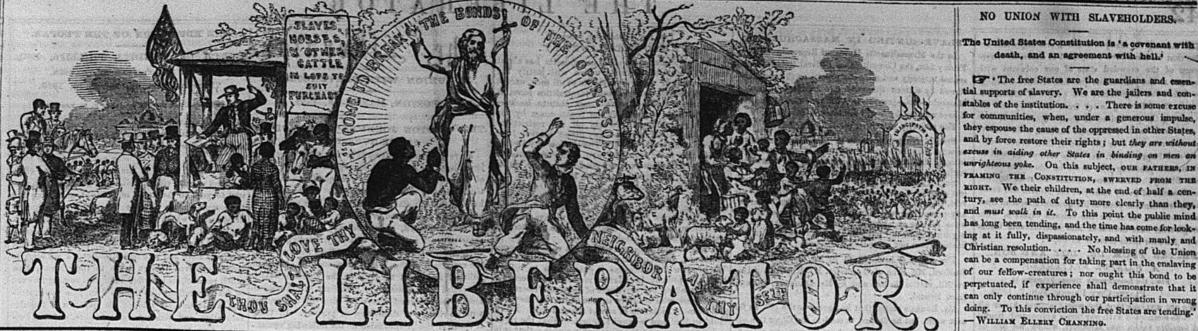
am, in advance. Fire copies will be sent to one address for THN SILLES, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters

elegate to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

descied, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inend three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. sylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sois are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the this of the paper, viz:-ERANCIS JACKSON, ED-OF QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

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 PATHERS, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must scalk 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. 11.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859.

# WHOLE NUMBER, 1584.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

### SELECTIONS.

CONDITION OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. BY BEY, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,

The Free Colored People of the United States scopy an unfortunate and exceptional position.
They stand among us, yet not of us. We know less then than we know of the people of France and dy. Born in the midst of us, as their fathers and anolfathers were before them, we yet talk occanally about sending them back to their native dimeaning Africa. Allowing them freedom, edeny them equality. In most of the Free States her are not allowed to rote, nor admitted into the die schools,f are driven from places of public assement and from the public conveyances, and re not pensitted by social sentiment to engage in age than Ion or tweive out of the three hundred and more occupations set down in the census for the white male popylation. Though citizens in some of the Free States, they are yet prohibited by the laws, or by the Constitutions, of other Free States from atering their horders,-and this in direct violation United States Constitution. In the Slave cats they fare yet worse, as we shall see further is in this article. The Supreme Court decides that they are not citizens of the United States; inferior earts decide, like Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, pata white husband and father cannot emancipate listile and son, evenby taking them to a Free State do so. Southern begislatures and governors propary, and put the proceeds into the State treasdist Church was lately sent to the penitenther for having in his possession a copy of Mrs. herr, a free colored man, was sent to the peniten-tary for reading and circulating the speeches of Senters Sward and Summer. In Washington city the colored man has just been sent to prison for allowing his own son, a slave, to pass a night in his buss, and for giving him food and clothing. Thus, but at the North and at the South, the free colored sple are regarded as pariahs, if not as outlaws. Relaging to a race whom we persist in holding as hen, thus illustrating anew the famous maxim of the profound Roman historian. The defenders of hery try to excuse their own practices by disparagig the character of colored people.

t is curious to see the variety of their methods and the unity of their aim. If they are religious people, they sanctimoniously declare that the colorpeople are cursed by God, and doomed by him to red Canaan. If they are scientific people, they arnelly show that the brain of the negro differsesentially from the white man, so that he anot fit for freedom, and never will be. • If they are fessly imported Irish patriots, who have bawled assives hourse for liberty at home, they instantly res their contempt for the colored man's rights, of their desire for an Alabama plantation stocked ith fat negroes. # If they are those Southerners who talk about chreatry, they show their conception its meaning by hastening to trample on the de-celess and forlorn. Or if Northerners who prate Democracy, !!, they understand it to be hatred of begodored man, and a denial of his equality with hamselves before the law. If they are judges, they analgate judicially, that when our fathers said it sa self-evident truth that all men are born equal, ey meant to say the precise reverse; and that when by contended for the rights of men, they meant at the negro 'had no rights which white men ere bound to respect '! of If they are politicians,

· See, for an instance in high places of this silly at one of the messages of Governor Hunt, of New k recommending an emigration of the free colored se of New York to 'their native soil' of Africa. weral Jackson's father was an Irishman, but what mad he have said if we had proposed sending him ak to his native soil '? It seems time for this abadity to drop out of the messages of Governors, if it columns of second-rate newspapers.

A young man of color lately applied for admission ion College. The President left it to the class. a majority of ten to admit him, but reme and Indian extraction, and had no African in his veins. A Junior in the College writes the papers, indignantly denying that the class was illn; to admit a colored man.

This has been recommended by Southern Gover-ans and Southern Legislatures. The alternative of engration is usually to be offered them.

Samuel Greene, a regularly licensed exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Dorchester County, Maryland, sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary of the years, by the Dorchester County Court. He sell in the Penitentiary, if not pardoned out very menty, serving out his time. His offence was having a kin house a single court of the United Tom's Cabin. ag in his house a single copy of . Uncle Tom's Cabin. he paster of the church to which he belonged told her. Mr. McCarter, of Harrisburg, Penn., that Mr. Greene was exceedingly useful among the colored people, and often preached to them the word of life. Dr. J. S. Rock, a free man of color, a gentleman s cultivation and worth, was refused a passport from the United States by General Cass, and took one from the State of Massachusetts, of which he is a citizen. With this passort he entered France, and under its posterior it is a confort to know that Massachusetts can protect it is a confort to know that Massachusetts can protect by citizen abroad, when the United States government has the inexpressible meanness to refuse to

See Rev. Nehemiah Adams, President Lord, op Hopkins, &c.

"See Nott and Glidden, 'Types of Mankind,' &c. t John Mitchell, the author of this naire sentiment, stely threatened to come North and turn Abolithe staveholders do not go in for the stave-le. It will be a small but valuable compensation as for the opening of that traffic, if it saves us from a infection. He would be a convert of the sort which Dean Swift said, (when a bad Catholic turn-

Protestant,) . When the Pope weeds his garden, I think him not to throw his weeds on our side the norable exceptions. For example, Baseroft, in his seventh volume, speaking of the

record that, as in the army at Camo also in this gallant band, the free negroes of ay had their representatives. For the right hegrees to bear arms in the public defence a that day, as little disputed in New England as other rights. They took their place, not in the corps, but in the ranks with the white man, their name. ser names may be read on the pension rolls of suntry side by side with those of other soldiers

Hawards Reports, 1856, p. 407. Opinion of the city, Dred Scott e. Sandford. The Chief Justice is that this opinion 'was at this time fixed and unital in the civilized portion of the white race. It is negated. regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in poli-

they try to make themselves popular at the South ed for Terre Haute. I have taken stock in banks, and the North by attacking the unpopular and degenceless colored man.\* If they are respectable and conservative citizens, who desire present peace for themselves by smothering volcanoes, they say, The colored people have an insurmountable prejudice against them here: send them to Liberia.'

North all classes of recrease for the popular at the South ed for Terre Haute. I have taken stock in banks, and the North by attacking the unpopular and degree and there to vote. I own a thousand dollars in the Kentucky Trust Company, and am often invited over to meet the Directors.'

Art. 4. The expenses incurred by the officers of the Society, in the prosecution of their duties, by the maintenance of public meetings, lectures, and the use of the press, shall be met by the resources derived from the annual contributions of the members and them to Liberia.'

There were also in Cincinnati three blacksmiths, four shoe-makers, one tailor, sixteen or eighteen worth \$20,000.

North all classes of recrease from the save trade nor slaveholding the ward of Parliance of public meetings, lectures, and the maintenance of public meetings, lectures, and the maintenance of public meetings, lectures, and the maintenance of public meetings, lectures, and the use of the general beauty of the several States, but only assumed and taken for granted as a previously existing relation, (contrary to truth,) thus reposing only on brute force, and extendings accordingly, over all classes whom the slaveholders have been able to the suppopular and delease of the south of the suppopular and delease of particles.

Art. 4. The expenses incurred by the officers of the Society, in the prosecution of their duties, by the maintenance of public meetings, lectures, and the use of the maintenance of public meetings, lectures, and the society in the society in the society in the society of the society.

There were also in Cincinnati three blacksmiths, four short meet and conservative citizens, who desire present peace for themselves by smothering volcanoes, they say,

'The colored people have an insurmountable prejudice against them here: send them to Liberia.'

Nearly all classes of persons, therefore, unite in trampling on the colored man, and if it ever happens that the sense of justice and indignation at oppression and wrong leads a man to say a word in defence of this unfortunate people, he is immediately accused of loving negroes more than white men.

Company, and am often invited over to meet the Directors.'

There were also in Cincinnati three blacksmiths, four shoc-makers, one tailor, sixteen or eighteen hucksters (one of them, Phillips, worth \$20,000), three cabinet-makers, two boat-stores (the proprietor of one, Mr. Gaines, quite wealthy) and five drinking-shops kept by colored men, one hotel-keeper (who kept the Dumas Hotel), three daguerreotypists (one the best in the city), five or six muster-painters, one

ple, as they are universally believed to be,-this op-banks.

people of the country are in a miserably degraded condition,—that they are much worse off in regard to the comforts of life than even the slaves,-that they are constantly exposed to hunger and cold,— that they are lazy, have no tendency to improve, no that they are lazy, have no tendency to improve, no energy, honesty, industry. Such assertions are indeed the staple of pro-slavery speeches, and have passed almost uncontradicted. They are made quite as commonly at the North as at the South. Senator 1850, the largest number, 1,108, were laborers, 316 Brown of Mississippi only went a little way beyond as commonly at the North as at the South. Senator as commonly at the North as at the South. Senator were mariners, 146 were farmers, 108 servants, 21 the common opinion, when he lately remarked that shoemakers, 39 barbers, 34 cooks, 12 blacksmiths, and 9 tailors.

In Louisiana, especially in New Orleans, the free African is barbarian and a cannibal.'

It is a little remarkable, surely, if the free colored cople are in such a state of destitution, that they ould so seldom appear as paupers in our pooruses, or as beggars in our streets. By the census of 1850 there were over 9,000 colored people in Massachusetts, and only 89 of these were paupers in the poor-houses; that is, less than one in a hundred. Meantime there were in the same poor-houses 803 paupers born in Ireland, out of a population in Massachusetts of 115,000, or about one to a hundred and thirty-one. But what an advantage has the Irishman over the colored man in Massachusetts! All trades are open to him, while prejudice prevents the colored man from finding employment in the majority of them.

But out of those 2 000 5

majority of them.

But out of these 9,000 free colored people in Massachusetts, 1,439 were returned as attending school in 1850, which is one in 6 or 7. In New York there were 5,447 out of a free colored population of about 50,000, or about one in 10; in Connecticut 1,264 out of a population of less than 8,000, or about one in 7; which is nearly the same proportion as were in 7; which is nearly the same proportion as were attending school in Alabama and Georgia from the \$200,000 of proposity divided among 19,000 per \$200,000 of proposity divided per \$200,0 whole white population. Just about the same ratio sons. exists also for the white population in South Caro-

people take care of their own poor. The Minister it is now, its property was less than half what it is at Large in St. Louis declared, after the two years of his service, that no colored person had in that time applied to him for aid. In Cincinnati we have been told the same thing. Out of a free colored population of 3,500, it was rare to see a colored beggar, though Irish and German are common.

In 1852 a friend, for whose authority we wouch in it is now, its property was less than half what it is now, i

full, made some investigations concerning the con-

to, who employed many white hands. His own re-turn of taxable property was 26,000 dollars. His bedsteads are sold through Ohio, Kentucky, and In-

One was a master-carpenter, John Woodson, who

employed eight or ten hands. Four or five were grocers. One of them, named Wilcox, was taxed on \$59,000. He began life as cabin-boy on a steamboat, then became steward, when he had opportunities to make money by trad-ing between New Orleans and Cinginnati. He said: I might have bought a farm and lived on my money, but I wished to show, if I could, that colored people could do something beside being barbers. Many advised me not to try, and said nobody would buy groceries of a colored man. I said I would try the experiment. I built this house and store, fitted up the cellar for milk and butter, and have a manufactory of pickles. This morning I received five let-ters on business from the South. In those boxes there is a thousand dollars' worth of goods just pack-

tics, which no one thought of disputing, or supposed to be open to dispute. This 'at the time of the Declaration of Independence,' the first draft of which Declaration of Independence, the first drait of which by Jefferson said that the king of England had waged civil war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, &c. of a distant people, who never offended him, &c. Mr. Chief Justice Taney may ignore the opinions of Wilberforce, Clarkson, Sharp, and Mr. Pitt, but one would think he might remember the views of Jefferson, Franklin and Washington.

\* See, for instance, a speech by Mr. O'Conner, Oct 1, 1857, before the Supreme Court of New York, in which he asserts that 'no single negro has ever risen above mediocrity,' and that 'no single member of the race has ever attained proficiency in any art or science requiring the employment of high intellectual capac-ity. He also thinks that Judge Taney concedes too much in calling them 'unfortunate.' Mr. O'Connor has never heard of Toussaint L'Ouverture.

defence of this unfortunate people, he is immediately accused of loving negroes more than white men.

We are not conscious of any such preference as this. Our habits and tastes would probably lead us, like others, to prefer the white race to the negro. But as Christian Examiners, believing that we should love our neighbor as ourselves, and that our neighbor is the man who has fallen among thieves, and been stripped and wounded, it seems only the right thing to try to do what justice we can to an unfortunate and slandered people. We propose, therefore, in the present article, to state facts concerning the free colored people of the United States, which will be new to some of our readers. Let us four lime-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our informers, six colored men on the river, which will be new to some of our readers. Let us four lime-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners, six colored men on the Reard of our fine-burners. cerning the free colored people of the United States, blacking, some hundreds of boatmen on the river, which will be new to some of our readers. Let us four lime-burners, six colored men on the Board of see what this degraded, worthless, and inferior peo-

ple, as they are universally believed to be,—this oppressed and ill-treated people, as they certainly are,—let us see what they have been able to do for themselves, and what progress they are making. Our facts will be taken partly from published authentic documents, and partly from personal observation.

Nothing is more common than to hear it said, in general and sweeping terms, that the free colored recorded to the country are in a miserably degraded to the country are in a miserably degraded to the money by getting two merchants to income of the country are in a miserably degraded to the money by getting two merchants to income of the country are in a miserably degraded to the money by getting two merchants to income of the country are in a miserably degraded to the money by getting two merchants to income of the country are in a miserably degraded to the money by getting two merchants to income of the country are in a miserably degraded to the money by getting two merchants to income of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, on the auction-block in that year. He was bought on the auction-block in that year. He was bought on the auction-block in that year. He was bought on the auction-block in that year. He was bought on the auction-block in the propersion of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, on the auction-block in that year. He was bought on the auction-block in the propersion of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name William W. Watson, of these colored men, by name Willi per cent a month. In a year after getting into usiness, Watson paid for his brother this note, with the interest. Since, then, he had bought from slavery his mother, brothers, and sisters his wife being

colored people are in a better condition than in the extreme Northern States. This is shown by the census, and has been confirmed to us by the colored people themselves. More pursuits are open to them there, and there is less competition from the whites, than among us. Wilcox (in Cincinnati) said that he knew three or four colored cotton-brokers in New Orleans. The census gives nine colored brokers. One of them is the largest broker in New Orleans. French and Spaniards have less prejudice against

attending school in Alabama and Georgia from the \$800,000 of property, divided among 19,000 per-

In the city of New York the colored people have lina and Virginia. From this we may infer, with invested in business carried on by themselves the certainty, that the colored people of Massachusetts, sum of \$755,000, in Brooklyn \$76,000, and in New York, and Connecticut are not in a state of extreme destitution, for such persons cannot sand their children even to free schools.

In Boston, and in other cities, it is quite unusual to see a colored beggar, for, in general, the colored people take care of their own poor. The Minister it is now, its property was less than half what it is

usually taken for granted. Go into their churches, dition of the free colored people in Cincinnati, and see if you will anywhere see more respectable and orderly congregations. Go into the schools, 3,500. The census had just been taken of their and see if the colored children who sit by the side of taxable property in real estate, and though not all the white children are any less intelligent, well-betaken, it amounted to more than 500,000 dollars. haved, or neat in person and attire, than their Out of 3,500 persons, there were 200 property-neighbors. When, in the cars or omnibus, you are holders who paid taxes on this real estate. Four near a colored man or woman, or sit with them in hundred and fifty of their children were in the public schools, and fifty more of them at higher schools appear as well as the average of their white neigh-Four near a colored man or woman, or sit with them in in Oberlin and Albany. They supported six colored bors. And then remember that, a very few years churches, three of which were Methodist and three since, no colored child could attend school with the He asked how many of the colored people white children, no colored man or woman travel in attended church; and they told him that all at the cars or on the steamers with the whites, and tended church, river hands and all. These six you will feel that a people must be improving who churches had over 1,200 members. They had also are able to break down such barriers of social prelately contributed between 2,000 and 3,000 dollars judice as these. And then visit them in their homes, to endow a colored orphan asylum.

The occupations of the colored people of Cincinniences, we do not think you will find it necessary nati three-fourths of whom had been slaves, were as to ask them if they would prefer to go and live in the slave cabins of Mississippi. The colored people of Boston are accumulating property, and many of them already pay large taxes. They are seldom seen in the almshouses, for they have many benevolent societies, -some of them on the mutual principle,-and in case of need are ready to help

We ought not entirely to omit the colored mariners of the United States in this sketch, however brief it may be. It ought not be forgotten, that to defend the rights of colored mariners of the United States, impresed among others on board a British ship, we made war with England in 1812. In those days, men of color were still citizens, even to Mr. Madison and his Secretaries. By a careful investi-

\*The following paragraph lately appeared in the Palquemine (Louisiana) Sentinel:—

"A WEALTHY NEGRO FAMILY. An immense es tate in Louisiana, embracing over four thousand acres of land, with two hundred and fifty negroes belonging to the plantation, was recently sold for a quarter of a million of dollars. The purchaser was a free negative control of the control of th gro, who is said to be one of the wealthiest men of the South."

