon the position and The Washing of the Feet, on Holy Thursday; Physi- influence of the Church, declaring that the Republical Courage; November; A Visit to the Autocrat's can party, corrupt as it is, appeals more strongly to Landlady, by the Special Reporter of the Oceanic the conscience of the country than the so-called re Miscellany' (it is quite unnecessary to name the au- ligious organizations. thorship, or suggest the merits, of this article); The Great Event of the Century; The Last Look; A lowshipping slavery, politically and religiously. No Sample of Consistency (a masterly setting-forth of Mr. honest man can go into Congress except over the ru-Caleb Cushing's political history, than which we know ins of those pro-slavery clauses in the Constitution. of nothing more illustrative of the beauty of consist- He who swears to support that instrument, with the

ency,-by contrast, to be sure.) With this number the ATLANTIC MONTHLY commences a new year. After a year's reading of it, we particulars, is a perjurer-lying becomes his highest can truly say that while in literary merit, in judicious virtue. So no truly religious man can whisper a remixture of grave and gay, instructive and entertain- buke to slavery one moment, and then baptize it into ing, and in the suggestion of new and valuable thought the Church the next. If a minister wants to preach to the popular mind, it has been excelled by no con- the devil out of the world, he must not sit down to temporary or predecessor in our country-these merits | the communion-table with him. have also the praise of being unalloyed by concession to popular prejudice, vice or error.

Some other new publications, received, are waiting for Mr. Garrison's return.

Free speech and a free press are instruments in dispensable to the success of a warfare against sla- northerly part of Middlesex County, will notice the very. Incessant vigilance and labor have secured a call for the meeting at Lowell on Saturday evening certain measure of these in the Northern States, in and Sunday next, and we hope they will cause it to regard to Anti-Slavery speech and writing. But the be a great meeting in every sense of the word. The attempt to infringe this right in regard to any subject evil spirit of compromise and time-serving is now whatever should be promptly noted and steadfastly again preparing to deceive, if possible, the very elect opposed by Abolitionists. space this week to the details of the riotous demon- true courage should be equally prepared to expos stration against free speech lately made in Roches- and rebuke the wickedness and oppressive spirit of

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY.

1858, in the Universalist church. After singing by the choir, and prayer by the pasor, Rev. Mr. Ryder, and reading of the Scriptures by R. H. Heywood, the President, Joel Smith, of Leominster, took the chair, and introduced Charles anti-slavery ladies of Worcester and of the neigh- L. Remond, who addressed the audience in his usually able manner, showing, with great force, that the rights of the colored man are inalienable-that the infringement upon his liberties should be resented by had become accustomed to rely for a period of almost all men who love liberty for themselves-and that ten years, and to whom they had cheerfully and glad- the enslavement of the black trenches deeply upon the freedom of the white, North and South. Mr. Remond's earnest speech wrought strongly upon the

Mr. Heywood followed in a few brief remarks upon the prevailing infidelity to human rights, as manifested in the colorphobia blessed in the world and baptized in the church, in the admission of elavehold ers and their open and persistent apologists to New The result was beyond the expectations of all who England pulpits and communion tables, and in the

The Chair then announced the following commit

Business : C. L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, E. H. Heywood, Rev. A. S. Ryder, and Mrs. F. H. Drake of Leominster.

Rev. Mr. Ryder, at his request, was excused from serving.

Finance: E. H. Heywood, A. A. Bent of Gardner, and Addison Mirick of East Princeton.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, a question was raised in regard to the office of Secretary. Some had supposed that the present incumbent, being known to cooperate with the Republican party in upholding slavery, was chosen only pro tem., at the annual meeting. Mr. Colburn thought the choice was for the year. A discussion immediately followed upon whether the Society could consistently employ in so responsible an office a person of so questionable connections It was participated in by Mr. Remond, Mr. Pillsbury, Mrs. Drake, Rev. Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Heywood. Mr. Pillsbury, in an extended speech of great eloquence and power, dwelt with thrilling effect upon the necessity of loyalty to principle in this reform. As the Republican party in this district had just nominated, by acclamation, for Representative in Congress, a man who openly declares his willingness to reject all ariti-slavery principle in politics, it seemed due to the slave that 'all appearance' of compromising his interests should be avoided. Accordingly, the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Heywood, was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this Society will not recommend for its officers persons who do not endorse the principle of immediate and unconditional emancipation.

The Finance Committee attended to their duty, and reported eleven dollars and seventy-six cents received.

At the evening session, in the absence of the President, Mr. Waite of Hubbardston occupied the chair. J. M. Eveleth of Princeton was chosen Secretary, pro tem., and Moses H. Mirick of Princeton was elected in the place of Mr. Coburn of Leominster, resign-

On motion of Mr. Heywood, the thanks of the Society, in behalf of the slave, were presented to Rev. Mr. Ryder and his congregation for the use of their church, generously granted for the session of the Con-

Mr. Pillsbury, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery movement is one of principle, and not of policy or expediency. Contemplating slavery as a sin, it makes no issue whatever about slavery extension or limitation, about the foreign or domestic slave trade, the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, or of the Dred Scott or other Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States : but, laying the axe at the root of the tree, it demands that the evil itself.

Resolved, That our national government was a conspiracy against Liberty and the Law of God, in its beginning, and has increased in its damning depravity ever since, until slavery has already multiplied its victims seven fold, and extended its territory by force, fraud and falsehood, correspondingly, while at the same time its terrible triumphs seem only to have just commenced.

Resolved, That such a government should cease to be, and that whoever votes in it, or takes office under no matter how pure or holy the design in so doing.

Resolved, therefore, That though the sin and guilt of the Democratic party be foul and black, the Republican party, as such, is scarcely better, because its alliance with the slaveholders is just the same, it swears to the same Constitution and Union, and it recognizes incorrigible slave-breeders and brokers as good Republican patriots, and solemnly pledges its faith and honor to be religiously true to slavery, with all its unhallowed abominations, wherever it exists, sway.

Resolved. That the religion of the land has also yielded to the behests of slavery, until it is now but another name for conservatism, compromise, corrup-THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for November, is just tion and crime. Even its vaunted revivals emanci-

Mr. Heywood urged briefly the necessity of disfelintention of enforcing those clauses, is a knave; he who takes the oath, intending to break it in those

On motion of Mr. Remond, the Society adjourned to meet at the call of its officers.

