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greeted, (FORT PAID,) to the General Agent. G Advertisements making less than one square ingrad three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, remylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soand are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the ets of the paper, viz:-Fnancis Jackson, Ep-OTHER, SANCEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, 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 looking 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. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

This abolition orator has again made his appearnos on the platform of disunion and death, before a n Federal Relations, in support of a ition asking for a law to prevent the recapture of settion asking for a law of petchi the recapture of legitive dares, and in a speech of the most nefari-as character has labored to prove to the people of as Commonwealth and of New England, that there as been no obligation on them individually, or the tate government, to obey the Constitution, or to gard as binding upon them any law passed by ongress, by virtue of the authority of that instruat, since the Missouri compromise.

Phillips, the oracle of the higher law theory, has Phillips, the crack of the higher law theory, has attempted to satisfy the people at large, that they have been paying fealty to a power long since defined, continuing to exist upon the wires of political doctors, who have contrived by their skill to dress in the skeleton in such a manner as to give it the aprance of life, and to palm it off as a living br. Mr. Phillips has, doubtless, in the judgment his followers, raised a knell that must summon darry to heaven or to hell; he has stated that evse in ten voters, provided the bill in question said be referred to them, would rush to the ballotfor to support it. Oh, most knowing Phillips!
And again: he wants the State to resist this statin, and if it is outside of the Constitution, and st certain, should an attempt be made to enforce to raise a talk which our orator himself would isd greatly to his discomfort and disadvantage; attlough it is believed he can accommodate himself almost any disorder, so that the result promises be a larger liberty. Freedom! that is the idea; tring harp this gentleman plays so well, that as may come, and from the general despuir that may find himself famous for covering the land on deriness. But, seriously, what does this gentemin expect to accomplish by placing the State uspen rebellion against the general government?
Abaiting all that he says to be true in reference

to the Constitution as a -contract being null and the country, is this sufficient reason why he should at is prevent a return to the kindly spirit in thich it was formed by the statement of the past? ander the mere pretence, too, of saving the fugitive not know that the South are more sensitive on spont than any other, and that when he coun-State to pass an act over-riding the constiational rights of Southern men to arrest their esped pegroes upon our soil, and carry them to tho whence they came, that he counsels a ong, which, if resulting in a disruption of the age of history among the moral and political surges of mankind? We have no disposition toblow him through his speech, or to sift his aret the New England mind with the idea that it is t merely their moral and religious duty, but their at with the Constitution, and which cannot be is set aside, enact it again-and if it is again aside, enact it a third time, and be certain that then the law comes from the rotunda of the Capi-il, if the people do not make it effectual through Supreme Court, they will make it effectual over ourt; for the humanity!! of the peoplemark that !) will be represented by the institutions a Massachusetts in some form or other.' Oh, yes, Mr. Phillips! the humanity of Massachusetts, unryour precious instructions, is to be forced into endet with the general government, and all because par would horse, which you ride so gallantly, is not made a pet of at Washington. The humanity Massachusetts, indeed. That is a sentiment we trust which all citizens of the Ray State too well unerstand to make such a misapplication of, as you ould have them, and to which said have them, and to which infamous end, all tenergies of your natural and acquired talents have been for years, and continue to be devoted.
Who and what is this interest that this stalwart suspion of liberty has so near at heart, and would strek all other interests to defend? Is it the honor Massichusetts? No; is it the material welfare ; if it is not the welfare of the State in any of its these and ramifications, what in the name of com-hom sends can it be, that thus moves the gentleman? Why, it is the outside of the Constitution—he has

til be leap-frog in good earnest, when that time We admire all men who battle for the right, when stold evils do not threaten their zeal; when such a the case, they may be said, in common parlance,

ng, begins to croak about a liberty not in the Co

d'that, and sitting himself down like a

ion; and having placed himself outside of this,

the things into the ground. suppose for a moment that the people of the Son will yield their right to arrest fugitives, and carythen back from whence they came, is absurd; the South is more determined now than ever on this the South is more determined now than ever on this

cat, since it is sought so persistently to deprive

We have our doubts as to the great preponderance of roters in Massachusetts being in favor of any such law as Mr. Phillips advocates; his hopes are to sanguine. We feel quite sure that the men of the Sate, let them hate as they may the institution savery, and the constitutional requirements of thinion of fugitives, are by no means prepared this an issue with the authorities at Washingto the right of the South to take from our the fugitive held to service in a slave State. If however, shall prove to be the action of our c, we have only to say that they pursue as which is leading them to a fatal fall. If the area by which we became a Union has not been suchfully executed, the North are as much to blame the North, and have as much to atone for arriving, for Mr. Phillips to set up the plea of a state of centrart, as good ground for annihilating that title good faith does remain, instead of trying a state of the set of th for the integrity of the Constitution, is crimi-a the extreme, and indicates either a very bad ora badly diseased brain. If he is such a huanitarian—such a lover of his race, (indeed, all less,) as he would have us believe—why does he

hands; but touch her honor, wound her pride by insult, by taking undue advantage of a prosperity which she has aided in gaining for us, and what other result can follow, than a hatred of the most bitter nature? Let the people of New England consider carefully the precise state of the case, and remember, that however much they may be attached to negro liberty, a forbearance of that attachment where Southern rights are involved is imperative, in order to preserve our free institutions, and encourage the growth of liberal government in Europe! If a rupture of our political relations with the South should occur, through any excess at the North of fellow-feeling for the slave, we shall find our gain on the score of humanity nothing, and our political loss incalculable. We say again, our only safety is in Union, and manly dealings with the South upon the question of slavery. She has the right of going into any territory belonging to the United States with her negroes, and of reclaiming, in any free State, all such property when found and proved; those rights cannot, and ought not to be restricted; the South may surrrender them as a matter of compromise, but they cannot be denied her under the Constitution. She agreed to that contract in consideration of those privileges, and she will, we trust, be permitted to remain in the undisturbed possession

is so full of mischief, and so inoperative for any prac-tical good, that while we acquit the majority of the This doctrine, says Stroud, which presumes every Committee of any improper motives in reporting it, colored man to be a slave, obtains in all the Slave and readily admit that many honest men may be led unthinkingly to approve of it, we cannot help susting to negroes of whole blood, while with mulattoes, pecting that sinister designs have had somothing to do with its origin and development. We are confident that the people of Massachusetts want nothing of the kind. Their record is too clear, their presents resulting the company of the kind. Their record is too clear, their presents and sold as a slave to pay his jail fees. present position, too commanding, the auguries of their future too bright to need any such strained and futile legislation as that proposed.

comes up in course. We now throw out only a teaches negroes is fine and imprisonment. Under few obvious considerations, lest erroneous conclutions with the basis of the course of the law Mrs. Mrs. Margaret Douglass was sentenced in 1851 by 1852 b sions might possibly be derived from our silence.

near a 'dead letter' in Massachusetts as any stat- Norfolk. for this, we are quite contented with the fact. Two have been escaping every year across our soil—
neither starved nor delayed in their journey—we
have no means of ascertaining. It was recently
stated in the Assembly of New York, that 176 fuamount of injury inflicted by a white man. stated in the Assembly of New York, that 176 fuincal right to make a law which is in direct coninterest with the Constitution, and which cannot be
cored so long as there is any authority at Washton to resist it. 'Enact that bill,' says he, 'and
it is set asside, enact it again—and if it is again

Dephase if the assembly of New York, that 176 fuamount of injury inflicted by a white man.

Thus a law of Louisiana declares that 'free perending with the lst of January last; and this statement probably gives a fair hint of what is going on
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in this State. The fugitives, therefore, do not ordithe whites; but, on the contrary, they ought to
yield to them on every decasion, and never speak to ally effect would be to detain a large proportion of of imprisonment,' &c. the fugitives as residents here, and to attract hither many who would otherwise seek Canada through the other Northern States. Would our permanent population be benefitted by this addition? Would the fugitives gain anything by giving up an absolutely safe retreat for one which would never be free man's wife or daughter,—but he must not strike from alarms, and could only assure security at the him! xpense of commotion and bloodshed?

We assume that the proposed bill comes into dithe place of common sense, will dream of saying the contrary. It only needs that the two things be put together. For instance, the Constitution says:

. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or Jabor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Now the proposed bill says :

· Whoever shall arrest, imprison, or carry out of his Commonwealth, or shall attempt to arrest, imrison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, any person for the alleged reason that such person owes sershall be punished by imprisonment, in the State Prison, not exceeding five years.'

wiel, confortable though it is, calls upon Massa-dusts to follow him, and enjoy the right of mak-tall men free upon our soil. And for this fun, Did ever two railroad trains headed towards each other on the same track, come into a more dead collision than will these two clauses, in case the latter should be made a law? Did ever a hand-car what a set of frogs, to be sure; we think it encounter a fully equipped locomotive train with so many chances of having its own way, as would a State statute started into operation with the avowed purpose of overriding the Constitution of the United States? We make no argument on this point, because there is room for none. It is too the day-and would always have been very foolish-to contend that the above clause of the onstitution does not refer to slaves. Even Mr. Garting the clear meaning of the phraseology, also says:

all the Legislatures, all the Congresses, and all the mitted to range loose again.

The census of 1850 contains some tables designed

There are many minor considerations which we might notice, if we thought it necessary. Thus, we might point out the discreditable estimate which the act seems to put on human liberty. The first section declares in substance that every person com-ing into the Commonwealth is a freeman; but, ac-cording to the second section, the penalty for reduc-of 1840. It was then attempted to prove that freeing such freeman to bondage is imprisonment 'not dom made the black man insane, blind, and deaf exceeding five years'! It would thus be proclaim- and dumb,—and the tables certainly showed this to ed to the world that, in Massachusetts, the taking be the case. But, on further examination, it ap away of a man's liberty is a crime on the same pe-nal level with that of receiving stolen goods! Into sometimes impel men. Into what political inconsistencies and disadvantages we should be driven by the adoption of this bill, we will not now examine. It is sufficient that the proposed action is clearly and grossly unconstitutional. We will go as far as any cannot rely fully on the fairness of statement in one

SELECTIONS.

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. JAMES PREEMAN CLARKE.

(Concluded.) The treatment of the free colored people in the Slave States is far more oppressive than in the Free. There, they are not only disliked, but also feared. Yet, though the laws against them are more severe than at the North, their opportunities for prosper-ing are greater. In both respects their condition in the Slave States is analogous to that of the Jews in Mediæval Europe. Hated and trampled on, they were still needed; they were an essential element in the business of society, and therefore they prospered. The tyranny exercised over the free colored people in the Slave. ple in the Slave States may be illustrated by a few

Every colored man, living in a Slave State, is law presumed to be a slave. Thus the law of South Carolina of 1740, providing the way by which persons held as slaves and claiming to be free shall bring suit for freedom, says: 'Provided, that in any action or suit, &c., the burden of proof shall lay upon the plaintiff, and it shall always be presumed that every negro, Indian, mulatto, and mes-NULLIFYING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. tizes is a slave, unless the contrary be made to ap-We deeply regret that the Committee on Federal pear.' The law of Georgia, 1770, is a copy of this. Relations should have lent their sanction to the bill to prohibit the rendition of fugitive slaves, which does not succeed in his suit, the court may inflict on ported to the House last Friday. The scheme him any corporal punishment not extending to life or

Such is the law of nearly all of the Slave States.

3. In many Slave States it is contrary to law to teach a free colored person to read and write. In But we do not purpose at this time to open any Virginia, according to the code of 1849, 'every asbe time enough for that, should we prove mista-ken in our expectation that the Legislature will quietly dispose of the Committee's action when it stripes. The punishment of the white person who ions might possibly be derived from our silence.

The Fugitive Slave Law is manifestly about as and be imprisoned one month in the common jail of

slaves have been returned, under circumstances mental instruction, an unlawful meeting. (Law of which will probably never occur again. How many 1800.) So in Georgia. (Act of 1833.) So in

Perhaps if the proposed bill should be passed, the or answer them but with respect, under the penalty

In Kentucky the law runs, that, 'if any negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time rect collision with the Constitution of the United lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not States. No man in whom sophistry has not taken being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, he or she so offending shall receive thirty lashes on his or her bare back, well laid on '

In Washington City, says Mr. Olmsted, in April. 1855, twenty-four 'genteel colored men' (so they were called) were found by a watchman privately assembling in the evening, and were lodged in a watch-house. . The object of their meeting appears to have been

purely benevolent, and when they were examined before a magistrate in the morning, no evidence was offered, nor does there seem to have been any sus picion, that they had any criminal purpose searching their persons, there were found a Bible a volume of Seneca's Morals: Life in Farnest: the printed Constitution of a Society, the object of which was said to be to relieve the sick, and to burn the dead; and a subscription paper to purchase the freedom of Eliza Howard, a young woman whom her owner was willing to sell for \$650.