The above is from a New York paper, and refers to the Harrison property, which was purchased by Cyprian Ricaud, a free man of color of our parish. If the property had contained as many acres as stated above, and as many slaves, it would have brought above, and as many slaves, it would have brought nearer a million and a quarter than a quarter of a million. On the contrary, the land, we believe, comprised some sixteen hundred acres, and there were about one hundred slaves, of all sizes. It lies in the rear of Madame C. Ricaud's plantation; and the two plantations, now owned by that family, probably do comprise the number of acres of land and alaves as above stated, making them, doubtless, the richest black family in this or any other country.

See, also, concerning the free colored planters on Cane River, (where they own plantations and negroes for fifteen miles on the bank.) Olmated's 'Seaboard Slave States,' page 633. Suits to recover freedom in Louisians are frequent, and are often successful.

Of those in the merchant service, there sail from Art. 5. The expenses incurred by the officers of

The estimated number of mariners in the United States, according to Captain Thomas B. Sullivan, (exclusive of the internal navigation,) is 150,000, en at any previous meeting. including the naval and merchant service, the whale, including the naval and merchant service, the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries. Of this number 25,000 the Union Church, when the following resolutions or 16 2-3 per cent. are Americans, the rest being were unanimously adopted : foreigners. Perhaps one half of the native American

seamen are colored men. A law was passed by Congress in 1843 to exclude colored seamen from the mayal service, but no regard ion among anti-slavery Christians in regard to the Bible view of slavery, their relation to slaveholding churches, and those ecclesiastical bodies and benevolt is law, the Secretary of the Navy, in fitting ships for the African station, has issued a special also their duties to the civil government, that the Executive Committee he instructed to diffuse such

Standard, New York.

## - TION AT WORCESTER.

sion Chapel in Worcester, Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the President, Hon. Elmer Brigham, of Westboro', in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Jonathan Ca- 3. Resolved, That the Executive Committee, as ble; after which, the Convention proceeded to a spirited discussion of the preamble to the Constitution, several of the brethren contending that the word 'inherent,' as applied to the sin of slavehold-ing, should be stricken out. But it was voted by a large majority to retain it. The preamble and Constitution were then adopted, as follows:

PREAMBLE. Under profound convictions of the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding and the great system of American slavery that has grown out of slaveholding—deeply mortified and grieved by its continued toleration and defence in the church—fearful of the impending judgment of the Almighty upon our beloved country on account of it—and believing it is in the spower of the people of God, under Divine guidance, to accomplish its overthrow—we, a company of ministers and Christians, of one mind and heart, as in duty bound, by our common allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ, do solemnly pledge ourselves to one another, and before God, to REMEMBER.

Tion, and hence an impious slander on the holy name of God.

5. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the system of domestic service instituted by God for his chosen people was a wise and just institution, and was intended as a safeguard against chattle slavery.

A committee, previously chosen for the purpose, reported the following list of officers of the Society:—

President—Rev. J. C. Webster of Hopkinton.

Vice President—Rev. Wm. H. Beecher of Northselves to one another, and before God, to REMEMBER THOSE THAT ARE IN BONDS AS BOUND WITH THEM, and Brookfield. to do all that we can for the utter destruction of that atrocious system of chattel slavery which is main-tained in the United States; and, as a means to that end, we hereby form ourselves into a Society o be called The Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States, to be governed by the following Constitution, and to maintain this declaration of prin-

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. The rights of man, as man, sacred and in lienable, without distinction of blood or races. 2. Property in man impossible, as being without grant from the Creator, and equally contrary to

natural justice and to revealed religion. 3. The system of American slavery and the practice of slaveholding essentially sinful and anti-Christian, and to be dealt with, therefore, as such,

by Christian churches and ministers.

4. The utter inadequacy and impossibility of any semedy or relief from slavery, but one that insists antasy that man can have property in man!

5. The duty of one family or section of the Christian church to rebuke and refuse fellowship o another section of the visible church that de-

adgments of courts, and unrighteous legislation of

9. The Word of God our charter of freedom and

full of this Society.

Art. 1. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, an Auditor, and an Executive Committee of five, to be

hosen annually by ballot.

Art. 2. The duties of the officers and committee Art. 2. The duties of the officers and committee shall be to provide for and call public meetings, at such times and places as they may see fit, in order to advocate the principles of the Society, to mould public opinion, to induce action by the churches with reference to slavery, and to inculcate the duties of civil government, of civil rulers, and of citi- tions of modern slavery, but in that African slave

with reference to slavery, and to inculcate the duties of civil government, of civil rulers, and of citizens, in respect to its overthrow.

Art. 3. Besides local and extraordinary meetings, which may be called at the discretion of the officers and the committee, there shall be at least one public meeting annually, during the religious anniversary week, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, for the free expression of the anti-elavery principles and sentiments of Christian churches, as declared by the Society.

Of those in the merchant service, there sail from the principal ports of the United States as follows:—

Colored seamen sailing from port of New York, 2,290 the maintenance of public meetings, lectures and the use of the press, shall be met by the resources derived from the annual contributions of the members, and by such donations as benevolent individuals and churches shall bestow for the use of the Society.

ciety.
Art. 6. This Constitution may be amended by a

Resolved, In view of honest differences of opinnevolent societies that embrace or tolerate such, as also their duties to the civil government, that the Executive Committee be instructed to diffuse such order to ship a larger proportion of colored men than usual,—the usual rule being to have one colored to information and discussion, through the periodical twenty white seamen. (To be concluded.)

\*Published in a series of letters in the Anti-Slavery the American Tract Society at Boston in relation to the publication of such tracts as may be procured

for these purposes.

2. Resolved, That the Executive Committee be in-EVANGELICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN- structed to call the attention of the various local associations, of the different evangelical denomina-The Convention of members of evangelical churches, from various sections of the country, to take action in reference to slavery, re-assembled at the Misconnections to form local societies in accordance with

to promote the general purpose for which it has

4. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Conven-tion, the charge so often made by pro-slavery men, that slavery exists by divine authority, in the word of God, is without a shred or shadow of founda-Under profound convictions of the inherent sin- tion, and hence an impious slander on the holy

President-Rev. J. C. Webster of Hopkinton. Vice President-Rev. Wm. H. Beecher of North-

Secretary-Rev. Henry T. Cheever of Jewett City

Treasurer-Deacon Ichabod Washburn of Wor Executive Committee-Hon Elmer Brigham of Westboro', Rev. Samuel Hunt of Franklin, Dencon

Ichabod Washburn, Charles Ballard, and Rev. Chester Field, of Worcester. The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. Final

action was taken on the Declaration of Principles, and the following resolutions were unanim adopted: 1. Resolved, That American slavery, as defined by

its own code, and as exhibited in the practice of slaveholding, is a system of usages by which human beings are claimed, held, and goods and chattels personal, in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, admin-istrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, a slave being one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs'; whose antasy that man can have proposed and guilty and series and denies absolutely the wild and guilty antasy that man can have proposed in the power of a master to whom he belongs'; whose dustry and his labor'; one who can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything, but what must belong to his master.' (2. Brevard's Digest, 229,-Prince's Digest, 456, &c. Civil Code, ies the rights of man and the common brotherhood 35, 173. See Stroud's Sketch; and American Slave

of humanity, by defending slavery and folding to its bosom slave-sellers, slave-buyers, and slaveholders.

6. No compromise with slavery allowable, but its total extinction to be demanded at once, in the name of God, who has commanded to loose the hands of wickedness to node the heavy leaders the shipments, as absolutely as any other property, bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and by the same tenure—are seized and sold to pay to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke. yoke.'
7. The total abolition of the vast system of American slavery, to be accepted as the providential Mission and Duty of the American clergy and the American churches in this generation.

and for the settlement of their estates, after their decease—are transmitted by inheritance or by will, to heirs at law or legatees, and distributed like other property. [Vide American Slave Code.]
3. Resolved, farther, That, under this code and

8. The church and the ministry to form the conscience of the nation in respect to slavery, and to make it loyal to the higher law, against all unjust pleasure, to minister to their avarice, their cruelty, pleasure, to minister to their avarice, their cruelty, their pride, or their lusts; that slaves can own no property, nor make any contract, not even the contract of marriage; cannot constitute families, nor our armory against slavery, and any assertion have any security from separation of the nearest that the Lord God sanctions slavery, practical infidelity.

10. Ultimate success sure, in the warfare with ucation, no family protection; that the power of the lelity.

10. Ultimate success sure, in the warfare with oppression, to a faithful ministry and witnessing shurch.

rental rights, no family protection; that the power of the slavemaster (whether owner, overseer or hirer,) is virtually unlimited, and the slave is without protection in a could exercise; that, as chattels, they may The object of this Association being to unite all Christians on the basis of the Word of God against slavery, and to concentrate the energies of the Christian ministry and of Christian churches upon the extinction of that great sin, the condition of membership shall be the adoption of its pledge and principles, and the payment of an annual contribution for its support. And members of local Societics of the construction is cruel exercise; that, as chattels, they may be worked, at the discretion of the master, as other working cattle are; that their labor is coerced, without wages, extorted only by fear; that their food, clothing, dwellings, are at the discretion or conversition, or choice of masters; that they have no power of self-redemption for its support. And members of local Societies, and the payment of an annual contribution for its support. tion for its support. And members of local Societies formed on these principles shall be members in full of this Society. the slaves can enjoy no privileges, as religious and thinking beings, except such as their masters, wheth-er Christians or Infidels, sober or drunken, may accord to them.
4. Resolved, That the origin, and pretended au-

are to be lound, not in the institutions of the Patriarchs, nor in the code of Moses, (which knew nothing of human chattelhood, or of involuntary or unpaid labor, or any of the oppressions or abominations of modern slavery,) but in that African slave trade which our own laws now punish as piracy, in the usages of barbarous and heathen African tribes, upon which our pro-slavery legislators and jurists have engrafted some of the worst features of the slave code of ancient heathen Rome, (leaving out its merciful provisions for self-redemption and change of masters,) in open violence of the British Constitution and English common law, during our colonial history, and of our own Declaration of Independence af-

legislatures of any of the several States, but only assumed and taken for granted as a previously existing relation, (contrary to truth,) thus reposing only on brute force, and extending, accordingly, over all classes whom the slaveholders have been able to seize upon and retain, over Indians, free colored persons, and whites; especially over all the infant children of slave mothers, including the children of slaveholders themselves.

5. Resolved, That the relation of the slaves to society and to civil government grows out of their relation to their masters, as property, and is determined and defined by it, insomuch that the slave is not regarded by the governments that tolerate slavery as having any rights, or as being the subjects of ry as having any rights, or as being the subjects of legal protection, so that a slave cannot be a party to a civil suit, nor give testimony to injuries inflicted on slaves, and are held subject to the will of all "white persons.' Yet they are held amenable, as persons, to unequal and barbarous penal enactments; are forbidden to be educated even by their masters, and are denied the Bible and the privileges of free social worship; regulations which even the slave master himself may not relax or abrogate. The statutes of the slave States not only make no provision for general emancipation, but obstruct and sion for general emancipation, but obstruct and prevent emancipation by the master. And the Constitutions of some of the States forbid the legis-atures to abolish slavery.

6. Resolved, That the slave system requires for

its security the persecution and proscription of the free people of color, conceding to them only a por-tion of their rights, and exposing them to the dan-

ger of being re-enslaved.
7. Resolved, That the white people of the slave
States, whether slaveholders or non-slaveholders, are
deprived by the slave code of some of their essential rights, including the right to instruct their slaves, the liberty of the press, and of free speech, and cannot be regarded as a people possessing civil, religious

 Resolved, That the rights of the white people of the non-slaveholding States are directly and indi-rectly invaded by the slave codes of the slave States, and of the federal government, their liberties, to a great extent, have already fallen a sacrifice, and can lever be secure while slaveholding in this country

9. Therefore, Resolved, That such being the leading facts of American slavery, and such its fruits, no person, not culpably ignorant of the facts upon which he passes judgment, can, without violence to his moral nature, pretend that such a system can be innocent, nor otherwise than wicked and criminal in the highest degree.

the highest degree.

And no person, not culpably ignorant of the Bible, as well as of the facts of slavery, can, without doing violence to his reason and conscience, pretend to believe that the Bible sanctions such a system, or does otherwise than condemn it, by all its leading doctrines and precepts, as a system characterized at every point by a total opposition to the law of God, and to the gospel of Jesus Christ, a system of superlative iniquity, of selfishness, of malignity, of impicty, of oppression, the deadliest enemy of the Christian religion of which any conception can be formed.

10. Resolved, That the practice of slaveholding cannot differ essentially, in its moral character.

from that of the slave code that defines and sustains , nor from that of the slave system with which they both harmonize, or which is composed of both of them. Because slaveholding is, itself, prisystem become sinful in sustaining. Because slave-holding came first, and contrived and produced both the code and the system, for its own security and protection. And because, if slaveholding were abol-ished, there would be an end both to the slave code and the slave system.

ustify, directly, the slave code and the slave system, insist nevertheless that the 'legal relation' between slave-owner and slave may be held innocently, overlook three important considerations, namely, First, That, strictly speaking, and according to the time-honored maxims of universal or common law, as laid down by the most eminent jurists, ancient and modern, there can be no such thing as a 'legal relation,' nor any valid law for slavery; Second, That if there could be, it does not exist in this country, (by the testimony of eminent slaveholding statesmen and jurists,) there being a total absence of any municipal, positive, statute law, creating such a 'relation'; and, Third, that if there were such law, and such 'legal relation,' the holding of that 'relation' would be of the same moral character with that of the law, and the relation iniquitous, unrighteous, criminal, a violation of the law of jus-tice, the law of God. 12. Resolved, That slaveholding is sinful, because

slaveholding is man-stealing, a crime forbidden by the Mosaic Code, and ranked by an inspired apostle with the most flagitious offences, with the

13. Resolved, That those who deny slaveholding to be 'man-stealing,' say, in effect, that there never has been, is not now, and cannot hereafter be, any such crime as 'man-stealing.' They can neither produce an instance of it, nor describe, nor define it, nor tell the process by which it can be committed by any man, otherwise than by describing acts

by any man, otherwise than by describing acts equivalent to slaveholding.

Treasure-stealing is taking what belongs to another without his consent. Every man belongs to himself, and the slaveholder claims and holds posession of a man without his consent. This is evident, Because, this is generally admitted to be the fact a respect to the kidnapper of a man, to enslave him,

spect to the kidnapper of a man, to enslave him, common sense and common law hold the receiver theft. The law of Moses says, expressly—'He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, (i. e. in his possession,) he shall surely be put to death.'

Because, moreover, the slaves of this country are mostly in the hands of the original kidnappers, who stole them in their infancy, and enslaved them.

14. That those who say, as some do, that the holding of a slave may be innocent, provided he be well treated, and provided he be held for his own benefit, take for granted what is not true, namely, that an immortal, accountable being may be well treated, when treated as a chattel, and denied the ights of our common human nature—that it may be possibly for his own good to be thus treated, to be accounted an article of property instead of an heir of mmortality, created a little lower than the angels.

immortality, created a little lower than the angels.

15. That those who place the evils of slavery in its 'abuses' and not in the 'relation'—(if they mean what their words naturally indicate,) affirm the 'relation' of the slave owner, and his human chattel, to be a natural relation, like the relation of husband and wife, parent and child;—thus they sanction the slave code and the slave system; and virtually confirm the position of the ultra pro-slavery men who call slaveholding a national relation, 'before and higher than any constitutional sanction,' and who therefore deny the right of any State or National Government to abolish or to exclude slavery.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

The majority presented the following bill: SEC. 1. No person, now in this Commonwealth, or who may hereafter come into it, or be brought into, it, shall be considered as property or treated as

Massachusetts-praying that the rendition of Fugitive

Slaves may be, by law, prohibited in this State.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall arrest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to ar-rest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, any person for the alleged reason that such person owes service or labor, as a slave to the party claim-

liberty, arrested or detained in this Commonwealth, on the claim that he owes service or labor to any other person as a slave, the person so arrested or de tained shall be entitled as of right, and of course, to the writ of habeas corpus. Such writ to be applied for, issued and returned as now provided by law, except that the same may be returned before any Jus-tice of a Court of Record; and if it shall appear by the return of said writ, or otherwise, on a hearing the return of said writ, or otherwise, on a the return of said writ, or otherwise, on a hearing before the said Justice, that such person is deprived of liberty, arrested or detained, because he was, or because it is alleged that he was, a slave before com-ing or being brought into this Commonwealth, and as such is held to service, or labor, to the person claiming him, he shall forthwith be discharged. Sec. 4. Whoever shall suffer wrong or injury by

any proceeding punishable by the provisions of this Act, may maintain an action and recover damages therefor in any Court of Record in this Common-

The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Standing Committee on Federal Relations, to whom were referred the various petitions praying for the enactment of a law to prevent the rendition of fugitive ment of a law to prevent the renation of ingrive slaves, differing from the opinions and dissenting from the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Committee, and deeming that a subject of such importance—pregnant as it is with the seeds of discord and disunion—should receive the most solemn deliberation, the full and free discussion, and the clear and manly expression of opinion of every mem-ber of the Committee: and believing it to be our duty to submit the reasons which have led us to differ from the report of the majority, would respectfully submit the following REPORT.

The subject covered by both the majority and

minority reports is one upon which the people of Massachusetts have again and again spoken; spoken again and again with all the force and eloquence of earnest conviction; spoken at all times and in all places; spoken in hot, impassioned eloquence, and sealed by the heroic blood of her martyred sons—the subject of liberty. We feel, therefore, that it is a subject, around which the warmest and strongest feelings of her people centre; the slightest appeal to which is sure of a ready and warm response.