JOEL SMITH, President. J. M. EVELETH, Secretary pro tem.

Friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, in the We therefore allot a large and every man and woman of honest principle and the time.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. The third of this course The quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Anti- of lectures, which was delivered on Tuesday evening Slavery Society was held in Hubbardston, October 10, last to an overflowing audience in the Tremont Temple, was the well known lecture by George William Curtis, Esq., of New York, on the Rights and Claims of Woman, which was given, by particular request, in preference to a new lecture on any other subject. The speaker naturally and appropriately began with reference to that great blot and shame of our country with which the injustice done to women by our custom and laws is so closely connected; and, though a sen tence or two in disparagement of Disunion made the discourse less than perfectly satisfactory to us, it was an admirable lecture, full of high thought and beautiful illustration, which we trust may be often repeated during the coming winter. Extracts from it will enrich our columns next week.

> It is the part of the bee to get honey, if possible, even from poisonous flowers. We therefore joyfully report to our readers the existence of an appeal to humanity in the editorial columns of the Bos ton Courier. It protests against the butchery, the wicked and wanton destruction of the feathered race, in what are called hunting-matches, where many thousands of innocent and happy creatures are destroyed, merely to settle the question whether one set of men or another have more skill in the art of murder. Who knows but that, by and by, the which will commence on Saturday, (Oct. 30th.) at Courier may discover the hunting of men and women half-past 10 o'clock. to be a bad thing?

We are requested to notify those who hold Woman's Rights Petitions' that the time for sending them in is near at hand, and that any further work needed in that department should be done without delay.

We owe an apology to the readers of the Librator for suffering, even by oversight, the appearance, in near proximity to the editorial department, of a brown and variously objectionable as that igable worker, and a true man. This great work is

sylvania, lecturing and reading his dramas. Those who wish meetings in their localities can address Wm. Still, at the Anti-Slavery office, Philadelphia.

DEATH OF WILLIAM JAY.

It is with very sincere regret we announce that the have ever issued, not excepting It is with very sincere regret we announce that the Hon. Wm. Jay died, at his residence in Bedford, on Thursday evening. He has been for two or three years past suffering with a disease of the heart, and it is this, we presume, which has terminated his life.

Judge Jay was the second son of Chief Justice Jay, and was born June 16, 1789. He graduated at

Yale College in 1808, and afterwards read law with Joice to see a better version of Mr. John B. Henry at Albany. The greater part of his life has been spent at the family country-seat, near Bedford, Westchester County, which he inherited on the death of his father in 1820. He was appointed the first Judge of Westchester Country by Geometry Ludge of Westchester Country Ludge of Westchester Ludge of Westchester Country Ludge of Westchester Count the first Judge of Westchester County by Governor Tompkins, and his reappointment to that office was successively made by Governors Clinton, Marcy and Van Buren.

Judge Jay inherited his father's strong abhorrence of chattel slavery. As to Chief Justice Jay, the father, may be attributed, more than to any other one man, the abolition of negro bondage in this State, so to Judge William Jay, the son, the future will give the credit of having been one of the earliest advocates of the modern Anti-Slavery movement which at this moment influences so radically the politics, the religion, and the philanthropy of this country, and of having guided by his writings, in a large measure, the direction which a cause so important and so conservative of the best and most precious rights of the people should take. His earlier works were for many years, and, to some degree, are still the best text-books upon the institution of slavery, its immense influence upon the character of the federal govern-ment, and of our social polity, the dangers which from that source we had as a nation to apprehend, and the responsibility which, therefore, belonged to us as citi-zens and Christians, and his zeal and ability in this cause were never wanting, and for more than twenty years he has made himself felt in various benevolent and religious associations, which, in his estimation, Cases of Consumption and Whooping Cough Cured. were wanting in their duty in regard to it. The Tract Society and the Bible Society, of which latter associa-tion he was one of the founders, may thank him or blame him—as the case may be—for the position in which they now stand before the world in relation to slavery. His vigorous mind, however, was not exclusively devoted to this one topic. Beside the profesmany years, he found time to discharge a filial duty by was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great writing the life of his father, and added to the historical treasury of the country two large volumes sweats. compiled partially from the writings of that eminent man, which he had left as a precious legacy to his advised to try Wistar's Bolsam of Wild Cherry.

wealth which he inherited and made was used, not for purposes of display, or for any selfish object, but, in a great measure, as a trust wherewith those about him who were in need should be relieved of suffering, and that those who came after him should find a JAMES HOFF. and that those who came after him should find world the better for his having been in it. His loss will be severely felt by a large, but comparatively private circle: how great was the good he did will, perhaps, be better recognized when a generation shall have fol-lowed him.—New York Tribune.

During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity for the loss of his property, and hence will Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it, Doctor; and if our government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren. -Reformer, Trenton, N. J.

Oxygenated Bitters .- The cures effected by this remedy are truly astonishing. The confirmed Dyspeptic regain his pristine vigor, the Asthmatic breathes freer, Indigestion disappears. These Bitters produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try them.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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Donations. . Charles F. Hovey, Boston, for pledge in May, 200 00 Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 400 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S CLAIMS TO EDUCATION. MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL. Mrs. Dall will deliver a course of lectures at

Monday evenings, to commence Monday Evening, Nov. 1st, at half-past 7 o'clock. Nov. 1st. The Ideal Standard of Female Education, depressed by public opinion, but developed by the Spirit of the Age. Female Education in Egypt

and Algiers. Nov. 8th. Public Opinion as it is derived from the study of the Classics and History, General Literature, Customs and Newspapers

Nov. 15th. Individuals whose lives modify Public Opinion, and exhibit the Spirit of the Age—Mary Wolstoneeraft, Sidney Morgan. Anna Jameson, Charlotte Bronte, and Margaret Fuller. Tickets to the course for sale at Urbino's Foreign

kstore, 19 Winter street, and at the door, 50 cts

Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other Lecturer will find free tickets at both places.
Single admission, 25 cts. Doors open at half-past 6

MARRIED—In Providence, R. I., Oct. 14, by Rev. Mr. Lewis, Daniel Laine, Jr., M. D., of Libe-ris, to Anna B., daughter of Ransom Parker.

