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F The fellowing gentlemen constitute the Finanlitter, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Epers Quincy, Samuel Philaseick, 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 cesential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MORT. 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. XXIX. NO. 3.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1576.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hartford branch of the American Tract Society was held in that city a few days since—Deacon William W. Turner in the chair. After a few prefatory remarks, Dea. Turner introduced Hoa. Thomas S. Williams, President of the American Tract Society, to the meeting.

Judge Williams said he had, in view of his conpage Weinams and ne man, in view of his con-nection with the Society, no apology to offer for the defence of it before that audience. The gentlemen who formed the publishing committee of the Society were men of well known piety and worth; he had t) mention Rev. Dr. Justine Edwards, Rev. Dr. Milner and Rev. Dr. Knox, whose names were a guaranter for all he could claim for them.

The Society has, in the past forty years, done so inch good, extended its area of usefulness so widely, aide its power and influence so fully undertood; has gained so much praise from all quarters, that, at length, it might well be said of it: 'Woe and you when all speak well of you!' Some time since certain men, who lacked evangelical piety, began complain that the Society did not interest itself rectly in the matter of slavery. But slavery is a et that enters into politics, provokes discussion, s not exciting when entered upon, and in regard to which, many good men widely differ. If the S were to begin to discuss the question, where should it stop? If it laid down rules to guide the masters, must also publish guides to the servants ;-should by to them, 'Servants, obey your masters!' and equal, and that it was their right to take r liberty if they could? Some time since, the adependent newspaper was established under the f a man well known to be a thorough Abobaist, and that paper has constantly abused the ty; it stated again and again that the Society Selety, it stated again and again that were unwisely was in possession of large funds that were unwisely and improperly used. This statement was made that a committee was at length appointed inquire into facts, and after a careful examination affairs and books of the Society, they reported hat it was conducted upon principles and in a manner upon which no improvement could be made. These who condemn the publishing committee for not complying with one clause of this report, coudemn another clause-namely, the clause on the

finances—in the same report.

At the tone of the report of this committee, the outh become alarmed; letters were daily caved from colporteurs, agents and ministers of the y tracts. Ot one denomination in Virginia, 100,-000 communicants broke off all connection with the Seiety; it became evident that, if a sectional course were pursued, the whole South would be lost. It has been said that right must be done, without consideration of consequences; but right sometimes de-preds upon consequences. We hear ministers at the North preaching vehemently against the sin of slavery. Ask those men to go South, and labor there for its extermination, and they will tell you no, they dare not, for they might lose their heads if they should. It would have done no good to publish tracts against slavery, for South they would not be allowed, and North, where slavery does not exist, they would be useless. . The original report, ordering the publication of such tracts, was at first endorsed by the Society; but, at the next annual meeting, the publishing committee were most emphatically endorsed. Pride had said: 'Do not yield to dictates from the South! but our hearts had said: 'Go on in the successful path you have followed for thirty years,

engaged in a great, catholic, national work!

Judge Parsons followed—The Society has only produced good fruits; its apparent fruits for the year just ended were better than at any previous time since its organization. The officers of the Society have been atjused simply because they have refased to publish tracts that they sincerely believe to be contrary to the principles of true religion. Its the Society. It was said here the other evening, hat the Society refused to publish a tract made up, by a Mr. Wolcott of Providence, entirely of texts rom Scripture. The circumstances connected with the sending of this tract to New York showed that it was not actually intended for publication, but only as a test of the Society, and it was rejected; but the Society is publishing a New Testament, with notes, for circulation everywhere, that contain all these texts, freely commented upon.

The speaker wished that every one who chose to

speaker wished that every one who chose to give his finery to the Boston society would do so iresly, and he would say 'God speed!' to it. But are you certain that the money will not get to New York after all? The Boston Society is, as yet, but a abordinate branch of the National one. At their meeting last year, they put a resolution, withdrawing from the parent society, into the hands of a committee, to report at the next annual meeting, no further action being taken in the matter. But, send

fartheraction being taken in the matter. But, send to Boston all the money you wish to, and God go with it. The Seston movement seems to be only intended to break up the National organization.

This subject of slavery is one upon which the best of man loss their temper. Dr. Bacon lost his temper when, at the meeting in New York, the great majority was given against his views, and said: EThe deal will not win in the long run! Dr. Bethune detil will not win in the long run!' Dr. Bethune 'spoke right out in meeting 'when he said that the majority did not choose to be called devils. Dr. Baron said that he should not leave the Society: that he was a life member, and should stick by, year after year, fighting it to the death, and leave the

combating it as a legacy to his children:

The Beston society did an unfair thing when they pitched upon the time for their meeting just before the sason when the annual collections of the National societies. onal society were to be made. They should have tied the date of their meeting more generously.
What if this new society gets into the country towns all over the land? Like anti-masonry, anti-slavery, and other similar agitations, the result would be r overthrow of what was conservative, national and time-honored, and must end in ruin to the cause.

Judge Ellsworth now spoke. He said that he was not a defender of or apologist for slavery, or its ex-tension, and he wished at this time to place himself right upon the record. He had ever felt that human slavery was a great and unmitigated wrong and Its spirit has dominion in our national als, and has even entered into the church The Judge eulogized the Society at some length, following mainly the paths of the previous speakers. As to the nature of the tracts to be published, he would leave the matter to those experienced men who bad, for years, made it a study, as he would go to a competent lawyer if he wished to litigate, or to a three leaves to be a little of the lawyer if he wished to litigate. physician of good standing if he were ill. The Boston society may, in its pride, publish one anti-slave-ry tract, but even that is doubtful. He would say to them: 'If you can abolish slavery, I am with you with my whole heart!' for I hate and detest it; but the discussion of slavery cannot enter into every interest and relation of life. To bring it in here is not a thing of Christian practicability.

a railroad to the Pacific, said :-

take immediate steps towards separation. And, sir, I am free to declare, then, in the Senate, that whenever such an event shall occur, for one, I shall be for disunion, and shall, if alive, exert all the powers I may have in urging upon the people of my State the necessity and propriety of an immediate sees. the necessity and propriety of an immediate sepa-ration. I know, sir, that disunion is considered by ration. I know, sir, that disunion is considered by many as an impossible thing; many think so at the South, and all the Northern people feel assured that the South can never be driven out of the Union, no matter what may be the aggressions upon their revolt, conspiracy or resistance, on the part of slaves, constitutional rights. I trust and believe that they negroes, or free persons of color in this State, against will find themselves mistaken, whenever a proper occasion occurs.

Union as many believe. Let the Republican party of the North obtain possession of the government, and pass a Wilmot proviso; or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; or repeal the Fugitive Slave Law; or reform the Supreme Court, and an- offence. nul the Dred Scott decision; or do any other act in-fringing upon the rights, impairing the equality, wounding the honor of the slave States together in the Union, and that one or the other must give way, and be derificed to the other, and must give way, and be sacrificed to the other, and the Union would be dissolved in six months. I do not believe, however, that such a result could or would be brought about by a general convention of lengthy discussion of this idle question which has all the slave States; it is doubtful whether all of them could be got into convention for any cause, discharge that and the other duties which devolve

slave State out with her or after her.

Mr. Housron (Texas) spoke in favor of the El Paso route, and asked, 'Why rule out the South?' During the twelve or fourteen years he had had a seat here, the manifestations of sectional jealousy had caused him deep and asspoalable regret. He had never heard that chord struck without pain. It seemed to him as if gentlemen whose talents should tend to perpetuate the Union have devised causes of disagreement between the North and the South.

When he first heard the cry of disunion, it was in Commonwealth, concerning whom the gentleman have its sources, and who its mouth? And will the clevate, politically, socially, morally or religiously, great West suffer itself to be bereft of either? Gentlemen have spoken for the South as if they held its destinies in the hollow of their hand. He him-will not permit the black citizens of Massachusetts ne, too, represented the South, and denied the right of any one to speak for the South, if he can give to you, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, his views a negation. There are those in the South who pray for harmony and union—men strong in holy lealty for their country and the Constitution. It would be easier for one State to come back than the country and the Constitution. It would be easier for one State to come back than opposed to the agitation of this subject, I have not for others to go out with it. The moment is true. He concluded his remarks by counselling the two question.

tages God has given us as a united nation.

Mr. Iverson said he had no desire to dissolve a Union that would promote the interests of all sections alike, but a Union administered on a sectional, basis by the demon of Abolitionism he would crush into atoms, and trample on as the veriest rep-

name any prominent man of the Republican party ed with forces which are rather felt than seen, and who proposes to put down slavery by the action of the Federal Government.

Mr. Iverson replied that he knew that prominent politicing of the New York.

oliticians of the North disclaim such an intention; but he looked upon that as a fraud and a pretence; he looked to their acts. He referred to the Rochester speech, and said that Mr. Seward had too much good sense to believe what he said-that the South ould insist on establishing slavery in the North. That was all humbug. He (Iverson) believed, as he did in his own existence, that it is the settled design of the Northern States to break down slavery in the

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the bare back, not exceeding thirty-nine.)
Sec. 10.—Every person who shall publish, circu-The election of a Northern President, upon a sectional and anti-slavery issue, will be considered cause enough to justify secession. Let the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] or any other man avowing the sentiments and policy enunciated by him in his Rochester speech, be elected President of the United States, and, in my opinion, there are then one of the Southern States that would imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five ore than one of the Southern States that would imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five

or out of this State, calculated to excite insurrection, negroes, or free persons of color in this State, against the citizens of this State, or any part of them, or calculated to induce or encourage slaves to escape Sir, it is not so difficult a matter to dissolve this from their owners or masters, such person so offend ing shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, not less than two years for the first offence, and not less than ten years for a second

NO TIME TO ATTEND TO TRIFLES!

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Friday last, them elect a President upon the avowed declaration on the presentation of a memorial signed by William and principle that freedom and slavery cannot exist | C. Nell and other colored citizens of the State, asking for the vindication and protection of their rights, Mr.

and if they could, it is still more doubtful whether upon me here. But, sir, I rise to protest, at this they could be harmonized and made to move together early stage of the session, against the introduction er toward so momentous an end. But, sir, let a of this agitating question of slavery. It came here, single State move upon the happening of any of the contingencies; let her swing out of the Union, and she would of necessity very soon drag every other slave State out with her or after her.

When he first heard the cry of disunion, it was in Commonwealth, concerning whom the gentleman the other House. He thought it treason—he thought the individual who uttered it should be cruci-tender in his sympathies? The Committee may reged. As well may you hope to have a healthy patient, if you cut away the main artery of his life. Union and the Supreme Court of the United States,
Will you cut the Mississippi in two? Who will but pray tell me, how will that avail anything to self was born in the South. No man had broader to enter her State, except at the risk of imprison-interests there than he, for his all was there. Thus ment; but, gentlemen, does this avail anything for he, too, represented the South, and denied the right the black man here? I protest not; and I declare

for others to go out with it. The moment it goes sympathies as warm as any man for all who suffer out, it assumes an attitude of rebellion. Let the or are oppressed. Sir, not merely from party assowise men of the South turn their heads toward the ciation, but from the natural instincts of my own Union, not criminating and recriminating, but re- heart, I am a Democrat. So far as I can, I would Gentlemen of the North, abstain from do every thing to elevate, to improve, to educate the fleeting. Gentlemen of the North, abstant from do every thing to leave to the bleeve, bitterness on the Southern institution. While it is black man, here and elsewhere. But I do believe, bitterness on the South to eschew slavery, it is the gentlemen, that it is idle, that it is disrespectful to the Commonwealth, while there are such untold lancessity of the South to maintain it. He did not join in the talk of Southern rights. The South has bors to be performed by this Legislature, for us to join in the talk of Southern rights. The South has no rights except those of the North, and the North none except those of the South. It is a cant phrase, tending to inflame the popular passions. As retending to inflame the popular passions are made of them? We did not bring them here, and did not engage in the slave trade till recently, and, said he, 'I brand that as an act of unmitigated infamy.'

Le concluded his remarks he consulting the two questions.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York 'Anglo-African' Magazine. THE NEGRO RACE.

The wealth, the intellect, the legislation, (State tile. Mr. Iverson proceeded in a tone of severity The wealth, the intellect, the legislation, (State on Mr. Houston, saying thathe (Iverson) never heard and Federal,) the pulpit, and the science of American Mr. Houston, saying thathe (Iverson) never heard and Federal,) the pulpit, and the science of American a Union speech from a Southern man without a suspicion that it related to the Presidency; also, that Texas had placed Mr. Houston in retirement on account of the intensity of feeling exhibited by him the infavor of the Union at the sacrifice of his own section, and that he (Iverson) was glad of it. section, and that he (Iverson) was glad of it. consciousness, an aching dread, that this noir fain-Mr. Doolittle asked Mr. Iverson if he could eant, this great black sluggard, is somehow endow-

The negro is something more than mere endurance; he is a force. And when the energies that now imbrute him exhaust themselves—as they inevitably must—the force which he now expends in resistance will cause him to rise; his force can hardly be measured to-day; the opinions regarding him are excessive; his foes estimate him too low, his friends, perhaps, too high: besides, there is not a-wanting outhern States to break down slavery in the southern States.

THE SLAVE CODE OF MISSOURI.

The Missouri Democrat publishes the following as a precipe of the conflict which terminated in the Emancipation Act of Great Britain, there was held an anti-slavery meeting in the site of the conflict which terminated in the Emancipation Act of Great Britain, there was held an anti-slavery meeting in the site of the conflict which terminated in the Emancipation Act of Great Britain, there was held an anti-slavery meeting in the site of the conflict which terminated in the Emancipation Act of Great Britain, there was held an anti-slavery meeting in the site of their own good feelings, that 'tribe idolatry' which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which terminated in the Emancipation Act of Great Britain, there was held an anti-slavery meeting in the site of their own good feelings, that 'tribe idolatry' which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' Twenty-five years ago, in the heat of the conflict which regards him as 'not quite us.' T THE SLAVE CODE OF MISSOURI.

The Missouri Democrat publishes the following as a specimen of the sanguinary slave code of that State:

Article 1st of Crimes, Act, Sec. 6.—Every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes in this State, shall suffer death.

Sec. 7.—Every slave who shall, at any time, rebellor make insurrection, or shall plot or conspire the death of any person, or commit arson in furtherance of such conspiracy, and shall, by an overt act, attempt to accomplish such purpose, shall suffer death.

Sec. 8.—Every free person who shall aid or assist in any such rebellion or insurrection, or shall furnish arms, or do any other overt act, in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection, shall be punished by death.

Sec. 9.—Every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of consulting, plotting, conspiring, or attempting to raise any rebellion or insurrection of negroes or mulattoes, bond or free, or to commit any crime in furtherance thereof, within this State, although no overt act be done to accomplish such purpose, shall be punished, if a freeman, by imprison-

THE TRIUMPH OF REPUBLICANISM WILL

DISSOLVE THE UNION!

In the U. S. Senate, a few days since, Mr. Iverson, of Georgis, in the course of his speech on the bill for the bare back, not exceeding thirty-nine.)

ment in the penitentiary for a period not less than two years; and if a slave, shall be punished in the Mangher, and John Mitchell! Compare these with Sam Ward, Frederick Douglass, or those who fought at Christiana, or the man who suffered himand visitation gave her, he is unable to devise any expedient, and tells us frankly that any plan she self to be scourged to death in Tennessee, rather than betray his associate insurrectionists.

The negro, under the yoke of slavery, has increased, without additions made by emigration, as rapidly, during the last forty years, as have the whites number of arrests' is stated to have been '60,885'; and after a statement of the statement of in the whole country, aided by an immense immi-gration and the increase of the immigrants; and this rested, it is added, among these were 566 colored nerease of the negro in America, unlike that of the persons.' Irish in Ireland, is of a strong, healthy, durable stock. Now, let the European immigration dimin-ish, and the African slave trade revive—both which population, it is natural to inquire into the comparaevents are in esse-and the next forty years will events are in esse—and the next forty years will present us with the slave States containing ten millions of whites, and nearly fifteen millions of slaves: and the proportion of the blacks to the whites in the United States, which is now one seventh, will be nearly one half. In that event, it requires no prophet to foresee that the Underground Railroad and the Obristian Railgian—the two great safety.