The Committee would not deprecate that sensi-bility; Would not blunt nor deaden that sentiment a sentiment, without which, no people could long vest himself, whatever may be the decision retain even the semblance of liberty—but would share alike in its honor and its glory. We have received that love of liberty and its fruition—a free and independent government, civil and religious freedom—from men who, through a long and bloody war, and privations and sufferings, beneath a sum-mer and a winter's sun, toiled and struggled, fought and died for it. That liberty which was thus won by such sacrifices and devotion, was bequeathed as a priceless heritage to their posterity—bequeathed with all its sacred obligations to maintain, defend and perpetuate it to the latest posterity. Feeling Such an act would be a worthy one to crown the full force of this obligation, we have patiently labors of our present useful and efficient Legislature and carefully examined the subject referred to us; It would give imperishable honor to those members and while expressing but one opinion in regard to slavery, cannot join in an act which, viewed in the light of that responsibility—in the light of our sworn and sacred duty to uphold the laws and the Constitution—is a direct violation of them all.

Therefore, in obedience to our sense of duty, in obedience to our oaths of office, and in obedience to the common humanity.

GREAT SALE OF SLAVES AT SAVAN-NAM. Constitution which was framed and adopted by men whom the world delights to honor—we shrink from

United States it is provided that 'no person held to Wednesday and Thursday last, bringing an average service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, of something over \$700 each, or about \$300,000 is escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such bune occupies a page of that paper in giving an acservice or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim count of the sale, at which he was present. He service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due.' This is clear and emphatic language. But to make it more clear and emphatic, Congress, by a declaratory law, passed 1850, further provides for the execution of the clause of the Constitution. And it is for the purpose of defeating the ends aim.

And it is for the purpose of defeating the ends aim. They have been little defiled by the admixture of degenerate Angle, Saxon blood, and for the most And it is for the purpose of defeating the ends aimed at in this clause of the Constitution and in this act of Congress, that the petitioners pray for the enactment of a law. We will not discuss the question whether the Constitution of the United States recognizes slavery, or whether the 'fugitive' means a 'slave,' since the most eloquent and able of those who appeared in behalf of the petitioners frankly admitted that it did. Admitted that the framers of the Constitution knew what they did, that the Constitution was a compact of compromises, that to the Constitution knew what they did, that the Constitution was a compact of compromises, that to preserve that liberty for which they perilled their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors,' it was necessary to establish a government which should be a bond of union and an ark of national prosperity.

A manufactor in manufactor, though resequence of comprehension.

None of the Butler slaves have ever been sold before, but have been on these two plantations since they were born. Here have they lived their humble lives, and loved their simple loves; here were they born, and here have many of them had children born with them.

prosperity.

To do this it was found necessary—like individuals in society, each must give up something of personal liberty—to secure the general good, compromises should be effected, and the Constitution under which we have grown, strengthened and multiplied, was formed, adopted, and ratified; and yet the petiformed, adopted, and ratified; and yet the petitioners pray for a law which they admit is in opposition to the will of this instrument—the Constitution of our common country, and which we, as legislators, have solemnly sworn to uphold and defend. We are asked to set aside our sworn duties, to trample the laws and the Constitution, (which to trample the laws and the Constitution, (which are the only barriers between us and anarchy,) bewere always better and more carefully dressed than are the only barriers between us and anarchy,) be-neath our feet, and solemnly to declare, in the presence of the world, that the allegiance of Massachusetts to the Union is at an end. And why? Bocause, say the gentlemen who appeared before us, the Constitution requires that at your hands which your conscience and your God forbid; you

a political instrument, framed and adopted for the political government of a people, and as such, is liable to all the frailties of the work of man. We accept the Constitution as an instrument which secures to us the greatest liberty, the greatest good, and the and why? Because their act was wrong, and as such has no binding force upon us. 'Corporations never die,' is a maxim. Are we not the political successors of those men who adopted that instrument? Or, in the language of one of the petitions, are we not their 'spiritual mediums'? Again, they tell us that we are not in conscience bound by our oaths of office. And why? We know had been beld?' to 'restore the exclamation—'There we shad a go again! Yes, yes! we know all about that. You are going to rake up the everlasting slavery crotche again.' No, we are not. We speak of 25,000 free citizens of the State of Maryland—as free, by even its lows, as any other subjects of King Buchanan, are we not their 'spiritual mediums'? Again, they tell us that we are not in conscience bound by our that oath, what!

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

THE

public sentiment of Massachusetts has about The public sentiment of Massachusetts has about reached a state of maturity which will justify the dispensation of equal civil rights to all men, except maniacs and felous. Various inequalities have, at one time or another, scarred our statute books—some of them imposed by the State, some by the general government. Nearly all the restrictions over which the State had any direct control have been summarily abolished. The shadow of religious persecution faded out long ago. The unreasonable jealousy of foreigners is, we confidently hope, on its journey to the shades. Before the law, the free descendant of the African stands on an equal footing with the consummate Saxon. Whenever the

SEC. 2. Whoever shall arrest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to arrest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, any person for the alleged reason that such person owes service or labor, as a slave to the party claiming him, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years.

The report is assented to by Mr. Borden of New Bedford, Mr. Rice of Worcester, Mr. Kinball of Haverhill, of the House, and by Mr. Daggert, Senator from Bristol.

Mr. Borden stated that he agreed to the bill, as far as it went, but he desired to send to the Chair two additional sections, which he should move, as amendments, at the proper time—as follows:—

Sec. 3. Whenever any person shall be deprived of liberty, arrested or detained in this Commonwealth, on the claim that he owes service or labor to any. rives at manhood than he begins to be troubled about his 'constitutional obligations,' and to ques-tion whether the lessons he has learned are not 'glittering generalities,' after all; whether the disinterested and patriotic owners of plantations in South Carolina and Mississippi are not better ex-pounders of the limitations and restrictions of human rights than Jefferson, Madison, and the Adams es. It is time that these cobwebs, which are in

geniously knit at every cross-road and voting precinci in the free States, should be wholly swept sway. Within her own boundaries, South Carolina is independent of Massachusetts. Her morals, her in-stitutions, her laws, are all her own. The same reasons which would justify her in extending the spirit of her laws into Massachusetts, would justify us in extending ours into South Carolina. It would be no more than a just and courteous reciprocation of offices. We attempted such an interchange once to our cost. It would have been better for us to have staid at home, and minded our own business.
The laws of South Carolina for the protection of
slave property, extend into every State in the Union
except Wisconsin; but an ambussador of any free State cannot, with impunity, prosecute a claim in behalf of one of his fellow-citizens whom any body in South Carolina chooses to steal.

We do not refer to the fact as a reason for sel

defensive legislation. The impulse of revenge is the unworthiest of all impulses, and should have no place among the motives of those to whom is comgrave duty of making the laws of a State But we allude to it for the sake of removing scruple about our 'obligations' to the slave States. The debt is all on the other side. We have been fortify-ing and defending their institutions for half a century after they ought to have been dead and turned to ashes; and we are yet to receive the first particle of compensation. Let us pause and consider whether it is good policy to continue this course forever. Let us say to those States for whose supposed interest and benefit slavery has been so long maintained preserve your system if you will, let it wear out your energies, corrupt your families, and weaker your prosperity, till the crack of doom; but as for us and our house, we will serve the Lord. The case seems to us a very plain one. A man

right to himself is not a question for the courts to determine. The idea of it is one of the facts of hu man consciousness, of which no man can wholly di courts and commissioners. It is consistent with every man's divinely implanted ideas of right and wrong; and, fortunately for legislators, it is in harmony with the theory, and the earlier and better practice of the government. If it is asked what is the exigency for a statute of this kind, we answer the recent perversions of law and justic by the federal government, no man who has one been a slave is safe on the soil of the United States It is in the power of Massachusetts to set up here legal barrier, across which no kidnapper can pass. Such an act would be a worthy one to crown the labors of our present useful and efficient Legislature.

Mr. Pierce M. Butler of Philadelphia, well known as the husband of Fanny Kemble, having been un-fortunate in some speculative operations, has been pray for the enactment of a law against the rendi-tion of fugitive slaves. By the Constitution of the number, and were sold in families at Savannah, o

unto them. The women, true to the feminine instinct, had made, in almost every case, some attempt at finery All wore gorgeous turbans, generally manufactured in an instant out of a gay-colored handkerchief by a sudden and graceful twist of the fingers; though there was occasionally a more elaborate turban, a

speaking to each one, and being recognized with seeming pleasure by all. The men obsequiously pulled off their bats, and made that indescribable must do no wrong, commit no sin.' We admit the moral proposition; but we do not admit the application. We are not a court of ethics.

The Constitution is not a court of morals. It is constitution is not a court of morals.

STUPENDOUS VILLANY. We are told that ' there is no country on the fac

of the earth where security for life, property and liberty is so great as in the United States.' Let us In the State of Maryland - but here we shall ment? Or, in the language of one of the petitions, are we not their 'spiritual mediums'? Again, they tell us that we are not in conscience bound by our oaths of office. And why? We knew, in taking that oath, what the Constitution meant; and knowing, we solemnly swore to uphold it.

Therefore, in view of the past legislation of Mascachusetts upon the subject—going, as she has, to the 'utmost verge of the Constitution'—in view of the consequences which must inevitably follow the enactment of the law prayed for—and in view of our sworn and constitutional dutice—we would report leave, on the part of the petitioners, to withdraw.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, DANIEL LOYELL.

The reports were ordered to be printed.

a particular kind of white, meetings of the chief in habitants of the State have been held in every county to 'restore them to slavery by Act of the Legisla tree! Restore—what a nice word! How delicately euphuistic is you gentleman rascal!—how nicely broadcloth ruffiantsm wraps its fangs in wool life, property, or liberty can there be in a country where such things are possible? These free negroes were either born free, were manumitted, or purchas were either born free, were manumitted, or purchas whole sanction of the Legislature for their inviolability. It had been dearly but honestly paid for. Their property in their liberty might be reckoned in the very dollars it cost. Yet here is a civilized, a Christian (?) State deliberately proposing to commit the most wholesale spoliation and robbery that was ever perpetrated.—London Weekly Dispatch,

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 18, 1859.

THE 'BOSTON JOURNAL' IN FAVOR OF

SLAVE-HUNTING!

LIBERATOR.

There are many contemptible, cowardly, trimming irnals in the land; but, among them all, we know ton Journal, in these characteristics. No matter who has always endeavored to eater to the popular taste, however deprayed, and to damage the anti-slavery cause as much as possible, without jeoparding its own circulation. It resisted the Republican movement till the extinction of the Whig party and the change of it spoke of the Abolitionists in the following venomous and mob exciting manner :-

· We have already evidence, from almost every part of New England, sufficient to prove that a meeting of the Abolitionists is but the signal for the assem-LAW (!!!) -If the magistrates have not this power, ing them to give security, IN A LARGE AMOUNT, for their future good behavior (!!!) Such a measure, we believe, is what justice requires, and what the lace would sanction' (!!!)

These dastardly and atrocious sentiments, subver-England, and makes the most money. In the Journal of Tuesday is a characteristic edi-

tive slaves.' It says, 'the scheme is so full of mischief (!) and so inoperative for any practical good,' (!) unless it will benefit ourselves!

field in their behalf. He died at Eagleswood, Perth and such should be ours to-day. Amboy, N. J., on Monday last, after a s..ort but severe illness, at the ripe age of 77. His end was peacehis mind bright-his faith firm. We shall take another opportunity to pay a suitable tribute to his mem-

in the formation and the analysis of derivative words; the orthography and orthoepy of the most common Progressive Series of Readers.

To Correspondents. A. T. F., when he writes,

E. H. HETWOOD, in accordance with an inviation from the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Committee, expects to pass the first three weeks in April in

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE. SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,

Thursday Evening, March 10, 1859. PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY JAMES M. W. YERRISTON.

IN THE REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, I have nover been present at any of your meetings and am not well informed as to their precise pur

pose. I may, therefore, step aside from the plat-form accorded to you in the remarks I am to offer. of none surpassing—scarcely one equalling—the Bos- I cannot expect, either, ladies and gentlemen, to preton Journal, in these characteristics. No matter who has had the editorial management of it at any time, it the comprehensive views or the varied and exquisite illustrations which the speakers of the last week Rev. R. C. WATERSTON and Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE] gave you on a kindred topic. They are rare men, and have had rare opportunities. I am sorry to remember, even though it be to their honor, how political sentiment throughout the Commonwealth much rarer still it is to find such men coming forward compelled it, as a matter of pecuniary selfishness, to to aid in meetings like these. I suppose your intennodify its tone, and somewhat alter its course, but tion is to touch all sides of the question of Popular with no change of disposition or purpose. In 1835, Education, and with especial reference, so far as outsiders may, to some of the plans which engage the attention of the community and of the Legislature at this moment ;-plans of vast public improve ment; plans of generous State aid toward great interests of the public; plans intended to make Bostor the leading city of the Union, in regard to some of of a city or town are vested, Let TO PREVENT SUCH those intellectual gratifications and scientific attractions by THE STRONG ARM OF THE tions which our country so much lacks, which would subserve, not only the honor, but the interest of the the laws of our country are indeed imperfect, and should be amended with all possible despatch (!!!)—If they have the power—and we cannot doubt that they have the power—and we cannot need to expense the power—and we cannot help entertaining an opinion that the authoricannot help entertaining an opinion that the authorities of this city, and of towns in various parts of Massachusetts, have been neglectful of their duties in not arresting these disturbers of the public peace, THESE MANUPACTURERS OF BRAWLS AND RIOTS, and Excausing them to give scentily. IN A LAND MANUPACTURERS OF BRAWLS AND RIOTS, and Excausing them to give scentily. IN A LAND MANUPACTURERS OF BRAWLS AND RIOTS, and Excausing them to give scentily. IN A LAND MANUPACTURERS OF BRAWLS AND RIOTS, and Excausing them to give scentily. IN A LAND MANUPACTURERS OF BRAWLS AND RIOTS, and Excausing them to give scentily. IN A LAND MANUPACTURERS OF BRAWLS AND RIOTS, and Excausing them to give scentily. IN A LAND MANUPACTURERS OF BRAWLS AND RIOTS, and Excausing the scentile scenile scentile scentil relief, for the most lavish endowment of all institu tions for the public, but we have set the world the first example in many of these. I believe it would be found, that if we compared New England-I will sive of all personal liberty, were written as the com- not say with the rest of the Union, for she may justly mentary of the Journal upon the breaking up of a disdain such comparison—but with England itself meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, with any country, it would be found that a greater in 1835, by a mob of five thousand gentlemen of proportion, a larger per centage of private wealth, property and standing, and the brutal outrages in- since its foundation, had been given and pledged to flicted at that time upon the Editor of the Liberator, matters of public concern, than any where else in the who was dragged through the streets with his clothes world. We are educated in that faith. Money-givtorn from his body, and finally consigned to Leverett ing is the fashion-provided you choose popular ob street jail for the night, as the only method of saving jects. Indeed, to give is so much a matter expected his life! The Journal is now in other hands, but its and of course, that the rich man's will which i spirit is the same, only the state of public sentiment opened in the latitude of Boston, or its neighborhood, now forces it to dissemble, and be more guarded in and found not to contain ample legacies for great pub its utterances against the Abolitionists. It is seems to lic objects, is set down as singular, odd-so singular be incapable of saying a manly word, or doing a noble as to be marked with the stigma of public rebuke. I deed. A large reward might be offered to any one is so much a fashion, that it takes a peculiar obstinacy who will cite, from its editorial columns, since it was of stinginess even to hide itself in the grave without started, a single straight-forward, consistent, coura- giving more than the Jewish touth to the public geous article on any controverted subject whatever. If, therefore, these projects of State aid to great pub It is an adept in the art of giving and taking, deny- lie intellectual and moral purposes should result ing and affirming, dissenting and approving, blowing (which I doubt) in expense to the State, they would hot and blowing cold in the same breath. It is neith- be justified by the whole tone of the past history of er for liberty nor slavery, neither for God nor the ad- Massachusetts, and welcomed with proud satisfaction versary, neither hot nor cold, and endeavors to keep by the community. I think we have only reached its equilibrium by any number of . Burs, carefully new level in the gradual rising of public feeling distributed and cunningly posted through its lucubra- Every year, at least, every decade-every generation tions—though its aim and tendency are to play into certainly—originates a new step; the stand-poin the hands of Hunkerism, and impede the progress of rises; we look at things from a different point of view reform as far as practicable. It is not at all credit- We have reached one now, when it begins to be able to the intelligence or virtue of the people, that it claimed of government and private individuals, that has the largest circulation of any daily paper in New all their wealth belongs to the public; that it is mortgaged for the education of every child amon us; that God gave it for mankind. I look upon the torial article on the majority report of the Commit- State, or rather, I look upon society, composed of the tee on Federal Relations, with reference to the prohi-bition of the inhuman and unchristian practice of here, the other represented in the churches—as a slave-hunting in this Commonwealth. It 'deeply great Normal School. I think the men who occupy regrets' that the Committee 'should have lent their these benches day by day are mere schoolmasters for sanction to the bill to prohibit the rendition of fugi- the State. Their object is to aronnge the best method to unfold and carry forward the public mind. The friend who has just taken his seat (Isaac F.