I can think of nothing that would speak higher for the character of a body of poor men, servants and laborers, than to find by chance in their pock-ets just such things as these. And I cannot value that man as a countryman, who does not feel intense humiliation and indignation, when he learns that such men may not be allowed to meet privately together, with such laudable motives, in the capital city of the United States, without being subjected to disgraceful punishment. One of the prisoners, a slave named Joseph Jones, was ordered to be flog-Constitution does not refer to slaves. Even Mr. Garison will resort to no such delesion, but, in admiting the clear meaning of the phraseology also says.

sent to the workhouse, and the remainder, on paying costs of court, and fines, amounting in the · Enough that, for seventy years, all the Courts, gregate to one hundred and eleven dollars, were per-

Constitution in precisely the same way, and pro-nounced them obligatory. It is too late, therefore, to get up a new and unwarrantable construction of large, not only in proportion to the white convicts in the same States. ut also to the number of color-

such inconsistencies does unthinking radicalism colored people existed only in the figures of the cenprossly unconstitutional. We will go as far as any in upholding and developing the free sentiment take a common sense rational view of things, which has ever been the glory of Massachusetts, and which has ever been the glory of Massachusetts, and we will not stop to inquire whether the path leads through good report or evil report. But the moment it trenches upon the grand constitutional limits to which we and our fathers have assented, we pause. We know that tog of forward in such cases is against our sacred pledges, is a wrong to our sister shanks to insult. She will yield, and gracefully to the operation of natural causes, tending to being sustained, but is striking a position incapable of being sustained, but is striking a position incapable of being sustained, but is striking a blow which will fearifully recoil upon the very cause which prompts it.

Taking, however, these statistics as given by the census, what do they say, at the worst? Here are the free colored people in the Free States. Most of them were once slaves themselves, or the children of slaves. Educated by slavery, if they are vicious, is it slavery or freedom which is responsible for it? Tanght by plantation life to lie for defence and to steal for enjoyment, what shall we expect of them when free? Exposed to the brutalities of overseers, confessedly a degraded class,—witnessing the fierce outbreaks of passion which have made the Slave States a 'dark and bloody ground,' shall we expect them to have learned patience and the milder virtues? Shut lout from all higher enjoyments, deprived of education and of all refined pleasure, do we think that they should be peculiarly temperate and sand sable 2. Addicated the states a clark and bloody ground, shall we expect of them to have learned patience and the milder virtues? Shut lout from all higher enjoyments, deprived of education and of all refined pleasure, do we think that they should be peculiarly temperate and sand sable 2. Addicated by slavery hy the annual increase of the black population in the united States, which is about 100,000 a year, were sent to Africa, how would they be provided for after their arrival? The population of Liberia seems to be usually on the verge of starvation. In 1839, Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, testifies to this; in 1854, Augustus Washington, a missionary of the Coloni action Society, testifies to the same thing. Ninety nothing, endure suffering and death to an extent almost incredible.

2. Why should they be sent away? They are wanted here as laborers; they are not wanted there. They are trade, to bring more slaves from Africa. If only the annual increase of the black population in the united, to bring more slaves from Africa. If only the annual increase of the black population in the united, to bring more slaves from Africa. If only the annual increase of the black population in the united, to bring more slaves from A

the schools into which we invite the children of newhave a patent.' A white shoemaker may become a habits of industry and economy, and let the have a patent.' A white shoemaker may become a babits of industry and economy, and let them also United States Senator, a white blacksmith Governor do something to Christianize us, by teaching us how of Massachusetts; but when Governor Bashford of Wisconsin issued a commission as Notary Public to H. Nolan, a colored man, the Secretary of State refused to file the paper, and wrote on it, 'This appointment is in violation of the Constitution, and is therefore void.' Judge Bicknell of Indiana has decided that railroad companies may require colored passengers to produce evidence of their freedom. If the colored man wishes to buy a Western farm, the

land, since he is not a citizen. Thus when Christ same table without very disagreeable sensations. says, 'The colored people are weak, bear their burdens,' Judge Taney, by his Dred Scott decision, says, 'They are weak, trample them down lower still.' Under these circumstances, what degree of virtue may we fairly expect of them? Put on one side these poor refugees from slavery, unedugated.

They are almost all taken from the lower fourth. According to the Compendium of the Census of 1850, the average in the penitentiaries of the Free States was 28 to 10,000 of the free colored persons, as native whites.

table. The average is 28 convicts to 10,000 colored for the time when there shall be colored people rich persons. But in Pennsylvania, which contains 53, as Crossus in every part of this dear New England. 000 colored persons, the largest number of any Free State, the average is only 8 to 10,000, scarcely greater than the average of foreign convicts to the foreign population. The inference is, that, as the number f free colored persons increases, crime is diminished containing only 718 colored persons, there were none plained by a single consideration. The colored people are social and affectionate; they need symof good-will; they wither in the cold region of neof good-will; they wither in the cold region of ne-glect or dislike. Where they are numerous, they are kind to each other, and they do well. Where they are treated kindly by the whites, as in Ver-mont, where there is little prejudice against them. with better fruits a little good-will than they.

That there should be few colored persons in the Let them make use of them enitentiaries in the Slave States is not surprising. It punishes them, however, not by five or ten years' imprisonment, but by fifty or a hundred lashes. temperance society. Liquor is the great enemy of

would care to lose the service of a slave for five years, by letting him go to the penitentiary.

On the whole, then, we think we may say that our colored population are remarkably, free from crime, when we consider the disadvantages under which they labor. As long as only 28 in 10,000 commit offences making them liable to the state-prison, we can hardly say that they are vicious, decreased and criminal as a body. As long as only

The colored people are to be educated and moved and forgotter through their social and affectionate nature. Make of them pariahs and outlaws, and you corrupt and Cleveland, and throughout the Western Reserve, is very kind, and there they do better than in most places. There you find them master carpenters, master painters, shop-keepers, and growing rich THE LAW OF GOD AND THE LAW OF MAN.

regarded as a means of putting an end to Southern slavery, or as a means of removing the free colored people out of our way, it is liable to very grave objections. These are:—

we think that they should be peculiarly temperate and sober? And when they have come to the Free States, or when born in the Free States, what are their opportunities? Prejudice turns them out of the salvale into which we invite the salvale into which we invite the salvale into which we into which we invite the salvale into which we into w

the schools into which we invite the children of new-ly landed foreigners,—prejudice closes against them the occupations open to all others,—prejudice drives them from the public car, steamboat, omnibus. If they then from the public car, steamboat, omnibus. If the free colored man has a genius for invention, and makes a discovery which would enrich a white man, the law says, 'You' are not a citizen, you cannot schools and churches; let them see and copy our habits of industry and economy, and let them also 3. As a missionary work, the plan of sending the

the colored man wishes to buy a Western farm, the United States land offices give him no right to enter would think it impossible to sit with them at the

side these poor refugees from slavery, uneducated, ever so often, that the prejudice against them is a without money, without a trade, and refused admit-wicked one, and may denounce, in ever so eloquent tance into any, with no hope of a career, conscious language, the inequalities of their condition. It of living amid a dark cloud of prejudice. Put on will do no good. Conventions and resolutions do she other side the white population, with its free schools, academies, and colleges, its churches, books, and lectures, its accumulated property, its career opened to all talents. What shall be the respective proportion in jails and penitentiaries from these two classes?* Why, from the upper and middle classes of the whites we draw no recruits for the prison.

They are almost all takes from the prison. be talked down, it must be lived down. To talk is easier than to work, but it accomplishes little.

Colored people ought to make money. A colored man who makes a thousand dollars, does more to put down prejudice, than if he made a thousand States was 28 to 10,000 of the free colored persons.

Meantime there were 6 or 7 white foreigners to every 10,000 white foreigners, and 2 native whites to 10,
in this country will be despised which makes money. 0 white foreigners, and 2 native whites to 10, in this country will be despised which makes money.

There were four times as many colored conworth a million dollars each, they would visit in the native whites.

But two or three things are to be noticed in this lest society, we should leave our cards at their doors and give them snug little dinner-parties. We long

The colored people ought to diversify their occu-pations. They should not be satisfied with being only barbers, waiters, and sailors. Each one who has a special talent should cultivate it. Let him But on the other hand, in Vermont, Let him not write books, of which we have to say, containing only 718 colored persons, there were none in the penitentiary. Yet both these facts are exin the penitentiary. Yet both these facts are exin the penitentiary. Yet both these facts are exbe first-rate in anything, so as to be the best dentist, ained by a single consideration. The colored cople are social and affectionate; they need symathy and kindness; they thrive in the sunlight with and kindness; they thrive in the sunlight with the back who wish to have their work well done must go to him,

, where there is little prejudice against them, States, the free schools and academies are open they also do well. - There is no race who will repay them, and they can have equal advantages with the children of their most prosperous white neighbors.

Let them avoid vices of all sorts, and encourage very plantation is a penitentiary for its own slaves, each other to habits of virtue. In Cincinnati, at punishes them, however, not by five or ten years' one time, all the free colored people belonged to the This is much more economical, for they can thus the race. It makes them mad. And a single crime be sent again to work immediately. Few planters committed by a colored man does more to increase would care to lose the service of a slave for five the prejudice against the race, than all their friends

graded, and criminal as a body. As long as only prejudice. If they are true to themselves, they will 89 out of 9,000 were in all the poor-houses of Massachusetts in 1850, we cannot fairly call them a race of paupers. The facts, even when collected they may be denied a passport when going abroad, those least friendly to them, put or the protection of their government at home; they down at once the popular sweeping charge of utter may be refused the right of locating lands and reworthlessness. These facts show a people struggling ceiving the appointment of notary public, or even against difficulties, and struggling well; contriving, as lately, the right of testifying in the courts of jos somehow or other, to get a support, though ninety-tice of the United States. But no matter. They five occupations out of a hundred are closed against cannot be prevented from leading noble and useful them; making sure progress, sending their children lives, from informing and improving their hearts ool, and gradually accumulating property and and so they will be respected and happy when brawling demagogues and slimy statesmen are despised

The people of this country are, in the main, real of them pariahs and outlaws, and you corrupt and degrade them; show them sympathy and kindness, and they repay it a thousand-fold. In all those cities where they are the best treated,—in Cincinnati, and Cleveland, and Columbus,—they are the most prosperous. The feeling toward them in Cleveland and they repay to the Western Reservation in Cleveland and they will the Western Reservation.

From the New York Evening Post.

The late Daniel Webster refused to legislate States do to improve their condition? Some say, the did not wish to re-enact a law, of God. physical features of the country according to objections. physical features of the country, according to his bjections.

The following seem strong objections to the plan very, and there was no need, in that case, of human of colonization in Liberia, regarding it either as a legislation. As well enact that water should not plan for getting rid of slavery, or getting rid of the free colored people of the United States. Regarded merely as a missionary station, or a comfrom such a soil and climate as the soil and climate

Mr. Webster was positive and eloquent on this theme, and all his followers, and a great many who were not his followers, echoed his carnest assurances with evident comfort to themselves, and to the utter 1. Impracticability. We have in this country, by the last census, 3,198,324 slaves, and 428,637 free

Madison Democrat, July 16th, 1857.

with evident comfort to themselves, and to the time that this was a mere dodge behind an alleged divine authority, to escape the responsibility of a just exercise of human

were known, does not appear. All that does appear is this. If he can get any facts which can be made to look as if freedom was an injury and slavery a blessing to the colored man, he parades them in tables. If he cannot get any such lacts, he says, 'I have not got them; but if I had them, I know that they would show what a curse freedom is to a colored man,' law of God-i. e., the law of soil and climate-is so strong against it that nothing but the most stringent human law is able to keep it in existence; at least we infer as much from the following synopsis of a recent statute passed by the territorial legislature:

The killing or maltreating of a slave is placed on 'The killing or maltreating of a slave is placed on a level with the same offences towards white persons. Kidnapping, stealing or enticing a slave away, or aiding in so doing, or assisting him to escape or secrete himself, is punishable with imprisonment for not less than four nor more than ten years, and fine of from \$500 to \$2,000. To give a slave fabricated freedom papers, or induce his absence from his owner, subjects the party to imprisonment, and from \$100 to \$1,000 fine. To incite or advise to insurrection or forcib. fine. To incite or advise to insurrection or furnish weapons to a slave, or traffic with one without permission, are punishable with from three months to three years imprisonment, and with from \$25 to \$100 fine. The penalty for gambling with a slave is a fine

not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding three months. A reward is provided for apprehendthree months. ing runaways, and the sheriffs are compelled to take care of such when delivered to them, at the risk of being amenable to the owner for the value of the slave, and to take steps for restoring them to their owners, or if no owner comes forward to claim them,

to provide for their sale at public vendue.