This, if I mistake not, shows that the colored people, and the Obristian Railgian—the two great safety. and the Christian Religion-the two great safety- at that time, were about 2.68 per cent. of the entire valves for the restless and energetic among the slaves—will be utterly incompetent to put off that event which was brought about by bloodshed in Hayti, and by timely legislation in the British West

the streets of Sacramento, mildly resented by push-ing the by away: a white man passing by with a saw in his hand, caught the black by the wrist, and sawed his hand off. The black went before a magistrate to complain, when the minister of justice declined receiving the complaint, on the ground that no redress could be obtained. In 1858, we find a same proportion, would have been 1,631; whereas, magistrate in California, in defance of statute law, by the Metropolitan Police Report, it was only 566, admitting the testimony of black men, and in the same year, a bill to prevent the further immigration of blacks was defeated in the Legislature of that

Yours respectfully, State. In the debate on the subject, a member stated that the six thousand free blacks in California were an industrious people, with six millions of dollars in personal and real estate.' This is about one thousand dollars to each individual—a sum three times as great as the census of 1850 gives to the individuals composing the farming population of Vermont:

In a school exhibition in the city of New York, in December, 1858, there were productions from twenty white and one colored ward schools; of the thirty orizes awarded, three were gained by the colored school; which may be thus formularized for the use of that distinguished archaeologist, craniologist and ethnologist, Dr. Nott, of Alabama: -15: 15: 15:

In the Concours of the colleges of France, in 1858, the laurels once worn by Abelard fell upon who has highest outle from Hayti, M. Faubert, tiens winning other prizes. It is well known that not a few white Americans are among the students of the French colleges; and none of these having yet won this distinguished honor, we must again for-mularize for Dr. Nott- 3:1:: white American

students in Paris: black Haytien students in Paris.

Here, then, we have the vital force, the physical force, and some slight inklings of the yet undeveloped mental power of the negro. The negro is a constant quantity; other races may be, and are, variables; he is positive and reliable, and seems fixed so. The panic of 1857 was arrested by the cotton crop, and even at this moment, when the West is bankrupt, with its 'enchanted' free laborers and 'enchanted' stores of grain, the vitality of trade is maintained by the products of black labor, which it is the ambition of the so-called Republican party to sweep from the land. What a glorious destiny awaits the negro when the soil now fertilized by his agony and bloody sweat, shall teem under his ener-gies, renewed and developed by freedom! For

· Freedom hand in hand with labor, Walketh strong and brave; On the forehead of his neighbor, No man writeth slave!

The negre is the 'coming man,' heralded by Dr. The European race would seem to have reached its destined development-of Arts in Greece, of Jurisprudence in Rome, and of Industrial Economics in England and the children requires nomics in England and the children requires wance still further, the tide of civilization requires what the great commoner prescribed for Ireland—new blood. And whence can this be procured, unnew blood. And whence can this be procured, unless from a race hitherto unmixed in the current of will soon commence bleeding, and no physician will be found to staunch her blood.

We believe Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and New Year and Ne nomics in England and the United States. To ad-

The following notice of the negro actor, Ira Al-

The following notice of the negro actor, Ira Aldridge, is from the St. Petersburg correspondent of Le Nord, ander date of Dec. 5:—

'The success of the negro actor, Ira Aldridge, has been wonderful. At his debut, people were curious to see an Othello who needed neither crape nor pomade to blacken his face. Many expected tears of laughter rather than tears of emotion, when the learned that Lago and Desdemons would reals.

PRES. BUCHANAN'S MESSAGE.

Six: In your paper of 17th instant, I find a ' Re-

Now, since the colored people are so frequently tive number of arrests of colored persons for crime,

ndies.

In 1850, a black man, insulted by a white boy in among them. But if I figure correctly, the First

Yours respectfully, William Goodell.

DEMOCRACY'S ARTICLES OF FAITH. We believe in Calboun living, and in Webster and Clay dead.

We believe the Declaration of Independence a selfevident lie, for niggers have no rights that a Demoerat is bound to respect; and Adam and Eve were alone 'created' equal, and all the rest of mankind are born.

We believe that ' mechanics and laborers ' are the 'mudsills of society,' only fit to be regarded as the capital of the rich.' We believe in 'Squatter Sovereignty' during a

Presidential election, but after the election all Squatter Sovereignty reverts to the President. We believe a Slave State ought to become a part ner of the Union, if it have 35,000 inhabitants.

We believe a Free State ought not to become a ants. itants. We believe Buchanan and Douglas Democracy is as old as Noah's Ark.

We believe in hard money generally, with an occasional issue of treasury rags, which ought not un-der any ordinary condition of government to exceed

forty millions per year.
We believe to the victors belong the spoils,' and if there be more victors than spoils, spoils should be made to order. We believe Jefferson was a superannuated old fool,

him is 'black.' We believe that this is a great country, but South

Carolina is greater.

We believe in a National perty if it includes the

South, and leaves out the North.

We believe in the great principle of 'voting early and often,' for if one vote be good, then two are bet-We believe in the estimable right of Democrats,

when on the stump, to change their principles with the degrees of latitude and longitude. We believe the history of political parties establishes the fact that there is no cohesiveness equal to

the cohesiveness of public plunder.

We believe there are no principles so dear to the thousands of office-seekers that swarm the hosts of

Democratic Israel, as the five loaves and two fishes. We believe in the missionary enterprise of Walker and his followers, and secretly enjoin all to pray for

and we humbly pray the President to appoint a fast

nor pomade to blacken his face. Mgafy expected tears of laughter rather than tears of emotion, when they learned that lago and Desdemona would reply to him in German. [The absence of an English troupe forced him to play with German actors.] Those who counted on this were strangely deceived. From his appearance on the stage, the African actifut completely captivated his audience by his harmonious and resonant voice, and by a style full of simplicity, nature and dignity. For the first time we had seen a tragic her talk and walk like common mortals, without declamation and without exaggerated gesture. We forgot that we were in the third Act, when the sentiment of jealousy is roused in the ferocious Moor, is the of jealousy is roused in the ferocious Moor, is the tears in his voice when he questions lago, then the deep sobs which stifle it; and finally, when he is persuaded that his wretchedness is complete, a cry of rage, or rather a roar like that of a wild beast, starts from his abdoemen. I still seem to hear that cry; it chilled us with fear, and made every spectator shudder. Tears wet his checke; his mount foamed, and his eyes flashed fire. I have never seen an articit identify himself so perfectly with the characys, which he represents. An actor told me that he say him sool for some moments after his exit from the Soen. Everybody, men and women, wept. Boilday was right in saving to actors: Weep your selves, if you would make others weep. Rachel, in the Fourth Act of Let Horace, is the only artist who ever produced so great an effect. At the first when the say him sool for some moments after his exit from the best proposal selves, is mouth formed, and his eyes flashed fire. I have never seen an articit theory of the care of the search of the search

may suggest is sure to lead to grave embarrassments. To hand over Cuba to America is his only remedy,

and he will hear of no other.

Spain, too, has behaved extremely ill. She draws

out her negotiations to inordinate length, and seeks to compound her obligations at the rate of six-and-eight pence in the pound. America has borne it all with patience, and even now the only revenge she seeks is the purchase of Cuha. If Spain will not sell it, the President contemplates the seizure of the island under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation. Of the existence and application of such a law, America herself is to be the judge. Mexico cannot keep the peace on the frontier; she has levied contributions on American citizens, and her lawless tribes impede the passage of the Californian mail. Therefore, the United States should assume a temporary protectorate over two of her pro-vinces—Chihuahua and Sonora—and bold them till a good government can be established-a tenure certainly amounting to freehold, and very probably to fee simple. Nor have the States of the Isthmus, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, reason to accept too literally the professed moderation of the President. They are told that if an arm of the sea runs through their territories uniting the Atlantic with the Pa-cific, they would have no right to stop the naviga-tion of all nations through it; and, though there is no arm of the sea, but only a road leading through their dominions from one ocean to the other, this makes no sort of difference. The application of this principle needs no comment. The claim of this casement over a neighbor's land draws with it the right of enforcing it, and that right the President

requests he may be empowered to exercise without the assent of Congress. Paraguay is to be compelled at the sword's point to give just satisfaction.

We have said enough to show that we ought not to be too much dazzled by the moderation of the President, and that if his voice is the voice of Jacob, his hands are undoubtedly the hands of Esau. We will only add one other reflection. Can it be that the whole American continent has entered into a vile conspiracy to insult, despoil, and ill-use the United States? that the weaker is in all cases the aggressor, and the stronger in all cases the attacked and in jured? Is it not, at any rate, very remarkable that the United States should be at this moment provided with a casus belli against almost every State from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Horn, and that, though in a spirit of tolerant moderation they content themselves for the present year with merely seizing two provinces of Mexico, taking armed possession of the Transit route from ocean to ocean, and sending a flotilla up the Parana to invade the creamy repose of Paraguay, they have grievances and claims in for any number-ber of Presidents' Messages, and Is the wolf always so entirely in the right? And the lambs always so completely in the wrong? London Times.

The French papers seem to have commented with greater severity than the English journals upon President Buchanan's message. The Pays thus concludes a long article :--

"Mr. Buchanan's policy may be summed up in very few words—absence of morality—schemes of ambition which are beyond the power of realization egotistical tendencies. If to these qualities be joined a constant anxiety about a personality of a most commonplace kind, a thirst after popularity most commonplace kind, a thirst after popularity which is now declining without ever having been very vigorous, a turgidity of language which is so much the more displaced that there is no real greatness to justify it, and a duplicity always blameable—if these points, we say, be taken into consideration, there will then exist a representation, in our opinion, perfectly faithful of the nature of the policy suggested by American ideas and directed by Mr.

THE MOUNT VERNON EXCITEMENT.

The interest attending the 'Mount Vernon Fund' question is now at its climax. Patriots, politicians, hand-organ orators, popular firms and associations, and all those prominent men of wealth who never fail to make handsome donations to fashionable charities, pour out their appeals and pour in their contributions. Ministers preach for the cause. Ac-tors play for it. Printers work for it. Newsboys cry for it. Handsome women—and some not hand-some—beg for it. The cause prospers. The cause rises like a majestic temple. The cause presents a lofty, far-seen, splendid and imposing surface of wall, which the shrewd proprietor of a cheap print takes practical advantage of, to plaster it over with advertisements, Edward Everett acting as bill-poster

on a high national staging.

The idea of purchasing Mount Vernon by national subscription, originated with Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. At her suggestion, and in consequence of her efforts, the Mount Vernon Association was formed, chartered, and put into operation. The plan, as everybody knows, is to purchase the homestead and sepulchre of Washington, now the property of an individual, Mr. John A. Washington, who does not object to selling the ashes of his ancestor at a tip-top price. When first applied to, he expressed a willingness to make the trade, and seemed moderate in his expectations. But when the Association made a formal proposition, and appeared quite in earnest in the matter, Mr. J. A. W., with a keen eye to speculation, slapped on 'a price.' He held the bones and so forth of the distinguished gentleman known as the Father of his country, to be worth two hundred thousand dollars ; the surroundings, together with a couple of hundred acres, once belonging to the said Father of his country, to be thrown in. The Mount Vernon Association did not haggle about terms. The Association said at once, 'It is a bargain.' The Association probably saw that if Mr. J. A. W. was not immediately taken up at his offer, there was a strong pro-bability of his raising his ideas and terms still higher on reflection. Indeed, although Mr. J. A. W. was sharp, he was not so sharp as he might have been. He might have had three hundred thousand dollars as well as two,—may be four, possibly five or six.
On the whole, we consider that the Association got

According to the terms of the contract, eighteen According to the terms of the contract, eighteen thousand dollars were paid down in cash. Fifty-seven thousand were to be paid on or before January first, 1859, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments on the twenty-second of February, 1860, 1861, 1862, with the privilege of paying the whole amount due at any time, and taking possession, upon giving thirty days' notice. That the whole will be paid before the twenty-second of February, 1859, is the hope and belief of the regent and her co-laborers. So says-Mrs. Ann Cora Ritchie, the vice-regent of the Association for Virginia.—Boston Olive Branch

The slaver Echo was sold at Charleston on the 6th inst. by the U. S. Marshal.

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WHO ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS P.

An unexpected discussion took place in the Massa chusetts House of Representatives, on Friday last, on the presentation of a Memorial from the Colored Citizens of the State, protesting against the Dred Scott decision, &c. [See the Memorial in another column.] A characteristic speech having been made by Mr. Caleb Cushing, audaciously opposing the reference of the Memorial, on the ground that colored persons are not citizens of the United States, Mr. WELLS, of Greenfield, made the following able rejoinder :-

Mr. Speaker: I am somewhat embarrassed in ris ing to address the House at this time, upon the grave stions which have been introduced by the gentleman from Newburyport, for they are questions which cannot be discussed on the spur of the moment; but at the same time, I wish to say one or two words upon some of the subjects to which he re-ferred, and will proceed to discuss them, very briefly,

ferred, and will proceed to discuss them, very orieny, and with as much claimessas I may at this moment. In the first place, I beg the gentleman from Newburyport to bear in mind, as he begged of the House to remember with regard to himself, that I did not introduce this subject to the House. I presented to the House a petition and memorial, as it is my duty, as a member of the House, to present every petition and memorial entrusted to me, to the House, and I asked its reference to the proper committee. Has there been a single inquiry into the contents of any potition and memorial heretofore presented to the House, by any member, with a view to the discus-sion of the question on its reference? Sir, it was the keenness of vision of the gentleman from Newbaryport, who was able to distinguish the colored individual lurking in the angle of the fence, that brought this matter before the House to-day. It was his motion, his suggestion, his act, which introduced this discussion, and not mine.

The discussion here is simply in reference to the

question of the citizenship of the colored man, stated in that memorial. I do not understand the question as stated or suggested in that memorial, to be that which the gentleman from Newburyport suggests, It does seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that in some strange way, the gentleman from Newburyport mingles the right to vote with the right of citizenship. I do not believe that the right to vote has any necessary connection with the right of citizenship. I be-lieve them to be entirely separate and distinct matters, and that a man is not necessarily a voter because he is a citizen, or necessarily a citizen be-

cause he is a voter.

I have never seen any definition of citizenship which satisfies me, nor do I know that I could make one; but it does seem to me that a definition might be made something like this—A citizen of a State is a person who owes to that State faith and allegiance, and who, in consideration of such faith and allegi ance, is entitled to the equal protection of its gov ernment, and to his equal rights under that govern-

ment, wherever he may be.

Therefore it is, that in the process which the United States Courts have established for the purpose of determining the citizenship of an alien within our borders, such alien swears that he renounces all allegrance to any foreign prince or potentate whatever, and swears to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Massachusetts. In that way he becomes a citizen of the State by renouncing allegiance to every other power, and by asserting his allegiance to our own government. When he does that, he becomes entitled to the pro-tection of that government, whether of the State or Nation; he becomes entitled to every right, privilege and immunity which the Constitution of either State or Nation has guaranteed to its citizens. But among these privileges is not the privilege of voting. A man may vote in some of the Western States, without being a citizen either of the State or the Nation; he may be a citizen of the State and the Nation here, and not have the privilege of voting.

When an individual, resident in any town in this

When an individual, resident in any town in Commonwealth, moves into another town of this Commonwealth, does he thereby forfeit his citizenship? Not at all. He still remains a citizen ; but he does forfeit his right to vote, until he has remained in that town six months. So when a citizen o another State comes into this State, he cannot vote

until he has been here a year.
Sir, there are, in some of our States, provisions in reference to voting, whereby the black man, through the decision of the Supreme Court, is directly dis-franchised, and has no right to vote. He is disfranchised, in my opinion, in Massachusetts, in Maine and in Rhode Island.

If that decision is law in its conclusions and its reasoning, thousand court 'declares that the word citizen,' as used in the constitutions and laws of the different States previous to the adoption of the federal constitution, did not include colored men; that as this word, thus used in the States, did not include this class, it did not include them when used in the constitution of the federal Union, and therefore, as colored men were not citizens of the States at the time of the formation of the Union, they never

were and never can be citizens of the United States. Now, if that reasoning is true—and I believe, although I have not looked at the Dred Scott decision for nearly a year, that that is the reasoning of the that reasoning is true, then the term eitizen 'in our Constitution does not include the black man, any more than the term ' citizen ' in the

United States Constitution, Mr. Cushing-I would beg-because the gentleman is discussing the question in obvious good faith, and therefore will pardon the interruption—to ask how, in his hypothesis, he disposes of the fact, that in half the free states, not only are colored men de-prived of the ordinary rights of citizens, but persons previously aliens are made citizens for the purpose of voting, and actually do vote?

Wells-It does seem to me that I have sufficiently answered that question when I say that the right of voting and the right of citizenship have nothing to do with each other.

Now, if what I have said is true, then the word

eitizen in our State Constitution does not include the colored men within Massachusetts. The same construction must be placed upon the word there that is placed upon it in the Constitution of the

Nay, more. In our original Constitution, the word 'citizen' was not used; it was, I think, 'resident;' and in the Article of the Constitution which has reference to the qualification of voters. where it now reads 'every citizen,' possessing such and such qualifications 'shall have a right to vote it originally read 'every resident.' Not very long after the adoption of that Constitution, the question came up, Does the word 'resident' mean citizen, or does it include aliens? Cannot an alien, who is an inhabitant of the State, vote, notwithstanding he is an alien? The Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided very promptly and readily, that the word used nection meant citizen of the United States-making the word 'citizen' of Massachu-setts and 'citizen' of the United States identical, in heir construction of that word at that time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, our Constitution provides that no man who is not a citizen shall have the right to vote. In order that a person may have the right to vot, our Constitution prescribes several things-that he shall be a citizen of Massachusetts, and a mile; that he shall be of the age of twenty-one years. Every one of these requisitions must be com-He must be a citizen, he must be a male, he must be twenty-one years of age, before he

Citizenship alone will not qualify him, because

persons under twenty-one years of age—paupers, and, as I believe, women, are citizens.