that it cannot help suspecting that sinister designs SHEPARD, Esq.) has alluded to Greece. It reminds (!) have had something to do with its origin and me that there were two civilizations in the old time : development.' It is 'confident that the people of one was Egyptian, the other was Greek. The Egyp-Massachusetts want nothing of the kind, -though tian kept its knowledge for priests and nobles. Scithey have petitioned for it from every section of the ence hid itself in the cloister; it was confined to the State, an army of them, and though not a single pe- aristocracy. Knowledge was the organ of despotism; tition on the other side has been forwarded to the it was the secret of the upper classes; it was the en-Legislature! • Such strained and futile legislation as gine of government; it was used to overawe the peothat proposed' it regards as quite unnecessary. It |ple; and when Cambyses came down from Persia, assumes that the proposed bill comes into direct col- and thundered across Egypt, treading out under hi lision wi h the Constitution of the United States'- horse's hoofs royalty and priesthood, he trod out sciand says that 'even Mr. Garrison admits it.' But ence and civilization at the same time. The other side of there is this difference between Mr. Garrison and the the picture is Greece. Her civilization was Demon Journal. He admits the fact, but denies the obliga- cratic. It was for the mob of Athens (so to speak) tion to catch slaves, by every consideration of jus- that Pericles spoke and planned, that the tragedian tice and humanity, and by the supremacy of the law wrote, that the historian elaborated, in his seven of God; whereas the Journal maintains that the years' labor, those perfect pictures of times and states damnable deed ought to be done, because it is in the and policies. It was for the people that the games bond -the law of God and the claims of human bro- the theatres, the treasures of art and the records of therhood to the contrary notwithstanding! It echoes learning were kept. It busied itself with every man the old cry-it presents the old justification- We in the market-place, day by day; and the scholar have a law, and by that law he ought to die!" It thought life wasted if he did not hear, at the moment has no bowels of mercy for the trembling fugitives the echo and the amen to his labors in the appreciafrom the hell of Southern oppression, and is disposed tion of the market-place. The Greek trusted the to give them no quarter! 'Perhaps,' it says, ma- people; he laid himself, full length, on the warm king a mean and malignant appeal to complexional heart of the mob, the masses. Anacharsis came to prejudice, 'if the proposed bill should be passed, the Greece, and they asked him what he thought of the only effect would be to detain a large proportion of Greek Democracy, when he had heard the orators the fugitives as residents here, and to attract hither argue and seen the people vote. The faithless schol many who would otherwise seek Canada through the ar, with that same timidity which marks the fasticiother Northern States. Would our permanent popu- ous scholarship of to-day, replied, 'I think that wise lation be benefitted by this addition? The Journal men argue questions, and fools decide them. It was reveals its supreme selfishness, as well as contempti- a scholar's judgment. But you sit here to-day with ble littleness, by the question it propounds. Just as the science of Egypt,—its exclusive, fastidious, timid, though we are not to save the perishing, and 'hide conservative science,—buried in the oblivion of two the outcast, and 'bewray not him that wandereth,' thousand years; and you live to-day with a hundred idioms of speech borrowed, all your art copied from Greece, your institutions shaped largely on her model, DEATH OF ARNOLD BUFFUM. Just as our paper is and your ideas of right and wrong influenced by the going to press, we have received intelligence of the hearts that throbbed in that mob of Athens, two going to press, we have received intelligence of the hearts that through the control of this venerable and devoted friend and adthousand years ago! (Applause.) Our civilization vocate of the enslaved in our land—the first President takes its share from the Greek-it is for the people. of the New England (now the Massachusetts) Anti- There was no private wealth, there was no private in Slavery Society, and the first to enter the lecturing terest in Greece; it was all for one commonwealth;

Government, I say, is a school. Two thousand years ago, all government thought of was to build up its gallows. Fine and death were its two punishments; it knew no other. To use Bulwer's figure, A New School Book. Bazin & Ellsworth, of this lowed men to stray as they might. We have gone on city, have just published a new School Book, entitled two thousand years, and now we put a guide-board The Progressive Speller, for Common Schools and at the beginning, saying, 'This is the wrong road.' Academies; embracing a complete key to pronuncia- We educate men. We have added disgrace, disfrantion; easy words for primary classes; lessons for spell- chisement, imprisonment, moral restraint, rewards, ing and defining; dictation exercises; also exercises and many other things to our list of instruments. Government is beginning to remember that prevention thus furnishing a thorough course of instruction in is one of its great objects. It begins to remember that it does not get the right to hang until it has diswords in the English language. By Salem Town, charged the duty of education; that until it has held Ll. D., and Nelson M. Holbrook, Authors of . The up the baby footsteps with knowledge and moral culture, it has no right to arrest the full-grown sinner. and strangle him.

Now, that idea broadens with every year. What will please give his P. O. address, for a little time in is Education? It is not simply books. There is another idea that is dawning before us. We have been accustomed to study only books. I believe every observing man will agree with me, that the day is lawning when we are to study things, not books only. I do not mean that we are to lay aside books. We are not to give up languages and history, and tudies of that class, but I think that the study of by Wendell Phillips, will be read with great interest. things is to be grafted upon these. God's works-the

beautiful in objects—the curious and useful in seience—the great relations between the sciences the laws which govern national development—the contions of health and disease—the growth of populations of health and discident obest day material interests of society—the handiwork of God and his laws. The day is dawning, I think, when education will turn largely in that direction. The people claim of government that it should provide people claim of government that it should, taking time by the forelock, gather up all these living books the God has made for the education of the people, and preserve them. Science, the history of se details of it, as preserved in museums, these are be ginning to be, especially with us, the objects of study They affect legislation closely. No man is up to the van of his age, if he has not, at least, a general knowl, edge of these relations; he is not fit to sit in this land and legislate about them. If you will take up Brougham's discourse on the

men we of a litter it in a litter was a and of Ess librar; en to librar;

so for That the sa him. this s

or spectrum the set dent, exam every enthus if, by ucate child

plaus

The this a low the New far a weal work ter he cons on he to er of the cons on he to er of the cons gath here and shad here here lost, crow as fel has a built in the cons as fel has a consequence of the consequenc

on the

State

todia

year

keep have in or sons map later for o the

us.
yeacomon
peop
coun
neccomsy
hean
over
or v
mal
nob
dee
ing
life
linh
dov
the
sgc
ma
int
ce
hu

Advantages and Pleasures of Science, or Henchel or that of any English scholar, you will find the or that of any buggest and the moral growth which the individual finds in the pursuit of science. We have a broader interest. The young men of New England, as a general thing, are tossed into life le fore twenty. Their fathers cannot afford then her schooling. After the training of a few years, the narrow means at home,' as the Roman poet min. the keen wants of the family, oblige them to le into life, after having gashered what they can in a few short years from books. And these very men, snatch ing education by the way-side, their minds dend oped one-sidedly, perhaps, by too close attention to the immediate calling which earns their bread, are to come up to this hall, and be trusted with the varous interests, the great necessities, and the honor of the Commonwealth. It is, then, for the interest of the Commonwealth, that all along their wayside should be planted the means of a wider education the provocatives of thought. I will tell you win I mean. Suppose to-day you go to Paris. (I am no now touching on the motives that make governments liberal; we may have one motive, a despetic government may have another.) But suppose you go to Paris. In the Jardin des Plantes, there, as is technically called, you may find a museum of mis eralogy; in the acres under cultivation, you may ind every plant, every tree possible of growth in the mate of France; in other departments, every anim; that can be domesticated from the broad surface the globe; so that the children of the poor man without fee, he himself, in his leisure, may study the related sciences as much in detail, and with as much thoroughness, as one half of men can study then it books, and better than the other half can study then at all, in the actual living representative. The veratmosphere of such scenes is education. People are not able even to live, even to stand among the er. idences of the labors, among the collected intellect ual fruits of their fellows, without tasting something of education. If I were, therefore, speaking simply as a Massachusetts citizen, with my future interesti the hands of a Democratic Legislature, chosen from among the people, I should claim of the wealth of the State, of the wealth of the wealthiest, that it was all mortgaged, not for ordinary schools merely, as for book culture, not even for the costly apparatus of university life, but that, in the crowded thoroughfares of cities, there should be thrown open to the public, in every large crowd of population, the mean of studying the great sciences of the day. If asked it for nothing else, I would ask it as wise policy for the future. I believe in it as education. A simple, individual education, I believe in it-I believe in it as thoroughly, and for the same ends, as those Englishmen to whom I have referred. I welcome it as such. I know its influence. I believe that the dissipated young man of Boston, who goes to Paris to spend his three years, has fifty chances out hundred to come back a better moral man from the fact that his nature derives the needed stimulusfrom causes which call out his mind and better feelings,-for we can, none of us, get along without some stimulus. In our country, there are only three sources of stimulus, as a general thing. One is the keen zest of money-making; the other is the interes excitement of politics; and if a man cannot this himself into either of these, he takes to drinking. (Laughter and applause.) It is no marvel that then is so much dissipation among us; for every human being must have his pleasure, must have his excitment One man snatches it in ambition, another as hives it in close pursuit of wealth, and in pecunity success. There was a time when it seemed almost providential that our race should have the ken edge of money-loving. We were to conquer the continent. God set us to subdue the wilderness. We were to dot America with cities and States; we were to marry the oceans with roads. Two generalizes have almost done it. That function could be discharged only under the keen stimulus of a love of pecuniary and material gain. God gave it to us let that purpose. I never blushed for the Yankee's lore for the . Almighty Dollar ; it was no fault in the age of it. But now, we may say, we have built our losdon and our Paris, we have finished our Rome and our Vienna, and the time has come to crowd then with art, to flush them with the hues of painting, and fill them with museums of science, and all to create and to feed a keen appetite for intellectual culture and progress among the people. (Applause.) In this very city, in one ward, in one of the mentls

of the past year, six hundred families were relieved by public aid, and mostly because their heads were intemperate ;-nigh twenty-five hundred persons out of a population of fourteen thousand, I verily believe that if those six hundred heads of families, is their hours of leisure, in their moments not necessity for toil, could have been lured, as the Italian is, into gardens, could have had thrown open to them, as the Frenchman has, museums, teaching him History at 1 glance, as in the galleries of the Louvre, their families would not have been left to the hand of public charity. The citizen of Paris, without a sou, after laboring at fifty cents a day the week through, mif have, on Saturday or Sunday, his nature elevated, the needed stimulus supplied, without liquor, by estering a Museum, in which, if he has the tasts, he shall see every form of ship ever built, from the fint frail canoe that ever floated, to the last steamer that defied the elements; every species of arms, from the first rude arrow made by a Greek or Egyptian hand, down through the middle ages, to the last revolved that Yankee skill has lent to war; every form of furniture, if he chooses to turn there; every plan of a city, ancient or modern; every bone, every fact of anatomy illustrated for him. The very share our isstitutions give to each man in the government, the responsibility we lay on him will call out, more than any where else has been manifested, an esger are for these things. It is but just to say, that our com munity has made most readily the amplest use of all means provided by government or individuals. It, our libraries, books wear out in using; and no complaint is made anywhere of want of popular interes in any scientific collection. You know not how the taste grows by the feeding. We sometimes forget how the sight of these stores unfolds a taste which the man himself never dreamed he possessed. He gare, and, lo! he too is a thinker and a student, instead a a half-wakened brute, born only, as the Roman ists. 'to consume the fruits of the earth.' He no longer merely digs or cumbers the ground, or hangs a design weight on some braver soul. He thinks and his spreading pinion lifts his fellows. Mr. Waterston unghi this in the anecdote he mentioned, of a glance to Franklin's urn first revealing to Greenough that he was a sculptor. You know the great John Hunter, the head of English surgery, constructed with his own hands a museum of comparative anatomy a hundred feet long, and every spot filled with some speci-

CHON CHON WITH HE WASHINGTON Among the many interesting and important ar ticles that we have been compelled to defer, in consc quence of the crowded state of our columns with reference to the paramount question of slave-hunting, now before the Legislature and people of Massachusetts, is the following letter from Dr. Doy and his son, giving the particulars of their capture in Kansas by an armed band of Missouri ruffians, their abduction and removal over the border, their brutal treatment and imprisoment, &c. The victims are still in prison, and probably will never be allowed to obtain their liberty. This letter should be read by the hearth-stone of every family at the North, and cause an electric flame of popular indignation to spread from State to State. Alas for the colored captives, who, though free, have been sold into interminable bondage! And for them there is no hope! LETTER FROM DR. DOY AND SON. A PAINFUL STATEMENT.

Prom the Leavenworth Times, Pebruary 14.
PLATTE CITY PRISON, Feb. 7, 1859.

We are anxious that the world should know all the facts connected with our being kidnapped, bound and forcibly taken into Missouri, where we are at present, confined in an eight feet square iron box, present, confined in an eight feet square iron box, having to burn our fat meat to make light by night

or day.

The inhabitants of Lawrence had a meeting to take into consideration the removal of the negroes about the suburbs of the city. The next question was, who should take charge of such removal. Af-ter considerable pressing, I accepted the task, (pro-vided a team could be hired in connection with mine,) as I had business at Holton, county seat of Calhoun county, in Kansas. We took the provi-sions and colored persons into the wagon, after they had shown Charles (my son) their free papers. All had them but two. They had been cooks at the had them but two. They had been cooks at the Eldridge Hotel, and were free born, one coming from Cincinnati, Ohio, the other from Brownsville, After we had travelled say twelve miles on our way, -of course, many miles from the State of Missouri, -we were all at once surprised by from ten to fifteen men, fully armed and mounted, rush-

ing from a low ravine upon us.
Surrounding us, some of the colored men asked if
they should fire. I told them to wait till I went on the off side, when some ten guns were pointed at me, and a number shouted 'Shoot!' I held up my hand, and told them to shoot me, but not to fire nand, and told them to snoot me, but not to fire into the wagons, as the emigrants were packed so close that it took some time for them to get out. The kidnapping party then offered to pay me well if I would drive to Leavenworth. I told them my team should never take a man into slavery. Upon this, Garvin, Postmaster of Lawrence; Ben Wood; Mayor of Weston, Mo.; Fielding II. Lewis, Marshal of Weston, and others, jumped down, put their pistols to my head, while they bound me with ropes. They also bound my sen, and all the men Weston, Mo.; Fielding H. Lewis, Mar-

I then mentioned the Lawrence men by name. telling them, in a loud voice, that I protested against the whole act of kidnapping and highway robbery, in the name of Kansas, whose laws were being trampled under foot.

The following are the names of the principal actors in this unparalleled outrage: Benjamin Wood. Mayor of Weston, Mo.; F. A. Lewis, Marshal o same place, and Constable of Platte county; Martin Reilly, Geo. Robbins, Hugh Murdock, Patrol, all of Weston, Mo.; a man called Duncan, a Kentuckian; Doctor Garvin, Postmaster, Lawrence; Jake Mc Gee, and the notorious Jake Hurd, of Lecompton, Kansas. They took full possession of our horses, wagons, meney, &c.: put on drivers, and drove like madmen across the prairies, keeping scouts a mile before, and behind the same.

We were about to feed when taken, but they drove till they broke down a wagon, and nearly killed one horse. They threw out the provisions.

carpet-sacks, robes, &c., packed all the prisoners in the other wagon, and drove on till within two miles of Leavenworth, which we reached in the dark, having four horses hitched to the wagon, which was

packed with fifteen people.

At this place they broke out the tongue. They then put all out, and drove the prisoners among the brush until they went to Leavenworth, and got another team. They came back, packed all in again, and in the dark went stealthilly through the town, then by the Fort to the ferry, where the boat was waiting, steam up, all ready, Ben. Wood having gonerahead and prepared all.

Here every person was ordered on board, on pain of being shot. I jumped down, declared I would

not go on board, but guns were put to my head, and I was told my property would all be lost, if I was killed; but if I went on board, Ben. Wood, the Mayor, and many others, gave me their word, as men of honor, I should return all safe and sound in the morning. We went, landed, and were thrown on the floor of the police office, where we laid all night. In the morning, we were taken through the streets, the people shouting, bells ringing, &c. I should have said, at night, on landing, salutes were fired, &c., and a grand supper was had by the captors, while every insult possible was heaped upon us. Candles were held to our faces to observe us. We were then taken to the Court-house, amidst a motley group, using such language as I never heard, give them hemp'—' the rope is ready,' &c., and were informed that they were ready to try us. We stated we wished for a day or so to get counsel, as we knew not a man in Missouri; but no, we must we knew not a man in Missouri; but ho, we must proceed. We might take a lawyer they mentioned, if we had money to pay him. They had our money, we told them, and we were in their hands, and they could do as they chose with us. After the mockery of a trial ended, I sat down and wrote a protest, as a citizen of Kansas, against the whole proceeding. We were committed for trial for stealing a negro named Dick, a carpenter, fiddler, &c. We were then handcuffed (our trial comes off Feb. 20—the bail \$5,000), and taken to Platte City jail, where we how are. The inhabitants guard the jail every night. I cannot learn where my horses are, or wh they released Mr. Clough, the man taken with us but the report is that Jake Hurd, Dr. Garvin, Mr Whiteley and McGee declared they could buy any Abolitionist in Lawrence for \$50, and that they had so bought Clough. They said Hancock of the Mansion House, Hamilton, who lives over Hunt's weigh-scales, Fry and some others, kept them posted every day of all movements.

We learn that a committee came over from

Leavenworth to demand us, but they, with other friends who have come over, were sent back without seeing us. We have not seen a friend since we were taken. Oh! my country, how free art thou! How can we get ready for trial, knowing no one, and not We have not seen a friend since we were allowed to see any one? We lay two nights in Weston in irons, before being brought here. Some of the colored men are here in prison that were in the wagons, as they would not choose masters nor admit they were slaves, being born free. February 3d, I saw a terrible sight. Jake Hurd came into the prison, having a covered buggy at the door, ordered the free boys, George Wilson Hayes, late cook at Eldridge Hotel, Lawrence, and Charles Smith of Brownsville, Pa., to come out and get in. They said they would wait in prison till their free papers came. Jake took his whip, and unmercifully whipped them till they consented to go with him—God only knows where. He said, 'I am your master now, and by God I will make you obey me.'

We have not seen a person that we knew since

our imprisonment—yet we are to prepare for trial on the 20th of this month. Can it be that we are deserted in this our extremity, or that the people of Kansas will see their fellow-citizens kidnapped and imprisoned and tortured by the residents of another te, without lifting a hand, or extending a word of sympathy! Neither my son nor myself have com-mitted any crime or offence; we have violated no law; and yet we are now caged and fettered in a

We are very filthy, having no water to wash with, and the stench is horrible. My eyes are weak—in fact, I am almost blind with the darkness of the iron box in which we cat, sleep, and are shown to per-sons, who, with a candle, take a view of the 'two live abolitionists! But as the cause of Freedom de-mands this, we say, welcome to it all; and if Missouri desires to become a free State sooner than many expect, why, then, let them make us dance on nothing. All we ask is, that the citizens of Kansas stand true to freedom; and if our blood or our sacrifice will aid in advancing that cause, it

our sacrifice will aid in advancing shall be freely offered.