It is also provided that the owners of slaves shall be compelled to provide adequately for their maintenance, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or fixed not more than \$1,000, for inhuman treatment of a slave. This law also pro-vides punishment for slaves convicted of crimes and misdemeanors; forbids negroes or mulattoes giving evidence in courts against whites; prohibits marriages between whites and negroes, and makes all attempts to procure such alliances punishable. The attempt to commit or the committal of a rape upon a white female by a negro or mulatto is made punishable with teath. Emancipation of slaves in the territory is totally prohibited. Slaves are not allowed to go off their master's premises after sunset, without a pass. Provision is made for recovery of a slave unlawfully detained from the owners by another person, by re-

'The act took effect from the date of its passage, which occurred on the 26th of January last.'

These are fundamentally the same provisions as are made in other slave states or territories in which the law of soil and climate does not operate; they look, as in all other cases, like simple devices of selshness, to protect and maintain a valuable species of property; they look like the ordinary muniments and defences of the institution, which finds the same reasons for its existence in New Mexico that it finds elsewhere; but we presume that they are not to be interpreted in that light, and that they are wilful efforts to counteract the 'natural laws of God.' In this view, we may add, it is very hard that man should not be permitted to legislate in fa-vor of the divine law, while he has such large scope to legislate against it; or that it should be needless or improper for him to aid the efforts of soil and cli-mate, while he is allowed the utmost latitude in countervailing them. In fact, we think that a little timely assistance given to the endeavors of nature, by human enactments, would not have been place in New Mexico, in spite of the dictum of Mr. Webster, and the enthusiastic plaudits he received from his friends.

CUBA TAKEN AT TAMMANY HALL!

A grand Democratic rally to extend the area of freedom,' by acquiring the Island of Cuba, with its extensive population of slaves, was called by the Tammany General Committee for last evening, at Tammany Hall.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of one

delegate from each Ward, and among the number were the following distinguished advocates of free-

WILLIAM D. KENNEDY, Soft Politician, Chairman. ALFRED CHANCELLOR, small politician and stand-ng candidate for party favors. WILLIAM BAIRD, Ex-Alderman and proprietor of a

Fourth Ward rum-shop.
EDWARD C. McCONNELL, Ex-Councilman, Ex-Alderman; once indicted for assaulting a Duane-street

M. Tuoney, Alderman, rum-seller, and Chairman f the Stump-tail Committee on Swill Milk. FIELD, Public Administrator, down THOS. C

JAMES IRVING, friend of J. Morrissey, Esq., suspected of being implicated in the row which resulted in the death of W. Poole, Esq., and late an official in the Street Department, and generally available in

ALEX. WARD, General Fugleman of the Tammany Committee, and anxious to serve his fellow-citizens.

As usual, the gun was fired, a brass band played, and a bonfire was lighted, and the usual effect was not produced. The unterrified did not turn out, as in duty bound they should, in obedience to party mandates. Not more than eight hundred persons

were present at any time." Of the speakers from abroad who had been announced, only Senator Brown of Mississippi was

The platform was ornamented with those distinguished apostles of Freedom, Bill Kennedy, Ike Fowler, Sawyer Rynders, Dan Delevan, Jack Clan-cy, Corneil Campbell, Mike Halpin, Ned McCopnell, Tom Dunlap (late of the Pewter Mug), Dug. Tay-lor, and the Hon. John Cochrane of 'incarnate

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Chairman KENNEDY called the meeting to order, and announced its object to the 800 advocates of freedom who had assembled. He nominated ANDREW H. MICKLE, ex-Mayor, but for

many years an extinguished luminary of Freedom, relighted for this occasion only, to preside.

The nomination was received with faint applause, started by Capt. RYNDERS, whose efforts in behalf of Freedom have made him famous. The PRESIDENT was commendably brief and praiseworthily inaudible in his remarks.

EDWARD C. McConnell (whose demonstration in behalf of freedom at the late residence of Miss Ridge-ley in Duane street secured for him the attention of the Grand Jury) read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which he put in nomination.

The President then announced that the Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator from Mississippi, would address the meeting. The Hon. Senator took the stand amid the cheers of the multitude. He said Cuba must and should be ours. The decree has gone forth, and there exists nowhere power on earth to revoke it. (Cheers.) The question was how? There were three ways of getting her; first by purchase; that was the most honorable. Second by conquest; that was the most certain; and, third, by fillibus. tering, which was the most probable. If Spain would sell out that piece of real estate, we would give two hundred millions of dollars. If she would not sell, he would propose to enter into negotiations which would give instantity for the past and security for the future from the aggressive character of Spain against this free and enlightened Republic. But if this could not be done, he would abrogate the neutrality laws, and say to the fillibusters, take her, and let slip the dogs of war. We wanted territorial expansion. No pent up Utica should contract our powers, for the whole boundless continent was ours. (Tremendous cheers.) We had thus got Texas, and California. This was a great and glorious country. Mr. Jefferson was of this opinion when he bought

Mr. Jefferson was of this opinion when he bought

Louisiana, and at what was regarded as an extravagant price for real estate at that time. Yet, who

among the free and god-like citizens now assembly in Tammany Hall would give up one foot of that sacred soil? (Loud cheers.) That great man, James K. Polk (cheers), had secured Texas, and had

secured California, with its gold. Then why should

we not take Cuba? We wanted more territory We wanted sugar. We wanted Cuba for her agri

cultural resources. And he wanted it for a little

cultural resources. And he wanted it for a little reason of his own—for the expansion of Slavery. (Applause.) Let Greeley understand it; let Garrison understand it; let all the bloody Abolition crew understand it. (Loud applause.) They said that Eogland and France would object—the d—l they did ((Loud applause.) If England and France wanted to go to war about it, let them, and be d—all (Great applause.)

be d—d! (Great applause.) Suppose those gov-ernments should go on stilts, if we don't bring them

down; d—n me! (Renewed cheering and laughter.)
What is it to us whether they like it or not? when

England, the bloody old bruiser (applicase) has gone

slashing round the world, insulting everybody, fight-ing everybody, and plundering everybody.

Here a poor Englishman who was drunk, and had not the fear of Tammany before his eyes, said 'gam-

Senator Brown went on to say that in case of a

and stripes over the Tuilleries and the Palace of St

very was of divine origin (applause); that God decreed it from the foundation of the world (great applause); that the African was destined, from his

creation, to become the servant of the white man

(continued applause); and his own opinion was, that every one before him would be better off if he

had a nigger to wait upon him. - (Loud and con-

tinued applause.)
Mr. Brown said he had spoken the sentiments o

his own heart in its deepest recesses, and he believed he had spoken the sentiments of a vast majority of

the democratic party; and charged the reporters, in the words of Othello:

Nor set down aught in malice.

- nothing extenuate,

The Hon. JOHN COCHEANE next harangued the

meeting. He was geological and rhetorical at the same time—referring to the waters of the Gulf,

which had divorced Cuba-the fairest sister of

America-from us, and now the time was come to

get her tack into our arms—which were open to embrace her. And if she didn't want to be em-

her wishes, because the time had come when, she

should be ours. The safety of this country depend-

ed upon getting her; for it she remained as she was, there was no telling the calamities which would fall

upon this country and the Democratic party. The

ionorable gentlemen was also saccharine, and insisted

that because we raised cotton and rice, and held the

control of their market, we must, ex necessitate, ex-

tend the sphere of influence over sugar, and with a

short supply of cotton, sugar and rice, the speaker

argued that Europe would be unable to go to war.
As a matter of fact, then, the taking of Cuba be-

came a great humanitarian measure, designed to su-

persede the peace society. Again, if we had Cuba,

the ad valorem duty being gone, we would be no longer compelled to scrimp ourselves in our tea or

ed on tobacco, and finally struck a balance between

Cuba and the United States in their commercial

trade against us of over forty millions of dollars. Leaving commerce, the speaker became classic. He

drew a parallel between Rome and Carthage and the

United States and Cuba, and capped the climax by

and Cato. The acquisition of Cuba being a fore-gone conclusion, the speaker's remarks had an evi-dent fillibuster squint toward Guiana and Brazil.

We must, therefore, have Cuba. The necessities of

commerce demanded it, if we had to take it by right

map of the world-had not we driven off the Abori-

gines? With these as his premises, the speaker could find no reason why we should not exterminate

Greasers in Cuba. He was in favor of taking it by

virtue of necessity or the law of nature, or by the

force of power if necessary. (Cheers.) There was a time when America should have struck, and that

was when the Black Warrior was seized; and had

we a pilot at the helm then, Cuba would have been

arise in which a white warrior would be prominent

when the cohorts of America would descend upon

the island with a sword in one hand, and a purse in

the other. (Loud cheers.) He was sure that his

words found a full response in the meeting. (Applause.) In conclusion he said that the standard of Old Tammany was afloat, and its blood-red folds in

the light of the morning would exhibit the word of our idolatry—' Cuba!' Mr. Cochrane then retired

Captain RYNDERS said he was only going to say

few words. (A Voice—'Go ahead, invincible Rynders.') When he got started, he intended to go ahead. (Hurrah.) He would not enter into an ex-

Captain RYNDERS-Now, if that fellow wants to

speak, for God's sake let him speak, and I will pay him for it. He would not enter into a long discus-

sion, for they had had enough to satisfy any reason

able crowd. (That's so.) But he would offer a few suggestions. Much had been said about our country and other countries fillibustering, but he thought they had left the gist of the matter out.

Mr. Cochrane had described Cuba in a most poetical manner. He had likened her unto a beautiful maid.

tender and full of wishes, with her arms extended to

Young America; and if he was not mistaken, Young

America had a most hearty wish to embrace Miss Cuba. (Applause and laughter.) We were will-ing to do this on reasonable terms—to legalize the

marriage solemnity, and pay for it; but if Miss

Caba's mother will not listen to reason in the way

of purchase or legal marriage, all the way we can d

is to run over there, and run away with her, and

marry her anyhow (laughter), and then if her mother don't like it, let her submit to the only ar-

Seine, and we should attempt to interfere with Eng-

land or France in their attempt to take it, they

would laugh at us; but they would do more than that—they would take it themselves first; they would not have cared about laughing at us, but would take it, and then say, 'You are fools that

you didn't take it.' (Laughter.) Young America could take Cuba. Let them but repeal the Neu-

could take Cuba.

trality laws, and we would go there, and take it on our own hook. (Applause.) Instead of, as Mr. Cochrane said, Cuba sailing into New York bay,

there would be a large portion of New York sailing into Havana bay. (Applause.) In less than ten days, the stars and stripes would be floating over the Moro Castle. (Auplause.) They be a properly the control of the c

Castle. (Applause.) They knew that, as a cofficer, he could not be a fillibuster. (Laugh-

A Voice-Go ahead, invincible Rynders

amid loud cheers.

(Cheers.) But another casus belli would

not obliterated a third of Asia from the

of power. Had England not bombarded Canton-

Senator Brown

dealines, and showed that Cuba had a ba

instituting a comparison between

Having exhausted sugar, the speaker touch-

the free and god-like citizens now assembled

It will be remembered, that at the Fancuil Ham commemoration last year, our esteemed friend, Rev. Theodore Parker, playfully criticised the festive fratures of the programme. Quite contrary to my thought expressed by Mr. Parker, that had been sein ed upon this year by those who wanted an excuse for staving away themselves, or influencing others in do. ing so. In reference to which, it is perhaps appropriate here to mention, the 5th of March was former ly celebrated in Boston only by a public cration, la 1783, it was resolved to cease its distinct commen ration, and observe instead the 4th of July.

The Dred Scott Decision, and other persecutions of colored Americans, previous and subsequent, has megested the revival of the 5th of March celebration as the application of that sentiment in the Constant tion of Massachusetts which declares that a frequent recurrence to its fundamental principles is absolute necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and is maintain a free government.' And, as speeches con. prise one department of the evening's arrangement and socialities the other, I conceive it a legitime. blending of the two ideas.