LOWELL.—An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Lowell, at Wells Hall, on Saturday evening, and Sunday, October 23d and 24th,—commencing on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, and continuing on Sunday, day and evening.

PARKER PILISURY, CHARLES L. REMOND, and SABAR P. REMOND will attend this meeting.

All are invited; and the friends of the cause, in Lowell and the neighboring towns, are especially requested to be present. quested to be present.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on American

Sunday, East Princeton, Saturday, Princeton, Sunday, Nov,

WM. WELLS BROWN will hold meetings

Newburyport, Sunday, October 24 (read a Drama,) Monday, Thursday, Groton, (Drama,) Friday, Saturday, (Lecture,) Pepperell, Sunday, " 31 Monday, Nov. 1 (Drama)

CONVENTION WILL BE CONVENTION WILL BE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN CUMMINGTON, Hampshire County, on Saturday and Sunday, October 30th and 31st, at the meeting-house of the Independent Society, which all friends of Freedom and of Humanity in the region round about are invited to attend. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, and CHAS

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entitled 'Served Him Right,' in the Liberator of the rapidly approaching its completion. The New Testament will be published and ready for subscribers about the 25th or October, in an elegant volume. MEETINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Wm. Wells Brown of about 420 pp. 12 mo. Price, \$1 in cloth, and \$1.25-in morocco. In addition to the Agents already in the field, who find it the easiest book to obtain subscribers for that they have ever tried, we could employ, to their advantage and ours,

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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY The editor of the ' Flag of our Union' says in his paper of July 17, 1858 :- The memory of Dr. Wisar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who have experienced entire cure from Coughs, Ids, Conumption and Pulmonary Disease generally by the use of his Balsam. The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since the editor of this paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative

The following, from a highly respectable gentleman, speaks for itself :-

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After using various remedies to no purpose I was Judge Jay was a man of large benevolence, and the stored to perfect health and strength.

I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely re-

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the

outer wragper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston. and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England. oct. 22—4ts

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ness, and Drop Foot, cured after all kinds of treat-ment have failed, and the case considered past cure, address, with post-office stamp, Dr. J. P. MANN, No. 126 West 39th street, New York. REFERENCES—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon Gerrit Smith, Rev. Samuel J. May, Hiram Anderson 99 Bowery, New York, Richard Barcelow, 76 Bow-ery, New York, L. C. Coe, 252 Broadway, New York.

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

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bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness." REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So.

'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-

len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.' REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall,

and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied

'tis nothing like a dve.' REV. 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.

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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 Zylobalsamum.' .

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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 o

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 Zylobalsa-

mum. They have changed my hair to its natura 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 have and are constantly receiving, but we deemthe above sufficient to convince the most skeptical thatwe have at least the best preparations in the world forthe hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, at the of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office. salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or in-

elination to engage in other manufactures. These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have

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

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 francy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

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

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POETRY.

AUTUMN FLOWERS. BY MARY HOWITT. The autumn sun is shining, Grey mists are on the hill;

A rasset tint is on the leaves, But flowers are blooming still ! Still bright in wood and meadow; On moorlands dry and brown; By little streams; by rivers broad;

On every breezy down. The little flowers are smiling, With chilly dew-drops wet, Are saying, with a spirit-voice-

We have not vanished yet. 'No, though the spring be over, Though summer's strength be gone,

Though autumn's wealth be garner'd,

And winter cometh on; · Still we have not departed, We linger to the last, And even on early winter's brow A cheerful ray will cast ! '

Go forth, then, youths and maidens, Be joyful whilst ye may; Go forth, then, child and mother, And toiling men grown grey!

Go forth, though ye be humble, And wan with toil and care; There are no fields so barren, But some sweet flower is there!

Flowers spring up by the highways Which busy feet have trod; They rise up in the dreariest wood; They gem the dullest sod. They need no learned gardeners

To nurture them with care; They only need the dews of earth, The sunshine and the air. And for earth's lowly children,

For loving hearts and good, They spring up all around us, They will not be subdued. Thank God! when forth from Eden

The weeping pair were driven, That unto earth, though cursed with thorns, The little flowers were given ! That Eve, when looking downward,

To face her God afraid, Beheld the scented violet, The primrose in the shade. Thank God! that with the thistle

That sprang up in his toil, The weary worker, Adam, Saw roses gem the soil!

And still for anxious workers. For hearts with anguish full. Life, even on its dreariest paths, . Has flowers for them to cull!

From the National Era. LINES. Written for the Amesbury and Salisbury Horti-

cultural Exhibition, 28th tenth mo., 1858. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. This day, two hundred years ago,

The wild grape on the river's side, The tasteless ground-nut, trailing low, The table of the woods supplied. Unknown the apple's red and gold,

The blushing tint of peach and pear; The mirror of the Powow told No tale of orchards ripe and rare. Wild as the fruits, he scorned to till

These vales the idle hunter tred, Nor knew the glad, creative skill, The joy of him who toils with God.

Oh! Painter of the fruits and flowers! We thank Thee for Thy wise design, Whereby these human hands of ours In Nature's garden work with thine ! And thanks, that from our daily need The joy of simple faith is born ;

That he who smites the summer weed May trust Thee for the autumn corn. Give fools their gold, and knaves their power. Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall ; Who sows a field, or trains a flower,

Or plants a tree, is more than all. For he who blesses most is blest. And God and man shall own his worth Who toils to leave as his bequest

An added beauty to the earth. And, soon or late, to all that sow. The time of harvest shall be given: The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow, If not on earth, at least in Heaven!

THE OLD FOLKS' ROOM. The old man sat by the chimney side; His face was wrinkled and wan. And he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane.

A's if all his work were done. His coat was of good old-fashioned gray, The pockets were deep and wide, Where his 'specs' and his steel tobacco box

Lay snugly side by side, The old man liked to stir the fire So near him the tongs were kept; Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals,

Sometimes he sat and slept. What saw he in the embers there ? Ah! pictures of other years; And now and then they wakened smiles,

His good wife sat on the other side, In a high-back, flag-seat chair; I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap The sheen of her silvery hair.

But oftener started tears.

There's a happy look on her aged face, As she busily knits for him, And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped For grandmother's eyes are dim,

Their children come and read the news, To pass the time each day; How it stirs the blood in an old man's heart, To hear of the world away !