We would like to be treated like prisoners, (not like brutes,) and for ourselves only desire to have a fair trial. We despair of both, however, as long as we remain where we now are, and throw ourselves upon the kindness and protecting care of Almighty God.

CHARLES DOY.

which his own hands had preserved in the leisure as large city practice. A lady once asked him Mr. Hunter, what do you think is to be our occupabeaven? 'I do not know,' replied the old I cannot tell what we shall do there; but if and the Almighty God would grant me the liberty to sit the Armigon, and think, for eternity, of his wonderful works that I and think, for creating, and a could be happy as long as

denity lasted. (Applause.) the impossible to trace the results of such provocathe of thought as these. A name which the preon peaker used gives me an illustration pertinent are scenion. He spoke of one who has just left our a man eminent in every good work, -Dr.

A route. You know his family story. His father the poor boy, one of those whose early privations sus poor noy. and grate-Fact county brought in, as a prize, the extensive bur of Dr. Kirwan - a scientific man. It was givon the public by the generosity of the merchants of the and so became open to young Bowditch. He an left to avail himself at will of this magazine of The boy grew into a man; wife and chilsere about him, and moderate wealth in his La Place published his sublime work, which and only twenty men in the world can read. with patient toil, with a brain which that early with papers that early the mastered its contents, of was the first among the twenty to open that and emmentary on the works of God to every who reads the English language, by translating

det in mathematics may follow the giant strides of La Place. The expense of publishing a work which a few would buy would take half of his fortune. That life had in part educated, perhaps, his wife to That are now in Francisco which animated the same high-souled determination which animated hin. He said to her, 'Shall we give our wealth to the service for posterity, shall we give it to our boys, erspend it in the pleasures of life? 'Publish,' was the wife's reply. He consecrated half his fortune to the service of the future and the distant, to the stuthe service of the installation only education and his cample. They stand now around us, eminent in every profession, and equally eminent for the same enthusiastic derotion, and the same prodigal liberality is every good cause. How proud might the State be. g by opening similar libraries and museums, she edif, by opening simust to Bowditches, fathers of such sildren in the generations to come! (Loud ap-. There is another consideration. I will not pursue

isto our tongue, and supplying, with adroit and

ato our ungar, the steps by which the humblest stu-

this subject, merely on this level; I will present even liver one, if you please. I mean to come down to business level. We never shall compete with New York in the allurements of a great city life. As fer as magnificent spectacles, as far as metropolitan waith, as far as the splendors and amusements of the wild are concerned, the great focal metropolis of the Engire, New York, must always outdo us, in drawing that numbers of business men and strangers to enin her streets. She can make the tide set that way castatly, and turn New England into a dependency ea let great central power. But it lies with Boston o create an attraction only second to hers. The blood of the Puritans, the old New England peculiarities, on never compete with the Parisian life of New Tork. But if we create here a great intellectual cenpe by our nuseums, by our scientific opportunities, if ye become really the Athens of America, as we some to be, if we guard and preserve the precious enberings of science now with us, we shall attract been a large class of intelligent and cultivated men. and thus do something to counterbalance the overdadowing influence of the great metropolis. Why, bere is the museum in Mason street, which has laid a retition upon the table of this House to-day, posesci of treasures which, if lost, no skill, no industry could replace; giving to the geological and natural history of New England contributions which, if once ist, cannot be regained; treasures visited, weekly, by crowls from our schools. They should be covered sirly, and extended, if we would do what New York has done already. I went in Albany lately to a noble building which the Empire State has furnished, dedissted to this: She means that every ore, every plant, erer shell, every living or extinct animal, every tree, the surface, or in the bowels of the Empire State, her sons. They shall find the fauna and the flora there; they shall find the living and the dead of the State represented. It remained awhile, (so the custedian, Col. Jewett, told me.) for some five or seven years, without provision for its shelter and safekeeping, and one half its treasures were lost. They have placed it to-day beyond risk. They have done it is order to excite the curiosity and appreciation of their sons; they have given them the natural and scientific man of the State to study : they have called out their latent capacity for sciences, they have set an example for other cities; they have done thus much to educate

There is education in the very sight of things about us. I believe in the sentiment which would preserve youder Hancock House, for the very sight of such monument is a book pregnant with thought to the people that pass by it. 'A man of one mould has, of tourse, no right to regard a man of another mould as accessarily his inferior. But this much surely we may be allowed, to hold that philosophy as cold and bearless which 'conducts us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by piety er valor.' Certainly, that profound sentiment which makes the past live for us in scenes consecrated to the toble servants and great events of our race; which deepens our sense of obligation to the future by showing us our debt to the past ; which changes our little life here from an isolated instant into the connecting lisk between two eternities; which lifts the low window of some humble dwelling, and lets the genius of the past enter, till its walls expand into a palace, and we see written 'in glowing letters over all,' the courthe or virtue, the toil or self-devotion, which have made our daily life safer or more noble; which calls into being, amid the desert of low cares and dull neclies, an casis; and so forces us, even when most buried or smothered in dust, to think and feel-

till the place Becomes religion, and the heart runs o'er With silent worship of the great of old, The dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule Our spirits from their urns."

For this sentiment, no one need blush; and often as his been perverted, much as it has been abused, I behere in it as the mother of much that is beautiful as a staff to resolution, as an incentive to virtue, as pulse of that full being which lives in us when we are pearest to God. (Applause.)

A few years ago, I was in Chicago, and they showed me, in the very centre of her stately streets, the original log cabin in which Gen. Dearborn lived, before tny other white man, save himself, drew breath upor that spot, now covered by the Queen of the West. It stood in its original, untouched, primeval conditim-the dark-stained, natural wood of the forest. On all sides of it rose the splendid palaces of the young freen of western cities—the lavish outpouring of the rapilly increasing wealth of the lakes. Roofs that red depots, hotels, houses of commerce rivalling my to be found in the spacious magnificence of Eue, were within a biscuit's throw of the spot; while very evening were celebrated the nuptials, in her twenty-first year, of the first child born on that spot, where stands now a city of sixty thousand inants. It was the original ark of the city; it was the spot where her Romulus first drew breath; it was the cradle of her history. No capital in the world ever had such an opportunity of saying, en a hundred years old, to her million sons, Be sold the first roof that told the forest man

There was not education, there was not sentiment, for you which the winds do for Holland. As the there was not historic interest, there was not that floods of vice coze back through your defences, they manhood which marries the past and the future, and shall relieve you from the continual watching, and edraises us above the brutes,—there was not enough of ucate the people in spite of themselves, winning them it in the young civilization of the West, to save that to think, pointing them through nature to her God, unique specimen, testifying, by its very presence, to fortifying virtue by habits that render low stimulus the growth, in a night, of the city of the lakes—to needless, and developing the whole man save from the greed of speculation or the roar of I think we owe all this to posterity. The genera trade, a spot full of such interest to every thoughtful tions that preceded us built ships, roads, cities, inmind. Would you like Boston to be subject to such vented arts, raised up manufactures, and left them to criticism as that? Is there not an education of the us. We inherit libraries and railways; we inherit heart of which it shows a lack? Evidently there is. factories and houses; we inherit the wealth and the Such public treasures, open to all, work for us industry and the culture of the past. We do not do all the time. If you should go and stand, for in- enough if we merely transmit that, or what is exactly stance, in Florence, and see the peasant walking amid like it, to the future. No; he does not imitate his a gallery of beautiful scuplture, or wandering through father who is just like his father, paradoxical as it the gardens of princes, surrounded with every exotic may seem. Every age that has preceded us in New and every form of beauty in marble and bronze, you England has set its ingenuity to work to find ou would see the reason why the Italian drinks in the some wider, deeper, better, more liberal and higher love of the beautiful, until it becomes a part of him, method of serving posterity. The Winthrops, the without his thinking of it. Se I think that the very Carvers and the Brewsters left us churches; planned sight of yonder Public Library, even to the man who schools; common roads and wooden houses; the does not enter its alcoves, contributes to the growth, generation just gone have not only turned their woodexpansion and elevation of his mind. He remem- en wharves into granite; their roads to iron; their bers, at least, that some men have recognized that spinning-wheels to factories that can clothe the earth duty to the minds of their fellows, and it raises in " month; but they have conquered space and the him for a moment. Direct study is only half. The elements with steam, they have harnessed the lightinfluences we drink in as we live and move, do ning, and sent it on errands; they have not only con full work that the character is formed. Argument four corners of the earth with their societies for the edus not half so strong as habit. A truth is often cation of the race. It is for us so to be wise in our time proved long before it is felt. A man is convinced that posterity shall remember us also for some pecuong before he is converted. Constant, habitual, liarimprovement upon the institutions of our fathers.

fore this, to one who would have addressed you in careful hands, and pledges the skill and garnered detail, and more specifically, in reference to the plans wealth of the wealthiest to give him the very bewhich engage the attention of the public; but I do possible culture of which the age is capable; that not see the gentleman who has been announced as Massachusetts not only gives him the District School one of the speakers this evening, Mr. J. A. Andrew, and the Normal School, she not only sees to i before me, and perhaps, as we have reached the hour that his hands shall be educated to earn money, but it which these meetings usually close, it will be proper when, with native tenacity, he turns his attention for us to adjourn, leaving that particular branch of wholly to the present, she opens her broad arms, she the subject untouched, and fresh for your next session. utters her tempting voice, she spreads before him the Perhaps indeed it does not become us, not members wonders of creation, lures him back from a narrow of the Legislature, to volunteer our advice or opinion and sordid life, and bids him be a Massachusetts man, on topics that are before them; but still, it is to be worthy of the past, and the apostle of a greater furemembered that, after all, public opinion, the opin- ture. (Loud and prolonged applause.) ion of all thoughtful men, who have an interest in the growth and future of the Commonwealth and of Boston, is entitled to consideration; that all of us have a right to utter our wish, to express our earnest Monday last, the Speaker laid before the House desire, that the State should recognize, before it be communication from the Governor, transmitting to too late, her duty in this respect; that she should the House of Representatives a communication from save, while she may, this unexpected and large ac- Hon. Edward Everett, enclosing a copy of resolutions cession of wealth from the possibility of misuse, not requesting the Legislature to allow the Webster statlet it slip from her hands till some great measures be ute to be placed within the State House grounds. The accomplished; such measures as show us worthy, by Governor, in his communication, remarks: noble thoughts, of these great trusts-for such wealth is a trust; that she should help the growth of her Cor is a trust; that she should help the growth of her capital city, and with it, that of the whole Common-wealth, by plans fitted for the highest culture of the best years of his life. Entering the public councillation in 1820, he devoted himself to public employ-

I welcome the action of the State for another thing. If we could snatch from dispersion, or from the purchase of some foreign capitalist, that magnificent collection which Catlin has made for the history of the aboriginal races of this continent, -- something that of the most interesting and important that has occurred since the adoption of the Constitution. ean never be replaced if it be once scattered and ost,-of which Boston might fairly take the custody, as the nucleus of that ethnologic study of the races, languages and epochs of the last history of the continent, and make New England the centre, as that one collection would make it, of this inquiry and study; ing any person licensed to exhibit any public show, it would give a peculiar interest to our city, and a great impulse to a curious and valuable study.

monwealth; and I remember that this very Legisla- by an audience or spectators on account of his race, ture has voted the funds of the State for forty-eight opinion or color. scholarships for boys, to be instructed in our various the Normal Schools, the District Schools, and the C. Nell and others, that the names of all adult citi-Academies of the State calling for teachers, and all zens be put into the jury box. departments of life calling for a more broad and libe- The same action was had upon the petition of Lyral culture, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts sander Spooner and others, empowering jurors to deforty-eight scholarships for the girls of the State, so that they may enjoy the same liberal In the House, on the same day, the report (inexpeopportunities with her boys. (Applause.) It seems to dient) on the memorial of colored citizens of Massane that, in connection with these noble provisions for chusetts, protesting against the Dred Scott decision, the growth of the adult intellect, the State should re- &c., came up. member the schools, and the various channels of woman's influence, and hold the balance even. I value those open institutions of learning which it is pro- his motion, it was laid on the table. posed to establish on yonder bay, especially because they will tempt women-I mean, in an especial sense, the women in easy circumstances, not obliged to labor for bread-to imitate the example of their works, as they are written out for them in the collactions of museums and curiosities of the past.

s a poor and vapid imitation of foreign manners-so propriety of my calling it an imitation. Like an exotic aid on an unfit soil, we cannot say plented-it dies. is, in his estimation, the sublimest of virtues. For the mere show and splendor, the luxurious pleasure, the prodigal display of social life, we have neither the wealth nor a large class of idle loungers to keep each other in countenance, and make such continual show possible. Hence, what we call society is essons, or just emancipated from school, met to prattle of nothing, and eat and drink. Selfishness and and a struggle round groaning tables, have usurped the place of conversation and manners. Earnest life, gor Union says :the cares of business take up the full grown men;disgust and weariness keep women away: these last must either contract into idle gossips, or marry to be prejudice shuts them out of active life. No social and liberal interest in thought and science-in great questions and civil interests, which made the French woman a power in life and the State, which once separated the Quaker women from the level of their gayer sisters-which now crowd the lists of English Literature with women, some of them the best thinkers, the greatest poets and most faithful scholars in our mother land. Open these public storehousesgather these treasures of science into the lap of the State, and see if we cannot create for our women a nobler career, and call into being a society which will refine life, and win men from cares that eat out every Library Hall, Summer street. thing lofty, and sensual pleasures that make them half brutes.

All these things work for us. They would make government unnecessary, so far as it is coercion. I look upon these things as I do upon the windmills one sees all over the provinces of Holland. They have shut out the ocean with dykes; past ages built up the colossal structures which saves Holland from the wave. So we have built up laws, churches, universities, to keep out from our garnered Common-wealth the flood of ignorance, and passion, and misrule. But in morals as in nature, the water which we press back upon the flood oozes daily through the mass; and the cunning Hollander, for centuries, remembering this law, has placed his picturesque and wide-spread sails to catch every breeze that sweeps through the country, and as tast as nature lets the ocean ooze through his defences, the tireless windmills lift it, and pour it back into the depths of the sea, and every breeze that hurries across the province at night tells the Dutchman, as he listens, that his father was the Ensign who received it from Governor home is safer for its passage. So, while you wake or Hancock.

had taken possession!' To-day it has vanished! sleep, these stores and associations shall do the work

ven more to mould us. It is not till these do their tinued their churches, they have taken hold of the and often slight influences give us shape and direc- Inaugurate, then, this generation, by the avowal of tion. Whately has well said there is more truth than the principle that private wealth has ceased to be men think in Dogberry's solemn rebuke, 'Masters, it that it is mortgaged for the use of the public; that is proved already that you are little better than false its office is not to breed up idlers, but to provide the knaves, and it will go near to be thought so shortly.' broadest and most liberal means of education; that I had supposed that I should have given place be- it takes the babe of poverty, and holds him in its

### THE STATUE OF WEBSTER.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of

'I recommend that the request of the General ittee of the friends of Mo ments in the constitutional and legislative assemb of this State, in both Houses of Co Cabinet until the closing hours of his life.

His eloquence, superior attainments, and unsurpassed intellectual power, contributed in an eminen degree to mark the period of his public service as one

Let the insulting proposition be voted down! In the House, 8th inst., a Committee reported leave to withdraw on the petition of John A. Andrew and others, asking that a law may be enacted, prohibitor to open or maintain any theatrical exhibition, o other public amusement, in this Commonwealth, from I see before me some of the women of the Com- excluding any person from any seat or place occupied

In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Butler of Midinstitutions of learning. I see no reason why, with dlesex, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Wm.

termine the sentence of crimin

Mr. Borden, of New Bedford, said he wanted to discuss the report, in a certain contingency, and, 'on

Recently, a resolve being before the House to ap propriate \$1500 for the purpose of aiding Levi Baker, a Cape Cod shipmaster, to test, in the United States Court, the constitutionality of the Virginia search English sisters, on the other side of the Atlantic, and law, Mr. Cushing made a demonstration against it make it fashionable to study the open page of God's in two or three speeches. It does not seem to make any great difference to Mr. C. what method Massachusetts adopts to vindicate her rights against the en Mr. Chairman, our social life, or what we call such, croachments of the slave States. Any strictly legal process excites in him as strong disgust as any measunlike the original, no wonder some will doubt the ure of the most doubtful legality. It is the spirit o opposition itself which he deprecates. Acquiescence

CONCERT BY THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY. This family, now consisting of five persons-John W., Fannie B. Henry and Viola Hutchinson, with a Bass Voicewill give two concerts of vocal music in the Mercanonly a herd of boys and girls, tired with the day's tile Library Hall, in Summer street, next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings; and we hope, for various reasons, they will have a crowded house each rude frolic, or tasteless bearing about of rich dress, evening, as they are highly deserving of it. They have had great success elsewhere recently. The Ban-. The Hutchinsons had one of their fullest and most

select audiences at Norombega Hall on Saturday even-ing. Their singing could not have been more excelmust either contract into idle gossips, or marry to be lent or entertaining. The performances of Master the drudges of a life aping wealthier levels. Old Henry and Miss Viola were remarkably fine, and each prejudice shuts them out of active life. No social one of them elicited the heartiest applause. They are truly prodigies in their line. Of John W. and Fannie and liberal interest in thought and science—in great B., we need say nothing, so well known to the public are their unsurpassed powers as vocalists.'