Crispus Attucks, and his companions fell on the 5th of March, 1770. - Harrington, - Pr. ker and others at Lexington, April 19th, 1775, mi General Warren and fellow-patriots at Bunker Hot June 17th, same year; and, as these two last name days are occasions for festivities, both social and both lie, is there not a manifest appropriateness now is the proposed varied exercises commemorative of the event which gave birth to them both - the day which History has selected as the dawn of the American Revolution; and but for the signal leadership of Cris. nus Attucks, on that day, no one is competent to ur there would have been made that Declaration of la. dependence which has imparted such a lastre to the

Judge Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, in is Dred Scott Decision, declares that colored men line no rights which white men are bound to recert; and Senator Douglas, in his campaign speeches last fall, says that 'this country was founded upon a white basis'; and from his seat in the Senate, recently, expresses his abhorrence of acknowledging the citzenship of colored Americans. While these atrocism sentiments are responded to by their numerous saidlites all over the Union, it seems to me an impendite duty is impressed upon us to render this moul commemoration a permanent institution until at least such decisions are reversed-such sentiments expugated from the theory and practice of the Judician and the people; and, meanwhile, colored Americas should be daily struggling for excellence in the ranous pursuits of life, thus offsetting the aspersion of their enemies; and, by the blessing of God, the pel

of Jubilee may soon salute their ears. After explaining the cause of absence of some speakers-

Rev. J. B. Smith of New Bedford was introduced, who, after alluding to the associations of the occasion, mentioned the book- Colored Patriots of the American Revolution '-which, he regretted to say, had not yet received that patronage from the colored people themselves which the subject and is merits deserved.

The Trimount Club substituted for

· Oh, who would leave his native land? one of their tries, which was sung to great scorps

William Lloyd Garrison next addressed the neet ing, with special reference to the encouraging signs of the times in regard to the anti-slavery cause, and the condition of the free colored pot

Samuel May, Jr., spoke with particular reference to the duty devolving upon colored Americans to be active in promoting the Anti-Slavery cause; and called their attention to the petition now before the Legislature, in which their rights, as citizens of the

United States, and also of those who were liable to be claimed as fugitives, were concerned. The Attucks Glee Club then sang to full band s-

companiment, Miss Charlotte I. Forten's parely a Red, White, and Blue.

Charles L. Remond briefly summed up the incotives to action constantly being presented to the coored men and women of the country; and while is rebuked the lukewarmness of some, he justly onmended those who were laboring to usher is the

'good time coming.' -These proceedings over, the company regard to the upper hall for refreshments; after which, a last number remained, and participated in premeraling and dancing-all present during the evening expensing themselves well satisfied with the success of the

commemoration.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL VS. SLAVE-HENTILE In another column we give a list of the various je titions that have been forwarded to the Legisland at its present session, asking for a prohibition of a Slave-hunting in this Commonwealth-the number signatures to these being nearly SEVENTEEN TROUBLESS Unquestionably, they represent the great man of the people of Massachusetts, whose names could have less readily obtained to the petition, if it had been per sented to them with the same promptness in ere town that it was in such places as Danvers, George town, Hubbardston, Leominster, Milford, Name Abington, &c. No action has yet been taken upth the reports, with amendments, from the Committee Federal Relations, to whom the subject was releved but the members of the Legislature are admension not to delay action, for the eyes of THE PEOPLE at upon them, and any other than a favorable response to their petition will lead to an agitation that all throw every other question into the shade for the suing year. In the House of Representatives, is week, the following substitute for the bill proposed by the Committee was introduced by Mr. J. Q. A. Grass

of Malden, which remains to be acted upon: Sect. 1. No person now in this Commonwealth, who may hereafter come, or be brought into it sha be held, or considered, or adjudged, or treated, delivered up, or sent out of the Commonwealth's slave, or as a person owing service or laber to so, other person, by any existing law of the United State.

Or of this Commonwealth.

Sect. 2. Whoever shall arrest, imprison, or employed this Commonwealth or shall attempt to since

out of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to am imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, use imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, use or by virtue of an act of Congress, approved the lift of February, 1793, entitled An Act Respecting is of February, 1793, entitled An Act Respecting dives from Justice and Persons Escaping from the Service of their Masters, or under or by virtue of a act of Congress, approved Sept. 18, 1850, entitled the Act to Amend and Supplementary to an Act Respecting Fugitives from Justice and Persons compared from the Service of their Masters, anylperson, for the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person owes service of the alleged reason that such person of the punished by imposing the person of the person

three nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall arrest, imprison or carry on the street of the street. of this Commonwealth; or shall attempt to arms imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, eithe without law or under or by virtue of any law not

they would have it free. (Applause.) He believed in the democratic doctrine of extending the area of freedom-it would ever be their doctrine. We will have Cuba; it may not be to-morrow or next day, but we will have it, let them call it fillibustering or whatever they choose. What did England and Rus-sia and Austria and France care about international law? When did they ever observe it? Did Russia when she wanted to take Turkey? When she divided Poland, England and France stood by. Was that fillibustering? They divided a country of as gallant, brave and noble people as ever trod the face of the globe. (Applause) And when England (Laughter.)

Capt. Ryndens—If you will not talk so much, my good fellow, people won't know you are a fool. (Laughter.) The difference between our fillibusterng and that of other nations was that we had never subjugated a people. When we extended our terri- all of which were published as above. ple enjoyed the same privileges with us. Have we ever despoiled land, and made slaves of the people? Never, except in the case of the nigger—and he thought that about right.

(Applause and hughter.) But let England allow

Those churches yet remain, as they were in Mr. Birsee every one of them to the devil first. (Laughter.)
There was a party in this country which decried against the government, because it endeavored to extend the area of freedom. (That's so.) Well, that was so; but the democratic party was an open party, and not a sneaking party. (Applause.) There were men there to-night who wanted sugar mon.' Immediately arose a storm of put him out!' and the fists of the short boys extemporized an acquaintance with his physicagon. free, and they would have it. (Applause.) In 1844 he had stood up for Texas and Oregon and 54:40, and people laughed at him, and said he was crazy; acquaintance with his physiognomy. He begged in vain; he had committed the unpardonable sin. Only the voice of the great Rynders could restore Oregon was away up north in a region that the black republicans never heard of. But the demoeratic party had been successful with that cry, and war with England and France the chances were that we should see an American General hoist the stars if he lived until 1860, he would bring out his old banner, and add Cuba to it. (Applause.) There was no dodging in that day as there is in this, and ously, radically, effectively anti-slavery; and they we would not allow ourselves to be dodged out of have set a good example by publicly stating the James. (Enthusiastic applause.) Talk about of-fending Spanish pride; why, Spain had already ceded territory twenty-one times in her history, and you might as well tell him that a woman who had been debauched twenty-one times would be offended Cuba now. The democratic party must triumph.
God help the country when it did not triumph there would be no extension of freedom, no liberty, no Union, but the North, and South, and West—he been debauched twenty-one times would be offended at the twenty-second time. True, ladies of that class were apt to be coy at first, but that would soon wear off. If Cuba were to come to us a free territory, his anxiety to get her, like Bob Acres' courage, would ooze out at his finger end. What was the condition of the African race in the Island of Cuba? Wasting good of the African race in the Island did not think there would be an eastern country, for they would join England-(laughter)-would be dead nigger. (Laughter.) That was where we were going. We were bound to have Cuba, and he told them we would have it. (Applause.) Young America has proclaimed it, and the venerable head of Cuba? Was it as good as in the Southern States? He appealed to Lloyd Garrison himself, to Gerrit of government at Washington has sanctioned it; and, as Jackson said, 'the democratic party wills it.' Smith, or to descend lower, if possible, he appealed to Horace Greeley (applause), if the condition of the He would add, to use a volgar expression, he did not think all hell could stop it. (Applause and African raised in Cuba were not infinitely worse than in the Southern States. He believed that Sla-

laughter.) being now after ten o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried .- N. Y. Tribune.

Where, outside of the bottomless pit -except in the United States-could such a depraved and desperate assembly be convened, and such satanic sentiunblushingly proclaimed at this Tammany hall demotstration? And this is American ' Democracy'!

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The trouble in one of the Boston Public Schools, growing out of the practice introduced into it of reciting, as a part of the school exercises, the Ten contain. Commandinents and the Lord's Prayer, according ubt it appeared to the Boston School Committee and to the teachers of the Elliot School a ert his pastorial authority in forbidding them to join in these recitations. It is no part of our busito furnish him an opportunity to kindle And what is to be said of the judgment, to leave the humanity out of account, of the teacher who, by dint of corporeal punishment and repeated chastisements with a ratan, makes a religious martyr of one The closing resolution of their last series affirms

the regulations of the Committee. But why estabis proved, a practice capable of being made the oc-casion of rebellion on the part of the children, and

gross oppression on the part of the teachers?

It has been alleged that a portion of the Catholic clergy are hostile to our whole system of public It is said that they prefer that the Catholie children should have no education at all, except they receive it at Catholic hands, duly mixed up and proscription of the free people of color which with the peculiar tenets of that faith. If such be deprive them of a portion of their rights, at the with the peculiar tenets of that faith. the case, certainly everything ought to be avoided North as well as at the South. Yet the government which is calculated to inflame that feeling, or to of that Tract Society at Boston, with whom their give it an opportunity for practical effect. It is difficult to see why the Lord's Prayer, or the Ten Commandments, however proper in a Sunday School, of which the object is to teach religion, need be introduced into our public schools, of which the primary object is to teach the children to read, Park street church, which plundered a respectable write, and cipher. The Rev. Father Wiget of St. colored man of his property, forcibly expelling him, Mary's, probably considers these chants, for it seems Commandments and the Lord's Prayer were chanted, not recited, as an intrusion into his par-Catholic children of his parish. The Catholics who, no one but a 'respectable white person'; and yet the at our public schools, though very anxious to have ly unwilling to expose them to the chance of misin- Anti-Slavery Society." struction on the subject of religion. The matter of religious instruction they prefer to leave to their priests. It is not enough that Catholic zealots best, to denounce our public schools as godless? tion of such men as these for officers, and their delil this the still more damaging charge of heretical in-struction and heretical practices? Why turn the Why turn the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments from a source of edification into an occasion for religious part of the children, passion and rataning on the mbine in our schools religious with secular instruction, the division of religious sentiment which preconsiderable part of those whom it is most desirable to retain, as the public school affords almost their only chance of obtaining the rudiments of knowledge?-New York Tribune.

A PEN AND INK PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR SEWARD. -The following is from the Washington corres-

pondent of the Boston Transcript : gument she can, at the cannon's mouth. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Brown had said that if Cuba stood in the English channel or at the mouth of the singular looking wrinkled face and Roman nose, head calculated to puzzle Spurzheim, covered with coarse and rather short gray hair, not very tidily brushed; bushy, gray eyebrows overhanging eye most remarkable for their brilliancy of expression clothed in attire neat to precision, but negligently worn. We hear him speak, and his voice is poor, evidently injured by the long and prodigal use of snuff—bis delivery careless even to slouchiness,— leaning against his desk with his hands in his pockets,—his only gestures made with his head, which rolls about independently of his body,—thus deliberately, and more in the tone of conversation than of debate,—he pours out the most beautiful specimens of rhetoric, the clearest logic in language of Saxon purity, the profoundest axioms, prophecies tion; Our Skater Belle; The Professor at the Breakthat never fail, legal aphorisms true as the statutes, fast Table; The Minister's Wooing; Reviews and illustrations drawn from every source which literature has reached,—all clothed in language not one word of which need ever be blotted out. He never says a foolish thing.³

fast Table; The Minister's Wooing; Reviews a Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

The present number of 'The Minister's Wooing' in the best style of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' public officer, he could not be a fillibuster. (Laughter.) He would do his duty, but it went awfully against his feelings. (Laughter.) He agreed with Mr. Cochrane, that they wanted sugar cheaper—

Tiberator. from Massachusetts, 'by any Court, State or Federal.'

Sharon.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 25, 1859.