It is not enough that he should be a citizen, he must be male—twenty-one years of age—not a pau-per or under guardianship—he must have resided within the Commonwealth one year and the town six menths; but, citizenship is one of his qualifica tions, and if that decision, and the reasoning by which it is supported, are law, then the black man is not a citizen either of state or nation, and that decision deprives him of his right to vote in Massachusetts, just as it deprives him of the privileges and immunities of citizenship guaranteed by the Consti-

tution of the United States.

Nay, further. In Maine, the Constitution expressly provides that no person, not a citizen of the United States, shall have the right to vote; and yet, I think colored men vote, to-day, in Maine, in direct

contravention of the Dred Scott decision. But, sir, that decision goes very much further than taking away the right to vote. I know it has been said, and upon this floor, that the only rights of citizenship of the United States were these—to pre-empt land, to own ships, and to sue, in certain in the Federal Courts. Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that when a Commander of our navy, in the harbor of Smyrna, pointed his guns at an Austrian man-of-war, and said that a man who had even declared his intention of becoming a citizen of

that government, he did not mean simply that Martin Kozta had a right to pre-empt land. Thank vileges embraced in this heaven! there are higher privileges embraced in this term, 'Citizen of the United States,' than all that comes to; and it is of these privileges and rights that the colored man is deprived, and it is of that deprivation he complains. I could find, sir, in that very Dred Scott decision, an enumeration, by the Supreme Court itself, of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, but I will not occupy the time of the House in searching for it public assemblies, and various other rights therein ed liberal, as they give not less than thirteen months Those rights are to bear arms, to meet in numerated, entirely distinct from that class of sim- credit. We hardly need add, that our subscription ply political rights of which the gentleman speaks. list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any cur-Of all these, in the express terms of the decision, the tailment of it is most undesirable. a. r. w. colored man is deprived, as well as of those other rights to which I have already alluded.

Now, sir, as to the question whether a citizen of the State is necessarily a citizen of the United States. It does seem to me that if a man is a citizen of a school-district, he is a citizen of the town in which chusetts Anti-Slavent Society will be held in Bos that school-district is situated; if he is a citizen of a town, he is a citizen of the county which embraces that town within its limits; if he is a citizen of a county, he is a citizen of the State which includes that county : if he is a citizen of a State, he is a members and friends of the old Pioneer Society wil citizen of that confederation of States which includes not fail, we trust, to be present in strength of pum that State, and which governs it with a common bers and zeal, and in the determination never to turto determine how a man can be a citizen of a State, and not a citizen of the United States: how the faith and allegiance which a man owes to his State, can be otherwise than due to the United States govgovernment under which he lives. That is the way throw. ne matter strikes me; and I cannot see it in any other light.

As to the statement, that, if the view I have pre-

sented be correct, a citizen of Massachusetts would have the right to go into any other State and vote, my answer has been made-that voting is no part of the privileges of citizenship. It is a matter entirely distinct from it; citizenship being sometimes made a prerequisite for it; but nowhere, so far as I am aware, the right to vote constituting any test of citizenship.

One word as to the suggestion that this memorial

applies terms of gross condemnation to the State of lassachusetts. I cannot discover them; and the gentleman from Newburyport has not pointed out morial. It is true these colored gentlemen have stated their belief that Massachusetts, by her past legislation, has not shown sufficient courage in insisting upon her right to protect her own citizens in outhern ports. I think that if the sense of the House were taken on this subject, a majority would be found who think that the State of Massachusetts has not shown sufficient courage in this respect.

But it is one of the peculiar misfortunes of our the United States, the colored citizens of Massachusetts have a right to be free from seizure or imprisonment in Southern ports, nevertheless, they are liable to such seizure and imprisonment, they are liable to the loss of liberty, and even of life itself, and the State has no redress. The Constitution gives us a and in the intervals of music, conversation and ad right, but we are powerless to enforce it. That is dresses, there will also occur opportunities for sub unfortunate, but it is certainly true.

The gentleman from Newburyport, still further, in referring to a remark which I made, in reference to himself, and to a statement which he made here, has undertaken to discuss, in some slight measure, the Petition Law. He says that no Legislature can control the action of any future Legislature. Exnetly so. No Legislature can control any future Legislature, and no Legislature has undertaken to do it. The Legislature, two years ago, simply pass-ed a law requiring petitions to be published in a certain way. It was a notice to the Commonwealth and to the world, that if any petitioners wished their petitions favorably received, they should be published in a certain way; but it could not pro-hibit any future Legislature from acting upon any petition that came properly before them.

Now, with reference to another point. I submit that when the gentleman from Newburyport spoke of the scorn and contempt in which he held a law passed by the Legislature of this State, he meant something more than to say that, as a legislator, he should vote in such a way as to bring about a repeal of that law. I was glad to hear a similar statement made by him upon this floor, last year, in reference to a law of this Commonwealth, passed years ago, which expressly forbids the militination in Elast to do certain actempt, and said he would shoulder his musket and march in defiance of that law of the mmonwealth, because he believed it to be unconstitutional. I think, if he so believed, he was right in so saying, and I honored him for it. If I believed it unconstitutional, I would say the same. I will say it with regard to any Massachusetts law that I deem unconstitutional, and I will say it with regard to any United States law that I deem unconstitu-

I have but one word more to say, and that is in reference to this memorial, and the manner in which person, especially friends from the South, are entreatbegislature is bound to receive with special care and progress and improvement;

rights are concerned? I am not speaking of social whole through the former circuitous channel. equality. This is not a question of the beauty of women of different climes. I leave that to persons better instructed than myself in such matters. It is no question of social equality or association. It is a question simply of political equality; of the equal rights of all men before God and before the law Upon that, sir, I say that the lowest and most untreasured in the cause of Freedom and Emancipation. First will because my ambition is not so exalted as that of other gentlethere would be no spirit in any quarter to resist the this equality of the black race with the white race, we shall be plunged in a perfect Golgotha of horrors, I have too much confidence in the white race to believe any such thing. Here are some few hundred the friends of the slave in every part of the country, black men, and millions of white men, and it is said and stimulate them to more self-sacrificing efforts that if we allow them to have equal privileges and LET ALL WHO CAN, COME ! rights with the whites, they will get us entirely unbut if they can do it, I am perfectly willing they tinuing in session two days. Crowd the hall ! should try. If they are so much our superiors in intellect, talent and capacity as all this amounts to, NO SLAVE-HUNTING IN THE BAY STATE they ought to rule.

Mr. Speaker, it is true that the black race is inferior to the white race, in all its outward circum- to the Legislature. We trust they will continue to stances and social conditions. By an unfortunate come, by the scores and by the hundreds. Let the prejudice, they are deprived of very much that makes people plainly utter their will, and we have very life dear to us. They are denied very many of the privileges, by reason of that social prejudice, which hite men possess. But against all these disadvantages, against all the oppression which has been heaped upon them, they have struggled well and ing names, and in sending forward the petitions.—N.

For my part, sir, while I recognize it as certainly tor of the Universalist Society to occupy his pulp true in point of fact, however wrong in principle, that the colored man, in his outward social circumstances and conditions is inferior to the white-that in the afternoon. She did so, speaking to a large auopportunities and advantages which so assist in giv- sive manner. From the paster of the Waltham Uniopportunities and advantages which so access in great streem ing beauty, grace and dignity to life, and making existence pleasant and desirable—I would make that the reason for treating him with extreme kindness, we will be the company his pulpit a portion of next Sunday. consideration and courtesy. Let not our words be such as to dishearten and discourage him. Let our for a similar purpose, and we hear that she designs to hands be extended to aid and sustain him in his no- do so. Miss Holley has also spoken recently in the ble and successful effort; not to repel and strike him Unitarian Church, East Cambridge, on the invitation down. Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the Chris- of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Holland. The gospel of hu tianity of that man who would apply one word, save

Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 21, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the Liberato for 1858 will bear in mind our rule, by which their papers must be cut off, if payment be not made before February 1st. These terms must indeed be account

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Massa ton, at MERCANTILE HALL, Summer street, on THURS DAY and FRIDAY, January 27th and 28th, commencin at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. The back from the cause of freedom, cost what it may, and come what may. The times both demand and encourage the boldest and most explicit testimonies from from every enemy of Slavery, and the most perseernment, which includes and overshadows the State vering efforts to effect its speedy and eternal over-

Among the speakers, confidently expected, are WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ED-MUND QUINCY, PARKER PILLSBURY, Mrs. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, T. W. HIGGINSON, CHARLES C. BUR-LEIGH, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, E. H. HEYWOOD, &c. &c.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

This being the last number of the Liberator to be issued previous to THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBany such gross condemnation of Massachusetts in the scription Anniversary, the opportunity is taken to say that the Ladies, while superintending the evening arrangements, will be found at the

MUSIC HALL, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26,

through the whole day, from 11, A. M., to 5, P. M. to receive subscriptions,-the smallest as well as the greatest,-from all who wish to make them, whether government, that although, by the Constitution of openly or with reservation of their names; which many, especially from the South, may for obvious reasons prefer.

THE SOIREE Will begin at half past seven o'clock,

dresses, there will also occur opportunities for subscription.

Many distinguished and eloquent friends o the cause having received special invitations, will, it is hoped, be present and address the company.

Let no one who should not have been especially invited suppose the omission intentional, but be se good as to rectify it by calling at the Music Hall during the day, or at the Anti-Slavery office, or a Messrs. Phillips & Sampson's, 15 Winter street, previously, where invitations await all who desire them.

For the guidance of all interested in this Festival, we beg leave to say-

That all our friends everywhere are requested to give the pleasure of their company;

That no entrance fee will be permitted, the only offerings to the cause desirable on this occasion being those, whether great or small, that free-will makes worthy of it:

That cards of invitation will be placed at the Anti-Slavery offices and at the Booksellers' shops for the convenience of the guests; and each card, previously presenting it, will insure a cordial reception;

That cloak-rooms will be arranged to save the guest the risk of remaining in their street dress in a warmed and lighted apartment;

That the evening invitations will be issued for halfpast 7 o'clock; but the guests will be welcome at any moment during the evening, and a short visit gladly received if a long one is impossible on account of other engagements;

That all who are prevented from being present in it should be received. I do submit that it should ed to accompany their subscriptions by a short letter, be received with all courtesy and kindness. I do submit, that if there be any difference in the manner in which memorials are to be received, this.

kindness, any paper emanating from the colored citizens of the Commonwealth.

In reference to the colored race and the white race casion, as an opportunity for subscription merely, is exclusively commended to those who have never ham casion, as an opportunity for subscription merely, is no man believes more firmly than I do in the doc-bitually subscribed elsewhere; to those who are just trine of races. I do believe that the white races are beginning to appreciate the importance of the cause Anglo-Saxon race is superior to any other white race. that has done so much for their benefit, without believe that the combination of various races their having, as yet, made a pecuniary contribution which is found in Massachusetts, and is known by to promote it; to those whose political path it ha the name of the 'Yankee,'-I believe that the lighted, till they feel the obligation to feed the lamp; 'Yankee' race is superior to any other under heaven.
But does this justify me in saying that no other race
than the Yankee shall have any political right, or that a person not belonging to that race shall not donation, in the assurance that half the sum they may stand on an equality with it, so far as political have annually spent will be a clearer gain than the

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fortunate individual that treads our earth shall have come the ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL, on Wednesday an equal right with myself, before any law of this evening, at Music Hall, at which a large and choice gathering is expected of those who have 'laid by in men, because it does not look so far, but it is eer- store, for that special occasion, such gifts as they detainly true that I am not afraid to start on the race sire to cast into the Anti-Slavery treasury, in order to of political ambition with the black man by my side. give a new impetus throughout the land to that moral If he can do better than I can, then he is the better movement for the overthrow of slavery, without which man, and he shall have the reward. And although there would be no spirit in any quarter to resist the

der, have all power and control, and put us nowhere.

Now, I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, they can do it;
Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held, con-

strongly the belief, as well as the hope, that the pres ent Legislature will enact such a law as the petition asks. Lose no time, friends, in collecting the remain

successfully. They have striven in every possible successfully. They have striven in every possible may be clevate their social, moral, intellectual and Miss Holler's Lectures. At West Cambridge, way to clevate their social, moral, intellectual and tical condition. God speed them in the effort! on Sunday last, Miss Holley was invited by the paand address his congregation on the subject of Slavery dience, and in an exceedingly acceptable and impresvitation to occupy his pulpit a portion of next Sunday. manity and freedom, which she so persuasively preach-

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND THEODORE occur to him to make a show of magnanimity about PARKER.

For having delivered one of the lectures of the very Mr. Beecher makes an elaborate reply in the New York Independent, which we have transferred to the fourth page of our present number. It contains much that is sensible, makes some very good hits, and has an appearance of manly independence and Christian magnanimity; yet, as a whole, on a close examination of it, we are not favorably impressed with it, but think it is open to sharp criticism. In the first place, that Mr. Beecher should have

deemed it necessary, in self-defence, to reply to such an attack from such a quarter, by protesting that he is no heretic, but still thoroughly orthodox, is symptomatically bad. It seems to indicate undue apprehension of public opinion, extreme solicitude for his orthodox reputation, a lack of manly independence. Why should he have deigned to notice the Examiner in the Independent, excellent as that is in some of its features, and conclusive as it is in its illustrative and logical exposure of the folly and malignity of the Examiner article. If, as he pertinently says, 'it is only these professed defenders of the faith, who, having erected suspicion into a Christian grace, practise slander as a Christian duty,' will be liable to mistake or misinterpret his conduct, in lecturing in the same course with Theodore Parker; why should he give himself so much concern lest his religious position should be generally regarded as at least quasi hereti-But, waiving this-admitting that it is sometimes

doing good service to the cause of justice to publicly castigate an unworthy antagonist, and that in this particular instance such punishment was especially called for-we proceed to state wherein our regret is excited, and our sense of justice outraged, by what New York Observer, the Presbyterian, &c., 'like a nerwe find in Mr. Beecher's explanatory and defensive your watch-dog, must sit on the door-stone of his rejoinder. The Examiner assails Mr. Parker for his 'infidel-

of lectures, with such an 'infidel.' and fidelity in that cause would reflect a lustre upon the salvation of the soul? him and his sect? If a man would establish and certain lustre upon that faith?' So far, well and Beeccher :true. But it will be observed that, throughout his ar-Nay, he evidently assumes it to be unquestionable, and makes of actional, conceding a mar. P. many ethical virtues, in no sense regards him as a religious teacher: Now, it is of this injustice we complain, and of such sectarian narrowness we are ashamed. Mr. Parker claims to be as sincere, as conscientious, ny, and as enlightened in his religious views as Mr. his spirit is brave and excellent, his speech unfetter- ed with grief'? ed, his heart large and catholic. He is neither spellafter the truth-a man wh The question is not, whether his moral vision is equal- lasting to everlasting! hase of 'orthodoxy' is treated as a damnable heresy. robes of papal infallibility? Mr. Beecher, in these particulars, is simply in the to be seen: we judge him not. We only say that it is not for him to make a parade of his Christian character as against the 'infidel' character of Theodore Parker. If the test given by Jesus be a sound one, the same of the By their fruits ye shall know them,' in what is Mr. Parker inferior to himself? What if he is 'irreconcilably opposed' to Mr. P's theological opinions

it. There is no modesty, no humility, in Mr. B's reply to the Examiner, towards Mr. Parker. His theosuccessful and admirable course projected by the Fra- logical dogmatism is papal; his assumption of saintternity association, in this city, (composed chiefly of ship offensive; his evangelical egotism in bad taste. members of Theodore Parker's congregation,) Henry Ward Beecher has been assailed by the New York Ex. aminer, an Orthodox journal, and represented as 'giv- (!) living or dying, laboring or resting.' A pretty ing éclat to an infidel enterprise,' and thereby fairly clean sweep, truly! Where was the need of this in subjecting to suspicion the soundness of his own or vidious, ostentatious proclamation of antagonistic thodoxy! The absurdity as well as malignity of this feeling? Was it to propitiate the Examiner and its charge is glaringly manifest from the fact, that the pharisaical clique? Do any others stand in need of Fratern y' course differed in nothing from that of it?. 'If I cannot make my people understand my the Mercantile Library Association, or any other Ly- belief, in fifty-two sabbaths of the year, says Mr ceum, excepting that Mr. Parker was engaged to de- Beecher, 'I shall not mend the matter by refusing liver four of the lectures—one upon Washington, a to follow the generous sympathies of my heart —no second upon Franklin, a third upon John Adams, and nor mend it by making a fresh confession of faith it a fourth upon Thomas Jefferson; topics purely histor- the Independent, under circumstances that look as ical, and treated with that rigid impartiality for which the object was rather to seize an opportunity for the Mr. Parker is noted; topics as remote from theological removal of all suspicion of theological unsoundness speculations as North from South. Evidently made and adroitly to make capital out of a paltry and abaneasy by this contemptible attack of the Examiner, surd issue, than to be truly just to Mr. Parker, wh is so bitterly hated for his freedom of mind and ex emplary life.