'The concert of John W. Hutchinson at the American Hall last evening, was attended by an overflowing audience. He had given two or three concerts in this city previously, and his houses increased on each occasion. The Hartford Times says :each occasion—a compliment that is never paid to any who are not really meritorious. He might give twen-ty concerts here, and not fail in a single instance of

eing a full house." Be sure and go to the Concerts on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, next week, at the Mercantile

HANCOCK HOUSE. The interesting report submitted by Hon, Edward G. Parker to the Senate in favor of the State purchase of the Hancock House, has suggested the following fact as one not inappropriate to be placed also on record, and which happened to be called to the notice of the Committee on Federal Relations in a hearing before them of memorialists protesting against the Dred Scott decision, and on the same day, (Feb. 10th) that Mr. Parker's presentation was made to the Senate:

At the close of the Revolutionary war, John Han At the close of the Revolutionary war, John Hancock presented the colored company called the
Bucks of America, with an appropriate banner bearing his initials, as a tribute to their courage and devotion throughout the struggle. The 'Bucks' under
the command of Colonel Middleton, were invited to a
collation in a neighboring town, and en route were requested to halt in front of the mansion in Beacon
street, where the Governor and his son united in the

This flag is now in possession of Mrs. Kay, whose W. C. N.

'NO SLAVE HUNT IN OUR BORDERS!' In the speech of Rev. T. W. Higginson, before the Committee of Federal Relations, in support of the Petition asking for a law to prevent the recapture of Pugitive Slaves, February 17, 1859, he said-

'Let me tell you, gentlemen, there is not a day in ar when there are not fugitive-slaves in Boston to be arrested; there is scarcely a week, certainly not a month in the year, when there are no agents in Boston seeking to find a man or woman claimed as a fugitive-slave, and could they find some body, the right one or the wrong one, and arrest him we should have all the horrors of a fugitive-slave case we should have all the horrors of a fugitive-slave case again upon us. This is not a matter which depends upon the United States Courts, it is not a matter that can be so easily settled in the District Attorney's office. A claimant may be, for anght we know, in Boston, to-day, in search of a fugitive-slave. That claimant to-day, nay, at this moment, may have his grasp upon a man, and the next moment the hurried news may reach us that the crisis has come which we ask you to provide for and avert, and that a fugitive-slave case is once more upon us. Fugitive slaves, or men case is once more upon us. Fugitive slaves, or men in danger of being claimed as such, are all around us. They are pressing upon us. These Abolitionists, whom some gentlemen think such firebrands, they are safety-valves; it is they who have prevented the recurrence of such instances by sliding off these perilous colored men, who are threatening the peace of the ommunity, before the danger comes. The Abo ionists are a safety-valve,—too much of one, some us think: and the time is coming when this perpetual transmission of fugitives beyond our borders on the track of the underground-railroad will itself become distasteful to the people of Massachusetts.'

The next day, (Friday, February 18th,) there arrive ed in Boston a slave-owner and two kidnapping abettors, whose advent was promptly announced by the following handbill, which was placarded in various parts of the city :-

#### IS THERE A SLAVE-HUNTER AMONG US ?

Charles L. Hobson, of Richmond, Virginia, Tobacco Merchant, was seen in our streets yesterday: Stops at the Tremont House. He is 22 years of age, six feet high, slim, pale-faced, gray eyes, solemn countenance, hair short and sandy-colored, beard on his chin, goatee fashion, wears a dark-colored overcoat, light-colored pants, and black slouched hat. He had one slave who has run away. Does he come here to hunt

Boston, February 19, 1859.

Yankee curiosity being thus appealed to, it was interesting to see and hear the people, in various ways, seeking information on the subject-mentally reviewing the Burns' affair, and asking each other-' Is Boston again to be disgraced by such a scene?' Some there were, who expressed surprise at the coincidence between the words of Mr. Higginson, and the facts now developing; and truly, it was remarkable.

The Boston Post, of course, rallied to the defer the slave-hunter from the imputation thus east upon him, and boldly denied that he had any wish or intention to recover the fugitive.

But, in proof that this Hobson was here for the purpose of slave-catching, read the following advertisement from the Richmond Dispatch, of February 10th,

\$250 REWARD.—Ran away, about 27th December, 1858, my boy HENRY. Henry is about 21 years of age, rather delicate in appearance, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, bright mulatto, full head of hair, of good address, but rather cringing when spoken to, laughs when talking, fond of dress and somewhat of a dandy, had a small patch of beard on his chin. He is also a little bowed in the legs, and can read and

I will give fifty dollars reward if the above negro i taken in this State, and lodged in some jail where I ast and highest bidder, as a slave, either for life or can get him; and \$150 if taken in any other slave State. I will give \$250 reward if information sufficient for conviction can be given against any white man who may have had a hand in getting him off to a free State. CHARLES L. HOBSON.

What has the Post to say now ?

There are persons in Boston who know all the par ties in Richmond-Hobson the self-styled owner, and Henry, the self-emancipated chattel.

Burns) through our streets-summoning to his aid the Union-savers, to the tune of 'when you catch him, ley issued a posse-sory warrant addressed to Charles Van Horn, the Jailor of Chatham County, and directhold him fast '-but, for reasons best known to himsell, but shrewdly guessed at by others, he conferred upon the liberty-loving citizens of Boston the boon of Jailor, and the Africans being brought before the his absence.

Boston, March, 1859.

#### THE CAUSE OF THE WORRIMENT. NATICK, March 11th, 1859.

Draw Str. In Mr. Stacy's report in the Liberator Mr. Gonahl, who has discharged his duties in the of last week, of the lecture given in Milford, recently, slave-trade cases with praise-worthy fidelity to the by Rev. Mr. George of this town, on the 'Infidelity of the Garrisonians,' I notice this question: 'Has anybody worried the Rev. gentleman in Natick?' I going on until the entire matter had been disposed of. will tell you what we have had in Natick, since the Rev. gentleman commenced his labors here, nearly one year ago, and leave you to guess what his feelings may have been, a part of the time, at least.

Last May William W. Brown came here, and read a Drama. In June, he returned, and lectured once, and read two Dramas. July 4th, C. L. Remond and sister held meetings three times. August 8th, Parker Pillsbury lectured twice. In September, A. T. Foss spent a Sunday with us, and lectured twice. In October, Mr. Pillsbury came again, and lectured in the south part of the town twice, and at a small village in the north part (called Felchville) once. In this same Norfolk County Journal. the north part (called Felchville) once. In this same month, a meeting of the Middlesex A. S. Society was held here. Messrs. Pillsbury, Heywood, Remond, and Sanborn addressed these meetings-four in number. In November, Rev. A. D. George gave a lec- She had 600 Africans on board. ture in the M. E. Church on the Infidelity of the Garrisonians,' December 19th, Mr. Garrison lectured three times, and noticed some statements made by the Rev. gentleman. Two weeks from this time, this sailors-twenty in number-committed to prison. Rev. character felt called upon to defend himself against some statements made by Mr. Garrison.' In January, Mr. Pillsbury came, and spent a Sunday with us-lectured twice, and told so much truth about slavery and the M. E. Church, that the Rev. gentleman has since been mum in Natick, so far as I have heard, on the subject of the Infidelity of the Garrisonians.

Yours for truth and humanity,

MRS. DALL'S LECTURE. We copy from the Worcester Spy the following no tice of Mrs. Dall's lecture on Public Opinion, which has attracted a good deal of attention : - ;

'Mrs. Dall's second lecture, last Monday evening, bept the undivided attention of her audience to the last. Her subject was, 'Public Opinion, as it is derived from the study of the Classics and History, General Literature, Customs and Newspapers, to discourse upon which, intelligently, required no ordinary reading; and yet, when we say that Mrs. D. proved herself entirely competent to the task, we express, we think, the universal sentiment of her hearms. She spoke also plainly and fearlessly. First of ers. She spoke also plainly and fearlessly. First of all, she remembered the claims of Truth, and to it paid no divided allegiance. It would be singular, indeed, if, in her hearty protest against the wrongs suffered by her sex,—if, in her wide survey, in the course of which so many famous names were criticised, there should not have been some unexpected judgments; and if sometimes the advocate, rather than the judges seemed to sam up the case. Even then, however, we felt that it would be well to review our own opinions, before joining direct issue. Her criticism upon Hy-patia was especially interesting. The lecture richly repaid the silence with which it was honored. It has increased our interest in the next and closing lecture

fence of himself, for lecturing in the Boston Fraternity course, has been printed in pamphlet form. A few copies remain for sale, at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL AT THE REVERE HOUSE. A pamphlet edition of the centenary celebration of Burns at the Revere House, Jan. 25, has been published by John Wilson & Son.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND BENEFICENT ENTER-PRISES.—'A noble public spirit and education there-to,' was, in brief, the topic of the educational meeting to, was, in brief, the topic of the educational meeting at the State House last evening. There never has been such a crowd before at these gatherings. Hall, galleries and standing places were full. Hon. Moses Kimball presided, with appropriate opening and intermediate remarks and anecdotes.

Isaac F. Shepard, Esq., a member of the House, descanted upon the culture of quick sympathies and widely embracing benevolence in the young. He touched the hearts and moistened the eyes of the hearts and mistened the eyes of the

searers by illustrative incidents, drawn from his years afterwards. He spoke of the effect of a letter from Dr. H. I. Bowditch, upon one of his pupils, By the way, could the Doctor, who is at this moment crossing the ocean to England, have known the feeling allusion to himself, and the sweet sympathies awakened, he would have been conscious of blessings pursuing his generous nature, from his native land.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., was the next and the last speaker. We wish we could report him in full, that all our readers might be charmed into grand expanding the second of the se speaker. We wish we could report him in full, the all our readers might be charmed into grand expansiveness of spirit, and up to the work of founding institution of great worth in the war of outward gain and of greater worth to the intellect, the tastes an the affections - as the crowd last evening were charmed, and forgot themselves, but not the future and its vast and magnificent interests, we trust. He was no severe, sarcastic, terrible to prejudice, narrowness and meanness, as he had the power to be, as en body knows; but he was genial and golden as morning sun, and came over human characteristics as softly, but as potently as the vernal breezes are coming over the icy and embrowned earth. We hope that there will be analogous results. We commend him not only for the might, but the mildness of his

John A. Andrew, Esq., was expected to make the closing address, but a press of professional occupa-tions, much to his own regret, we believe, and certain-ly that of an expectant audience, prevented. Mr. Phillips, therefore, was kind enough to occupy the half hour which had been assigned to him, It was well, indeed, that one was there whose rich resources, ready benevolence, and love of all that benefits the race, enabled him to meet the emergency. The tonic for next Thursday evening is as follows:

The training of the young, from their earliest years to observe and study the works of God in nature, a among the best means of disciplining the intellectur faculties and enriching them with knowledge, and also of exalting the heart towards the Creator. Professor Agassiz will make the principal address of the occasion.—Boston Transcript, 10th inst.

Professor Velpeau, Chief Surgeon of the Char ity Hospital in Paris, is going to put one of its wards in the charge of a mulatto, named Wries, well known as 'the Black Doctor,' who has cured several persons of note of cancerous abscesses which had been pro-nounced to be utterly desperate cases. His remedies are vegetable, brought from the Dutch East Indies. The most striking of his cures is that of Adolphe Sax. the celebrated brass-instrument maker, whose face was nearly consumed by a cancer. The Black Doctor nearly consumed by a cancer. The Black Doctor has now under treatment the wife of a stock-broker famous for her beauty, and given up as incurable in her thirty-fourth year, by her former physicians, Ricord and Neleston Wries will cure her. This mu latto Esculapius receives fees of fabulous amount, but not too dear for the value of his services.

IF Slaveholders of the parish of St. Landry, La. held a meeting recently, at which they resolved that the laws in regard to free negroes must be so amended that hereafter any free person of color who should be duly convicted of any offence against the laws, by a court of competent jurisdiction, should be sold by for a term of years, in accordance with the nature of the offence.

THE WILD APRICANS SURRENDERED - SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—The two Africans of the Wanderer's cargo, that were arrested in Macon some weeks ago by the Deputy United States Marshal, and brought to the jail of this city, were discharged yesterday, under the following circumstances: Mr. C. A. L. Lamar, it seems, took the bull by the horns, and made affidavit Henry, the self-emancipated chattel.

It was optional with the claimant to have remained here, and hunted his victim (like another Anthony Burns) through our streets—summoning to his aid the ing him to bring the negroes before him Justice, Mr. John A. Tucker swore that he had seen them in possession of the claimant in December last; whereupon the Africans were turned over to Mr. Lamar, and the novel proceedings brought to a close. The proceedings, we hear, were wholly exparte, and ed of in a very brief space of time.

disposed of in a very brief space of time.

It is but due to the United States District Attorney.

The proceedings in relation to the Wanderer, taken ogether, appear to indicate the establishment of the slave trade by Georgia, in defiance of the U. S. laws, which make it piracy, punishable with death.]

THE BOSTON LIBERATOR. This we consider as one of our most valuable exchanges. It is about the only paper in Massachusetts which occupies the true position, that of a former and leader of public opin-

Advices from Porto Rico, received at Havannah, state that a large clipper ship went ashore on the night of Feb. 4th, near Punta de Candelero. known, but she had the letter T on one side of her bows. The captain, mate, and some of the crew had died on the passage, and the rest of the crew were sick. The negroes were taken to the city, and the

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-" Sunday, March 20. Dover, Rochester Thursday, " 24. Sunday, " 27. " Sunday, " 27.
" Wednesday, " 30. Great Falls, "

WM LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on Slavery, in the City Hall, in Fall River, on Tuesday evening, March 22. He will also lecture on the same subject, at Lanes-

ville, on Friday (this) evening, March 18. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., of New York

will address the Twenty-Eighth Congregational So-ciety (Rev. Theodore Parker's) on Sunday forenoon next, 20th inst., at Music Hall, on Democracy and HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Ply-

mouth, Sunday, March 27th, all day and evening Subject of the evening lecture—The Living Present and the Dead Past. PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the

American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Norri Abinoton, in Union Hall, on Sunday next, Marel 20th, afternoon and evening. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on slavery a

Keene, N. H., Saturday evening, March 19. " Monday " " 21.
Winchester, N. H., Tuesday " " 22. E. H. H. will also speak on Temperance, on Sun day evening next, 20th inst., at Keene.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PUGITIVE .-A robust and able-bodied fugitive slave from the South—a carpenter, who has worked many years at house-building, framing and finishing—wants a place.

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

Jan. 21st, reviewing Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's De.

MARRIED-In Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 17, by Rev John Peck, Professor George B. Vashon, of Pitts-burgh, to Miss Susan Paul Smith, of Boston.

DIED-In New York, February 11, Mr. THOMA L. Jinnings, aged 68. His name has been prominently connected with many of the movements for emancipation, and elevation of those with whom he was identified by complexion and condition.

In Boston, Feb. 26, Mr. William Whichir, aged 58.

### THE MUSTEE. 487 pp. Přice, \$1.25.

WE beg leave, through this circular, to call your

Attention to a new work recently issued by us, and one that we are confident will occupy a high position among the many works that have been published within the last half century.

In point of interest and delineation of character we say, without fear of contradiction, that it is not equalied by anything that has emanated from the press for years.

years.

Editors, clergymen, and literary men generally

have vied with each other in bestowing upon it laud-atory comments superior to those received by any werk since the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' werk since the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'
The writer shows a command of language unequalled by novel writers of the age; while, at the same
time, the intense interest which accompanies each and
every page in the book is unsurpassed by any work of
fiction. We annex a few extracts from the many
hundreds of notices we have received in its favor, and
will leave the public to decide for themselves, after

#### having read the opinions of others : From Rev. T. Starr King.

recollections of the interest of the story (the Mustee,) the nobleness of its purpose and sentiment, and the careful preparation and labor which the style and structure of the work evince, and which I owe to a perusal of the manuscript some months ago, are still fresh; and it is from the impulse of these that I heartily thank you for the copy you have sent me; and I commend the book, so far as my words can avail, to the community.'

From Wendell Phillips, Esq. I have read the Mustee with an interest which deepens as the story advances. Mr. Presbury has made skilful use of his materials. His plot is excellent, and his characters cannot fail to awaken the heartiest sympathy.'

From R. Shelton McKenzie, Esq. Very well written, with an interesting plot, and well distinguished characters. We hope to meet the author again.

From the Taunton Gazette. An extremely interesting tale, told with a good degree of art, and no waste of paper."

From the New Hampshire Patriot. 'Equal in highly wrought interest and dramatic effect to anything we recollect in the range of modern fiction. Can be read only with 'bated breath,' eager curiosity, and thrilling emotion.

From the Boston News. · Written with great care, and possesses uncor mon interest and value.

From the Salem Observer. 'As a work of fiction as well as one of superior moral aims, it possesses great value.

From the Hartford Courant. Powerfully written. The characters well drawn,

From the New Hampshire Palladium A fascinating work, and does honor to the head I heart of its author. Its style is one of great force and purity.'

From the Boston Post. The story is naturally told, and we heartily commend it to our readers and the public.

From the Providence Post. 'An excellent story.'

From the Boston Recorder. Above the ordinary class of novels, and adjusted to the taste of numerous readers.

From the Providence Tribune. The Mustee is a book that will go through the family before it goes to the library, and, when read, will not be forgotten. It will bear reading a second

'The author wields a vigorous pen, and the story

From the Christian Freeman. One of the best books of the season.'

From the Bangor Jeffersonian. A story of absorbing interest.

From the Charlestown Advertiser · A novel of uncommon ability,—readable and en-ertaining in an uncommon degree. From the Cambridge Chronicle.

The characters all well drawn. From the Bangor Whig and Courier.

Attractive even to the mere lovers of something From the Congregationalist.

· Well wrought up, and of a high degree of merit. From the Daily Advertiser. 'The plot exhibits decided artistic skill,—the lan-guage manly and chaste, its sentiments sound, and

style bold and vigorous. From the Home Journal.

Very excellent.

SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN,

PUBLISHERS, 110 Washington street, Boston.

Copies mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the advertised price. March 11. Stie Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthms, Croup,

Whooping Cough, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and Pulmonary Affections, Of the severest type, are quickly cured by that longtried and faithful remedy.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD . CHERRY.

Says a well-known Editor- This is truly a balsam and a blessing to invalids. It contains the pure balsamic principle of Wild Cherry, the balsamic proper ties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients, which are mingled after the true principle of chemistry, are all balsamic, and therefore it is safe and sure in effect. Coughs, Colds, Consumption, ane Bronchial troubles disappear under its balsamic influence as though charmed away. Probably no medicine has ever attained so extended a sale, or accomplished so much good, as this renowned Balsam.