'Tis a homely scene, I told you so, But pleasant it is to view; At least I thought it so myself, And sketched it down for you.

Be kind unto the old, my friend, They're worn with this world's strife, Though bravely once, perchance, they fought The stern, fierce battle of life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb Upward life's rugged steep; Then let us gently lead them down To where the weary sleep.

SELF-RELIANCE.

And take this with thee for thy comfort too, That that man is not most in tribulation Who walks his own way, resolute of mind, With answerable skill to pick his steps. Men in their places are the men that stand !

The Liberator.

The Free Convention at Laons, N. Y. LAONA, (N. Y.) Sunday, Oct. 10, 1858.

DEAR GARRISON : A Convention, called in Laona, to consider the various questions of practical Reform, has just closed its liable to be punished with outlawry and death if sessions. It came together Friday, at 10 A. M., and they make the least resistance to their brutality, or has held three sessions per day. A goodly number were present the first day, though the wind and rain were severe, a part of the day. The two last days, the meeting-house has been crowded, day and evening, are sustained and perpetuated by the very editors, minby an assembly of intelligent and earnest men and women, comprising many of the most upright, orderly, most respected and influential persons for many miles around, mostly worthy, substantial, and well-to-do farmers and mechanics. The following topics were presented for discussion. I send you the Resolutions as they were presented—the Convention, as a Convention, taking no vote, and giving no expression of opinion on any of them :-

1. Slavery and its Supporters. Resolved, That we regard American slavery as 'the sum of all villanies; and all who sustain it, politically or religiously, directly or indirectly, as practical advocates and supporters of all the thefts, robberies, murders, pollutions and crimes which are essential to its existence.

2. The American Union.

Resolved, That the American Union was formed to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to all'; and having failed to answer the ends for which it was created, it is the right and duty of all the people to dissolve this slaveholding, slave-hunting Union, and form a confederacy on the principle of No Union with slaveholders."

3. A Slaveholding and War-making God.

Resolved,/That we deny the existence and scorn the worship of a god that sanctions war or slavery, or dall's Island, though a most beneficent establish-that, in any way, authorizes fraud, injustice, cruelty ment, is still more limited in its operations than the and inhumanity between man and man, and recognize the existence, and respect the worship only of a God who is anti-slavery and anti-war—a God of love, who is anti-slavery and anti-war—a God of love, are intimately connected with one of those tender liberty, peace and justice, and who, in all things, respects the persons and rights of all men, women and children, without regard to color, creed, country or condition.

4. The Christ of Calvary and the Christ of Christen dom-the Difference between them.

Resolved, That the Christ of Calvary and the Christ of Christendom are, in spirit and practice, eternal antagonisms; and the individual or church that reveres the latter, must, of necessity, despise the for-

5. Spirit and Teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Resolved, That love to enemies, forgiveness of injuries, good for evil, and self-sacrifice, constitute essential elements in the spirit, teachings and life of Jesus; therefore, the individual, Church or State, that is set aside for this purpose, in addition to which successive Tzars, as well as private individuals, have sential elements in the spirit, teachings and life of sanctions war and preparations for war, or death penalty, or the principle and practice of blood for blood, cannot be the friend and follower of Christ, as he is set forth in the New Testament. Resolved, That, to imbibe and practice the spirit

and teachings of Jesus, as they are delineated in the New Testament, would abolish all slavery, war, and death-penalty, all drunkenness and prostitution, and all sectarianism and nationalism, and lead to a practical recognition of liberty, equality and fraternity, among all human beings.

6. The Bible-as Authority. Resolved, That nothing is true or false, right or

wrong, because it is approved or condemned by the ever, was soon enlarged so as to embrace all children Bible: therefore the Bible should never be quoted, who might be offered, without question or stipula-Bible; therefore, the Bible should never be quoted, as authority, to prove any thing true or false in principle, or right or wrong in practice. 7. Church Organizations.

Resolved, That the object of church organizations is to perpetuate the stereotyped ideas of the past, and that no man, as a member of a church, can entertain and propagate any new and progressive idea without disturbing the whole body, and subjecting himself to toeracy as she is, practically carries into effect one its misinterpretations, malignity and injustice; there- of the first articles of the ultra-socialistic code. fore, all who would seek the true elevation and progress of man, must, in imitation of Jesus and all reformers of the past, come out from all churches, and formers of the past, come out from all churches, and gentleman, with half a dozen orders at his button-free themselves from the gags and fetters such bodies hole. Before conducting us through the building, must, in self-defence, impose on freedom of though and speech.

8. The Supremacy of Man over his Incidents. Resolved, That we recognize the absolute supremacy of man over all his incidents; therefore, we affirm that institutions are for men, not men for institutions, and that all religious, political and social institutions and customs, by whomsoever founded, or however venerated, which cannot exist without enslaving or

abolished. 9. Man's greatest Wrong.

Resolved, That man can commit no greater outrage against woman, against his offspring, and against humanity, than to impose on her a maternity whose re-sponsibilities and sufferings she is not prepared joy- markably neat in person. fully to accept and endure,-thus subjecting her to the terrible necessity of committing the crime of antenatal murder, or of giving birth to children whose existence is unwelcome and repulsive to the heart of the mother that bore them.

10. Ante-Natal Rights of Children.

Resolved. That children have an inherent right to demand of their parents healthy bodies and healthy souls as a hirthright inheritance; bodies free from scrofula, cancer, consumption and other disorders, and souls freed from tendencies to lying, theft, robbery, murder, drunkenness and sensualism, and to insanity murder, drunkenness and sensualism, and to insanity musicians, actors, painters, engineers, and mechanics and idiocy; also, a right to a love origin, a designed of various kinds, have been produced, and the poor existence, and a welcome into life. existence, and a welcome into life.

11. Responsibilities of Parents.

Resolved, That parents, not God, are responsible for the existence and healthful or diseased organization and constitutional tendencies of the bodies and souls of their children. Resolved, That parents, not God, are responsible

for all the diseases, crimes, sufferings and deaths of hall altar-screen, though gilded, is not glaring; nor

12. Woman's Empire as a Mother.

power and eternal in duration, and can never be too highly estimated and respected, inasmuch as through her organism must come whatever goes to make up our bodies and souls previous to birth; and, as it does tellectual and spiritual conditions.