Mr. Beecher asks, with a slight flush of indlgna tion, . Does the Examiner think we do not care for our own theologic views? We care a good deal. We shall yield them to no man's dictation. We shall not endorse any man's theology which differs from them." And cannot Mr. Parker use the same language t Mr. Beecher, in defence of his own 'theologic views' Moreover, cannot Mr. B. conceive it to be within the scope of possibility that he may be, theologically, wrong, and Mr. P. right? Could be not have modestly suggested as much, without detriment to his Christian character? One thing we are curious to learn !-Of what value,

either to Mr. Beecher, or to any body else, are his Its animus, as exhibited towards himself and Mr. peculiar 'theologic views'? He does not pretend Parker, is so palpably mean and uncandid, so unjust that they make him a better man; he directes them and prescriptive, that entire silence in regard to it entirely from ethics; he admits they have nothing to would have been a better reply than it is in his pow- do with PRACTICAL RIGHTEOUSNESS-in recovering er to write, master as he is of all the elements of the intemperate, setting free the bond, feeding the speech-far better than the article he has published hungry, clothing the naked, educating the ignorant, and 'giving sleigharides to beggars' children, that never before laughed and cuddled in a buffalo robe -&c. &c. And if they are good for nothing in this world, is it not a delusion to suppose they will be of any special value hereafter? 'Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?' It was all very welldoubtless the 'evangelical' Jews might have admitted to Jesus-that the good Samaritan had compassion on the man who fell among thieves, and helped to bind up his wounds; but, alas! for the unsoundness of his theologic views'! He was nothing but an ethical infidel, after all, with a spice of humanity in him

Mr. Beecher is condemned out of his own mouth, when, in one breath, affecting to regard his 'theologic views' as of momentous and everlasting consequence, he in the next indulges in irony at the solicitude of 'a real modern orthodox man, who,' according to the system, and bark incessantly at every thing that comes in sight along the highway; and when there is nothty,' and urges that no Christian should consent to ing to bark at, he must either growl, and gnaw his restand on the same platform, even in a popular course served bones, or bark at the moon to keep up the so-To this Mr. norousness of his voice.' A funny illustration, to Beccher makes the satisfactory reply :- 'If a man in- be sure; but is the theme a funny one, and can there stitutes a temperance movement, must I refuse to help be too great vigilance or fidelity in maintaining the him because, being a Universalist minister, his zeal divine commands, or upholding doctrines essential to

It is not for us to enter the arena of theologica endow a hospital, must I refuse to co-work with him strife; but we cannot refrain from referring to the because, being a Unitarian, its success would reflect a following extraordinary statement made by Mr

· Could Theodore Parker worship my God-Christ ticle, Mr. Beecher has neither the fairness nor the courage, directly or indirectly, to question the propriety of the opprobrious epithet applied to Mr. Parker.

ety of the opprobrious epithet applied to Mr. Parker.

PATHER (!) A yet more tenuous and incisible film of PATHER (!) A

What is this but saving that to him God as Spirit is but a spectre, an incomprehensible conception; and that he can understand him, believe in him, adore him, only as he appears in human form Beecher himself; 'to his own Master he stands or falls;' and born of woman-'a man of sorrows, and acquaint

Such pious generalization is so indefinite and intan bound by tradition, nor stultified by ghostly authori- gible that, like India-rubber, it can be compressed or ty, nor victimized by pious credulity. He is a bold, stretched, according to the taste or caprice, the necessity or desire of the user. Christen dares to do his own thinking, speak his own thoughts, it-Rome is saturated with it-this wickedest and and reduce to practice the apostolic injunction, 'Prove most oppressive of all nations is overflowing with it. all things; hold fast that which is good.' The ques- It is without signification, and therefore without tion with him has ever been, not, 'What is popular?' value. It is traditional homage-an impulse of feelbut, 'What is right?' His is evidently an investi- ing-a flash of sentiment-a kindling of the imaginagating mind; his scholarly attainments are vast, and tion; but it throws no light upon the brain, it does his analytical powers remarkable. Yet he is no dog- not mould the life. First, highest, and in measure matist; he makes a wide margin of allowance for men | beyond all other things, says Mr. Beecher, ' I preach and institutions, however wrong in his judgment; Jesus Christ.' But that language conveys no intellihis charity runs to an extreme, we think, so as fre- gent meaning to the mind; for ten thousand conflict quently to impair the force of his moral testimonies. ing sectarian clergymen say the same thing. When Certain it is, he assumes nothing for himself which he he declares, 'Christ is my God,' and therefore beyond loes not cheerfully concede to every other man. He peradventure God, he will do well to remember that instinctively espouses the cause of the weak sgainst he may be in error on this point; and, if so, it is the strong, the persecuted against the persecutors, the tremendous error; for God will not give his glory t oppressed against the tyrannical. There is no reason another. And it may also be well for him to reflect to doubt that, had he lived in their times, he would whether, if he had lived in the days of Jesus, known have been with Milton and Hampden, with Bunyan his parents, seen him as a man, tempted in all points and Fox, with Luther and Melancthon, with Jesus and like other men, even though without sin, it is a Paul, with all manly dissenting and truth-loving all probable he would have believed or recognized one souls, who make up that noble army of martyrs and thus born and bred as the one living and true God confessors, 'of whom the world was not worthy,' the Infinite Creator of all things, who is from ever-

ly clear in every direction, and on all subjects-we When Mr. Beecher says- The disposition to fine think it is not, though ours may be much more ob- some common ground of kindness and benevolence scured; nor whether he has not made some mistakes, work, with those from whom we are known to differ and fallen into some errors-for who is infallible? It will be a real preaching of the gospel to tens of thou is, whether, being what we have portrayed him, and sands who are unmoved by dogmas and doctrines,'living a life of great beauty, without moral blemish, he utters an important truth, and virtually admit and full of sympathy, benevolence, and good fruits- that his 'dogmas and doctrines' are without any viit is for such a man as Henry Ward Beecher, in many tality, and constitute no part of 'a real preaching o respects so kindred in spirit and purpose with Mr. the gospel. Why then contend so strenuously fo Parker, to apply to him, or to admit that others are them? Or why regard Mr. Parker as without the right in applying to him, the sneaking, malicious, pro-scriptive, abusive and lying epithet of 'infidel'! We them? 'It is love that the world wants.' Most assubmit, with a full appreciation of his great merits suredly! And on this radical point there is no differand many brilliant traits of character, that the ante- ence between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Parker; they sepcedents of Mr. Beecher's history give him no superi- arate from each other only when the question is one ority over Mr. Parker on the score of independent of 'dogmas and doctrines,' which are purely abstract, thinking, manly dissent, courageous protest, conscien- speculative, ideal, and in regard to which minds equaltious conviction, or religious enlightenment and in- ly sincere and reverent will ever find cause for disategrity. His orthodoxy is undeniably traditional; greement. Which of these earnest men shall accuse his theological creed is every where dominant and the other of infidelity, because of this difference of popular; his view of Christ will be geadily endorsed opinion? It will not be Mr. Parker. Shall it be Alabama by those who burn slaves annually Henry Ward Beecher? And when did he receive by a slow fire, or at Rome, where dissent from its pontifical authority, or obtain the right to wear the Under these circumstances, of what value is it as a How much of Christian charity or humility is con

test of Christian character? Prima facie, nothing. tained in the following self-complacent declarations?-

'If tears could wash away from Mr. Parker's eye fashion: where he would stand, or what he would be, in ease the fashion should change, and orthodoxy should be popularly branded as 'infidelity,' remains serve. If prayers could bring to him this vision of lifted up an apostle with inspired vision! Mr. Parker, then, is to be regarded as another Saul

of Tarsus, engaged in persecuting the saints, venomous does that make the latter a heretic? or justify the against the Christian religion, groping in blindness condescending inquiry, 'Are we to punish an infidel and needing a voice and light from Heaven to reclaim for his infidelity by refusing him all credit for per- him! Of such vast importance, now, are dogman sonal goodness, for active benevolence, for practical and doctrines, which, anon, Mr. Beecher pronounce humanity ? Mr. Beecher really plumes himself upon devoid of all life-giving power! Now, volumes of his magnanimity in being willing to stand upon the such pious rhetoric, the product of excited veneration same Lyceum platform with Mr. Parker! This is and ideality, are not as valuable as a single moral preludicrous. In that juxtaposition, Mr. Parker is quite cept. It cannot be met by reason, nor answered by a condescending as Mr. Beecher, though it will never argument, nor refuted by fact. It defines nothing,

and proves nothing, except that Mr. Bertl. glowing imagination and much dramatic talent Parker is no Saul of Tarsus, but a very different is of person. It is not be who persecutes the rainh of person. It is not evangelical 'saints' who penson is the soi-disant evangelical 'saints' who penson him, and would gladly silence his voice forey, it is had the power to do so! Mr. B's illustration as absurd as it is invidious and uncalled for

He evidently considers Mr. Parker a case as desperate! Floods of tears and an endless of prayers' (!) will avail nothing; and so like an ful economist, he neither weeps nor prays for hi ful economist, he held by the logical talk, and such talk a empty as the whistling wind. In his inmost so Mr. Beecher respects, loves and honors Theology,

ker as one true to his highest convictions, The last paragraph in Mr. Beecher's article .. The last paragraph. derly expressed, and yet disfigured and tamted w the same religious egotism already commented to For instance :- There shall be one Christian Her Ward Beecher] who will daily speak his [Mr. h. ker's] name to the heart [query, ear] of God in the est prayer, that, with health of body, he may mon upon his soul the greatest gift of God-faith in in Christ as the Divine Saviour of the world.' This intended, we doubt not, to be kind and broke still, it has an air of self-righteous assumption a patrouizing sympathy which greatly impairs its 71/10

Of all the pride since Lucifer's attaint.

We have felt impelled to make this criticism: no cause we see eye to eye with Mr. Parker in all this theologically or otherwise-but because we is it is due to the cause of religious freedom

MERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Since the Agents and Officers of this Society when in communication with people whom there nose to hold anti-slavery principles,) and many of contributors and friends, (who have too impliconfided in the statements officially made to the now make the claim that the American Home V. sionary Society is free from complicity with slaver and since few of the persons who hear this unfor ed claim have at hand the means of disproving and since it is important to every Christian to us stand whether this Society is diffusing the Christ religion or merely the popular American religion whether it is making an attempt to trim its ebetween the two, hoping thus to get complete from both sides-we have thought it well to in into, and record in the Liberator, the testimon to this point existing in the Annual Reports of the 5 ciety. The following are the facts in the case.

1. The mission churches of the Society is the holding States (like those of the American Barri Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the Che okee and Choctaw Indians) have always been along to receive and retain slaveholding members. 2. Like the Foreign Missionary Board, the lim

Missionary Society volunteer to their m suggestion of various circumstances which ther me resent as valid excuses for slaveholding. 3. In further resemblance to the Foreign Missings

Board, side by side with their practical allowers slaveholding as Christian by its reception into the churches, the Society have interspersed in their sillished documents, for many years past, statemen bearing against the system of slavery, sometime ter energetically. Most of these statements go no further than the representation of slavery as an evil, but sen of them speak of it as a sin. 4. In yet further resemblance to the Foreign No.

sionary Board, they lay down the rule that themssionaries (with their respective churches) have in exclusive power and right to decide upon the firm of candidates for membership in those churches, is when the missionaries prostitute this power to the admission of slaveholders, the Society retain then a Christian ministers, and satisfactory representative of Christianity.

5. On the other hand, when some of their mission. aries have chosen to give instructions or adopt mesures moderately unfavorable to slavery, the Soder have vindicated their right to do so, even against in remonstrances of their few slaveholding paras Here a course of conduct different from that of its Foreign Missionary Board was preceded and sompanied by circumstances at least equally different

6. A more marked feature of distinction bever these two bodies appeared in 1857, when the Han Missionary Society adopted a rule implying that bry considered slaveholding an unsatisfactory and se cious relation, and declining to endorse it in myrticular case, until inquiry and explanation had bee made. It is chiefly on the strength of this misting an anti-slavery character has been claimed for the line of policy and for their Society. With how line reason this claim has been made, an examinate of the rule, and of its preceding and attendant circstances, will show.

During the protracted investigation which rould in showing the thoroughly pro-slavery character of the American Board of Commissioners for Fores-Missions, the attention of many persons was of our turned to the slaveholding existing in the church of the Home Missionary Society. Various princes and memorials, remonstrating against this siz, were sent to the government of the Society, but willed effect until, in the autumn of 1856, a memoral and sent from the General Association of Iowa, requests the Home Missionary Society to withheld missions; appropriations from all churches containing san-

After balancing this with the opposite alternative (of considering slaveholding churches equally exp ble with others as candidates for aid from the Son Ty,) they decided to split the difference, and sint the only third course possible in the premises, name ly, such a discrimination among slaveholding chards as would enable them to avoid the reproach of estsenting to the shelter of the grosser specimens of the sin under the communion table. They emboded that decision in the following resolution, which was parlished on pp. 128,9 of the 31st Annual Report, Mrg.

Resolved, That in the disbursement of the funds committed to their trust, the Committee will no gain and to churches containing slaveholding members, unless evidence be furnished that the relation is soft at in the indexes. in the judgment of the Committee, is justifiable for the time being, in the peculiar circumstance is which it exists.

Portunately, the vagueness of this rule-with leaves every thing to the disposal of the exists Committee,' and which might, for aught we know, be made to exclude only cases like that of Descri Netherland, of Tennessee, who amused himself by killing his slave with a handsaw-is relieved a line by a specification of the sort of questions which the Committee ' propose to ask before admitting a slave holding church to their list of beneficiaries, as falows :-

· For example, they wish to know, as heretofert, and perhaps rather more definitely than heretofore, when they minister, regard their system [slarer] as a better wine and benevolent institution, to be perpetuated and extended throughout the land,—whether they had slaves from principle and choice, and to an extendimited only by their means of purchase,—whether they regard and practice the regard and experient they regard and practice the rearing and experision of slaves as a legitimate branch of industry, whether the family relation among slaves is inviolable, or a subject to the convenience and profit of the matter whether members of the church buy and sell tender the subject to the convenience and profit of the matter whether members of the church buy and sell tender the subject to the convenience and profit of the matter whether and sisters in Christ as articles of merchandize, whether the alexander when in ignorance of dize,—whether the slaves are kept in ignorance a God's word, and of that only way of salvation which

Since the Executive Committee of the Home Masionary Society have presented these as specimens the questions they would wish to ask in examinate the applicant for aid to a slaveholding church, it evident that some one of the possible forms of ref.

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will be satisfactory to the querists, and will entitle the church in question to aid at their hands, in spite of its slaveholding. Let us suppose that the respondent in this examination should seriously present, in relf, the following statements; that the minister of church in question do not regard the system of and chart as either divine or benevolent, or as fit for perpetuity or extension; that they do not hold slaves principle or choice, but by what they regard from principle Society has hinted to them that they may properly regard) as an unfortunate necessity: may properly that they do not practise the rearing of slaves for exportation, nor regard that as a legitimate branch of portages, that they subordinate both the convenience and profit of the master to a preservation of the famand profit of the slaves; that they invariably refast to sell those slaves who are members of the fuse to self that oral instruction is faithfully given to the slaves in regard to the Word of God and the to the salvation. Let us suppose that a further quesway of savanian bet as suppose that a further queset intimation given in this Report, p. 56, of the opinion of the Executive Committee themselves in regard to stavers) that the principles of the Gospel require is alimate extinction'; and finally, let us suppose that not only by garnish of pious talk, but by the stringest possible expressions of honesty and earneststrages positive expressions of honesty and earnestpaure the Committee that their idea of the sort of sarcholding at present allowable was the very one received and practised by his church! What an enormous amount of oppression, what a prolific foun-tain of depravation to the slave, the master, the church and the community, would still remain in the lements of slavery left untouched by this catechism ! Would their slaves, any more than those of the pro-facest drunkard or Sabbath-breaker, possess that liberty, or that free scope in the pursuit of happiness, to shich God gave them 'an inalienable right'? If the entomary improvidence of slaveholders should bring their property (so called) into the hands of the shermould be imitate their pious (!) scruple, and sell only those articles of merchandize which are not their master's 'brethren and sisters in Christ'; Would the Netherlands and Legrees of the place recognize and quote them as brother slaveholders one particle less, or use their respectability, their morality (!) and their piety (!!) as a shield against anti-slavery truth one particle less for that little private catechism

far on the supposition that, the position of the slavefalding church in question is the very most favorable that possibility will allow to that relation, and that its members are in all points like-minded with the Reverend functionaries of the Home Missionary Society, looking, with them, to the 'ultimate extinction' of slavery as a highly desirable thing. The license for slaveholding given by the Home Missionary Society to those who answer, the proposed catechism correctly, at the very best, is burdened with this amount of evil! But why should we be confined to this extravagantly improbable hypothesis? What if we take the far more likely supposition, that the saveholding church-member in question is a liar as well as a slaveholder, and that his testimony upon the point in question, or upon any other in which his interest or credit is concerned, is utterly unreliable? his of course to be taken for granted that a robber will speak the truth? Did we not know, from the very nature of slavery-long before Dr. Parsons gave as his narrative of the deliberate and elaborate lies tald by slaveholding church-members to deceive him-that every sort of evil fruit is to be expected from so corrupt a tree? But if the Reverend gentlemen of the Home Missionary Society give their open license to a class of slaveholders who are falsely represented as of the more outwardly decent and reputable sort, who shall compute the amount of harm flowing from this single act, to the slave and the master the family and the community, the church and

in some snug closet of the ' Bible House, Astor Place,

In further evidence that the Home Missionary Socisty are seeking rather to escape the reproach than to avoid the sin of complicity with slavery, we may mention that their last Annual Report (May, 1858) neither copies the rule on Slavery which was adopted the previous year, and published in that year's Rethan others, nor require any specification from the candidate for aid, as to whether it does or does not re important particulars :--

Application for Aid. - Feeble congregations, applying for aid in supporting the gospel, are requested to embody in their application the following particu-

The name of the church or congregation; the numher of communicants, and the average number of at-tendants on public worship; the denomination and are of congregations immediately contiguous, with the distance to their places of worship; the total amount of salary which the applicants propose to make up, the portion of that salary which they pledge for the given time, and the arrangements that are made for securing it; whether sid is expected from any other source; and the least amount which will suffice from this Society; whether the minister for a commission is desired, is the pastor of the wich, or if not, whether any arrangements are made re contemplated in the course of the year with reference to his installment. These statements should be signed by the trustees and elders or déacons, or by a commit-tee of the congregation, and confirmed by the certifi-tates of two or more clergymen, acquainted with the

We see from the above that, in its toleration of slarcholding as Christian, the Home Missionary Sobety differs from the American Board of Foreign assions in degree only, not in kind; and alike as epionents of slavery, and as friends of true Chrisimity, we are called by our duties to God and man to protest against the former of these as actively and strenuously as against the latter .- c. K. W.