The

A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The readers of the Liberator saw, last week, an ac gallant, brave and noble people as ever trod the face of the globe. (Applause.) And when England butchered 22,000 souls in one day in India, the Queen offered up prayer. (Laughter.) He wondered did God listen to that prayer. (Laughter.) He wondered did God listen to that prayer. (Laughter.) He guessed it never went higher than the Queen's to a limited number of ministers and church-members. ount of a Convention recently assembled at Worcesthrough the newspapers, but by a Circular, addressed The meeting which assembled pursuant to this invitation proceeded to organize a Society, entitled . The Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States,' and to adopt a Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution, and also two series of Resolutions,

The fifty gentlemen who formed a Society with this comprehensive title can hardly be considered fair her conquered territories to enjoy the same privi-leges with herself. Look at Ireland. (Cheers.) He did not say this to tickle the Irish—he would are, therefore, a very small minority, senarated from the brethren whom they are accustomed to call Christian brethren' by a very great gulf, not only of opinion but of principle. The reason why the churches of the United States have neither joined the American Anti-Slavery Society, nor formed an Anti-Slavery Society for themselves, is, plainly, because they wanted no such thing. And it is notorious that, hitherto, in every large and popular sect, a clergyman could that Texas couldn't reach the Rio Grande, and that gain the approval of his brethren and their churches far better by opposing anti-slavery than by favoring it. The members of the new Society are not satisfied with this state of things. They wish their churches, and the churches of the country at large, to be vigor-

genuine and thorough-going anti-slavery language. But, while they seem earnestly and sincerely desirous of forming an anti-slavery character in the split up into miserable factions quarreling about a church, their preponderant allegiance to that body, and their earnest desire to save its credit, prompt them to represent it as already bearing that character, and to press the suggestion of this idea somewhat further than truth will warrant.

The real amount of 'Church Anti-Slavery' that exists in the country is sufficiently indicated by the fact, that even the fifty who were culled from all the 'evangelical' denominations, and brought together by private Circular as best fitted of all that could be found in New England and New York to unite in the new movement-could not be brought to a unanimous vote in regard to 'the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding.' This expression passed only by a large ma-The probability is, that the addition of fifty ministers more, however nicely selected, from the States in question, would have turned the majority the other way, both upon that particular expression, and upon such other radical abolitionism as their documents

Fifty is a small number, but by no means a hopeto the Protestant version, though a large part of less number. Much may be done by fifty, directing the pupils are Catholics, is a very instructive case. their energies steadily and faithfully to one object. Fifty, trusting in the Lord, and working with Him, great piece of absurdity, if not of mischief, on the can do wonders. But the case will be very different part of the Rev. Father Wiget of St. Mary's Church, if they trust partly in the Lord, and partly in Egypt to stir up the religious prejudices of their pupils or Assyria. The Church Anti-Slavery Society apagainst this part of the school exercises, and to expear to have fallen into this error. For, besides the weakness of affirming, among their 'Principles,' that ness to defend Father Wiget; but if the Boston 'The Church and the Ministry [are] to form the con-School Committee consider him a firebrand, what science of the nation in respect to slavery, and to shall be said of their wisdom or common sense in make it loyal to the Higher Law'-while the fact nogoing to work to arrange matters as if on purpose toriously is, that these bodies lead in the opposite di rection-the course of policy indicated in their . Res-

of his pupils, and attempts to force him, on a ques- the important (though little acknowledged) tguth, religion, to obey the schoolmaster rather that those who place the evil of slavery in its abuses, Very possibly, the Catholic parents of these children may show more good sense than either priest, School Committee, or teachers. We hope they may. Rather than have their children obliged to the publication of anti-slavery tracts, with a e school, they may choose to submit to Society which has just publicly planted itself upon this very ground, (of opposing the evils of slavery, lish, and still more, why continue, after its danger but not slavery itself,) namely, the American Tract Society at Boston, auxiliary to the American Tract

Society at New York. The 'Church Anti-Slavery Society' have also energetically expressed, in the sixth resolution of their last series, their condemnation of that persecution and proscription of the free people of color which Executive Committee are instructed to confer as anti-slavery allies, includes the pastors of two churches which have been and are eminently conspicuous in enforcing the system of caste in question: namely, by vote of the church itself, from the pew which he had bought and paid for; and the Baptist church in ticular duty of superintending the religious instruc-tion and directing the religious devotions of the Bedford street, who have voted to sell their pews to all our cities, furnish so large a part of the pupils Rev. Baron Stow, and the Rev. Andrew L. Stone, who have never in the slightest degree opposed these of secular knowledge, and ready to avail themselves well known characteristics of their respective churches, of our public schools for that purpose, are extremed are adopted as condjutors and advisers by the . Church

The new Association formed at Worcester should have been warned of the time-serving character of should have a chance, as they must and will, at the the Tract Society at Boston, not only by their adop-Why give them the opportunity to substitute for erate re-affirmation of the resolutions of the pro-slavery New York Society as a constitutional basis, but by the character of the tracts on slavery (only three in number) which they have hitherto published: the wrangles, rebellion, protest and martyrdom on the first of these being so non-committal as not to mention slavery by name, the second so profligate as to assume Were it ever so desirable to its perfect justice and rectitude, and the third so feeble in its condemnation as to suggest only an ultition, the division of religious sentiment which prevails among us makes that very difficult, if not impracticable; and with so many other sources of religious instruction open, why employ our schools for that purpose at the manifest risk of driving away a considerable part of those whom it is most desirable.

very commencement. We seriously warn them of the danger of forming alliance with people of essentially diverse principles, and the folly of expecting practical aid from such. If they will be true to the excellent and truly anti-slavery statements of their constitutional basis, they will work with truth and righteousness, and will surely attain a measure of suc-What man is there who can pretend to describe cess. If they fritter away, by compromise, the truths We see a short, delicately made man, with a which are now displayed on their banner, and which markedly distinguish them from ninety-nine hundredths of the ministers and churches in the land, their enterprise will soon sink into the oblivion which has swallowed an earlier 'Clerical Appeal.'-c. x. w.

> THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, sustain its high reputation, and is exceedingly interesting The following is its diversified table of contents :-Agrarianism; Bulls and Bears; Prayer for Life Odds and Ends from the Old World; Two Sniffs; Palfrey's and Arnold's Histories; Drifting; Roba di Roma; A Letter to a Dyspeptic; The Utah Expedition; Our Skater Belle; The Professor at the Break-The present number of 'The Minister's Wooing' i

PETITIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE, For a Law to prevent the Rendition of any Fugitive Slav

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Calvin B. Cook and

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Charles Taylor and Northbridge, (Rev.) W. A. Houghton and 22 Rerlin. (Rev.) J. H. Tilton and 50 Holden. R. W. French and Lawrence, (Rev.) Joshua Hudson and 31 do., 1 Huntington, Worthington, Chesterfield, (Enhraim Scott and Cummington, H. F. Bradley and F. M. Robbins and Joshua H. Robbins and Harwich, Barnard Freeman and Brewster, [Rev.] W. H. Stewart and 17 Orleans. David Hinckly and Hyannis, Edward Buffum and Richard Dickinson and Fall River Luther Stowell and Brookfield, Chas. H. White and Noah Fifield and Calvin Cutter and Warren, Arunah Bartlett, and New Bedford, J. M. Lawton and East Dennis, Joshua Crowell and Milton Turner and Wilbraham, Daniel Cummings and Charles Beecher and Elisha Robbins and Greenfield,&c. George Prentice and A. Bardwell and Montague, S. S. Sherman and S. H. Abbott and do., James Griffin and Rockport. Samuel Smith and W. Harwich. G. B. Weston and Duxbury. Nath'l Hayward and Braintree. John Clement and Townsend

Alvan Howes and Barnstable. Cummington, Levi Kingman and ground they themselves occupy, in a Preamble, De-East Douglas (Rev.) Robert Pierce and claration of Principles, and Constitution, expressed in E. W. Tefft and Adams, Mary Ann Blair and Warren. Newton, &c. Henry M. Hagar and Richard Clap and Dorphester, Jerusha N. Smith and Amaziah Delano, and William Whiting and Samuel H. Cushing and Oliver C. Gardiner and Nantucket. East Harwich, Geo. S. Alexander and James M. Eveleth and Henry Elwell, Jr. and Manchester. Charles Wood and Agawam, Mary E. Jefferson and Blackstone. Bellingham, J. T. Massey and D. B. Morey and Malden. David Standley and Beverly. Barnabas Curtis and Raynham. Thomas Bicknell and Kingston, Geo. W. Stacy and Milford. Otis G. Cheever and Wrentham. Samuel French and Beverly. Abijah Allen and Millbury, Jonathan Swift and Aaron Foster and Charlemont, Charles L. Hanson and [Rev.] Wm. J. Breed and 55 Southboro'. Milton Litchfield and So. Scituate,

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J. S. Rounds and

John S. Day and

Velorous Tait and

George Miles and

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Peter Wellington and

Fairhaven. Sunderland. Taunton, Lexington Marlboro', Upton, Hubbardston, Fitchburg. Mendon, &c. Stoneham, Stoneham, South Reading, Waltham.

East Douglas, Salem, Monterey, Lynn, Westford Dorchester. Hanson, Fitchburg.

David Pool and John T. Farwell and E. M. Perham and S. L. Rockwood and Abby Newhall and D. N. Stevens and Abner Bicknell and William Porter and (Rev.) S. Leader and Eben Buswell and Barnabas Bidwell and (Rev.) Jos. P. Turner and 7

(Rev.) Geo. M. Rice and 2 Boston, (No. 3,) John L. Whiting and William Clark and South Reading, B. B. Wiley and Melzar Sprague and Elnathan Davis and New Bedford, Henry B. Adams and (Rev.) D.C.O'Daniels and 103 Athol. Eph'm A. Lawrence and 74 Pepperell, John A. Gibson and A. M. Chase and Canton.

Freeman Norton and

TRIBUTE TO A GOOD MAN. DEAR MR. GARRISON :

The many friends of the late Asa Curling, formerly of Oxford in this State, but for a number of years past esident in Putnam, Connecticut, will, I am sure, desire to know more of the circumstances of his departure than could be obtained from the brief paragraph which recently announced his death. That event had brought, to those of his friends not resident in his immediate neighborhood, no premonition of its approach; for though he had attained a good age, yet he could not be called an old man, for he was active and vigorous, in both mind and body, and appeared to be one of those whose strong natural constitution and well-balanced powers gave promise of a long and green old age. To this very activity and energy of will, it may be, that his seemingly premature death is to be attributed. About three weeks before his death, and when he had previously been in his usual good health, an attack of rheumatism confined him to the house for a few days. He did not sufficiently spare himself, but went out too soon, and re-engaged in business. Another attack of rheumatism followed of a more inflammatory character, and this time appeared in his head. By the use of powerful remedies, relief was obtained, and it was supposed that the malady had left him. One week before his death, he arose in the morning, feeling himself well, and bathed his head, neck, &c., freely in cold water. In about an hour after, he was seized with chills, the rheumatism re-appeared, and the next day had seated itself upon the heart, and all efforts for relief were unavailing. His last days were days of great suffering. At the funeral, a very great crowd was present, in the streets and at the church, earnest to manifest their respect for a thoroughly honest and a truly benevolent man. ASA CUTLER was one of the earliest Abolitionists of

New England, espousing the cause in the days of its darkness and peril, and never wavering in his attachments to it, nor in his labors in its behalf, to the very close of his life. Wherever he lived, there was an anti-slavery centre, and one from which light, as well as warmth, radiated. For he was one of the most intelligent and discriminating of men, and did not a little, wherever he was known, to open the eyes of men to see men and things as they are, and to inspire courage to resist the hypocrisies, shams, and falsehoods of the ecclesiastical and political institutions which depress and enslave so many minds. He was an upright and a just man, -true to his own convictions and fearless in declaring them ; fair in hi judgment of others, willing to wait for the necessary growth of principles in the community about him, and never losing hope or faith in the sure triumph of the right. He was a good man, of a large and generous heart. No one (it has been said of him) could ask a favor of him, were they ever so poor and friendless, but he, was ready to respond',-the fact of their friendlessness indeed would be to him a reason for responding. The early agents and lecturers in the Anti-slavery field will, one and all, testify to the great value of the help he gave them, by his moral support and his liberal pecuniary aid. The Anti-slavery cause, in his death, has lost a very faithful and intel ligent friend, whose loss it will be hard to supply. And we who remain will be wanting in duty to that cause, if the memory of one, who was so true to it to the end, does not animate us to new and persevering efforts in its behalf.

PHILANTHROPY IN MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, March 13, 1859.