Resolved, That through woman, as a mother, the law of health or disease, of life or death, of purity or impurity, of happiness or misery, of heaven or hell, is written on the body and soul of each human being; therefore, on the health, purity, knowledge and no bleness of the mother must depend the health, nobleness and happiness of each individual man and wo-

dan countries, and also by the slaveholders, and slave-breeding churches and ministers, politicians and states

nen, of all the fifteen slave States of this Union. Facts were presented to the Convention, showing that over one-third of all the women of all the slave States are, by law and religion, deprived of all protection, and given over to the lusts of men-of ministers and descons, of statesmen and judges, and are attempt to escape from it. As women, they have no protection against the sensualism of man. And this state of society, and these rapes, incests and outrages. isters and churches that so fiercely and clamorously denounce the Rutland, Utica, North Collins and Laona Conventions as the advocates of licentiousness What was advocated by the individual members those Conventions (the Conventions, as such, not acting on any question) may be known by the above resolutions; for like resolutions, substantially, were presented and discussed in all the above Conventions I expect to lecture in Central and Western New Vork till Dec. 1st.

> H. C. WRIGHT. Yours.

BAYARD TAYLOR IN NORTHERN EUROPE A VISIT TO THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Moscow, June, 1858. It was a pleasant change to me, to turn my eyes It was a pleasant change to me, to turn my eyes, dazzled by the splendors of the Kremlin, upon an edifice which has neither gold nor jewels to show, but which illustrates the patriarchal, or rather paternal, character of the Russian Government, on the grandest scale. This is the Vospitatelnoi Dom, or Foundling Hospital—but the title conveys no idea of the extent and completeness of this imperial charity. There are similar institutions in Paris, Stockholm Vienna, and other cities, on a much more contracted scale. Our New York asylum for children, on Ran latter. In Russia, the Foundling Hospital is charmoral questions our civilization is afraid to handle

In every general view of Moscow, the eye is struck by an immense quadrangular building, or collection of buildings, on the northern bank of the Moskoa, directly east of the Kremlin. The white front tow ers high over all the neighboring part of the city, and quite eclipses, in its imposing appearance, every palace, church, military barrack, or other public building whatever. It cannot be much less than a thousand feet in length, and, at a venture, I should estimate its size at three times that of the Capito at Washington. The Governorship of this institu ion is only second in importance to that of the city itself, and is always conferred upon a nobleman of distinguished rank and attainments. The importance of the post may be estimated when I state that the annual expenses of the hospital amount to \$5,richly endowed it. The entire property devoted to the support, maintenance and education of foundlings in Russia, is said to amount to the enormous sum of five hundred millions of dollars.

This stupendous institution was founded by Catharine II., immediately after her accession to the throne in 1762. Eight years afterward, she established a branch at St. Potersburg, which has now outgrown the parent concern, and is conducted on a still more magnificent scale. The original design appears to have been to furnish an asylum for ille gitimate children and destitute orphans. A lying-in-hospital was connected with it, so that nothing might be left undone to suppress crime and misery in a humane and charitable way. The plan, howtion, the parents, naturally, giving up their off-spring to the service of the Government which had reared them. Russia offers herself as midwife, wetnurse, mother and teacher, to every new soul for whom there is no place among the homes of her people, and nobly and conscientiously does she discha her self-imposed duty. She not only takes no life (capital punishment, I believe, does not exist), but ne saves thousands annually. She, therefore, au-

Through Col. Claxton's kindness, I obtained permission to visit the Foundling Hospital. We were received by the Superintendent, a lively, intelligent usual, all the children being in the country summer, with the exception of those which had been received during the last few weeks. There is a large received during the last lew weeks. There is a large village about thirty versts from Moscow, whose inhabitants devote themselves entirely to the bringing up of these foundlings. We first entered a wing of the building, appropriated to the orphan children of officers. There are 1,200 at present in the institution, but all of them, with the exception of the venerated, which cannot exist without enslaving or sucklings, were enjoying their summer holidays in killing men, or in any way injuring or descerating the country. It was the hour for their midday nap, their bodies or souls, ought to be at once and forever and in the large, airy halls lay a hundred and fifty babes, each in its little white cot, covered with curtains of fine gauze. Only one whimpered a little; all the others slept quietly. The apartments were in the highest possible state of neatness, and the nurses, who stood silently, with hands folded on

These children enjoy some privileges over the foundlings and poorer orphans. The boys are taught some practical science or profession, and not unfrequently receive places as officers in the army. The girls re-ceive an excellent education, including music and modern languages, and become teachers or govern-esses. As the larger children were all absent, I could form no idea of the manner of their instruction, except from an inspection of the school and class rooms, the appearance of which gave a good report. The Superintendents and Teachers are particularly required to watch the signs of any decided talent in the children, and, where such appears, to develop it in the proper direction. Thus account develop it in the proper direction. Thus,

and distinction. On our way to the Hospital proper, we passed through the Uhurch, which is as cheerful and beau-tiful a place of devotion as I have seen since leaving the Parthenon. The walls are of scagliola, peach-blossom color, brightened, but not overloaded, with golden ornaments. The dome, well painted in fresco, rests on pillars of the same material, and the children that result from inherited conditions and are the Saints abnormal creatures, whose like is not to be found in Heaven or Earth. The prestol, or inmost shrine, stands under a dome, whose inner side contains a choral circle of lovely blonde-haired an-Resolved, That woman's empire, as a mother, over gels, floating in a blue, starry sky. All parts of the the character and destiny of the race, is absolute in vast building are most substantially and carefully power and eternal in duration, and can never be too constructed. The walls are of brick or stone, the floors of marble or glazed tiles in the corridors, and the staircases of iron. The courts inclose garden-plots, radiant with flowers. The arrangements for plots, radiant with flowers. With such heating and ventilation are admirable. so, it must be stamped with her physical, social, in-care, one would think that a naturally healthy child tellectual and spiritual conditions.

ed in the Egyptian ovens. We passed through hall after hall, filled with rows of little white cots, beside each of which stood a nurse, either watching her sleeping charge, or gently rocking it in her arms. Twelve hundred nurses and twelve hundred babies! This is homonurses and twelve hundred babies! This is homo-culture on a large scale. Not all the plants would thrive; some helpless little ones would perhaps that man of the race.