CASSVILLE, (Ga.) Feb. 26, 1858.

Messrs. Seth Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemin—At the request of your Travelling Agent, I give you a statement of my experience in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been using it for two years in my family, for Colds and Coughs, and have found it the most efficacious remedy that I have ever tried. For Colds and Coughs in children, I know it to be an excellent

Respectfully yours, JOHN H. RICE.

The genuine article always has written the signature of 'I. BUTTS' on the wrapper, and is for sale by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England. Feb. 25-4tis

### FARMS.

C ENTLEMEN who wish to purchase Farms, or C have Farms which they wish to sell or exchange for property in Boston or vicinity, would do well to call on the subscriber, as he has superior means of effecting sales.

No. 4 Wilson's Lane, Room No. 6.

March 11-3w

MY PRICED

### DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE -or-

Choice Fruit and Flowering Trees, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ROSES, BED-DING-OUT PLANTS, &c.

Is now ready, and will be mailed to any address. Carriage of packages paid to Roston, or New York.

Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. March 18-6wis

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

PRINTERS;  INSCRIBED TO REV. THEODORE PAR-

Safely bear him, honored vessel, To those islands of the main; And, with health restored, bring him To his country back again !

Spare us, Death, this precious treasure, Touch him not with icy hand! Who, like PARKER, in the contest, Can for truth and freedom stand?

Who like him the torch of heaven With such god-like mien can bear, And the Christian's golden armor In such child-like beauty wear?

Who, his mantle o'er him casting, Could its folds of beauty fill; And what voice, in sweetest pathos, Could the heart's strong pulses thrill?

Who with creeds would dare to battle. And the blinded bigot slav ! Who has wisdom or the courage Such grand words of truth to say !

Spare him, Death, that he may gather Richer gems on Time's fair shore-That the eyes of future ages O'er his starry tomes may pore!

Spare his giant brain to bless us, Till with hoary locks and eyes, He with angel-guides shall leave us For his home beyond the skies. Manchester, February, 1859.

> For the Liberator. GOD'S IMAGE.

BY C. JILLSON Although disease, with ruthless hand. Hath stricken down the bondman's friend, There still remains a dauntless host, Who dare to fight and dare defend The rights of every human soul, Whate'er its garb or hue may be-To break the fetters on their hands, And thereby set God's image free.

Where patriots boast in speech and song. Where Christians pray for Southern trade, And Senates legislate for wrong. That image lies to-day in chains, Where no one dares to drop a tear; For pity ne'er has touched the heart Of master or of auctioneer.

God's image ! yes, within our land,

God's image ! see it in the eye Of her who clasps her female child, And lifts her voice to heaven in prayer, That God may spare it undefiled. No time is lost-the hammer falls-The child is taken from her breast, And claimed by some inhuman fiend, 'Mid sneers, and oaths, and vulgar jest. God's image! see it flee for life,

Through dismal swamps, with rapid pace-A score of bloodhounds on the track, And demons urging on the chase ! It finds no rest on Freedom's soil, In Fancuii Hall, on Bunker Hill. But waving plumes and glittering steel Sustain the Southern planter's will.

God's image! hear its fetters clank Beneath the shade of Boston's spires, While public men bow down in fear, And grant to Slavery its desires. Back to the dungeon ! cries the judge, The black man cannot here be free; The Union! let it be preserved, Though Christ be chained to every tree!

God's image ! rally for the fight, Ve noble souls, with courage true: Break every fetter in the land, And break or mend the Union too. The Union I 'neath its starry flag The pirate roams the open sea; Be yours the work to yet declare His victim and the nation free !

Rev. Theodore Parker.

For the Liberator VALEAS BOSTONIA Grand old city! how I love thee! Love thy earnest, honest men; . How I love thee !- yet I leave thee, Ne'er again, perhaps, to see thee, Or thy honest, earnest men.

Dear old city ! my wild fancies Clothe thy narrow, crooked streets With unuttered, and romances, Bathing all my soul in trances, And their dim, delusive cheats. Holy city ! sweetly sleeping

On thy margin lie the dead There my heart a watch is keeping, 'Mid its corrow and its weeping, With the sweet and spotless dead-With the dear and sainted dead : And a nameless feeling thrills me, And a bitter anguish fills me, And I leave thee with thy dead.

Sacred city! must we sever All the ties that round us cling? Yes, old city! we must sever-Sever now, if not forever, All the ties that round us cling. Though I leave thee, I bequeath thee Unto Him who will not leave thee-Who will watch and guard thee well-Grand old city! fare thee well!

Mesdville, (Pa.) Feb. 19, 1859.

For the Liberator TRUTH TRIUMPHANT. When Persecution's angry waves rage round the right cous soul.

Then Truth, borne high above the surge, maintain her just control : 'Twas at the lurid flames which o'er the dying martyrs curl'd, That Truth of old lit up her torch, to flash it round

the world : And now, while on Columbia's shore, where bled the patriot brave,

The voice of Truth is heard on high, the land from

crime to save, The men who raise their voice for right, 'gainst crimes which curse our age,

Must breast the tide of public scorn, and brave the public rage : But Truth, screne amid the strife, is sure to win the

For God and right are with her there, and neve 250 Will she yield.

Rutland, Mass. J. R. R.

PORGIVE AND FORGET. Gently speak in accents tender Of the friends ye loved of yore, Though, perchance, they may not render All the joys they gave before; There are few whose lives are blameless, Who have nothing to regret, Then let others' faults be nameless,

Or forgive them, or forget.

# The Liberator.

LETTER FROM MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1859.

DEAR GARRISON: I promised to send you a thought, from time to may intrude itself upon his brain, that the negro is a time, as I made my way through the soft and genial man as well as himself, and entitled by his birthright climate of the South, as time and place should give of humanity to all the good in this world that he is rise to one. But were I to give you a tithe of the able honestly to obtain, thoughts, the deep-stirring, bitter thoughts that are continually springing into my brain, and asking utterance, I should have time for nothing else, nay, not even to mark the facts as they rise before me.

Frank Blair tells you that emancipation has begun | C. C. Burleigh, in his masterly speech before th in Missouri, and he tells you truth. That is, Mis- Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made one part souri is being emancipated. But, alas! while the of his argument turn on the point that 'The Consticountry is shaking off its burthens, its people are tution [of the United States] has guaranteed to us . . fastening the chains of bondage more powerfully upon free speech and a free press. This idea is so preva the limbs of the departing slaves. On the boat that lent in the community, that it would not be surpris bore me down the great 'Father of Waters' were a number of the dark-cheeked children of Missouri, Mr. Burleigh here does; but for him, who has so long sent away by their masters to be sold to Southern studied and been conversant with the slavery ques planters. They were very still and gloomy all the tion in all its bearings of fact and argument, and wh way down. Now and then, as the little children is as clear, logical and sound a 'constitutional exgathered about them, and gambolled in their glee, pounder' as can be produced, perhaps, to make so they would smile a faint, sad smile, that made the erroneous an assertion and argue from so incorrect heart ache. There were seven young girls in the premise is so surprising as almost to lead one to doubt lower cabin or wash-room, going away from home the apparent facts of the case, and admit Mr. Bur and friends-from parents, brothers and sisters- leigh's statement to be true. perhaps from love. One wept nearly all the time. But what are the facts? Where in the Constitu tried to draw from her the especial cause of her tion is the asserted guarantee? Is not the only thing sorrow, but she gave me no satisfaction. The to be found as to this matter contained in the first arspecial cause? What could there be more terrible ticle of the Amendments to the Constitution, and in than the plain and horrible fact, she was a slave; a these words- Congress shall make no law . . slave, to be bought and sold like a beast !

children of the first families, no doubt; but I noticed that their mothers had not the slightest objection to ry State from abridging free speech and a free press; their associating with the 'darkies,' (as they facetalked with, and ate with them-these girls, some of Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are them boarding-school misses. But when a lady came reserved to the States respectively or to the people. on board at Memphis with a dark-skinned boy, and there was a terrible quaking among the fair ones lest, possibly, he might not be one of them. What a commotion there was !

'Now, if he is a darkey,' said one, 'I tell you that woman ought to be put off the boat.' 'I can't believe he is,' said another; 'she would not

be so mean.'

'If he sin't a nigger,' whispered the fourth, 'he is real handsome.' . And so polite, said a fifth.

'That's just what makes me think he is,' chimed in a sixth; 'no white boy has them manners.'

So they whispered and gossipped, until the uncon scious objects of all this flutter among the fowls had finished their breakfast, and come back into our midst, The bright, merry boy walked on out upon the guards, and the lady, with her babe, sat down by the fire.

· Is that ere boy a travelling 'long o' you?' asked an Arkansas medame, who had four slaves and two That is plausible, to be sure; but does not the very daughters on board.

'He is travelling with me, ma'am. He has been up to Memphis to school, and I am taking him down to his mother at, Vicksburg." All right! The boy that could not be told from darkey was highly respectable ever after, and the lady all?

had no straw laid in her path. The steward of our boat, all the waiters at the ta-

wrong enacted under its terrible power. defend the evil. All admitted the wrong, but asked, their roll on Bunker Hill? Judge Taney may say What can be done with it? ' Early prejudice, habit yes, but does C. C. Burleigh? and fear make their imaginations teem with terrors at free. One woman gave me a glowing description of hold slaves, but forbidding him to speak against the her own; had nursed all her children, and loved them citizen, Senator Mason; while the Senator, on enterhad taught her to read and write, gave her money, and Burleigh does? offered her freedom; but the girl would not go. Of course not, loved and trusted thus; and this they evidence of their goodness of heart, which prompts them to give back an hundred fold the favors they

certain tenure of a law, that, through its exponents, white man is bound to respect,' would you call your- cite the avowals, or one of them? self well-treated? Never!

I have lived for years in a slave State, and I have never seen a black man or woman struck a blow, But do I not know that they are beaten ?- do I not know that they are wronged?-do I not know that the mass of them are not permitted to lift themselves the same paragraph with themselves?

I see often the well-dressed, gay, dashing black girl; she seems as happy as happy can be; but I see behind her the slave-driver, with his manacles and his whips, ready to march her, at a moment's warning, to the steamer or the slave-pen, to pay some debt, perchance, of a debauchee master. I see her torn from her lover, separated from her husband, outraged and trampled upon; and shall I, because I see her apparently gay and happy to-day, shut my eyes to all these horrors, and say she is better off than the New England maiden who toils in the factory, or the Irish girl in the kitchen who labors for her own bread? No amount of jewels hung in the ears, no display of cast-off finery from the mistress's wardrobe, no senseless mirth, can disguise the hideous form of Slavery, nor shut my ears to the wailing cry of the crushed and degraded spirit that is willing to bow to Southern dictation, eat his own glorious words accept these things in lieu of the priceless boon of

the South, is continually wearing away the banks and us look to 1852, when the Legislatures of the different widening its channel, at the same time carrying away States (Vermont among the number; Vermont, who the filth and garbage of its banks, so is public feeling washing away old prejudices and wearing away wrongs; and as God liveth, the time must come when these things shall not be. There is a great gain in moral sentiment when vice is compelled to cover itself with a mantle in company, and there is a vast difference in the sights and sounds since I travelled in this region years ago. The Legrees dare not obtrude themselves upon the notice of the travelling public now. Then the blustering authority, the imperative tone and manner, and the display of power, were ed by our last Legislature, by such an overwhelming things to be proud of, and awed the simple ones who majority. looked on into silence. Then a bold expression of

are not quite anti-slavery yet) carry the day. And were you here, friend Garrison, you would be glad even to see the white man asserting his own right to earn his own bread by the sweat of his own face : for when a man comes to that—comes to appreciate him-self—he will learn somewhat of the rights of others, and at last, perchance, if he live long enough, the ides F. D. GAGE

FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS. FRIEND GARRISON

abridging the freedom of speech or of the press' There were several little girls in the ladies' cabin, And does this contain any guarantee of these rights

whatever, or does it in any way prevent each or eve-The tenth article of the Amendments says, 'The tiously called them.) They sat in their laps, played, powers not delegated to the United States by the

Now, until the adoption of the first Amendment set him down to eat by her side at the dinner table. Congress held, under the clause that gives it the power 'to provide for the common defence and gene-ral welfare,' the right to prohibit free speech and free press, if it appeared to them necessary to the common defence and general welfare. But this amendment abridges their power, and in this direction forbids its exercise. And where does it leave it? By the tenth article, 'to the STATES,' as a reserved right, whenever they choose or deem it necessary to exercise it; and when the State of Virginia, or Louisiana, by enactment as 'States,' or Carolina by the acts of the 'people,' see fit to forbid Mr. Burleigh the right of speaking or printing against slavery, how can he show that the Constitution is violated, or where therein does he find that 'shield of protection, or his 'legal rights piled up before him as an impregnable fortress of defence,' of which he talks?

But it may be said that the 'reserved rights' of the States and the people are rights, and the prohibition of free speech and press is not a right, but a wrong inhibition of this power to Congress by the first Amendment recognize the fact, that without this inhibition, Congress could exercise it? And if Congress might have exercised it previous to this inhibition. why may not the States do it who are not inhibited at

Again, Mr. Burleigh seems to argue, that the constitutional guarantee to him, as a citizen of one State, ble, all the wash-women, and many other hands about of all the rights and immunities of a citizen in the the boat, were tinged with that blood which has several States, carries with him the right of free brought the direct of curses upon their devoted speech which he enjoys in Massachusetts to Carheads; yet, save and except their being stares, I saw olina, or which soever of the States he may enter. Is no cruelty; they were comfortably dressed, kindly this so? Does his right to the elective franchise in spoken to, and respectfully treated. This shows a Massachusetts attach to him in Rhode Island or New fear of public opinion, or a relenting of the human York when he goes there, save only as these States heart. Even the ladies who were so fearful of eating may extend it to him under their laws and regulawith a 'darkey,' each and every one expressed her tions? Or does the right of a citizen of Delaware to utter disapprobation of the system, and wished it could deal in lotteries attach to that citizen when he comes be done away, and each in turn told of some grievous to Massachusetts? Or does the Virginia right of Senator Mason to drive his slaves on the James river · Among all the crowd, I found not one willing to give him the right to enter Massachusetts, and call

Does this constitutional guarantee give Mr. Burthe thought that the faithful creatures, whom they leigh, in itinerating from State to State, any other praise extravagantly for their disinterestedness, their privilege than those enjoyed by the citizens of the honesty and unswerving affection, should be made State to which he goes, -say, giving him the right to her Julia: 'She would not take a pin that was not system, if he goes to Virginia, as it does to its own even more than she did herself; she had left her with ing Massachusetts, acquires the right to speak against all the keys of the house, and had full faith that all slavery, but loses the right to hold there his slaves, would be well on her return. She said also that she and thus stands precisely in the status that citizen

Will Mr. Burleigh tell the readers of the Liberator whether this is a correct view of the constitutional take as evidence of their love of slavery, not as an questions, or if incorrect, show wherein, and where is his warrant for these assumptions of his speech?

Wendell Phillips, in his speech before the Committee on Federal Relations in behalf of the anti-kid-This is the phase of slavery that travellers see, as napping petition, is reported to have said that 'Mr. they pass up and down this great river, that carries Sumner, from his high place in the Senate, has again the muddy waters to the sea; and they tell us of and again avowed his belief that there is no legal well-treated slaves, -as if a slave could be well- claim for any fugitive slave within any, of the free treated! Were you, reader, fed and clothed like the States.' Is this so, Mr. Phillips? To be sure, Mr. princes of eastern lands, loved and petted as a child, Sumner denies the constitutionality of the Fugitive and surrounded with every luxury, still, if you were Slave Bill of 1850, but has he ever denied the conbound, if the privileges of to-day were held by the un- stitutionality of the rendition of fugitive slaves by some proper process? If so, when, for once, omitting declares, 'The black man has no rights which the the 'again and again'? Will Mr. Phillips please J. A. H.

#### NO PROPERTY IN MAN! VERMONT ERECT! DEAR GARRISON:

Freedom has achieved a glorious victory in the above the brute that is often advertised for sale in Liberty Bill by our Legislature must be hailed by Green Mountain State. The passage of the Personal every friend of freedom not only as a great and important victory of freedom over tyranny, but as an unmistakable sign of the times. Rarely has Vermont been so thoroughly aroused on any question. The petitions poured in from all parts of the State like hailstones, signed by thousands of every class and occupation, from the highest to the lowest, and the Legislature dared not, if they would, turn a deaf ear to those petitions. Surely, it seems as though we had arrived at a stand-point favorable for looking back and noting progress.

Let us, then, just look back to 1850, when it seems as if the whole North were about to 'cave in,' and the Spirit of Freedom were about to take its final flight from our soil; when Daniel Webster (Samson like) laid himself down in the lap of the Southern Delilah, and was shorn of his strength, and forced to for freedom uttered on Plymouth Rock, and pledge himself to support and carry out that most infamous But, as the great Mississippi, in its onward sweep to of a 'enactments, the Fugitive Slave Law. Then let now declares her soil free to all who choose to stand

upon it !) passed the following resolution :-'The series of acts of the thirty-first Congres known as the Compromise Measures, the Fugitive Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced

Never was I so disgusted with my native State a when that resolution was passed, and never so proud of her as when the Personal Liberty Bill was adopt

There were a few who never bowed down to th opinion would have almost raised a mob. Now the image set up by Slavery in Vermont, and who pledg-slavocrats keep silence, and the anti-slavocrats (they od themselves never to rest till that disgraceful resoluthey claim that that has been virtually done in the plishment of this glorious object, the Randolph Con-vention and the invaluable labors of Miss Holley con-Yours, very truly, tributed their full share.

A word in regard to Miss Holley. Her labors are invaluable. May they long be continued! Never was I more deeply interested than in her lecture at Washington last summer. O, the moral sublimity with which she portrays the doctrine of good-will to man, and the tendency of the age towards universal brotherhood !