The present Legislature of Missouri will long be remembered for their piety, their patriotism, their sagacity, and their unselfish benevolence. A bill has been introduced into the lower House, by Mr. Jones of Marion, and passed through that body, by a vote of 88 to 29, the object of which is, to give the people of this State the practical benefit of the Dred Scott decision, which has hitherto been withheld from us so far as free negroes and mulattoes are concerned This decision, it will be remembered, declares that black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect. By black men, persons tinetured wish African blood are meant, no matter how white they may be. The Jones bill is to enable us to reap the benefit of the Dred Scott decision, by selling the free blacks and mulattees for the use of common schools, and to confiscate their real and personal property and cash, for the benefit of the poor and needy. It is entitled 'An Act forbidding the emancipation of slaves in Missouri; and also in relation to free negroes and mulattoes.' The first and second sections forbid the emancipation of any slave, under the pen alty of \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment, three to six

Sections 3 and 12 are as follows :-

· Sec. 3. Every free negro or mulatto over the age of eighteen years, and under the age of fifty-five years, who shall be a resident of this State, on and after the first Monday in June, 1860, shall be reduced

to slavery.' Sec. 12. The sheriff of any county in this State in which any free negro or mulatto shall be sold under this act, shall take possession of all property, real or personal, (wearing apparel and bedding excepted, belonging to said free negro or mulatto, and after belonging to said free negro or mulatto, and after at public auction, at the front door of the court-house, to the highest bidder for cash.'

The price of the negro sold is, by section 7, appro priated to common schools.

The avails of his real and personal property are, b section 13, appropriated for the support of paupers The other twenty sections breathe the same magnanimous, catholic spirit of enlightened justice that is

evinced in the third and twelfth sections. I am sorry to say this bill, having passed the lower House, has gone over to the fall session, when I fear some malign influences will cause its defeat in the Senate, a calamity truly fearful to contemplate. There are 2600 free negroes in this county alone. Of these 2000 or more are between eighteen and fifty-five years, and they will bring, at the east door of the courthouse, over \$800 a-piece, or one million six hundred thousand dollars, the interest of which will be annually one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; enough to pay all the school teachers in the county. Truly, this is a most moral and religious undertaking. I know of one negro, who belongs to the Baptist Church, who paid \$500 for his wife, and \$1000 for himself, and \$2000 for his wife's sister and her three small children. They will now sell at the negro auction, at the east door of our court-house, for \$5000. This same negro has a good house and lot in which he lives, and he has other houses, the yearly rents of which are \$700. The fee of his real estate is worth \$20,000: It is not too much to say, that the property of our negroes in this county is worth \$800,000; the interest of which will maintain all the poor in our county. I would like to know when, or where, you of the free States have ever made such sacrifices, in the cause of education, or of the poor? Have we not cause to be proud of our State, and of her institutions? I cannot express the feeling with which I shall greet the commendatory notice that the New York Observer and the Journal of Commerce will so heartily testow on our unselfish legislation. Verily. the Lord moveth the hearts of men, and his ways are ways of righteousness. Amen. So mote it be. L.

A large edition of Wendell Phillips's eloquent argument, addressed to the Committee of the Legislature, in behalf of a law to prohibit slave-catching in Massachusetts, has been published in neat pamphlet form, and is for sale at this office, at the following low prices: By the hundred, \$2 50; dozen, 40 cts.; single, 5 cts. Friends! help to circulate this valuable

PATRONIZE HIM. J. R. Andrews, a young colore man, who has worked successfully as a journeyman is several establishments in Boston, has just commenced for himself in the gilding, looking-glass and picture frame business, at 34 Beach street.

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eisting, other than the acts of Congress referred to existing, other than the acts of Congress referred to in the preceding section, any person, for the alleged used such person owes service to or labor as a slave used such person owes service to or labor as a slave used such person for the term of his natural life, or so term of years not less than ten.

MEETING IN NEW BEDFORD.

Segra's Hall, in New Bedford, was crowded on Sears's Hair, in Feb. 12, with citizens who assem Saturday biol-under a call to investigate the claims of the African Carilization Society. The meeting was called to order by E. R. Johnson, and Henry Johnson was closen President; Leven Betts, Wm. Bush, Wm. Berry, Rev. H. J. Johnson, Rev. James Cook, Dr. Thomas Baine, Wm. Brown and John Goings, Vice Thomas Dalla C. Perry and Richard C. Johnson, A Committee on Business was appointed, consisting

of E. R. Johnson, Charles H. Brooks and John Jennifer, who reported the following resolutions :-

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Meson to Yoruba; but most emphatically decline to give our influence or means towards a movement which we believe is fraught with more injury to our then we reare of labor can bestow upon us; and while we would not discourage those who are engaged in the cause of Missions in spreading the Gospel of Jess Christ among those semi-barbarians, we most pleanly protest against the removal of our best citiens from the United States to Africa, or any foreign

Resolved, That, in the language of Dr. J. B. Smith, while we deeply sympathize with the infant Republic of Liberia in her noble struggle to clevate herself to as honorable and distinguished nationality, we believe the American Colonization Society to be the unrelenting for of the colored people of this country ; whatever may be the garb it assumes, or under whatever speelos pretext it presents itself, it is the same malignant enemy of the colored man, having the same maheious edject in view, viz.: the expatriation of the free colored people, that the slave may be rendered more secure in his chains.

Resolved, That (to quote the language of Mr. Smith) we have no more faith in, nor sympathy for, the American Colonization Society, its agents or abettors, now, than we had when its iniquitous designs. were more boldly and definitely stated,

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the position now eccupied by Dr. J. B. Smith, we feel called upon to enter our solemn protest against the sentiments expressed in favor of our emigration, believing the premises he assumes to be untenable, illiberal, unjust, and only sustained by that selfish judgment which measures men by the amount of interest which they expect to derive for the advocacy of this visionary

The resolutions elicited an animated and protracted discussion. Speeches were made by the President, E. R. Johnson, Andrew Robeson, Dr. J. B. Smith, Wm. Berry, J. W. A. Smith, Dr. Bayne, and Alfred Sann; when, on motion of Wm. Barry, they were

Voted. That the proceedings of this meeting h published in the papers of this city, the Liberator, and Trebrick Douglass's Paper.

REV. A. T. FOSS IN ILLINOIS. Elmwoon, (Peoria County, Ill.,) Feb. 23, 1859.

Perhaps you may be pleased to hear some partieulan of the advent of Garrisonian Abolitionism in

In accordance with our desire, expressed in a letter to the Liberator two years ago, our hearty and welltried anti-slavery friend, A. T. Poss, has been down here with his breaking-up plow,' and the result of his labors, thus far, has more than met our expectatims. Mr. Foss spoke five times; once, (we could get theplace but once,) in the Congregational Church, and four times, three of which were on Sunday, in the Good Templar's Hall.

The meetings were well attended, and the vigorous and telling addresses of Mr. Foss were listened, to with intense interest, but more especially the last of the series, which was on Sunday evening, in which the speaker did himself honor, and rendered valuable service to the cause we love, in showing up the rottenness and practical infidelity of the religious organizations of the land, when tried by the great test good deal of squirming among the earth-worms, and a pitiful squeaking among the moles, whose works were suddenly turned up to the light of day, in this plowing process. Some were shocked, to be sure, to see the venerated dry bones of popular theology pitched into one common grave, without a sigh or a parting benediction; but to many, who had long been feeding on the husks of past issues, it was indeed a refreshing change of diet, to drink in the living truths of this anti-slavery gospel, uttered by a man who has pluck enough to stand squarely on his feet, and say his soul

Some pious individuals entered at once and with elactity into the congenial business, of circulating those stale falsehoods concerning Mr. Garrison and his coaljutors, which the churches seem to keep on hand, ready made, for anti-slavery emergencies; and an anonymous letter, (written, I have reason to beliere, by a Methodist preacher,) threatened Mr. Foss with an application of the time-honored egg argument, all, I suppose, "for the glory of God!") but a good impression has been made, and cannot be erased.

Owing to the almost bottomless condition of the roads,-mud, mud, mud,- Mr. Foss will hold no more meetings in this part of the State this season. There a broad, new field ripe for anti-slavery work in that part of Central Illinois lying west of the Illinois river, and, I think, in Eastern Iowa, Can we not have a strong force in this field as early as September next, so that the work may be well advanced before the muddy season commences? We hope by that time to hear, once more, the 'cry aloud and spare not' of our perdy friend, and enjoy again his genial companion-

E. R. BROWN.

The valuable, and thorough article of our friend C. K. Whipple, published in the Liberator of March 11, presenting in full the evidence which convirts the American Board of Commissioners for Formax Missions of a direct complicity with slaveholders, and a direct support of slavery, as well as of many equivocations and subterfuges in endeavoring to present an opposite front to a portion of their supporters, has been published in a neat tract form, by the American Anti-Slavery Society. It may be had at 138 Nassau street, New York; and at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Price, per Aundred, \$3; per dozen, 40 ets. simple, 5 cents. The circulation of these and other cheap tracts, recently published by the American and sachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, is one of the most efficient and best ways of aiding the progress and hastening the triumph of our cause .- x.

IF CHARTES C. BURLEIGH'S SPERCH, at the late Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, is now published in a neat pamphlet form, for Exculation. It is most admirably adapted to help forward the good work, which is sufficiently described in its title, - No Slave-Hunting in the Old Bay State. Let the edition be immediately bought, and put into circulation. It is for sale at the following low prices :- By the Aundred, \$3.00; dozen, 50 cts.; single, 5 cents.

To Correspondents. Has C. C. B. received a letter of March 11th, communicating a vote of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society? It was important, and an early answer is

FREE NEGRO LEGISLATION IN MISSOURI.-The LEAVENWORTH, K. T., March 14. Governor Med-

to slavery. All free negroes who may be residents of over, 'it will be defin the state in eighteen hundred and sixty are declared is a free State or not.' the state in eighteen hundred and sixty are deciared to be slaves, and the sheriff is authorized to sell them under the provisions of the act. The clause is made applicable only to those persons who may have come into the state subsequent to the sixteenth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and their descendants. All free negroes of the age of eighteen are to ants. All free negroes of the first Monday of August to be slaves, and the sheriff is authorized to sell them under the provisions of the act. The clause is made applicable only to those persons who may have come into the state subsequent to the sixteenth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and their descendants. All free negroes of the age of eighteen are to be notified, on or before the first Monday of August next, of the existence of this act, by the sheriffs of next, of the existence of this act, by the different counties, and twelve months is allowed in which to leave the State. Provision is made by the which a free negro over twenty-one years of age may reported lawless expedition to Mexico to capture run-

JEFFERSON CITY, March 9. BILL TO EXCLUDE FREE NEGROES PASSED .- The House has been engaged all day on the bill prohibi-ting slave emancipation, and reducing free negroes to slavery. The amendment offered by Mr. Blackwood, providing that the bill should not apply to negroes who were in the State previous to February, eighteen hundred and lifty-seven, was rejected. The amend-ment offered by Mr. McAlister, that the bill shall not

13 'Old Brown,' says a correspondent of the Davenport News, writing from Newton, Iowa, passed through that town on the 24th ult, with twelve negroes, mules, horses and harness, en route from Missouri to Canada. On Sunday, Mr. Grinnell (a State Senator) had his negroes in church, made an appeal

in their behalf, and a collection was taken up for them. The editor of the Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle wrote recently to Mr. Giddings, to ask if he ever said that he could spit upon George Washington, when he remembered that he was a slaveholder.' To which Mr. Giddings replied, as everybody, including those who invented the story, would expect him to do. He

'I never said, or wrote, or thought, or conceived the gross and vulgar expression which you say is attri-buted to me, or any thing that bears relation, likeness or similitude to it. On the contrary, I have at all times and on all occasions insisted that Washington under which he and they were surrounded; and that slaveholders of the present day, bred and educated amid the institution, are a thousand times less guilty than Northern doughfaces, who, though bred and educated in the love of liberty, yet encourage and up-hold the slave trade (in this city, and in our Terri-tories and Southern coast) with all its attendant crime and revolting horrors.'

The N. O. Picayune laments the continual tam-

means exist of interfering between masters and their

delivered at the Court House in that city a very strong line planter some time since. They made a despespeech in favor of free labor—the first speech of the kind ever delivered in that city. The audience was large, and the sensation considerable.

The Richmond Dispatch says that an intelligent gentleman of that city, recently from Cuba, says that, except among a few persons engaged in the American trade, the opposition there to filibusterism and annexation is universal. They have no more desire and sold by Methodist masters? This breeding-trouble to the United States than Louisiana has a ground of slavery for the nation is within the bounds. as it remains so, the day we cat it, we die.'

The Mayor of Columbia, S. C., at a meeting of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he had received a communication from the Mayor of Charleston, in reply to one from himself, in which he Manumission of Slaves. so cunning they cannot be caught in the act.'

\$20,000 for them on the previous day, but rejected the offer, with the remark that he would not take the offere, Butler's slaves, that 'it is a pity the Georgians didn't know the object of his errand, and his name.'

If 'tis true 'tis pity, then 'pity' 'tis 'tis true.'