13. Free Love.

Resolved, That we reject the doctrine and practice of free love, as entertained and advocated by Abraham and Jacob, by David and Solomon, by the ministers and churches, and by the god whom they profess to worship, as unnatural and monstrous, and as tending to the pollution, degradation and ruin of our common humanity.

thrive; some helpless little ones would perhaps that day give up the unequal struggle, and, before men and women are produced from the crop there sown, and women are produced from the crop there sown, a long distance, in rough weather, accounts for the mortality. When we consider, however, that the deaths, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, annually exceed the births, it is evident that the Government takes better care of its children than do the parents themselves. Of the babies we saw, seven had been common humanity.

As understood by the churches and ministers, Free Love is but another name for polygamy, as it was practised by the patriarchs, kings and rulers of Israel, and as it is practised by the Mormons, and by the Christian converts in Hindostan, and in Mohamme-

or agency, on the lower story, where the children are received. The number of clerks and desks, and the library of records, showed the extent of the business done. I looked over a report of the operations of the institution, from its foundation to the present time. The number of children confided to its care has increased from a few hundred in 1762 to 14,000 in 1857. Since the commencement of this year (Jan. 13, O. S.) 6,032 have arrived. The entire (Jan. 15, U. S.) 6,032 have arrived. The entire number received in ninety-six years is 330,000, to which may be added 60,000 more, born in the lying-in-hospital during the same period—making 390,000 in all. The Petersburg branch affords still larger returns, so that at present 30,000 children are annually given into the care of the Government. A very ally given into the care of the Government. A very large proportion of them are the offspring of poor married people, in all parts of the country. As the children may afterward be reclaimed, on certain conditions, and are in any case assured of as fortunate a lot, at least, as would have been theirs at home, the parents are the more easily led to take advantage of this charity. The child is taken without question, and therefore no reliable statistics of the public morality can be obtained from this source. rality can be obtained from this source.

The office is kept open night and day

The office is kept open night and day, and no liv-ing child which is offered can be refused. The only question asked is, whether it has been baptized. If not, the ceremony is immediately performed in an adjoining room, by a priest connected with the institution, one of the oldest nurses, generally, acting as godmother. Its name and number are then en-tered in the official book, a card containing them and the date of its arrival is attached to its neck, and another given to the mother, so that it may after-ward be identified and reclaimed. Very frequently, the mother is allowed to become its nurse, in which case she receives pay like the other nurses. After six weeks or two months in the institution, it is sent into the country, where it remains until old enough into the country, where it remains until old enough to receive instruction. The regular nurses are paid at the rate of about \$50 a year, in addition to their board and lodging. If the parents pay a sum equal to \$25 on the deposition of the infant, they are entitled to have it brought up exclusively within the walls of the institution, where it is more carefully attended to than elsewhere. The payment of \$200 procures for it, if a boy, the rank of an officer. The parents are allowed to see their children at stated parents are allowed to see their children at stated times, and many of them take advantage of this permission. The greater part, however, live in the provinces, and virtually give up their children to the State; though it is always possible, by consulting the Hospital directory, to find where the latter are,

and to recover them.

In the lying-in hospital, all women are received who apply. They are allowed to enter one month before their confinement, and to remain afterward until their health is entirely restored. Those who wish to be unknown are concealed by a curtain which falls across the middle of the bed, so that their faces are never seen. Beside this, no one is allowed to enter the hospital except the persons actually em-ployed within it. The late Emperor, even, respected its privacy, and at once gave up his desire to en-ter, on the representations of the Governor. The arrangements are said to be so excellent that not only poor married women, but many who are quite above the necessity of such a charity, take advantage of it. In this case, also, the number of children brought contracted on the coast of Africa, and was buried

ome, the Government has, of late years, established many of them as farmers and colonists on the uncultivated crown lands. They are mated, married, and comfortably settled in villages, where, in addition to their agricultural labors, they frequently take charge of a younger generation of foundlings. I have seen some of these villages where the houses were all neat Swiss cottages, under the projecting eaves of which the families sat in the mild evening air, while groups of sprightly children, too nearly of

teachers are employed, many of them on very high returned to Boston. During their absence, how-salaries. The number of nurses, servants, and other ever, the friends of the two arrested in Boston had persons employed in the establishment, amounts to upward of five thousand. The boys and girls, both here and in Moscow, are taught separately. The cost of their education, alone, is more than \$1,000,-000 annually. In a word, Russia spends on her so, indeed, that the New Yorkers began to the cost of their education and the stablishment are the second control of the two arrested in Boston had o'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they were encountered by some very sociable personages, who were prolific in their advice and disinterested suggestions, so much so, indeed, that the New Yorkers began to the cost of the two arrested in Boston had o'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they were encountered by some very sociable personages, who were cost of their education, alone, is more than \$1,000,-100 annually. In a word, Russia spends on her two arrested in Boston had o'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they were encountered by some very sociable personages, who were cost of their education, alone, is more than \$1,000,-100 annually. In a word, Russia spends on her two arrested in Boston had o'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they were encountered by some very sociable personages, who were cost of their education, alone, is more than \$1,000,-100 annually. In a word, Russia spends on her two arrested in Boston had o'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they were encountered by some very sociable personages, who were cost of their education and the properties of the two arrested in Boston had o'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they were encountered by some very sociable personages, who were cost of the two arrested in Boston had o'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they arrived than they are the properties are the propert orphans, and custaways as much as the entire reve-

Let'us not be so dazzled, however, by the splendid liberality of this city, as to lose sight of the moral question which it involves. No other nation has yet instituted such a system; few other governments would dare do it at present. What effect has it had on public morals? It has existed for nearly a century, and whatever influence it may exercise, either for good or evil, must now be manifest. One fact is certain—that the number of children delivered into its keeping, has steadily increased from year to year; successfully escaping the service of the writ upon its keeping, has steadily increused from year to year; successfully escaping the service of the writ upon but this, as I have already shown, is no indication them, and with it, possibly, a great deal of time whatever. The growth of its resources, the perfection of its arrangements, and the liberal education which it bestows, sufficiently explain this increase. In the absence of reliable moral statistics, we are obliged, simply, to draw a parallel between the condition of the Russians, in this respect at present, and the accounts given of them in the last century. the accounts given of them in the last century. Judging from these data, I do not hesitate to declare that the effect of the system has not been detrimental to the general morality of the Russian people. On the contrary, they have improved with the improve-

thence, and thereby gradually demoralize society! vessel, and the first mate then took the command.