* Inside View of Slavery: or a Tour among the Planters. By C. G. Parsons, M.D. With an Introductory Note by Mrs. H. B. Stowe. 12 mo., pp. 318.

tention of all our lady readers. They are given at the Lecture Room of the College, No. 274 Washington St. (near Bedford,) and are illustrated by a large and excellent Anatomical Apparatus, by the aid of which, a good knowledge of the structure of the human body. 4: dof the functions of its most curious and wonderful organs, can be acquired.

The lecturer is Miss Frances S. Cooke, M. D., a traigale of the College, who has already had extenare experience as a teacher and lecturer. She is regarded as having a thorough and accurate knowledge f Anatomy, Physiology, health and disease. She ha twice been employed to lecture to the young ladies of the State Normal School, at Salem, and has addemed several hundred ladies at the College-rooms. The Lectures next week will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, and are free to all ladies who may wish to attend. - M.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for February, makes appearance promptly. The following is its inviteg table of contents :-

1, Ought Women to learn the Alphabet? II. The Morning Street. III. In a Cellar. IV. Hamlet at the Boston, V. El Llanero, VI. Bulls and Bears. VII. 'The New Life' of Dante. VIII. The Philter. IX. Did 1? X. The Minister's Wooing, 'XI. The Palm and the Pine. XII. The Professor at the Breakfast-Table. XIII. White's Shakspeare.

RIGHTS OF COLORED CITIZENS. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Friday last, the following memorial from William C. DEAR GARRISON: Nell and other colored citizens of Massachusetts, was eral Relations, by a vote of 174 to 23.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled :

Your memorialists, freemen and citizens of Massachusetts, impartially enjoying and exercising the elec- cal, and his witty thrusts, though they come but seltive franchise with all other citizens, notwithstanding dom, cut clean and smooth, fairly demolishing the encomplexional differences, and recognized by the Con- emy with one stroke of surcasm. The effect of his stitution of the State, and the laws thereof, as enti- speaking, however, is greatly marred by his apparent tled to equal rights and privileges, and to a common forgetfulness of his audience. He appears as if talkprotection, respectfully represent:

outraged, and some of their dearest rights cloven this fault, though great, is but slight when compared down, by the recent decision of the Supreme Court with the tone of voice with which he utters his sen of the United States in the Dred Scott case, by which tences. He speaks in a drawling kind of squeal, most that Court declares that they are not, and cannot be- painful to the ear, somewhat similar to the whining come, - neither can the free colored citizens of any cant adopted by very ignorant persons in their reliother State become, - citizens of the United States : gious exhortations. That this decision is in palpable violation of the 1st But it is not the man nor his manners of which I section of article 4th of the Constitution of the Unit- wish to speak, but the matter of the lecture. ed States, which expressly declares, 'The citizens of The subject was American Politics. The speaker. each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and in commencing his lecture, spoke at some length of immunities of citizens in the several States':

consideration than though it denied to all the citizens which, in stormy and perilous times, like the present. of this Commonwealth the privileges and immunities all could refer. I may have failed to apprehend his of citizens of the United States, and declared Massa. meaning, but I did not understand him to teach that chusetts to be no longer a constituent member of the these first principles, the very foundation stones of Union; but ought to be solemnly protested against, our government, should be justice and truth, but, and resisted to the last extremity, by your honorable rather, union and harmony between the different secbodies, and by all the people of the State, as an intol- tions of the country. He quoted the words (of Boerable act of usurpation and tyranny.

adduce any arguments to show either the injustice or vent, saying that we who live in this glorious repub the absurdity of the decision aforesaid. From the lic have found this perfect government, and that it i adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1780, not to us an object of curiosity, but of love and reveto the present time, the State has disfranchised no rence. There is no longer a question as to its possiman on account of his color; nor does a single law bility, but every true patriot feels the greatest soliciremain on her Statute Book, prejudicial to the rights tude as to its permanence. The American Union or interests of any man, or class of men, on the ground though in the flush of youth, and crowned with unof complexional differences. If we are not citizens of exampled prosperity, yet exhibits unmistakable tokens Massachusetts, then the Commonwealth is without of decay; tokens which cannot be concealed, if citizens : and if, as such, we are not citizens of the we would. The lecturer proceeded to say-There United States, then, by the same rule, there are no are three conditions which go to make up the perma such citizens, and only a privileged aristocracy at the nence of a popular government, conditions which North, and a detestable slave oligarchy at the South, common sense and the history of the past alike show remain to rule over a subjugated people.

sonally free-whose blood has been freely poured out fully deficient in our country. There are plenty of on every battle-field, from the earliest to the latest scholars, literature and science are taught and appreconflict in behalf of American liberty and independ- ciated, but neither the school-house, the press nor the ence-who are eligible to every office in the gult of the pulpit inculcates that political doctrine which was people-by whose suffrages, in common with all oth- understood and practised in the good old times, when ers entitled to vote, the Constitution of the United each was for all and all for each. Now an unbridled States was adopted, the government brought into ex- individualism is rife in our land, and all wholesome istence and put in operation, every President elected restraint is thrown off. from George Washington to James Buchanan, and The second condition mentioned by Mr. Prentice was the Constitutions of many of the States ratified-who loyalty, or a feeling of allegiance, which, he said, is are found at the polls at every election, whether to almost wholly wanting among us. In proof of his vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of position, he instanced the fact, that private judgment the Legislature, or Representatives to Congress-of is held to be above law, and that a majority of the whom allegiance and taxation are as strictly exacted people, in some States, are in direct opposition to the as of the white inhabitants, and who have never been government. When men hold the magistrate in confound wanting in the performance of their obligations tempt, they will soon despise the magistracy, and from and duties, but have always shown themselves to be hating the men who govern, they will learn to hate the animated by the most patriotic feelings-to deny that government, such are, or can be, citizens of the United States, in | The third condition is a feeling of nationality, which accordance with the plain meaning of the Constitus the lecturer said, does not exist among us. He dwelt tion is to outrage the common sense of mankind, and at some length upon the last presidential canvas, when most wickedly to pervert judgment, that the founda- the doctrine of disunion was boldly flouted, and when tions of freedom may be destroyed. For whether is in some localities, it required as much courage to speak greater—the power which creates the government, or for the Union as in former times it did to fight for the government which is created by it?

Your memorialists, therefore, deem the doctrine so He referred to the disputes in Congress when the ably laid down by Justice Curtis, of Massachusetts, in 'abolitionists' and 'fire-eaters' engage in hand-todissenting from that of Chief Justice Taney and his hand battles, the different States immediately taking associates, to be impregnable :- ' First-That the free sides with their representatives, and making the quarnative born citizens of each State, are citizens of the rel their own. These things, said he, are dreadful to United States. Second. That as free colored persons contemplate, but they are true. born within some of the States are citizens of those port, nor alludes to it in any manner whatever. No Federal Courts, as a citizen of that State in which he reform comes at all, it must come from them.' intimation is given in this Report that there is any resides. But this righteous doctrine has been reject. The question, 'In what way?' is more difficult to peculiar rule modifying the aid offered in the case of ed by the Supreme Court, and your memorialists are answer, and of the greatest importance to every paslaveholding churches; and the elaborate directions | left without protection or redress as citizens of the triot. Mr. Prentice went on to state, in a general respecting applications for aid neither intimate that United States; and until that decision be reversed, or way, that the needed change must be brought about slaveholding churches will be less readily helped an entire change be wrought in the structure of the by the rising generation, who must be educated to Supreme Court, (of which there is no hope,) or Mas. understand and respect the laws. Loyalty to the sachusetts be divorced from the Union, they must Union and the Constitution must be cultivated, the hold slaves. Here is their paragraph of directions to stand deprived of those privileges and immunities degenerate public men who are now in office must be applicants, with their own italies, designating the which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution of replaced by others of a different stamp; and a great their country.

Your memorialists would respectfully urge upon the cssary that I should repeat. General Court, that it would be an act of extreme Truly, if what Mr. Prentice tells us be true-if the perfidy to leave them without redress, or at least with- Union does actually show unmistakable tokens of deout a manly assertion of their constitutional rights, cay, we anti-slavery men and women may thank God merely because they constitute so small a portion of and take courage. the population; that this is a matter which vitally If the Union is to be dissolved, the land of liberty concerns the honor, good faith and sovereignty of the is brought, by hundreds of miles, nearer the panting State; that it is a high-handed act of judicial usurpafugitive, if, indeed, the shackles do not fall from the tion, constituting one of a long series of acts on the limbs of the slave where he stands, in the cotton fields part of a slaveholding oligarchy to uproot all the in- and the rice swarmps. What a shout of thanksgiving stitutions and overthrow all the safeguards of North- will go up from all the land when that blessed day ern freedom; and that submission to it will indicate shall come, when this 'covenant with death and great moral degradation and the most abject coward- agreement with hell' shall be annulled! We will ice. Hence, they would earnestly renew their appeal, labor and wait. that you will promptly declare the tyrannical decision aforesaid not to be binding upon the States, but utterly unconstitutional, and demand its immediate reversal.

Your memorialists also beg leave to remind the General Court, that, by the laws of the Southern States, they are still prohibited, under the severest penalties, from visiting any of those States, for any purpose, however laudable, on any pretence whatever; of a man who held a station of consequence in the penalties, from visiting any of those States, for any that a considerable number of the colored citizens of Massachusetts have already been seized in Southern ports, while engaged in lawful occupations, thrust ports, while engaged in lawful occupations, w into prison, and sold into interminable slavery; that into prison, and sold into interminable slavery; that the attempt of Massachusetts legally to test the validity of the laws, under which these hapless victims jection to enslaving a free African at present in Liberius, the seized and enslaved, was instantly and brutally repulsed by South Carolina and Louisiana foliation of the bill. The Fame Legitines to Larges, at the New England Female Medical College, are well worthy the attention of all our lady readers. The contract of the first factor of the bill.

In Fame Legitines to Larges, at the New England Female Medical College, are well worthy the attention of all our lady readers. The contract of the first favor of the bill.

Mr. Norwood replied, that she was at present a free woman, who voluntarily wanted to return to slavery, but who would become the property of the State by returning here. To remove this, and vest it in the seek legal redress in such cases; and that Massachusetts has since lacked the courage to vindicate the rights of her colored citizens, leaving them a prey to as well as the Constitution, prohibited such a measure the oppressor. Surely, the time has come for a fresh, ure.

Mr. Kerr would vote in favor of the bill, as no act strong and united effort, on the part of the Legisla-ture, to demand the repeal of the atrosious laws afore
African blood, nor a native of Africa, and in returnsaid; and if this righteous demand shall be (as it ing to slavery in this State, she did not come within doubtless will be) haughtily refused, then it will be the duty of Massachusetts to take such measures, in the duty of Massachusetts to take such measures, in the duty of Massachusetts to take such measures, in the left of the last of Congress prohibiting the slave trade. He considered this case as giving a high testimony in favor of the institution of slavery in this State, when self-defence, as shall effectually protect her sons from a woman, after experiencing the benefits of liberty, Southern outrage. What measures may be required, begs permission to return as the slave of her former your memorialists leave to the judgment of the General Court-merely suggesting that if it is made constitutional to imprison any of the citizens of Massachusetts at the South, it can be made equally constichusetts at the South, it can be made equally consti-tutional to declare, by statute, that every slaveholder lot of fifty Africans that passed through that place a

> posed to unite with her in the formation of a free and independent republic.

LECTURE OF GEORGE D. PRENTICE, ESQ Springfield, (Mass.) Jan. 15, 1859.

I have, during the past week, listened to a lectur presented by Mr. Wells of Greenfield, and, after an before the City Library Association, by George D. earnest discussion, referred to the Committee on Fed. Prentice, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., which afforded me so much gratification, that I cannot refrain from wri ting you a few lines in respect to it.

Mr. Prentice is a pleasant looking middle-aged gen tleman, with a sort of placid satisfaction and complaisance in his appearance. He is somewhat satiri ing to himself, in his study, rather than addressing a That their feelings have been greatly shocked and gathering of busy, thinking men and women. But

first principles, saying there should always be some That it is, therefore, no more worthy of respect and established points above and beyond discussion, to lingbroke, I think,) that a perfect government is the Your memorialists deem it wholly unnecessary to greatest curiosity that the wit of man can ever into be indispensable. The first of these conditions i To deny that those who are native-born and per-education, political education, which he says is wo-

it, or to speak against it.

He next proceeded to inquire by whose hand, and States, such persons are also citizens of the United in what way shall deliverance come. In answer to States. Third-That every such citizen, residing in the first question, 'By whose hand?' he replied, 'By any State, has the right to sue and be sued in the the hand of the people-they are sovereign, and if

many more good and bad things, which it is not nec-

RETURNING TO SLAVERY. We find in the proceedings of the North Carolina 'House of Commons' for Jan. 3, (published in the Raleigh Standard of the next day,) the following:-

. The bill for the relief of Emily Hooper, of Libe

Mr. Benbury still thought that the act of Congress,

The bill passed its second reading."

THE APRICANS THAT WENT WEST .- The Montgon coming into this State shall be instantly arrested, and kept in prison until the South recede from her present position; and further, if it shall be found impossible for Massachusetts to protect the rights of all her citizens in the Union, then it will be her duty, and the miscrable wretches had died since their arrival as the place of destination, and that many others are should be her pride, to protect them outside of the Union, with such of her sister States as may be disposed to unite with her in the formation of a few and hardships of the Middle Passage.

independent republic.

And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

[Signed by] WILLIAM C. NELL, and other colored Citizens of Massachusetts.

[Signed by] WILLIAM C. NELL, the Christie, in regard to the raiment of these poor Africans, was that nearly all the negroes had some clothing, except when it dropped off while they were walking; some had costs, some pants, some shirts, and some blankets. None were entirely without clothing; some had only blankets.

Cooley trade and the French traffic in Africans?

Mr. Giddings—I think it is as bad as the constwise

slave trade. If it was to sell the gentleman and his wife and children, I should object. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith—I suggest whether it would not be as well to comment on the interesting fact that 35 vessels in the free States are engaged in the slave trade, and only five in the Southern, before he undertakes to reform the morals of his neighbors.

Mr. Giddings—I would as soon lay my hands on a Northern as a Southern pirates. I am not sectional in

my views. (Laughter.) In the course of his remarks he said if he should be nominated for Governor of Ohio, he wanted to make a straight-out issue with the Democratic party. He wished to know from his colleague, Mr. Cox, whether the latter's party was for

or against the slave trade.

Mr. Cox rose to pay his respects to his colleague for a few moments, and a crowd gathered round him. He said—Mr. Giddings knew that the Democratic members of the former session voted that it was inex-pedient and unjust to restore the African slave trade,

and that Democrats, North and South, are opposed Mr. Giddings remarked that he had alluded to the

coastwise slave trade.