\$20,000 for them on the previous day, but rejected the offer, with the remark that he would not take \$50,000, the motive influencing him being of a higher character than that of gain.

of Roamory. The deceased, who have are in the Randolph fract, Ohio, for twenty-five years. He leaves a property, mostly in land, valued at \$80,000, to be expended in the purchase and freedom of the slaves now owned in the Randolph family, and those with their offspring, formerly owned by the Randolph family, which slaves are to be set free; and if the estate is not exhausted in this purchase, the balance to be applied to the use and beneather the balance to be applied to the use and beneather the state of the senate, where it will pass by a like very large majority.—Santa Fe Gazette, Jan. 29. generations of the land, when tried by the great test and prestion of the day. There was, in consequence, a like of January. The deceased, who was as eccentric as his celebrated cousin, was an old bachelor, and the sooner the better.

ted from Fairfax County, Virginia, to Elk Grove, Lafayette County, in this State, which he designs hereafter to make his permanent residence. He brought with him four slaves, whom he emancipated the channel of the St. Clair Flats. and provided for. This is an act of purely disinterested philanthropy on the part of Mr. Webb.

THE SLAVE TRADE. A gentleman in Louisiana writes to the New London Chronicle, that several cargoes of Africans have lately been landed at various points in the Southwest. He says:

. These new chattels are filling up the whole country. Two hundred came up a little Bayou, just below that the evidence is not sufficient to detain the barque me, two days ago. They are selling at seven hundred Laurens, seized at New London as a slaver. dollars. The planters who have tried the new Africans find them docile, strong, and every way much better than they had expected. The price of imported negroes is rising; but we have not heard of the fall of the price of the home-raised negro.

THE APRICANS. A gentleman just from Appling THE APRICANS. A gentleman just from Appling County, informs us that the wandering Africans are at Jacksonville, in Telfair County. They were arrested within twenty-five miles of Albany, and carried back to Jacksonville, a distance of some eighty miles. We have not yet been able to learn the real object of the captors. We presume an effort will be made by the claimants to recover them by legal process .- Savannah Republican, 11th.

THE WANDERER'S CARGO. The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser contains the following 'authoritative' announcement concerning the Africans brought over in the · Wanderer':

within its confines.
 This act has been done by a combination of many

from purely patriotic mbtives.

'They ask for a suspension of public opinion until their motiver an be explained, and their arguments heard in defence of it.

WANDEBER.'

We clip the following advertisement from the Camden, Aiabama, Republic, to wit:

ONE TROUSAND AFRICANS WANTED. Any person N. & Co., Camden. January 6th, 1859.

a cargo of rice, ostensibly for Havana.

SUPPOSED SLAVER CAPTURED. 'A letter of the Postmaster of Apalachicola to the Albany Patriot, says the barque E. A. Rollins, taken by the steamer Vixen, on the 5th inst., in St. Joseph's Bay, had slaver equipments on board, but no papers.

A Spanish barque from the coast of Africa, with 850 negroes on board, went ashore on a reef at the east end of the island of Cuba, on the 6th ult., while attempting to effect a landing, and the captain in his despair committed suicide.

Cuba thus far is upwards of 37,000. The Cubans fear vincial centres, above all, are sorely tried, and bank their future influence, as they are much more intelligent and far less tractable than negroes.

FREE NEGRO LEGISLATION IN MISSOURI.—The lower house of the Missouri Legislature has passed a most discreditable act relating to free negroes. We take the following synopsis of its provisions from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

'No slave shall be deemed emancipated till his master shall have entered into bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, to remove the negro from the state within ninety days after the act of emancipation, and if any negro who may thus have been transported from the state shall return, he shall be reduced to slavers. All free negroes who may be residents of over, 'it will be definitely ascertained whether Ohio

ble that before the trial of the thirty-seven rescuers is over, 'it will be definitely ascertained whether Ohio

A PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. TWIGGS,-The San which a free negro over twenty-one years of age may select a master or mistress in the state, after which away negroes, and then sell them, and divide the profits. The General has issued orders to the comprofits. manding officers at Forts Duncan and Clark to prevent any such attempt, and to co-operate with the Mexican authorities to that effect.

To A Philadelphia correspondent of the National Era writes to that paper that Mr. Pierce Butler, a report of the sale of whose slaves we recently published, is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. 'He is,' continues the Equ's apply to St. Louis county, was also rejected.

The bill then passed, ayes eighty-eight, noes twenThe debate was very exciting.

The debate was very exciting.

of the Epiphany," of which the late Rev. Doctor, and is very active in the Sunday-School Choir, Bible Classes, and other associations of School Choir, Bible Choi this parish. Mr. Butler is likewise a vestryman, and held this office during the rectorate of the late Mr. Tyng. He voted for the expulsion of Mr. Tyng; and after the latter was ejected from the pulpit, Mr. B. had his place supplied by a clerical slaveholder from South Carolina, who became the rector.'

FREE NEGROES PRESENTED .- It will be seen by the ollowing presentment of the Grand Jurors of this District, at the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas, that the evil of the presence of free negroes in this State has attracted their attention, and that they have taken the only means in their power to bring the subject before the Legislature of the State. We are pleased at this act of the Grand Jury, and hope other Grand Juries will follow their example, and thus impress the matter upon our law-makers until they shall be forced to abate the nuisance.

Presentment of the Grand Jury, at Spring

Tenn, 1859.—We further present the free negroes of the District as a nuisance, and recommend that the and his cotemporaries should be judged according to the age in which they lived, and the circumstances relieving the community of this troublesome popularelieving the community of this troublesome population,-Cherase, S. C. Gazette.

Efforts are being made in Philadelphia to raise money to emancipate a slave named Ellen Mitchell, and her five children, now owned in Fredericksburg, Va. Some \$100 have been collected thus far. This woman, as also her children, are nearly white. Her father was a white man, and her mother a quadroon. Her case is a peculiar one. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Judge Coulter, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in whose family she was reared as one of the household. 'The disappearance of one after another of valuable Mrs. Coulter, in her will, decreed that her slaves family servants affords evidence of the existence of an should be manumitted, but the heirs, under the slave extensive organization to protect and aid those who law of Virginia, succeeded in breaking the will after may seek it. Free papers are manufactured, and false Mrs. Coulter's death, and, consequently, Ellen and certificates of birth furnished, and perhaps still other her five children were remanded back again to slavery.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH RUNAWAY NEGROES. Two fugitive slaves were captured in Indiana, some fifty miles from Louisville, last week, and brought to the ginia, and twice Mayor of Wheeling, the other day juil of that city. They escaped from a South Caroshoulder, and otherwise injured by blows.

to be annexed to the United States than Louisiana has ground of slavery for the nation is within the bounds to be annexed to the United States than Louisiana has ground of slavery for the hands is within the bounds to be annexed to Spain.' 'Of all sections of this of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its chief country,' adds the Dispatch, the South is the very last cheefers are Methodists. How do their surplus last that should disturb the rights of Spain in Cuba. That island is "FORRIDDEN FRUIT" to us, and so long price into the hands of these Methodists, if they do price into the hands of these Methodists, if they do not sell them, as the Rev. James Quin, of the Phila-delphia Conference, sold his? If members of Con-ference sell slaves, why should not the private mem-

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES. Mr. Robert Barnett, of says that 'he is satisfied that the societies for aiding underground railroads are quite rife in that city, but so cunning they cannot be caught in the act.'

LE A Richmond paper says, alluding to the Tri-

The tistrue its pity, then pity its its true.

17 Richard Randolph, a cousin of John Randolph of Roanoke, died in Miami Township, Ohio, on the 31st of January. The deceased, who was as eccentiated for the conduction of the condu

T. K. Hervey, the poet, died in England, Feb. 17, in the fifty-lifth year of his age. He was editor of the London Athenaum from 1816 to 1854, and had

Judge Ingersoll, at New Haven, has decided

THE NEGROES GOING SOUTH. The Weldon (N. C.)

Patriot says that two thousand negroes passed through that place during the month of January, and not less than fifty thousand, it is informed, went into the cotton region during the last year.

The Warrenton Flag says that a slave boy not more than 17 years old, and about two-thirds grown, was put upon the auction block at Calpepper Court, recently, and run up to \$1.224, when he was bid in and taken down by his master, who was not willing to part with him even at that price. IF If a bill now before the Ohio Legislature

*Mr. Editor.—Please insert this as an authorized gressmen elected by negro votes. The bill provides that Judges of elections shall reject all votes of pertagging the Wanderer' from Africa, have been landed in Edgefield District, and that most of them. sons of African descent, and that any such persons voting shall be punished by imprisonment. Persons advising negroes to vote are also subject to a penalty.

IF A gentleman from the island of Jamaica states that, as he was on the point of leaving, the ex-Emperor Soulouque was about to be naturalized as a British Mr. Benjamin T. Tunner, a colored student of

the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, was ejected by a constable from Masonic Hall, in that city, last week, where he was in attendance at a Reading by Mrs. Kemble. As Mrs. Kemble is unwishing to contract for delivering one thousand or derstood to have very decided and strong opinions on more Africans, at any point between Savannah, Ga., and Corpus Christi, Texas, will please address M. W. man from Ireland was not acting under her direc-

More Slaves Landed at the South. It is rumored at Augusta, Ga., that the barque Rawlins
landed 600 Africans on the coast of Florida. She
cleared from Savannah on the 15th of December with
a cargo of rice, ostensibly for Havana.

The full returns of the election in New Hampshire give Mr. Goodwin a majority of 3,508. The Republicans have also elected 4 of the 5 Councillors, and 9 of the 12 Senators. In the House, their ma-jority will be 78, or one more than last year.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR RUMORS IN FRANCE. the east end of the island of Cuba, on the 6th ult., writes, under date of Faris, rec. If, that is shill attempting to effect a landing, and the captain in his despair committed suicide.

Writes, under date of Faris, rec. If, that is shill to exaggerate the evil effects of the present uncertainty of war or peace upon the commercial and industrial development of France. Everything is at a stand-still, and ruin is stalking abroad. The pro-

LARGE FUNERAL-SUDDEN DEATH. Yesterday afternoon, the funeral of Francis A. Duterte, a colored man, well known in this city as an undertaker, took place from his late residence. South street, below Ninth, and was attended by a large concourse of his friends and acquaintances, and several lodges of the Masonic order, to which he was attached. The funeral corrections of the control of the co al services took place at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Fifth street, corner of Adelphi, below Walnut. While the procession was passing into the church, a colored man, named Robert Ayres, fifty-three years of age, residing in Lombard street, below Sixth, was attacked with a paralytic fit, and, on being vestibule, expired in a few minutes. The coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict with particulars, in our next.

The deceased was Secretary of the church, and had been connected with it for many years. He leaves a wife and family. The interment of Mr. Duterte took place afterwards, at Lebanon Cemetery.—Philadelphia Ledger, Thursday, March 17th.

DEATH OF MIKE WALSH. This noted character in New York politics came to his death in an unknown manner in that city on Wednesday night. His body was found on the following morning, at the foot of a flight of steps in the Eighth Avenue, with his neck broken. He had died in a fit or from the effects of a fall, while intoxicated, or from violence. One report says his watch says his watch and chain were missing. Mike was once a printer, and probably gained his first influence by the management of the Subterranean newspaper. Since he went out of Congress, he had rambled to Europe, Australia and South America, but for a new years past had lived obscurely in New York. He leaves two children. Not long ago, says the Evening Post, he lost a daughter. Of all his family, he was known to say, not one had died in his bed, and he predicted for himself a violent death, which prophecy is now fulfilled. The coroner's investigation of the list of the list of the coroner's investigation of the list of the list of the coroner's investigation of the list of the list of the list of the list of the choice of officers, &c. &c., will be held at Leoninster. In the Town Hall, on Thursday, April 7th, (Fast Day.) commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and sontinuing through the day. Europe, Australia and South America, but for a few circumstances attending the death of Mike Waish continuing though Wenderly Prillips, Parker Pillsbury, and other for a valuable gold watch that he carried, a present to him from the late George Steers, the builder of the freedom are invited.

JOEL SMITH, President.

DEATH OF A LITERARY LADY. Mrs. Jane Ermina Locke, wife of John G. Locke, Esq., of this city, died in Ashburnham, Mass., on the 8th inst. Mrs. Locke was well known to the literary world as a writer and contributor to the press. A volume of her poetical waifs was published several years since. Her contri-butions in prose and poetry to newspapers and period-icals have been numerous, and some of them, particularly her letters, highly interesting. She had recently prepared an essay on pauperism in Massachusetts, based upon facts contributed by her husband, who is alien passenger agent, which is unpublished.—Journal.