It is stated that the crew had some ill-feeling toward the mate, and he was fearful they had evil assert, in all carnestness, that the moral tone of 'Society' would not be lowered thereby, seeing that, the crew was composed mostly of Portuguese. The fanticides and abortions are almost unknown. In America, you need but look at what is discovered. God only knows how many additional cases of the crime most abhorrent to human nature are perpetrated in secret. And yet, if some benevolent millionaire should propose to build such a foundling fospital in New York, pulpit and press would riddle him with the red-hot shot of holy indignation. Oh, no! Let the subject alone—your fingers, of course. no! Let the subject alone—your fingers, of course, place in the course of a few day. Mr. P. J are white, and were not meant to handle pitch. No Joachimssen, ex-Assistant U. S. District Attorney are white, and were not meant to handle pitch. No matter what crimes are eating their way into the moral heart of society, so long as all is fair on the outside. Let the unwedded mother, finding no pity or relief for her, and no place in the world for her unlawful offspring, murder it before it is born!

This is better than to stretch out a helping hand to have any expectation. The to one, the act her, and so prevent the crime. Ten to one, the act is never found out; appearances are preserved, and our sanctified prudery is unruffled.

The amdavit of one of the saliors of the Haldee, the each vessel lately sunk off Montauk Point, throws considerable light on the way in which the slave trade is our sanctified prudery is unruffled.

The amdavit of one of the saliors of the Haldee, the vessel lately sunk off Montauk Point, throws considerable light on the way in which the slave trade is carried on. This vessel salled from New York in the carried on.

bly breeds a secret immorality. The Spartan holi-ness of the New England pilgrims was followed by a shocking prevalence of unnatural vice, which dimin-ished in proportion as their iron discipline was re-

At any rate, we can never err by helping those who are in trouble, even though that trouble have come through vice. I have never heard that the

intelligent oversecress. In spite of the multitude of babies, there was very little noise, and the most nervous old bachelor might have gone the round without once having his teeth set on edge.

The Superintendent then conducted us to the office of the superintendent then conducted us to the office of the superintendent of the lossest on the office of the multitude of broadling basis and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling basis of the number of prostitutes, and I do not be

What's done, we partly may compute, But know not what's prevented.

To the same purpose is the following pas rom 'The Norse-Folk'; the account, by C. L. Bruce, of his tour in Norway and Sweden.

'A Swedish military officer was present. In the glow of the conversation, he could not refrain from an enthusiastic outburst for his country, such as I have often heard since—" After all, as we look over the nations of the world, there is no country so blessed as old Sweden. Here every one can speak or write as he pleases; there is no slavery here, and we have a good King. Yes, we are the happy people!" The others smiled, but evidently considered him quite right.

'I ventured to object, partly for argument's sake, and asked how a country could be called blessed

where there were such multitudes of ignorant people where there were such multitudes of ignorant people, and spoke of the licentiousness and drunkenness. "The proportion of illegitimate births in Stockholm is fifty per cent." He replied, that as to the ignorance of the people, he would not compare them with the American. "But look at the English peasantry and the German! How many cannot read or write! Here it is very seldom that you will find a peasant who cannot read. And, for brandy-drinking, it was, indeed, bad some years since; but the people improve every day in that. And, for my part, I do not believe them worse than other nations in the matter of licentiousness. You cannot judge in the matter of licentiousness. You cannot judge from Stockholm, sir. It is true there are very many illegitimate children there, but there are no prostitutes. We hear of fifty thousand women in London who are damned for this world utterly. There is hardly one in Sweden. Even if a woman has an un-lawful connection, she can still raise herself up again, and she lives at least in a human relation with her companion."
"But the children! What becomes of them?

I asked. "The State takes care of them," he answered

"It is bad, I know. But which is worse—that, or your infernal prostitution?"

A SLAVE SHIP SUNK.

The vessel which was sunk at Montauk Point few weeks ago proves to have been the Haidee o New York. She sailed from this port several months ago for the coast of Africa, took in a cargo of 900 slaves, and landed them at Cardenas, Island of Cuba. There the captain left her, and the mate, whose name is Macomber, sailed her up to Montauk Point where he scuttled her. The crew were for the most

part Portuguese.
It appears that Mr. Rynders received information reeks since, that there were some suspicious circumstances connected with the sinking of the ship, which should be inquired into. He accordingly made Mr. DeAngelis, one of his constables, acquainted with the particulars, and sent him to inquire into the matter. Mr. DeAngelis shortly reported that the ship had been scuttled, that the for this case, also, the number of children brought contracted on the coast of Africa, and was buried for the is no evidence as to the proportion of illegiting the births. It is not obligatory upon the mother to leave her child in the hospital; she may take it with her if she chooses, but it will of course be received, if offered.

Beside the soldiers, common mechanics and factory girls, which the children of merely ordinary capacity for were in this city. These men were arrested early for were in this city. These men were arrested early the test ways of let wears early lish. last week and imprisoned at the Marshal's office. The fact of their arrest was kept a profound secret till yesterday, so that those still at large would not

be put on their guard.

From one of the prisoners, the names of those engaged in the expedition were learned, and from further information from the same source, and upon consultation with Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, the U. S. District Attorney, Marshal Rynders concluded to send the deputies, O'Keefe and Rynders, to Boston, in search of the remainder of the crew. Arriving ar, while groups of sprightly children, too hearly of an age to belong to the occupants, sported before them. The people looked happy and prosperous. If there is a patriotic peasantry on earth, they should certainly belong to it. They are, in the fullest sense of the term, children of their country.