Mr. Cox resumed, and said that Mr. Giddings had undertaken to place Democrats in a false position, and inculcate the idea that the Democratic party was proslavery, when he knew that it was neither pro anti-slavery, but placed itself on the doctrine of leaving the people to regulate the matter as they may think proper. He hoped his colleague might be nomina-ted for the Governorship of Ohio, and when the election was over, the latter would be left to ponder over the result, and exclaim, with Aristides, pepular opinion in everything, even when the people drive me into exile.' (Laughter.) His colleague made negro equality in his speech the other day, but in his printed speech modified his language. Mr. Giddings remarked that his colleague misun derstood him

Mr. Cox-Are you in favor of negroes in Ohio voting?
Mr. Giddings—I expressed no such opinion.

(Laughter.)
Mr. Cox—Would you permit them to vote;
Mr. Giddings—I would whenever negroes excel the

Democratic party in intellect and moral virtue. (Excessive laughter.)

Mr. Cox—My colleague does not come up to his doctrine. Is he or not in favor of African equality

and negro suffrage in Ohio? Mr. Giddings-I would put them and the Demo crats on the same footing. (Laughter.) But I will not interfere in the quarrel between them.

Mr. Cox-The difference between my age and that of my friend, if I may so call him, will not allow me to put him to the torture, because he cannot be elected Governor of Ohio. In rising, all-I wished to de was to put the Democratic party right, and it is right. The gentleman can come on with his forces, and

We do not perceive either the wit or the policy of Mr. Giddings in evading so plain a questionquestion which should have been promptly answered by him in the affirmative. Why shuffle ?]

[Correspondence of the Boston Atlas and Bee.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1859.

The speech of Mr. Giddings in the House, yester day, was one of the veteran's ablest expositions of sound Republican doctrine—perhaps a little extreme in some points, but that is owing to the political school in which he has been trained and has always labored. It is probably the last extended speech he will ever deliver upon the floor of Congress, as his Congressional career terminates with this session which is now half spent. He spoke a full hour, and

manifested an unusual degree of vigor and strength.

There are some speeches in embryo which will soon be delivered by very able men in exposition of the Republican party doctrines, tending to remove the impression of 'ultraism,' made by the speeches of Mr. Washburn of Maine, and Mr. Giddings. These gentlemen, I understand, disclaim any such motive in their remarks, but they certainly did make that im-pression, and may possibly call forth some severe comnent from the Amer

The speeches of Mr. Wilson, Trumbull and Hous-ton in the Scnate in reply to Iverson's silly gaseonade, were a sufficient reply to his windy disunion buncomb. It has received more notice than it really deserved but thus far it has called forth only derision and scorn The speech of Mr. Houston yesterday was replete with common sensor sarcasm and wit, and Douglas remarkad of it that a more withering rebuke was never aderying disunion is past, and it will avail nothing

The words we have put in italics are very significant. Messrs. Giddings and Washburn are too 'ultra' for the Republican party, forsooth; and so

of Representatives on Monday last—
In presenting the petition of Edward Buffum and
389 others of Salem, that the rendition of fugitive

slaves may be by law prohibited in Massachusetts-Mr. Chase of Salem, rose in his seat and said that he considered the law, commonly called the fugitive slave law, as odious and unconstitutional, and one which ought to be so declared. But at the same time, he was not in favor of the object prayed for in the petition, believing that no legislation of this House would give any adequate remedy in the pre-

Mr. Cushing said that he desired to thank the gentheman from Salem for presenting the petition in his seat, and making his motion for reference orally, and also for expressing his opinion that nothing could be done. He should disagree with the gentleman in his field, on the 7th. It is an admirable lecture, and we estimate of the law, and as to the expediency of op-posing any law which he might deem unconstitutional Mr. KIMBALL, of Boston, desired that the petition

MR. Cushing wanted to know how it could be read after the action of the House. If he understood the gentleman from Salem (Mr. UPHAM) yesterday, the the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the pict member who made the motion for reference had pos- versed, and the bright side of life appears. session of the floor, and no other member could make

The Speaker said that any member could call for The Speaker said that any member could call for the reading of any paper at any time. He was in-formed that in Congress even the name of the member making the motion for reference was not given to the House. The papers were handed to the clerk, and by

him distributed to the several committees.

Mr. Cushing said he would not debate the matter now, but would at some other time.

INLAND TRAFFIC IN BLACKS. We have no intention of concealing our satisfaction at the rapidly in-creasing importance of the commerce in blacks between Missouri and the South. There is no true friend of the State who will not be gratified by the fact that the slaves of Missouri are rapidly finding purchasers who take them out of the State, and leave in their stead thousands of good dollars, enabling their former owners to pay for the labor of white men in tilling the ground and raising the rich crops which our farms are capable of producing under labor intelligently directed. The South is doing a good work for Missouri. We have to record the departure of another lot of negroes from our midst. The steamer E. M. Ryland, which arrived on Tuesday night from the Missouri, brought twenty-nine adults and children, male and female. They were the property of Tom Smith, Esq., of Independence, and bought at an average of one thousand dollars a head, as a spec-ulation, by Mr. Gwin, of Vicksburg, Mississippi. ulation, by Mr. Gwin, of Vicksburg, Allessapper Mr. Gwin says that six or seven of these are among the finest negroes he ever saw, and cost him twelve hundred dollars each.—St. Louis Democrat.

What a cause for exultation!! Mississippi Prepared for War. It will be re

membered that Mr. Jefferson Davis recently counselled the sovereign State of Mississippi to prepare for war. The Vicksburg Whig gives the following inventory f the arms belonging to the State, discovered to be '4 flint-lock muskets-all rusty, and no breeches o at least two.

7 cannon.
7 bayonets—rusty, with no points.
A pile of belts and scabbards, but no swords.
60 cartridge boxes.

The Whig adds :-

'We have now 5 Major-Generals, 10 Brigadier-Generals and 60 Colonels, 60 Lieutenant-Colonels, 60 Majors, and will soon have 600 Captains, 1200 Lieutenants, 4800 Sergeants, and 4800 Corporals. We are happy to inform them, however, that we have no privates—the Legislature having dispensed with that useless portion of the army.'

TWENTY-EIGHT MEN STARVED TO DEATH .- The im-Mr. Giddings gave notice of an amendment, to abolish the traffic in slaves, to which this country, in the treaty negotiated with Great Britain in 1814, is committed. He said—Will gentlemen countenance the traffic in human flesh, and involve the nation in the guilt of perjury.

Mr. Smith of Virginia—What do you think of the Cooley trade and the French traffic in Africans?

Mr. Giddings gave notice of an amendment, to abolish mediate destruction of life and property was not the only result of the fearful explosion of the magazine at Havana, on the 29th of September. On the 23d ult. the bodies of twenty-eight men were dug from under the ruins, who had probably died from starvation, although there were soldiers enough in and around the city, to have turned over every stone within a day after the occurrence of the accident.

Theatre, London, on the 27th. Just before the termination of an afternoon performance, and when the gallery stairs were crowded with the evening audience, waiting for admission, a false alarm of fire was raised, and a panic set in, during which the pressure on the gallery stairs was such that sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were injur-ed. The Theatre is situated in a very low neighbor-hood, and so rapidly did the excitement abate, that the evening performance was proceeded with as usual.

The colored people of Indiana are holding Convention at Indianapolis, for the purpose of con-sidering the best means for bringing about a modifica-tion or repeal of the various laws of the State with regard to negro suffrage, etc.

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AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
    Collections by Daniel S. Whitney.
At Cedar Falls, Iowa,
     Delhi. "
Sand Spring. "
                                        1 00
     Hopkinton, "Rockford, Illinois,
                                        0 83
     Rockton, "
     Roscoe, "Beloit, Wisconsin, Mount Pleasant, Indiana,
     Germantown,
Charlestown, Ohio,
      Salem.
                                         4 00
     Galbert,
     Parkman.
                                        0 36
     Peruville, N. Y.,
     McLean, "
         By Mrs. Frances H. Drake.
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Dr. Marshall S. Perry, Boston, Mass., Thomas Groome, Mrs. W. H. Long, Roxbury, Mass., Mrs. E. Jones, William Ives, Salem, Mass., Lydia H. Chase, "Dr. Sam'l Johnson, " Rev. Sam'l Johnson, " Friend, Rev. E. R. Harding, Nashua, N. H., for Tract Fund, Four friends, do. do. do. Wm. R. Bryden, Boston, Mass., by Mr. Wallcut, Thos. Martin, West Boylston, Mass, by 0 25 do. Geo. H. Havens, Moriah, N. Y., dona-Collections for Tract Fund, by N. R. Johnston, Vt.

At Williamstown, Vt., Barnet, "Lower Waterford, Vt., East Orange, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Jan. 20, 1859.

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

The Third Annual Anti-Slavery Convention, for the State of New York, will be held at ALBANY, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 31, and February 1 and 2, 1859. This Convention, held under the auspices of the

American Anti-Slavery Society, and of annual recurrence, is important, not only for its local effect, but, through representatives in attendance, and members of the Legislature, is designed to reach all parts of the State. At no previous period since the commencement of the Anti-Slavery struggle has there been a more pressing need of united, earnest and untiring effort for the immediate and entire abolition of chattel slavery. While the great question, in some of its aspects, is now more widely and earnestly discussed than heretofore, it is also true that the aggre gate number of slaves was never before so large, and never so rapidly increasing; that, besides the revolting features of slave-breeding and the inter-State slave trade, the African slave trade is now virtually reopened; that heroic fugitives may still be hunted with impunity, and their friends persecuted, fined and imprisoned on the soil of New York; that the schemes of slave propagandism by those 'in authoriity,' were never more threatening, bold and defiant.

Let the friends of impartial freedom, throughout the State, spare no efforts to render this Convention such, in character and influence, as the exigencies of the cause demand. Give, if possible, your person al presence, your friendly counsel and co-operation. SLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS. In the House Let every county in the State be represented by one or more delegates.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, OLIVER JOHNSON, AARON M. POWELL, and other speakers will be in attendance.

The Convention will be held in Association Hall;

Mrs. C. M. SEVERANCE, of Roxbury, will give her lecture on Humanity-a Definition and a Pleafield, on the 7th. It is an admirable lecture, and we hope will be given in many places.

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily suffering which he endures. By the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the picture is re-

The Post Office address of A. G. Spalding is ST Louis, Missouri-Box 1952.

EF WM. LLOYD GARRISON will give a discourse before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at Music Hall, on Sunday next, Jan. 23d Subject-What is Infidelity? and, Who are the Infidels;

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Newburyport, Sunday, Jan. 23, all day and evening.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on American Sla-Sunday evening, January 23.

MILFORD .- PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American A. S. Society, will speak at Milford, at the Brick Church, on Sunday evening, Jan. 23. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massahusetts A. S. Society, will speak at

Reading, Friday, January 21.
Waltham, Sunday, "23.
(at the Universalist Meeting-house.)
Greenwood, Monday, January 24. Monday, January 24.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE.-A young colored carpenter wants immediate employment. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Dec, 31. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE .-

A young able-bodied Fugitive, from the South, wants a place. He can take care of cattle, drive horses, wait and tend, chop wood, or work on a farm.

Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office, 21

Cornhill, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON.

DIED-In this village, yesterday, DELIA M. daughter of John Landon, Esq., in the 17th year of her age. The deceased was a bright, happy girl, beloved by all who knew her. Her sudden departure from our midst has brought gloom to many countenances, and grief to the hearts of all her friends and acquaintances.
This is Death's first summons in our village for 1859, and the new bell now being raised on the Meth-

xlist church will to-day, in its first vibrations, sound the knell of the departed.

The budding rose had reached full bloom, And softly drops into the tomb; The sturdy pine grieves for the dead, In sorrow bows its stately head.

-Rutland (Vt.) Courier, Jan. 14.

TO DYSPEPTICS.

And all who suffer the tortures which the disease inflicts, in one form or another of its many phases : Cure yourselves permanently and speedily by using

The Oxygenated Bitters. The 'Weekly Novelette,' of Sept. 18, says:

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But, in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it be-comes chr nic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

From the Publisher of a weekly circulated Magazine. MESSES. S. W. FOWLE & Co: I have taken three bottles of the Oxygenated Bitters, end have derived great benefit from their use. I have been much troubled with Dyspepsia for several years, and found nothing that afforded me any relief until I used the Bitters. I most cheerfully recommend them to all who are afflicted with this troublesome and stubborn

JAMES ROBINSON. of the 'Student and Schoolmaster.'

From Gen. A. C. Donge, our Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18. DR. GEO. B. GREEN: DEAR SIR—The Orygenated Bitters with which you were so kind as to furnish me, have had a most salutary effect in my case. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for four years, during which time I tried many remedies, but never met with any so good as your Bitters. I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and I hope and believe that all who use the Oxygenated Bitters will find them as serviceable as I have found them.

With high respect, your ob't servant,

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every Jan 21 4tie town in New England.

JAMESTOWN INSTITUTE.

In May last, we opened our School with only one pupil as boarder, and no prospect of a second; with no expression of confidence in our peculiar method from any one, and without counsel or aid. We have now twenty-eight pupils in the family, four Assistant Teachers, a Matron, and a lady to superintend the wardrobe of the children. We daily receive letters of inquiry from all parts of the country-more than we can properly answer. Each month our family has been larger than the preceding, and as happy a family as we ever saw together. Each week We have promise of more, and a GREATER WORK OPENS BEFORE US THAN WE CAN POSSIBLY PERFORM

Our method is original and very peculiar. We never reward merit nor punish transgression, but have more confidence than ever that the rank weeds that infest the moral character of children will wither and die' in an atmosphere of love and purity. We never assign lessons to be committed to memory, but our pupils give their own thoughts in their own words, and go to their books as they go to the table for the food they need and crave. To a great extent we have won them from mere Play to amusements that develop as well as entertain. The sexes associate with a freedom, purity and beauty we are proud to have observed and examined.

A few weeks ago, a stranger whom we had never

before seen, called on us and carefully inquired into our method, and we have just received his * Christmas gift' of \$100, as an expression of his appreciation of our plan and method. This led us to publish this circular, believing our movement to be demanded by human progress, and that others desire to aid such an With the donation received we shall found a Juve-

With the donation received we shall found a Juvenile Library, and we invite donations of juvenile and scientific books and periodicals, and especially of tools and specimens for a Geological Cabinet. We shall welcome pecuniary aid in any form. If ten persons would take scholarships for one year, it might double the practical value of the labors of five teachers.

More than all, we need an energetic and loving man to unite with us in this work—a manly man, who can relieve us of all duties except the school and

who can relieve us of all duties except the school and general care. We need a Matron who knows she has love enough to soothe the troubled spirits of children, and strengthen their good resolutions.

S. Albro, Esq., of Buffalo, and A. E. Newton of

Boston, have spent some time with us, and know something of our plans and purposes. Our patrons George Kellog, 8 University place, New York City.
J. Seymour Brown, 112 Lex. Av.
M. S. Roberts, Esq., Pekin, Niagara Co., N. Y,
Dr. C. Parker, Fredonia, Chaut. Co.,

Dr. J. F. Carter, Laona, J. G. Rood, Esq., Brigham, " David McWethy, Wethersfield Spring, Dr. S. R. Mettler, Hartford, Conn. Asa H. Rogers, Esq., Waterbury, "

Wm. Ritchie, Esq., Springfield, Mass. Amand S. Brett, St. Louis, Mo. Amand S. Brett, William Paul, Esq., Peru, Ill. Dr. J. E. Weeks, "Mrs. H. Whitehead, "

Mrs. H. Whitehead, "I Jesse Blinn, Esq., Rockford, Ill.
J. M. Sterling, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. J. Fox, Esq. Foxburg, Forest Co., Pa.
Louis Belrose. Philadelphia, Pa. We refer inquirers to any of the above, but more

especially to the school and family, where we shall welcome the most careful inquiry and the most faithful criticism. O. H. WELLINGTON. Jamestown, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1859.

TWO

FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK,

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John Quincy Adams.

JUST PUBLISHED, by BELA MARSH, 14
Bromfield Street, Boston, in one large handsome octavo volume of 459 pages, 'Tueive Messages from the Spirit John Quincy Adams,' through Joseph D. Stiles, Medium, to Josish Brigham, Quincy—written in the peculiar handwriting of Mr. Adams.

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MPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

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Something New!

THE Subscriber, having invented a new, and, it is believed, much superior MOWING AND REAP-ING MACHINE, with a simple but sure RAKER attachment, wishes to find an honest man with the necessary means to patent and introduce the same to the public, for which a liberal share will be given. None other need apply.

Further information may be had by addressing a line to Windeld, Herkimer county, N, Y., or calling personally.

Dec. 24. DANIEL HITCHINGS.

From the New Rover, published in 1852. COURTSHIP OF CAPT. MILES STANDISH. A true Historical Romance.

BY MOSES BULLINS, 1792. About this rather singular production, a word or two seems necessary. Whether it be really a genuine antique or more modern imitation, is a question for critics to discuss. We can only throw such light upon

it as we happen to possess, and such as the document bears on the face of it.