Objections have been made against the Persona Liberty Bill on the ground that, under the third section, a slave may be arrested, tried by a jury, and if found to be a slave, can be remanded into slavery. This objection I think not well founded. Whoever will read the report of the Committee accompabefore, in the first section, discarded the idea that there could be property in man.

Now, suppose a fugitive should be arrested under that section, and proved to be a slave. In that case, he is to be declared free, of course; for the sixth section expressly declares that a slave coming into this State, or in any way being in this State, shall be free. The party claiming him has, therefore, completely non-suited himself. The law, then, covers the whole ground of the petition, and makes a slave just as free in Vermont as in Canada.

To have been instrumental in any degree in bringing about this glorious result is to me a source of the greatest satisfaction; and I can say in truth, in the language of our last State Convention, I 'glory in the record that Vermont holds out to the world on the subject of human rights.' May other States soon fol- to set up the man who turned his back on her, and low her example, and they will. Reforms never go as Lord Castlereagh said, on himself at the same

Dear Garrison, how much has been gained since your first issue from that upper chamber! I was glad to hear you say, in the Convention, 'We have no occasion to speak in desponding tones.' Take courage, brother! your reward is sure; hav, you respit every day, in the consciousness of well-doing; ing to the Commonwealth in its sovereign character and may you live to see the full consummation of your hopes in the final overthrow of the most execrable system of oppression that ever saw the sun. Yours, for the universal rights of man.

S. M. SEAVER

P. S. Some of the friends here think you have hardly given due credit for what Vermont has done in the good work of reform. We have scarcely seen a passing remark on the 'Personal Liberty Bill,' and not even a section of it in the Liberator. The following is the sixth section :-

advance; and may the good work continue to progress, till personal and mental freedom shall be enjoyed throughout all the land, by all the inhabitants gestion, to relieve the embarrassment of the Com-thereof.' S. M. S. mittee who ordered it, and don't know how to dis

. Williamstown, Vt., February 15, 1859.

Since the letter of our Vermont correspondent was written, we have printed the Personal Liberty Bill adopted by the Legislature of Vermont, and noticed it in appropriate terms .- [Ed. Lib.

In a recent letter, Rev. N. R. JOHNSTON, O Copsham, Vermont, says :-

'The work goes on here. Those who would no sign our petition to the Legislature, last fall, for the new law [protecting every man's liberty, and putting

EVANGELICAL A. S. CONVENTION. WORCESTER, March 9, 1859.

I had the pleasure of attending the recent Antiabout them. A strenuous effort was made by three of the debt incurred in the subscription by the State clergymen to strike out the word 'inherent' before of 10,000 shares of the Western Railroad Corporathe word 'sinfulness' and the word 'slaveholding.' to be always wrong, or, in other words; that it was always a malum in se or malum per se, and therefore

was placed to the credit of a lund provided in extinguishment of other portions of the public debt.

The same paper doesns it a perfect God-send to the same paper doesns it a perfect God-send to the same paper doesns. could not, or would not, join the association. The world, however, moves, and will continue to move without them. I need not say that I fully endorse the principles which are declared in the enclosed munication. When our clergy, as a body, take the only true ground, that every slaveholder is a thief. and steals from morning till night, and from night till morning, and that this persistent and aggravated theft involves the continual violation of the whole decalogue, then, and not till then, will the North begin to testify against this enormous iniquity. Says the Rev. Albert Barnes- There is no power out of the Church that could sustain slavery an hour, if it were not sustained in it. Let every religious denom ination detach itself-from all connection with slavery and utter a calm and deliberate voice to the world and the work will be done.' I say amen to such a doctrine as that.

But enough. I will only add my hearty Godspeed to all your exertions against slavery. Yours, truly.

THE AFRICAN AID SOCIETY.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON: MENDON, Jan. 13, 1859.

DEAR SIR,-In your paper of the 7th inst, there an article copied from a circular devised and published in Syracuse, N. Y., prejudicial to Dr. William the 'African Aid Society,' (which you call a sham,) for a year past, and am deeply interested in the operations of said Society; and feeling myself, with the other officers of the Society, implicated by your notice, I respectfully request that you so far correct your notice of our General Agent and the Society he represents, as to place us in a more favorable light before the public. We acknowledge no relation or obligation whatever to the Underground Railroad men of Syracuse, or to any gentlemen residing in Canada and shall at once proceed to take measures to deter-mine their prerogative in this unchristian interfer-

ANDREW H. REED. Minister of the Gospel.

Foxnono', Feb. 3, 1859. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR,-Nothing can be more ridiculous and absurd than the May Circular, devised in Syracus and published in the Wesleyan, under date of Sept 10, 1858, against Dr. Wm. Brown and the 'Africa Aid Society, whose Vice President I am. It would seem by said circular, that no man, not endorsed by Rev. S. J. May & Co. in Syracuse, or New York even had any right whatever to act in favor of the refugeer

tion was expunged from the record of the State; and unless in direct sympathy with his peculiar views. I passage of the Personal Liberty Bill. To the accom- also; and, fully endorsing Rev. Mr. Reed's letter on

> NATHANIEL T. SHEPARD. IF For an editorial comment, see our third page -[ Ed. Lib.

> > THE STATUE OF WEBSTER.

THE STATUE OF WEBSTER.

Let me see! What was I writing about in my last letter? I think it must have been the Webster Statue. I certainly did free my mind as to the merits of that work of art, though I cannot say in what terms, as I have no copy within reach. Whatever I may have said of the colossal abortion in question, I have nothing to unsay. I think there never was anything of a public nature on which the public was so entirely of a oneness of spirit. Even the Committee of One Hundred, who procured its custing, though they have the impudence to propose the Committee of One Hundred, who procured its that they discard the idea that the word 'persons,' as used in the Constitution, refers to slaves. Now, however unsound you and I may regard that position, it cannot be supposed that when they use the word persons in precisely the same connection, they mean slaves, especially as they had just before, in the first section, discarded the idea that they work and the support Mr. Webster had, after his before, in the first section, discarded the idea that they work and they had just they were any section of nine very any this day (please notergiversation of nine years ago this day (please no-tice my date)—that is, all to speak of—came from State street and the parts of the city appurtenant thereunto, so there was no absolute unfitness in his molten image being set up in some of the public places of Boston. But the proposal to make the State accept him as her Representative Man, by letting his cidulon be erected in front of the Capitol, is a totally different thing, and I trust such a stultification of themselves and of the State they represent

will never be permitted by the General Court.

And I hardly think it can be. Governor Banks,
I am well assured, ran before he was sent when he
intimated to Mr. Everett that there would not be
any objection to the place. I have reason to think
that there will be very serious objection from within
the walls of the Legislature; and, if not, I trust
there connect he regislature; and, if not, I trust there cannot be wanting plenty of objection from without. It were an insult to the Commonwealth backward. Massachusetts will soon the Hampshire, perhaps. Wisconsin, New York, New Hampshire, For if the Governorship of Mr. Banks and the su-Michigan, and so on, till Canada line comes down to premacy of the Republican party in the State mean any thing, it is an utter renunciation of the Man of the Seventh of March, and all his works from that day forward. It will do no man any good with the people to be mixed up in any fetichism of this sort. The shadow of that ugly idol will reach a great way and fall across the path of many a man, should enough be found to put it anywhere on soil belong The suggestion is made with cunning as well as with The suggestion is made with cultural as impudence, inasmuch as the statue is offered as a free gift, and the State is asked to pay no part of the expense of putting it up. She is only asked to give up her consistency and self-respect! And in ex-change she is to receive a statue so absurdly without merit as a work of art, that even its authors and founders have not the face to claim any for it. I rather think it can't be done. - Boston correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE WEBSTER STATUE.

'Every slave who shall come, or be brought, or be in this State, with or without the consent of his master or mistress, or who shall come or be brought, or be involuntarily, or in any way, in this State, shall be well to have a community amused if not instructed, and we doubt if any specimen of art has furnished and we doubt if any specimen of good humor and with the consent man. It seems to be a matter of general regret, (says the Surely that, when contrasted with the Fugitive occasion for such an outflow of good humor and wit in our city for half a century. The soberest man has laughing convulsions on hearing the comments has laughing convulsions on hearing the comments passed from different critics. The graceful Lounger' in Harper's Weekly offers the following sug-

'The State is making land about Boston. It throws into the Back Bay hills and rocks and rub-bish of all kinds. Put the statue in the Back Bay -or in the spire of the Old South-or, horizontally, in the Frog Pond.'

From the New Bedford Republican Standard. THE MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM AND THE HANCOCK ESTATE.

The sum of \$227,000, which Congress has just appropriated for the claim of Massachusetts upon the General Government, has been due since 1812. an end to slave-hunting in Vermont] are now rejoicing that New York and Massachusetts are likely to
bayo a similar law.

the General Government, has been due since 1022.

The claim arose from expenditures then incurred by the Commonwealth in the last war with Great Britain. They were incurred before Maine was organized into a State, and in the act of partition it was provided that one-third of the amount should belong to Maine, and two-thirds to Massachusetts. Stock of the United States, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and redeemable in ten years or sooner, is to be issued by the President to liquidate the claim. As Slavery Convention in this city; but as all their proceedings, viz., Constitution, votes and resolutions,
will soon be published, I forbear saying any thing
about them. A strenuous effort was made by three the word 'sinfulness' and the word 'slaveholding.'
These three were willing to admit that the system of slavery was wrong, but would not admit slaveholding to be always wrong, or, in other words; that it was placed to the credit of a fund provided for the

wards the purchase of the Hancock estate. We wonder that no other of our old or recent patriots put in the claims of their extates. Where are the friends of the Adamses, or the adorers of the 'Godlike' Daniel? Why should not the estate of the one at Quincy, and of the other at Marshfield, be taken under the fostering care of the State? Why should not the Governor have a country as well as city residence? Why not send a commissioner through the country to gather all the old coats and trowsers, rusty swords and clumsy flint-locks, worn and used during the Revolution, and buy them up to increase our patriotism with gazing on them? At the same time, when it is proposed to expend \$100,000 in the purchase of a tumble-down old building in Boston, the most distinguished man of science in America, and with few if any compeers in Europe, is asking of the Legislature aid to erect a building which shall place beyond peril, and preserve for the purposes of science, a collection of natural objects, of vast extent, and forming a nucleus which would soon enable us to surpass the most famous museums of Europe. He has spent his life and his fortune in forming this collection; he has forsaken the old world, with its almost irresistible attractions, to the world, with its almost irresistible attractions. Europe, is asking of the Legislature aid to erect a to the man of science, he has spurned the most mag nificent offers to induce him to take up his abole in Paris, where unlimited means would posal, and scientific intercourse could be freely en-joyed, to devote himself to the advancement of science, and therefore of humanity in America. He asks that aid of the State which shall enable him to lished in Syracuse, N. Y., prejudicial to Dr. William make his noble collection available, and which shall Brown and the 'African Aid Society,' whose Vice President I am. It may be of interest for you to selves of advantages not to be found there. What know that I have been well acquainted with the gen-tleman you publish as an impostor, and the doings of the service of accomplish? What disposition can she make of her wealth, more generous, more useful, more calculated to exalt her in the eyes of the civilized world, more beneficial to her own citizens, than for the pr tion of such an object? And yet Agassiz again and again before Legislative committee again and again before Legislative committees for his favorite object, seeming to meet with little or no sympathy, while men make silly speeches, and ex-patiate in sentimental twaddle, to secure the expen-diture of \$100,000 for an old building which is a curiosity merely because it is old, and which was in-habited by a man neither better, wiser nor more pa-triotic, who rendered no greater services to his coun-try than thousands of his fellow-citizens, but who happened to be possessed of great wealth, and to be-

> long to one of the 'first families.' We hope our representatives will exhibit too much common sense to be deluded by the rhetorical nonsense uttered by the advocates of this project. We trust they will appropriate our riches liberally for the benefit of education and science, among other useful objects, and not throw it away on a purchase which has not a single substantial reason to support it. 13 We observe that the Boston Traveller com out with a strong article in opposition to the pro-posed purchase of the Hancock Estate by the Com-monwealth. We are glad to find one of the Beston papers taking a sensible view of this question, and papers taking a sensible view of this question, and regret that it did not come out more promptly and decidedly.—Republican Sandard.

SHOCKING WIFE MURDER -A most revelo SHOCKING WIFE MURDER,—A most revolving a tempt at wife murder occurred in Forty-seventhatin yesterday afternoon. The would-be murdere yesterday afternoon. The would-be murdere a About 3 o'clock he went to his house in Forty-seventhating the street, near Sixth avenue, in a state of intoxical His wife reproved him for coming into her presentation a state, whereat he seized an iron shorel and the state, whereat he seized an iron shorel and the state. His wife reproved him for coming into her presence auch a state, whereat he seized an iron shovel and a sulted her with the ferocity of a sayage. In apply head with the shovel, and would have cloven throat her skull had she not broken the forte of the three head with the shovel, and would have cloven throat her skull had she not broken the forte of the three with her arms. She clung to him and begget to but he thrust her from him, and renewed the that In a few seconds he had inflicted two frightful that in her checks, cut her nose nearly off, and had he skull bare in several places while she lay upon the floor. She tried to crawi away from the madean but he followed her up, repeating his blows until the floor and furniture of the room were covered and floor and furniture of the room were covered while the coals and the poor woman lay senseless, and won blood, and the poor woman lay senseless, and won ently dead. He then went to the grate, and with a bloody shovel took out the live coals and heaped the upon the body of his wife. This accomplished, here down near the body, gloating over his bloody set. He was sitting in the same place, his hands and can im gred with gore, apparently enjoying the species when the officers and neighbors came in He was sitting in the same place, his hands and cist-ing red with gore, apparently enjoying the spetics, when the officers and neighbors came in. After to-tinguishing the flames, they found that there was a some little life left in the woman, and sent immediate. some little life left in the woman, and sem immelas. Iy for a physician. Officer Whitmore took the pracer before Justice Kelly, who held him to await the rest before Justice Aprily, who here him to await the rest of his wife's injuries. The woman is not expend a recover. Kelly keeps a low porter-house at the come of Leroy and Washington streets, and is a many about forty years of age .- New York Tribu

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla A compound remedy, in which we have labered to

A compound reflectly, in which we have labered to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para San-parilla, so combined with other substances of all greater alterative power as to afford an effective artidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is vanied by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure mass that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this con-pound will do it has been proven by experiment a many of the worst cases to be found of the follow. SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, Early,

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIRITIS, BLOTCHES, TUNORS, SALT RIBERS, SCALD HULL, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIA DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOUGTERY, Debility, Dyspiesta and Indicestor, Essignation, Rose on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from layrum

or the Bloop.

This compound will be found a great prometer of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that says on of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bad Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spars themselves from the endurance of foul emplosa 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 ultited blood whenever you find its impurities bursing through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or server cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sleggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is feal and your feelings will tell you when. Even where and your feelings will tell you when. Even where and your reenings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. 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 go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the re-att-Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, he resultion of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of a partly because the drug alone has not all the virtae that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations of the second property of the second prope that is claimed for it, but more because many pre-arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

any thing else.

During late years the public have been misked by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and market, until the name itself is justly despises, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has vitues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to the satisfaction from the sating secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is re-tirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need

not do more than assure the people its quality is kell up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be reled on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to 60. Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Costiceness, Jaundice, Dyspesia, Indige tery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Hear Rheumatism, Erysteen tery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headach, Pist, Rheumatism, Ereptions and Skin Disease, Ista Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Scil Rhen, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dimer Pill, and jet Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive cat take then placement.

take them pleasantly, and they are the best aprient the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price, 25 cents per Fox; Five boxes for \$100.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesnes, Great numbers of Clerkymen, Physicians, Sales and eminent personages, have lent their names to entify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICA. ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also fall descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demad AYER's, and take no others. The sick want the lest aid there is for them, and they should have it.

id there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. II. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

NOW READY. E

The Life of JOHN H. W. HAWKINS, THE GREAT APOSTLE

WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE RE-FORMATION.

OF THE

THE LIFE of a most extraordinary and useful man, and faithful and indefatigable laborer in belaif of degraded humanity. It is a book which no period can read without being stimulated to noble deeds. All orders for the Book, or for Agencies, should be addressed to the Publishers,

Fifty Thousand should be sold in six months. appened to be possessed of great wealth, and to be-ongto one of the 'first families.' We hope our rep-It makes a handsome 12mo. volume of 420 pages, with several wood-cuts, and a fine steel portrait of Mr. Hawkins. Price \$1.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 20 Washington street, Boston. February 11.

FARMS.

GENTLEMEN who wish to purchase Farms, of have Farms which they wish to sell or exchange for property in Boston or vicinity, would do well to call on the subscriber, as he has superior means of defecting sales.

No. 4 Wilson's Lane, Room No. 1

March 11-3w

ANTI-SL

TE

TER num, in ad DOLLARS, II relating to be directed G Adv

serted three Pennsylvan LIBERATOR. The The cial Commi debts of t MUND QUIN PHILLIPS. WM.

> REFU This ab

VOI

ance on the petition a fugitive sl ous charact State gov regard as Congress, ment, sinc Phillips have been funct, cor cal doctor up the ske thing. Mi

slavery to

ery nme it should be

ber to sur And again ute, and i most certain it, to raise find great although i to almost theone-stri he may fin with darks tleman ex in open re Admitti to the Con void, in con seek to p under the from resto he not kne this point sels the Su

tutional ri

caped negr

wrong, wil

page of

scourges of follow him guments. not merely political rig enforced so ington to re set aside, e tol, if the the Suprer that Con (mark tha of Massacl Mr. Phillip der your conflict wi your wooli trust which

derstand (

the energie have been Who and

would ha

champion of wreck all of of Massach of the St No; if it i on sense Why, it is frog, begins
frog, begins
stitution;
domicil, co
chusetts to
ing all me
Mesers. Ph
slide,' W will be led We adm untold evil is the case,

to run thi

South wil carry them the South right, since them of it We has ance of vot

too sanguistoo sanguistoo sanguisto this Siate, this Siate, of slavery, of slavery, of slavery, of slavery, of slavery, the rendition to make and ton, as to ton, as to ton, as to the function of the said of the