The St. Petersburg Hospital, though in the heart of the command of the vessel when she was followed by the proper authorities. The officers then proceeded to New Bedford, near which place they arrested the chief mate, who had command of the vessel when she was found in the place they arrested the chief mate, who had command of the vessel when she was send the deputies, O Recte and Rynders, to Boston, an age to belong to the occupants, sported belore in search of the remainder of the crew. Arriving there they found two of them, whom they arrested, and placed in the temporary custody of the proper authorities. The officers then proceeded to New Bedford, near which place they arrested the chief mate, who had command of the vessel when she was supported belore in search of the remainder of the crew. Arriving there they found two of them, whom they arrested, and placed in the temporary custody of the proper authorities. The officers then proceeded to New Bedford, near which place they arrested the chief mate, who had command of the vessel when a support of the crew. Arriving there is a particle placed in the temporary custody of the proper authorities. of the city, covers, with its dependencies, twenty-scuttled. His name is Macomber. They found him eight acres of ground. Upward of five hundred at his house, near New Bedford, arrested him, and

smell a rat.'

examination.

The Marshal states that the name of the vessel is ' Haidee of New York,' instead of 'Elizabeth of New Orleans,' as was stated a few days ago in the ment in their condition and the gradual advance of newspapers. This discrepancy is accounted for by civilization. When I compare the chronicles of the fact that they had nailed a piece of canvass on Richard Chancellor, and of Sir John Chardin, two her stern, upon which was painted, in large letters,

and a half centuries ago, with what I see now, I can searcely realize that they are the same people.

'But,' cries a Pharisee, 'this Hospital affords an easy and secret relief to the sinner. By saving her from public shame, it encourages her in private vice! She then sailed for Cuba, and the slaves were landed It removes the righteous penalty placed upon incon-tinence, and thereby gradually demoralizes society!'

I do not deny that the relief here afforded may in
It is stated that the crew had some ill-feeling

where one licentious act may be encouraged, one mate prevailed on them to sail to the north, awful crime is certainly prevented. In Russia, in-although they insisted on making the nearest port, fanticides and abortions are almost unknown. In They then sailed off Long Island, but dared not

our sanctified prudery is unruffled.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the moral tone of society can only be preserved by making desperate outcasts of all who sin. So long as we preserve a genuine domestic life—so long as we have virtuous homes, liberal education and religious influences—we need not fear that a Christian charity like that which I have described will touch our purity. It will only cleanse us from the stain of the blackest of crimes. The number of illegitimate births would be increased by the diminution in the number of abortions. Who will dare to say that the reverse is preferable? We boast, and with some justice, of the superior morality of our population, as compared with that of the nations of Europe; but in the voyage. Arriving on the coast, Viera left the justice, of the superior morality of our population, as compared with that of the nations of Europe; but in the voyage. Arriving on the coast, Viera left the we should know that in none of the latter is infanticide (both before and after birth) so common as with us. We should remember that a morality which is uncharitable, cruel and Pharisaic, inevitable by heads a secret in morality. The Coasta helicides are superior morality of the superior morality in the voyage. Arriving on the coast, Viera left the ship with letters. After three hours, Viera sent word for her to proceed to sea, which she did, cruiswhich is uncharitable, cruel and Pharisaic, inevitable. returned to her post on the coast, lay there a single day and night. The next morning, took on board a cargo of eleven hundred and thirty-three or four negrocs, and sailed in the afternoon of the same da or Cuba. She arrived and anchored off Cardens one afternoon, having lost some 200 negroes on the voyage, and the same evening two Spaniards cam on board and made arrangements for landing the

survivors, which was effected early the next near by two boats from the shore. The three Portagues who seem to have been at the head of the enterpresent of the Captain, then went on shore, have to paid off the hands, leaving the vessel in clarge the first mate, one Macomber, who told the event was cleared for New Orleans. They went to see once, but the next day the mate told the men be to no papers, and asked what they thought it was to do. They left it to him. He then saled is Long Island, which they made in ten days, and we off Montauk Point, the ship was scuttled added ark was sunk about five miles from the she Seven of the crew—five Portuguese, an Island a Spaniard, landed at Montauk Point. The sand the rest appear to have landed elsewhere as coast. a Spaniard, landed as blondad clsewhere as and the rest appear to have landed elsewhere as

The mate, who appears to be a New Bedford a is under arrest and likely to suffer the penalty of crime, and it is to be hoped that the light trans on this transaction may lead to the punished other parties concerned in it. If the Gom General of Cuba had the least wish to do it, beta have no difficulty in finding the negross lasted b for them, we suppose he has already pockets doubloon a head, and will give himself no fras trouble

The following remedies are offere to the pain as the best, most perfect, which medie 1 scients afford. Arker's CATARITO PILLS we been as fession of this sage possesses, and their effect she of this sage possesses, and their effect she of medicines hitherto known. Other preprising do more or less good; but this cures such dame, our complaints, so quick and so surely, at press and efficiency and a power to uproof disease bred any thing which men have known before. By anything which men have known before, by anything which men have known before. By anything which men have known before, by anything which men have known before. By anything which men have known before, by anything which men have known before. By anything the obstructions of the internal opps at stimulating them into healthy action, they mea anew through the body, and the sick man sagain. They are adapted to disease, and said only, for when taken by one in health they good again. They are adapted to disease, and so only, for when taken by one in health they will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been restrated with bilious complaint: see his being, its tering form straighten with strength again; see his long, lost appetite return; see his clammy harm blossom into health. Give them to some sider whose foul blood has burst out in scrodia till its skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sin, lies in anguish. He has been drenched inits at out with every potion which ingenialy coil any gest. Give him these Pills, and mar the skin that has grown under them; see the last fer skin that has grown under them; see the last fer skin that has grown under them; and mark he sign that is clean. Give them to him whose tag humors have planted rheumatism in his piant bones; may him may be such that was ready to the strength of th

was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all bells CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but is disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shown is fatal symptoms more and more over all his has. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it is stopped his cough and made his breathing say, his sleep is sound at night; his appetite remand with it his strength. The dart which pions his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhoof at be found which has not some living trophy list his to shadow forth the virtues which have we fet it to shadow forth the virtues which have wen fet in CHERRY PECCONAL an imperiabable removal. be found which has not some living trophy his tis to shadow forth the virtues which have won far to CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renows. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it some plishes more by prevention than cure. The contless colds and coughs which it cures are the wind which would have ripened into a dreadful harm of infourable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Renealis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all intations of the throat and lungs are easily curely the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in seases. Earl family should have it by them, and they will fait an invaluable protection from the insideus press which carries off the parent sheep from many a feet, the darling lamb from many a home.

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

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