In order to ascertain whether the ballad was found-ed in truth, we have turned to some old New Eng-land Chronicles, and find that the whole story is true Capt. Miles Standish did come over in the May

Capt. Miles Standish did come over in the May-flower, and his wife's name was Rose. Mr. John Al-den and Mr. William Mullins were among the num-ber that came over in the same vessel. Mr. William Mullins had a daughter whose name was Priscilla, and the main incident, according to the chronicles, actually occurred precisely as related in the poem.

· BALLAD. Miles Standish in the Mayflower came Across the stormy wave, And in that little band was none More generous or brave.

'Midst cold December's sleet and snow On Plymouth rock they land; Weak were their hands, but strong their hearts, That pious pilgrim band.

Oh, sad it was in their poor huts To hear the storm-wind blow; And terrible at midnight hour When yelled the savage foe.

And when the savage, grim and dire, His bloody work began, For a champion brave, I have been told, Miles Standish was the man.

But oh, his heart was made to bow With grief and pain full low, For sickness on the pilgrim band Now dealt a dreadful blow.

In arms of death so fast they fell, They scarce were buried, And his dear wife, whose name was Rose, Was laid among the dead.

His sorrow was not loud, but deep-For her he did bemoan; 'And such keen anguish wrung his heart, He could not live alone. Then to John Alden he did speak;

John Alden was his friend;

And said, ' Friend John, unto my wish I pray thee now attend. My heart is sad, tis very sad, My poor wife Rose has gone;

And in this wild and savage land I cannot live alone. To Mr. William Mullins, then, I wish you would repair,

And see if he will give me leave To wed his daughter fair. Priscilla was his daughter's name,

Comely and fair was she. And kind of heart she was, withal, As any maid could be: John Alden, to oblige his friend,

Straightway to Mullins went, And told his errand like a man, And asked for his consent.

Now Mr. Mullins was a sire "Quite rational and kind, And such consent would never give Against his daughter's mind.

He told John Alden if his child Should be inclined that way, And Captain Standish was her choice, He had no more to say.

He then called in his daughter dear, And straightway did retire, That she might with more freedom speak, In absence of her sire,

John Alden had a bright blue eye. And was a handsome man, And, when he spoke, a pleasant look

He rose, and in a courteous way His errand did declare, And said, 'Fair maid, what word shall I

To Captain Standish bear ? Warm blushes glowed upon the cheeks Of that fair maiden then;

At first she turned away her eyes, Then looked at John again; And then, with downcast, modest mien, She said, with trembling tone,

Now prithee, John, why dost thou not Speak for thyself alone ? ' Deep red then grew John Alden's face,

He bade the maid good bye ; But well she read, before he went, The language of his eye.

No matter what the language said, Which in that eve was rife-In one short month, Priscilla was John Alden's loving wife.

THE ROCK In the Valley of the El Ghor. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Dead Petra in her hill-tomb sleeps, Her stones of emptiness remain;

Around her sculptured misery sleeps The lonely waste of Edom's plain. From the doomed dwellers in the cleft The bow of vengeance turned not back :

Of all the myriads, none are left Along the Wady Mousa's track. Clear in the hot Arabian day Her arches spring, her statues climb;

Unchanged, the graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time ! Unchanged the awful lithograph Of power and glory undertrod, Of nations scattered like the chaff Blown from the threshing-floor of God.

Yet shall the thoughtful stranger turn From Petra's gates with deeper awe, To mark afar the burial urn Of Aaron on the cliffs of Hor.

And where upon its ancient guard The Rock, El Ghor, is standing yet, Looks from its turrets desert-ward,

And keeps the watch that God has set,-The same as when, in thunders loud, It heard the voice of God to man; As when it saw in fire and cloud

The angels walk in Israel's van ! Or when from Ezion-Geber's way It saw the long procession file, And heard the Hebrew timbrels play The music of the lordly Nile.

Or saw the tabernacle pause, Cloud-bound, by Kadesh Barnea's wells. While Moses graved the sacred laws, And Aaron swung his golden bells.

Rock of the desert, prophet-sung ! How grew its shadowing pile, at length, A symbol, in the Hebrew tongue, Of God's eternal love and strength.

On lip of bard and scroll of seer, From age to age went down the name, Until the Shiloh's promised year, And Christ, the Rock of Ages, came !

The path of life we walk to-day Is strange as that the Hebrews trod; We need the shadowing rock as they, We need, like them, the guides of God.

God send His angels, Cloud and Fire, To lead us o'er the desert land ! God give our hearts their long desire, His shadow in a weary land !

The Liberator.

KIDNAPPING OR NO KIDNAPPING ON THE SOIL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WEST DUXBURY, Sunday, Jan. 9, 1859.

DEAR GARRISON ! Are you for or against kidnapping? This is the divergence of the pastor of the Plymouth Church in question, the great and vital question, now before the people of this State—the only question of vital importance that is to occupy the attention of the Lessenger of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has appeared upon Mr. Parker's platform, to lend to it his popularity. Mr. Beecher has asserted his right to do in all things what is right in gislature this winter. Will the old Bay State allow her citizens, her voters, her legislators, her judges, and her Governors (for every voter is a legislator, a judge and a Governor) to be kidnapped? Every man its bitterest enamies. To appear with Mr. Parker, contemporare and the contemporare and the given by the contemporare and the given by the seried his right to do in all things what is right in which we eyes, and we are not disposed, even if we were able, to abridge his liberty. But it is utterly incomprehensible by us, how he reconciles with his love for the Gospel such open and and comfort to or woman is a kidnapper who directly or indirectly favors the seizure of any man, woman or shild on the soil of Massachusetts, under any pretence whatsoever,

to enslave him-nothing more, nothing less, and Of course, we believe in newspapers, and in edit nothing else. No matter by whose authority, or un-der what pretence, a man seizes another man, a woman or a child, to enslave him or her, he is a kidnop- Examiner has in this instance been misled by a too per, and all who aid and abet or connive at it, even by per, and all who aid and abet or connive at it, even by silence, are partakers in the crime, and should be the supervision of members of the Twenty-Eighth branded and treated in society as kidnappers. Shall Congregational Society of Boston, but it is not tre the old Bay State look on and see this blackest of that it was got up for the sake of giving Mr. Parthe old Bay State look on and see this blackest of crimes perpetrated on her soil by any man or set of men, and be dumb, and thus confess herself power-less to defend her citizens from it? Is Massachusetts to defend her citizens from it? Is Massachusetts the feet of kild. bound in chains, and laid helpless at the feet of kid-preparing four historical discourses, on Washing nappers? Let us know it if she is.

town, city, village and neighborhood, from Provincetown to Pittsfield, and demand of the Legislature a law, declaring every man a kidnapper, and liable to that was good in him should 'reflect a lustre the doom of kidnappers, who shall attempt to arrest, that was good in him should 'reflect a lustre' upon the doom of kidnappers, who shall attempt to arrest, under any pretence or by any authority, a man, a recate. woman, or a child, on the soil of Massachusetts, with a view to make him or her a slave.

town one year, and paying a poll tax, is a citizen, and but among honorable men who utterly differ from has a right to vote, whatever be his color, creed, or him in religion, a determination that he shall have condition, provided he is not on the town as a pau- a chance to speak, at least; and then, if people did per, nor on trial for crime. Will the State allow her voters, her citizens, her rulers, to be kidnapped, by any power? Let the people come to the State House, and demand an explicit answer of the Legislature; Theodore Parker was to deliver four lectures in the and let not a man who goes for kidnapping ever be allowed to pollute the State House again by his present Legister. Let every member of the present Legister.

The funds, over and above the expenses, if there ence there. Let every member of the present Legislature be compelled to register his name for or against kidnapping.

· All men are endowed by their Creator with an All men are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty. People of Massachusetts! Part among the poor and unfriended! And if the young men of the Twenty-Eighth having uttered this grand, self-evident truth, will you Congregational Society of Boston judged that we allow a man, the image of your God, and an heir of under any pretence, and put on trial before any tribu-under any pretence, and put on trial before any tribu-not imply approbation of his theology, for objects

1. G. for copying their outspoken words regarding shall certainly encourage and help them. For men that overgrown, monopolizing, dictatorial periodical. I only regret that they did not begin their strictures, sooner; but I am not without hope that, even yet, other journalists, who have been building Greeley's fortunes on the ruins of their own, will remember fortunes on the ruins of their own, will remember that never before laughed and cuddled that there were managing, prosperous men in the in a buffalo-robe! It seems to us a great deal bet look up to, a leader. The ice is broken; let them thinking!

But the Examiner thinks that the success of this keep it open. A word to the wise may effect more than a lecture or a book for the unthinking.

letters from Elizabeth B. Chase and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Please do not call them ! ladies ' any more ; name. They have proved that they are women. Every thing alive in me overflows with gratitude, for their yomanly feelings respecting the fearful wrong which they were invited virtually to palliate. Buy the homestead of a man who waged a seven years war for liberty, positical liberty, while he refused personnel. It is all humanity?

It any body does right, he ought to be applauded. If Mr. Parker does well, he deserves the credit for well-doing. If the young men of his charge do well, they deserve all the 'lustre' of it. Or shall we take ground that no man who is not of sound orthodox faith is to have any 'lustre' for practical virtues? Must reshoult be counted. they have established their claim to a far nobler war for liberty, political liberty, while he refused per- virtues? Must nobody be counted ethically sonal liberty to hundreds of chattels who, in the mean until he is theologically sound? Such a doctrine time, were laboring in the fields of that homestead, would be monstrous! Every just and generous man now to be purchased to perpetuate the memory of this friend of liberty! Gentle women did not say what an aged man may and will say, that it is come. what an aged man may and will say, that it is superlatively ridiculous! He will say more. It was not a I refuse to help him because, being a Universalist womanly conception. It does not comport with the minister, his zeal and fidelity in that cause would best elements of her character to overlook the wrongs 'reflect a lustre' upon him and his sect? If a man of four millions of human beings, one half of whom are would establish and endow a hospital, must I refuse of four millions of human beings, one half of whom are to co-work with him because, being a Unitarian, of her own sex, whose persons are never inviolate, to its success would reflect a certain lustre upon that commemorate one man who long since was placed be- faith? yond the reach of earthly privation and suffering. No, it is not a womanly idea. Women do not yet figure in the political world, but the sex which does are not slow to seize any thing which may gain reputation abroad, or be turned into political capital at the miserable sick, must I, a Protestant, refuse utation abroad, or be turned into political capital at home. Pride, partizanship and thoughtlessness will would shine upon the Roman Catholic Church? account for the movement, and designing party lead-

humble response, at seventy-six, to opinions so just, feelings so humane, and utterances so brave, as those We shall yield them to no man's dictation. We

WORKING WITH ERRORISTS.

Last week we made a partial confession of our Faith. This week we make a partial confession of our Practice. And we now print the entire first part of the article from the N. Y. Examiner, the last part of which it was more convenient to dis-

The 'Fraternity' and Mr. Beecher. The 'Fraternity' and Mr. Beecher.

In the congregation ministered to by Theodore Parkef, at the Music Hall in Boston, known as the 'Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society,' there is a literary association styled the 'Fraternity.' Said Fraternity has got up a series of 'Fraternity Lectures,' an avowed object of which, if a newspaper announcement may be credited, was to give to the 'ideas' of Mr. Parker a freer scope than the Lyceum platform allows. But whether that was the purpose or not, it is manifest that the effect would be, so far as any impression was made on the public, to give increased pression was made on the public, to give increase popularity to the man and his church.' If the lee popularity to the man and his 'church.' If the lec-tures prove, as has been claimed, 'the most success-ful course of the season,' they will reflect a certain lustre upon the 'Twenty-Eighth Congregational Soci-ety,' and upon the man whose infidelity is its pervad-ing spirit. Such an effect, we should suppose, would be deprecated—at least, would not be even construc-tively aided—by a singer friend of constructively. Are you for or against kidnapping? This is the tively aided-by a sincere friend of evangelical reli contemporaneously or successively, upon a platforn which represents neither him nor his 'ideas,' is one favors the seizure of any man, woman or child on the soil of Massachusetts, under any pretence whatsoever, with a view to make him or her a slave.

Kidnapping is the seizure of a man with a view

Which represents neither him nor his 'ideas,' is one thing; to assist in giving eclat to an infidel enterprise is a very different thing—and that is what every purchaser of a Fraternity lecturer, and every purchaser of a

ton, John Adams, Jefferson, and (we believe Franklin. But such was the ill-odor in Boston of To test this question, let the people come up to the

Mr. Parker's religious notions, that a studious care

State House, at once, by their petitions, from every had been exercised to keep him from Boston leeture plarforms, though history, art, or belles lettres were his theme, lest the influence of any thing

But, on the other hand, the attempt to suppr a man, and to silence his speech, on the great topics which are common to men of all religious views, A man, coming to this State, and residing in any must produce, not only among his personal friends,

should be any, were not designed to support either Mr. Parker or the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society of which he is the minister. They were to be employed in charitable purposes, and for the most

allow a man, the image of your God, and an heir of were one who would be glad to co-operate with immortality, to be scized by any man or set of men, Theodore Parker, in all honorable ways which did nal, on the issue whether God made him a freeman or a slave, a man or a beast? Come to the rescue, people of Massachusetts! Save your native State from of the young, and the relief of the suffering, they

We should be sorry to suppose ourselves singular cannot, depict the monstrous enormity. We want some new words that would not have fitness, if applied to any thing but this unparalleled wickedness.

Secondly: the Ashtabula Sentinel, Milwaukee Democrat, and True American, have my hearty thanks for what they say of the New York Tribune, as has W. world prior to his advent, and that they themselves ter business for a Christian man to encourage men have some manhood, if they will cease to lean on, and in well-doing, than to punish them for wrong-

course of lectures will ' reflect a certain lustre upon the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, Thirdly: I would speak, if I knew how, of the two upon the man whose infidelity is its pervading spirdel for his infidelity by refusing him all credit for personal goodness, for active benevolence, for prac-

If a man institutes a temperance movement, mus

When, in the pestilence in New Orleans, the Sis

If a Jew does nobly, he deserves the lustre which account for the movement, and designing party leadcra will vie with each other in their praise of it, while
the unthinking will say amen, and give their money.

It is no less a privilege than a pleasure to give a

The Jew does nonly, he deserves the lastra which
right-doing ought to confer; if an Atheist or an Infidel live virtuously and act honorably, he should have
the 'lustre' belonging to virtue and honor!

Does the Examiner think that we do not care for

feelings so humane, and utterances so brave, as those of the noble women just named. Let the reflecting sisterhood fall into rank with them. May E. B. Chase and E. C. Stanton merit and realize the blessing of permanent peace, is the secret, silent prayer of AMOS GILBERT.

We shall yield them to no man's dictation. We shall not endorse any man's theology which differs from them. We have enough of the old disciple nature left to feel very desirous that folks who will the folk out devils should do it in our train. If they won't, why then we will help them to do it in their way! But, if we were to help an Episcopal move-

some tender cautions on parting from Turretin and entering the life of realities, would any body he so cruel as to say that we believed in high Calvinism, or were indifferent to all the wees of conscience produced by that energetic system? Bishop Hughes will never invite us to speak in his new cathedral, and we not promptly never it. But we affection.

Brooklyn. And yet The Examiner is pleased to respond to the current and testimony of my being, I had gone the current and testimony of my being had the cur will never invite us to speak in his new cathedral, and we not promptly accept it. But we affectionately appeal to the Eraminer whether, on such an interesting occurrence, he would think it his duty to pierce us with such remarks as are now puncturing our peace from his words?

If 1 had gone to Boston to buy carpets or books, or if 1 had gone to Boston to beln the Republican

or if I had gone to Boston to help the Republican cause, no question would have been raised. In sel-fish and worldly interests men are allowed co-operation for common ends. But if I divest myself of all selfish or secular aims, and rise to a higher plane of benevolence, and seek to raise the fallen, to restore the lost, to purify the vicious, to elevate the ignorant, and to cheer the poor and neglected, Christian such divine objects with every man who will sin-cerely work for them; but I must pick for men of right philosophy, for men right in all theology! to the last hole. Then she goes slowly forth, scarcely able to walk or to breathe!

I have long ago been convinced that it was better to love men than to hate them; that one would be more likely to convince them of wrong belief by showing a cordial sympathy with their welfare, showing a cordial sympathy with their welfare, than by nipping and pinching them with logic. And although I do not disdain, but honor philoso-phy applied to religion, I think that the world just now needs the Christian Heart more than any thing else. And, even if the only and greatest question were the propagation of right theology, I am confident that right speculative views will grow up faster and firmer in the summer of true Christian loving, than in the rigorous winter of solid, congealed orthodoxy, or the blustering March of controversy.

and the like? O, pray do not think it for any ill-will. It is all kindness! We only do it to keep our voice in practice. We have made orthodoxy a study. And by an attentive examination of the Presbyterian, the Observer, the Puritan Recorder, and such like unblemished confessors, we have perceived that no man is truly sound who does not pitch into somebody that is not sound; and that a real modern orthodox man, like a nervous watchdog, must sit on the door-stone of his system, and bark incessantly at every thing that comes in sight along the highway. And when there is nothing to bark at, either he must growl and gnaw his reserved bones, or bark at the moon to keep up the sonorous-ness of his voice. And so, for fear that the sweetness of his voice. And so, for lear that the sweet-ness of our temper may lead men to think we have no theologic zeal, we lift up an objurgation now and then—as much as to say, 'Here we are, fierce and orthodox: ready to growl where we cannot

But the Examiner says : ' The pastor of the mouth Church in Brooklyn has appeared upon Mr. Parker's platform, to lend it his popularity.' I neither borrowed nor lent. I went before an audience in the Tremont Temple, the place for the chief part of public lectures, to give my own ideas, and to exert whatever power I had by my thoughts and by my feelings upon such audience as pleased to come. If they were good men, they needed me less; if they were bad, they needed me more. But, either way, I was responsible for my own testimony, and for nothing more; and this was not lent to Mr. Parker, but to the audience. Yet, whenever ioners, to tender you our hearty love and our warm-theodore Parker does what is right and noble, if it est wishes for your prosperity and happiness during were possible for me to lend him any thing, I would the year 1859. Our relations during the year that do it gladly. I have nothing to lend, however, but has passed have been marked by events of no ordigood will, and that I never lend, but give free as nary interest. Assailed by foes from without and

fused to touch his hand!

straight forward, doing whatever was right, and know how to estimate them. straight forward, doing whatever was right, and know how to estimate them.

And now, Sir, we hope that you, who never have judge of what was right than a cold and accurate head. Neither is infallible. Both make mistakes. But the errors of the heart dissolve in the kindness at their hands this purse of one thousand dollars, as of men's natures as snow-flakes dissolve in warmpeople understand my belief in fifty-two Sabbaths of Nor will practical Christian ministers. They may

are like aspen trees growing on rocks. In conceit tive character as a theologian, I am as irreconcila-bly opposed to him as it is possible to be. The things that are dear to him, are cheerless and unology we are separate, and irreconcilable.

And this Redeemer of the world, the Saviour of sinners, I accept, not only as my guide, my friend, my deliverer, but as an atoning God, who bore my sins upon the Cross, and delivered me from their whole heart, and delivers all his truth. penalty. And, since my life is spared to me by him, I congratulate you, my brother, upon this hour I give to him that life again. This hope of Christ of favor and rejoicing, and this manifestation of esisthe staff of my ministry. First, highest, and in the cross, and delivered in the cross and

ment for general benevolence, would any man say that we endorsed High-Church notions? If we were affectionately and urgently invited to Princeton, to examine the senior class in theology, and give them some tender cautions on parting from Tapartin and

good men are united!

What must be the condition of the public mind, on the subject of Christian charity, when the simple co-operation of a man, on a ground of common be-nevolence, is made to signify more than his whole

regular life-work?

The disposition to find some common ground of kindness and benevolent work, with those from whom we are known to differ, will be a real preaching thousands who are uning of the Gospel to tens of thousands who are un-moved by dogmas or doctrines. It is Love that the world wants. When Love goes abroad in the full worth of its nature, and endures and suffers, without reward except the sweetness of suffering borne for another, then men begin to see what is the heart ministers and editors will not let me co-operate for and spirit of Christ, and to have some motions to

ward faith in him!

If tears could wash away from Mr. Parker's eyes right philosophy, for men right in all theology!
Thus we allow selfishness to go with flowing robes and a loose girdle. We make her feet light and her hands nimble. But upon religion we put iron shoes and steel gloves. We burden her with mail, and underneath it all we draw the girt of conscience to the last hole. Then she goes slowly forth. noon day sun, should cast down another blinded man, to be lifted up an apostle with inspired vision!

But since I may not hope so to prevail, I at least will carry him in my heart, I will cordially work with him when I can, and be heartily sorry when-

ever I cannot.
While we yet write, word comes that Mr. Parker broken down by over labor, seeks rest and restora-tion in a warmer clime. Should these lines reach his eye, let him know that one heart at least rememhis eye, let him know that one heart at least remembers his fidelity to man, in great public exigencies, when so many swerved, of whom we had a right to expect better things. God shield him from the ocean, the storm, the pestilence; and heal him of lurking disease. And there shall be one Christian Does any body inquire why, if so thinking, we occasionally give such sharp articles upon the great religious newspapers, the Observer, the Intelligencer, faith in Jesus Christ as the Divine Saviour of the world.

> DR. CHEEVER AND HIS CHURCHA To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune : SIR: A statement has been copied into some of the

city papers for the last day or two, taken from the New York correspondence of a Boston journal, to the effect that the Church of the Poritans is in a most dilapidated and forlorn condition, and that Dr. Cheever has resigned his pastoral charge.

Perhaps no better reply can be made to so false and malicious a calumny than a brief report of the occurrences of last evening at the house of Mr. D.

Fairbank.

The occasion was a congregational social gather the dispression of the dispres ing, when the members of this disorganized and decaying church and society collected in sufficient numbers, in spite of the weather, to fill the large

parlors to overflowing.

At about 8 1-2 the host, Mr. Fairbank, requester the assembly to come to order, as there was a little business to be transacted, and moved, that to have all things done decently and in order, Mr. Thomas S. Berry should take the chair, which he did, with a few appropriate remarks, saying that the Clerk of the Church would more fully explain the objects of

the meeting.
The Clerk, Mr. Benj. K. Phelps, then addressed the Rev. Dr. Cheever as follows :

DR. CHEEVER: Permit us, your friends and parish disturbers from within, our trials have indeed been But, it will be asked, will the public understand your position, and, however you may design it, will not the impression go abroad, either that you sympathize with infidel views, or are indifferent to them? lations of pastor and people has been but brightened by the efforts made to break it.

a slight mark of our affection, confidence and esteem. bosomed lakes, while the errors of cold intellect Each dollar there is the material embodiment of an pierce and stick like arrows. If I cannot make my earnest wish for your continued welfare and happiness. Accept it, Sir, as the willing offering of our year, I shall not mend the matter by refusing to love, and may the God of Love bless you and us with the light of his presence and the joy of his salvation.

The clerk then delivered to Dr. Cheever the purse

of one thousand dollars. The Doctor, on receiving differ from my judgment, but they will understand it, was evidently overcome by his feelings. He my deed. It is only those professed defenders of the faith, who, having erected suspicion into a Christian sympathy of his dear people, and after reading a faith, who, having erected suspicion into a Christian sympathy of his dear people, and after reading a grace, practise slander as a Christian duty, that will be liable to mistake. And it makes no difference whether such men understand or not. These men Dr. Thompson spoke as follows:

About eight years since, a commercial journal of and arrogance they are hard as granite, while they tremble all over like aspen leaves with perpetual fears and apprehensions of dismal mischief to come!

When Theodore Parker appears in his representation.

When Theodore Parker appears in his representation. openly taken ground against the Fugitive Slave Law as an inhuman statute. Let us see how the starvation policy has succeeded. Last week occurred things that are dear to him, are cheerless and unspeakably solitary and mournful to me. The things which are the very centre of my life, the inspiration of my existence, the glory of my thought, and the current year was \$25,000—there is starvation for the current year was the current year was \$25,000—there is starvation for the current year was one of the denounced revolutionists and training the current year was one of the current year. strength of my ministry, are to him but very you. Since the journal aforesaids anded its alarm, little. I differ from him in fact, in theory, in statement, in doctrine, in system, in hope and expecta-tion, living or dying, laboring or resting,—in the-of its original debt, and just before New Year, at the logy we are separate, and irreconcilable. suggestion of its pastor, paid off a second debt of Coald Theodore Parker worship my God? Christ \$17,000 contracted for repairing and beautifying Jesus is his name. All that there is of God to me is the addifice. When last I saw the pastor of that bound up in that name. A dim and shadowy efflucture, he appeared to be in comfortable health, ence rises from Christ, and that I am taught to call Of the Tabernacle church it becomes me to speak the Father. A yet more tenuous and invisible film of thought arises, and that is the Holy Spirit. But neither are to me aught tangible, restful, accessible.

They are to be revealed to my knowledge hereafter, but now only to my faith. But Christ stands to-day: beside always paying their minister salary They are to be revealed to my knowledge hereafter, but now only to my faith. But Christ stands my manifest God. All that I know is of him, and in him. I put my soul into his arms, as, when I was born, my father put me into my mother's arms. I draw all my life from him. I bear him in my thoughts hourly, as I humbly believe that he also bears me. For I do truly believe that we love each other!—I a speck, a particle, a nothing, only a mere beginning of something that is gloriously yet to be when the warmth of God's bosom shall have been a summer for my growth —and He, the Won-will open her unfailing cruss, her replenished meal. been a summer for my growth :—and He, the Won-derful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting father, the Prince of Peace! will open her unfailing cruse, her replenished meal, and give sustenance to the prophet of the Lord. Or if he is driven to hide himself in the caves of the

and friendship. But it is even more pleasant to in and friendship. But it is even more pleasant to expose prosperity without provoking enry; and to sure to one will envy you the favor of this evening but all your brethren will rejoice that this must cent gift has come into your hands. I say this not colly of those most nearly allied to you in the must try, but of others who honor you in the Massar work. I have a special message to you, from on whom we all esteem and love—who, having trained son to be bold and manly for the truth, limits caught, the mantle of that dying son, and a now twice bold and carnest in his own work. I have to twice bold and earnest in his own work; I have just parted from him, and when I told him of my errain here, he said: 'Tell Dr. Cheever that Dr. The here, he said : Tet Dr. Cheever inad Dr. Tyng in just as glad of it as if he had received the thousast dollars himself. Dr. Cheever is one of the few me who stand up to their conviction; he has had here kicks than coppers for it; I am glad that he is h have the coppers too.'

But do not imagine, my worthy brother, that the

gift betokens exemption from trial. These animal ous temptations of riches coming suddenly across to lowly path of a minister may prove a severe ories You may find it harder to carry that lag of got than you would to march to the stake—at least it than you would to march to the stake—at least a some moods in which I have seen you.

Besides, I see danger looming in our path. To Chairman has hinted at the salvation of the Usica

Chairman has hinted it the area and of the Unia through your instrumentality. Now, the higher Federal authority has assured us, in his message as his Pittsburgh letter, that the present dangered in Union are two, viz. : ogitation upon the subject of Slavery, and bribery and corruption in jublic me And since we here see the agitator accepting to bribe, both evils joined in one, I shall expect, who I wake to-morrow morning, to see the chion, if an the frost, dissolved.

I am relieved, however, on one point. That non

veracious New York correspondent who pedas scraps of falsehood and slander to a Beston journal scraps of falsehood and shinder to a beston jums has announced that you have resigned your clare. It seems, however, that you are only called upon he resigned to this new and peculiar dispensation Providence which meets you with the opening res May His blessing attend and crown the gift; and us look to Him with reverence, gratitude and lo

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the social festivities were resumed, and kept up till a late he New York, Jan. 11, 1859. SPECTATOR

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Simmade. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sins-parilla, so combined with other substances of sill greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputel at cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complains, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of og afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this conpound will do it has been proven by experiment a many of the worst cases to be found of the follow. ing complaints: —
SUBOPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, ENT

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PINCUS BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HILS SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCING DISEASE, DROFSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULD CREEK, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERISON-LAS, Rose on St. Anthony's Fine, and indeed the

of the Bloop.

This compound will be found a great prometer of health, when taken in the spring, to expd the foul humors which fester in the blood at that sason of the year. By the timely expulsion of thm many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, span Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spar themselves from the endurance of foul eroption and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitate blood whenever you find its impurities burstag through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sors; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and skygish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is fool and your feelings will tell you when. Even with and your feelings will tell you when. Even was no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy bette health, and live longer, for cleansing the block Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be as lasting health. Sooner or later something must g

properties whatever. Hence, bitter

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has won for itself such a renown for the cure of convariety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is extirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of a virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has imposen in constant use throughout this section, se zero not do more than assure the people its quality is any up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be more than on to do for their relief all it has ever been found in the

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Rheumatism, Eruptions and Shin Discuss, Lire
Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Sali Rhus,
Worms, Goud, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for
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ham, and many others.

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Nov. 19. tf

No. The public are just the ones who will not misunderstand. There is formed and forming a moral judgment in the intelligent part of the community that popular Christianity needs more love in it. Men at large will be a great deal more apt to say that I have done a more exemplary Christian act, in daring to avow an cthical sympathy with the damning footprints of the kidnapper.

the world, the moment a slave from Carolina, or from the world, the moment a slave from Carolina, or from we do not believe!

Did the Eraminer think that the young gentle
Did the Eraminer think that the young gentle
Did the Darker's society got up a course of popwrong, and the great machinery of life adsordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the resulta-God made him, and safe from the fangs of the slave-hunter.

In making laws for this State, what has the Legislature to do with the Constitution of any other State or nation? Nothing. If the Constitution of the Union sets at nought the very first principles of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Union sets at nought the very first principles of the Constitution of the Constitu tion of accomplishing these ends. But the well has been egregiously deceived by preparations of a act, in daring to avow an ethical sympathy with
Theodore Parker, between whom and myself there
exists an irreconcileable theological difference, than of the duties of your sacred office. We rejoice that partly because the drug alone has not all the vitue that is claimed for it, but more because many proarations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsapanlla or f I had bombarded him for a whole year, and re- we have a pastor who preaches against our sins and any thing else.

During late years the public have been miss by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of the have been frauds upon the sick, for they not contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often to contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often to the nation's sins, and, God willing, we mean to keep tution of the State, which Constitution is the State to man might associate with men from whose theo-What a pitiful thing it is to see men who have the him. Our hearts, our hopes, our sympathies an chance of saying what they believe, who do say it two hundred times a year, who write it, sing it, speak it, and fight it; who, by all their social affinition by all their life work by all their social affinition by all their life work by all their social affinition. logical tenets he utterly dissented, because he symfollow in making and administering her laws? Let no man or set of men come upon the soil of the old lay State, and there, in the presence of all her cherall positive and most beyond misconcepstrong, our courage firm. We have no fear for the ished memories, trample the fundamental law of the believed that a good man ought always to seek occa solemn testimonies, are placed beyond misconcep- strong, painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the sions of working with men, rather than of working away from them? tion,—always nervous lest they should sit down future, if we can but keep near to God, and walk by with somebody, or speak with somebody, or touch the counsels of His Word. And, Sir, we hope and State beneath their feet by kidnapping her citizens. HENRY C. WRIGHT. somebody, and so lose an immaculate reputation for trust that this trial, which has been turned into so has become synonymous with imposition and cher-Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intersomebody, and so lose an immaculate reputation for soundness! Therefore men peep out from their systems as prisoners in jail peep out of iron-barred windows, but dare not come out, for fear some sharp sheriff of the Faith should arrest them!

Trust that this trial, which has been that all the trial, which has been that all the trial trials that this trial, which has been that all the trials that this trial, which has been that all the trials that this trial, which has been that all the trials that this trial, which has been that all the trials that this trial, which has been that the trial trials trials that this trial, which has been that the trial trials trials that this trial, which has been that the trial trials trials that this trial, which has been that the trial trials trials that this trial, which has been that this trial, which has been that the trial trials trials trials that this trial, which has been that the trial trials tria in this judgment. Are we to take the ground that no orthodox man shall encourage the young to self-improvement and to works of benevolence, unless to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the range from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And AN ACCEPTABLE NUMBER. improvement and to works of benevolence, unless they are sound in the faith? Because Mr. Parker EDEN, Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 3, 1859. we think we have ground for believing it has to tues which are irresistible by the ordinary rad of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order or in or the raith should arrest them!

Other pastors shall catch the inspiration of If we held Theodore Parker's views, we should not example, until the world shall learn that teaches a wrong theology to the young men of his charge, are we to hold off and refuse to help them FRIEND GARRISON : Indulge me in a few remarks on som? of the conwait to have it inferred. Men would hear it from truth must not and cannot be restrained. For that secure their complete eradication from the system the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. tents of No. 53 of the Liberator. And first, of the when they endeavor to live a great deal better than our lips, and hear it past all mistaking. And we end we pray. In that hope we praise God for your resolutions of the Essex Co. A. S. Society. I do not we should suppose their theology would incline our lips, and near the past all instaking. And are not going at our time of life to begin to watch courage, and give thanks for your success.

Over our 'influence'; to cut and trim our sentences Cheerfully and hopefully we look forward to recollect ever to have seen such a series of appropri- them to? But this is the very case in hand. The lest some mousing critic should pounce upon an infelicity, and draw upon us a suspicion. We have
never sought influence, and we never shall seek it.

Any that we have now, came to us because we went

The continuance of our union here as pastor and
people. We know that you are reported to have
resigned your charge. That is not the first, nor will
it be the last, slander aimed at you and us. We ate epithets applied to the execrable system which young men in Mr. Parker's society undertook to do DR. J. C. AYER & CO. they denounce; and yet they do not, because words cannot, depict the monstrous enormity. We want the course; good papers are full of grief; and the