James Kendall, D. D., senior pastor of the Pilgrim church at Plymouth, closed his protracted and useful life on Thursday, at the great age of eighty-nine years. He was born at Sterling in the year 1769. A robust and able-bodied fugitive slave from the graduated at Cambridge in 1796, and was afterwards South—a carpenter, who has worked many years. a tutor in the University; settled with the church in Plymouth in the year 1800, where he labored without house-building, framing and finishing-want Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Plymouth in the year 1800, where he labored without of the pastoral nesistance about forty years, when he was supplied with a colleague in the person of Rev. George W. Briggs, who has since received the honorary degree of D. Dr. and is at present pastor of a church in Salem. Dr. Kendall preached his half-century sermon a few years ago, and has occasionally assisted in the services of the sanctuary since. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, fr church over which he has been so, long settled.

A COLORED SICKLES AND KEY AFFAIR. The Rev. D. G. Lett, pastor of the African Methodist Church in Chicago, was so intimate with the wife of Dr. Covey, who, as well as her husband, was a member of to the memory of this venerable colored American: Covey, who, as well as her husband, was a member of his Church, as to excite that husband's jealousy. Last Wednesday, findings the two tete a tete in his newspaper office. He inspired respect. His emplo parlor, he ran for a pistol, leveled it at his pastor's ers regarded him with affection, and he returned heart, and, 'with an air worthy of a policeman,'
missed him-missed him at least twice. The pastor
fied, but all parties were subsequently arrested. The
lady's story is that the conversation was on spiritual things. The colored population are excited.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Albuny, March 20. A terrible railroad accident happened yesterday be-tween Flamboro and Dundas. The storm had washed away a bank and the crigine ran into the chasm, nearly twenty feet deep, with a portion of the train. The omotive, baggage car, and two passenger cars went

The scene is represented as more horrible than that at Desjardine's Bridge. A terrible storm was prevailing, and the water washing from the mountain, there was great difficulty in succoring the wounded or extricating the dead. The cars were a perfect mass! He of wreck, and the locomotive was completely buried

The night freight train passed over the spot in safety half an hour previous to the accident.

The baggage car fell above and on to the locomotive; the first passenger carran aslant upon this; the second passenger car slid under and upturned the end of the first; and the third running into this, had the

Corner carried away.

Those killed, as far as ascertained, were as follows: Jones Boyer, of Ohio, Alexander Braid, of Hamilton, hope,) a peaceful home among the angels.—[Com. G. Morgan, engineer, W. Milner, brakeman, and two] whose names are not reported.

There were several passengers wounded—some of

them dangerously so.

DESTRUCTIVE LAND SLIDE. A terrible avalanche occurred at Troy, N. Y., on Thursday evening, involving the almost entire destruction of a splendid structure in process of erection, known as St. Peter's College. The college was located upon a large plateau at the foot of Mt. Ida, and was to have been five stories high, and two hundred feet in length. Only two stories had been completed, and these were entirely destroyed. It is supposed that the building cannot be rebuilt upon the same spot. The accident occurring in the evening, it was not accompanied with

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. This college closed its eleventh annual term, in Boston, last week, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon five gradua'es; Almira Fifield, Valparaiso, Ind.; Mary Ann Harris, Troy, N. H.; Mary Ann Brown Homer, Brimiield, Mass.; Edzabeth Taylor, Pitcher, Mass. Addresses were made by Prof. Stowe of Andover, Rev. A. B. Fuller, and Rev. Dr. Haven. The Secretary, Dr. Gregory, stated that the number of students during the past year had been twenty-six, and that in a period of ten years the institution had graduated twenty-five.

OUR TRADE WITH HAYTI .- The Providence Journal in allusion to the recent revolution in Hayti, says :-· Advantage should be taken of the new order o things to place our relations with Hayti on a footing things to place our relations with Hayti on a footing to correspond with our trade with the Island, and to secure the greater trade that is open to us. But we suppose it cannot be done with a Democratic administration opposed to everything which recognizes the rights or the humanity of the African race.

To Twelve thousand pounds of gunpowder exploded in Akron, Ill., a week since, pulverized several buildings, shook the surrounding country like an earthquake, and made a flash whose glare, says a spectator, was about five acres in extent.

IF A complete set of the works of the Rev. Theodore Parker has been presented to the Town Library of Brattleboro', Vt., by some of his admirers there. To Some miscreant, on the night of the 17th ult., entered the stables of Messrs. Simms & Sutton, Grennda, and poisoned between thirty and fifty of their

The Worcester Spy has passed into the hands of John D. Baldwin, formerly the publisher of the Boston Commonwealth and the Telegraph. The late publishers say that the business of the paper has increased in their hands, and that it is now larger than MORTALITY AMONG OUR COLORED POPULATION.

During the past year, there have been sixty deaths among our colored residents—19 males and 41 females

Times.

Let On Saturday morning, the freight engine Meteor, on the Baltimore Railroad, exploded, killing the engineer, Mr. Hall, a native of Littleton, Mass., and the fireman. Four or five cars were slightly damaged.

Let A resolution has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature to prevent the circulation in that State of the pamphlet concerning the Brownlow and Pryne slavery discussion, on the ground that it is a dangerous document for the slave population to get hold of. The colored citizens of Philadelphia have pre-

sented an elegant silver service to the Rev. Abram Pryne, who recently debated the slavery question with Parson Brownlow. Mr. Ward, an artist of Urbana, Ohio, has

pleted a model for a bust of Mr. Giddings, which is an exact and spirited likeness of the original. EF A London correspondent of The Anti-Slavery Standard denies that Mr. Dallas shook hands with the

Mandara denies that arr. Dahas and black Haytian Minister at the opening of Parliament as has been reported. Did anybody believe that that splendid head of hair had so forgotten itself?

The General Agent of the Liberator has received by the hand of Mrs. M. W. Chapman-

From Wm. P. Powell, Liverpool, England, \$4 83paying to Jan. 1, 1859.

Also, from the same, for the Anti-Slavery Standard,
\$4 82—which has been paid to the Standard—

amounting to \$9 65. We are pleased to learn that the friends of

freedom in Rhode Island have decided to call a State Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held in Providence on the 21st and 22d April. We hope to publish the call,

MEETINGS ON FAST DAY.

ABINGTON.—A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Fast Day, April 7th, in Union Hall, North Abington, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing af-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, and other speakers are expected to attend. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.

minster, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, April 7th, (Fast Day,) commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day.

Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsburt, and other

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at the Town Hall, in MILFORD, N. H., on Sunday next, 27th inst., at the usual hours of church service.

EF SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass

Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Great Falls, N. H., | Sunday, March 27. Wednesday, " HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Ply

DEATH OF REV. DR. KENDALL. - The venerable Subject of the evening lecture - The Living Prese. and the Dead Past. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE.

DIED-In this city, March 21, Mr. ENOCH SAUN DERS, aged 75 years. The deceased had been employed many years in the establishment of the Post, as . He was a privileged individual in the Boston Poaccompanied with an honesty and devotion a praiseworthy. His good face, his ready and approving laugh, his painful hobble, will be seen no more. The icy streets, the pains of rheumatism, the fatigue of toil, are henceforth not for his worn-out body.

He sleeps peacefully and joyfully. To use his own words, he has 'Gone номе.' At Harrison Square, Dorchester, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Arry F. Lindsley, wife of Mr. Joseph C. Lindsley, aged 42 years—a most estimable woman, greatly beloved and lamented, and deeply interested n every good cause, especially that of the imbruted

At his residence, in Short Creek Township, Harrison County, Ohio, suddenly, on the 31st of 10th mo.
last, Robert Ladd, in the 85th year of his age.

He was a good Shepherd; he fed his flock; his
family and friends loved him without measure. As a peace-maker, he had few, if any equals. His testimony against War, Intemperance and Slavery has been constant and impressive. He was forn in Charles City County. Va., where he battled with slavery with as much success as any man of his strength, until he was sixty years old. He then strength, until he was sixty years moved to Ohio, where he continued to sound his voice at the right time and place, until his spirit left its casement to find, (as his friends confidently

CONCERT.

SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES, (PIANIST,)

Will give a Concert at MERCANTILE HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 2d. He will be as-

MRS. J. H. LONG, MR. CHARLES R. ADAMS, MR. G. GOVE, AND

MR. LODIS COENEN, VIOLISIST. Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the Music Stores and at Jonas Chickering & Sons.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence as
8. Particulars in programme.

SFNOW READY. P

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

WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE RE-FORMATION.

THE LIFE of a most extraordinary and usefu man, and faithful and indefatigable laborer in behalf of degraded humanity. It is a book which no person 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. It makes a handsome 12mo, volume of 420 page with several wood-cuts, and a fine steel portrait of Mr Hawkins. Price \$1.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., -20 Washington street, Boston.

FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK,

AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON BY MISS S. D. CARMAN,

Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on PRIDAY AFTER-NOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

-or-

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

Tests. Carriage of packages paid to Boston, or New Ork.

Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. York.

THE MUSTEE.

487 pp. Price, \$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 po-sition among the many works that have been publish-

ed within the last half century.

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

led by anything that has emarated from the press for years.

Editors, clergymen, and literary men generally have vied with each other in bestowing upon it laudatory comments superior to those received by any 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 samex 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: having read the opinions of others :-From Rev. T. Starr King.

. My 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 menths 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 uncommon interest and value. From the Salem Observer.

'As a work of fiction as well as one of superior moral sims, it possesses great value.' From the Hartford Courant. Powerfully written. . The characters well drawn, and the incidents well told."

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

From the New Hampshire Palladium

'The story is naturally told, and we heartily com-mend 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 g. es to the library, and, when read, will not be forgotten. It will bear reading a second From the Schenectady Star. 'The author wields a vigorous pen, and the story cannot fail to interest.'

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 entertaining 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 its style bold and vigorous.' From the Home · Very excellent.'

SHEPARD, CLARE & BROWN. PUBLISHERS. 110 Washington street, Boston.

Copies mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the advertised price. March 11.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which flesh is heir to.' But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy... Such research and investigation have succeeded in dis-

covering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensa-DYSPEPSIA!

with all its lesser and numerous evits; and it may be safely asserted, that until the appearance of the Oxygenated Bitters, a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now, under the influence of these Bitters, the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

Read the following, which the subscriber requests

us to publish for the benefit of the afflicted: An Obstinate and Inveterate Case of DYSPEP-SIA Cured by the Oxygenated Bitters. The following, from a gentleman well known in the region in which he lives, ought to satisfy all those

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston: Sirs-Nine years since, I was attacked by that curse of all diseases, Dyspepsia, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fulness, and bloating of the bowels immediately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, often occasioning nausea, vomiting, acidity, and headache, together with general debility

acidity, and headache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a burden.

After having tried every known remedy without effect, and despairing of ever regaining my lost health, I was induced to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the good effects of which were immediately visible on my health and system. Before using a whole bottle, I was entirely cured; and I feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as myself to make use of this remarkable remedy.

remarkable remedy. THEO. CALDWELL. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England.

BREAD, WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST.

We have seen bread so prepared, and can testify that it was light, highly paintable, and very desirable. —Boston Herald.

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'The disuse of yeast, salarratus, soda, and all health-destroying mixtures in bread-making is an item that will recommend itself to every house-keeper. —Boston Traveller. · We recommend this work, because we know, from

happy experience, that it gives directions how to make the best bread we ever tasted. - World's Crisis. make the best bread we ever tasted.—World's Crist.

This light, delicious bread (with flour and water only) can be prepared for baking in a few minutes, and may be eaten warm without injury. We mail the above, with other receipts for healthful cooking, &c.,) for 10 cents; cloth covers, 15 cents.

Your address merely, and one dime, will insure you, by return of mail, the above little work. Persons interested are invited to call and see this delicious bread at Temperance House, 18 and 20, La Grange Place.

February 15.

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WHY A FATHER WAS IMPRISONED! *A father is imprisoned in Washington for harboring his own child!

Tune-Oh no, I never mention her. Oh, must we ever mention it? Oh, might it be concealed ! With boiling blood, and brain on fire, We hear the truth revealed : The father now must spurn his child, And say, 'My son, depart! I cannot feed or shelter you, Or press you to my heart!

 You must away, unwarmed, unfed; Nor must it e'er be known, That you, my child, sought shelter here, In your paternal home.' The father's heart was not of stone; He could not turn aside, But bade come in his much loved boy, And placed him by his side-

And warmed and fed the wandering one :-Would ve not do the same, Ye fathers ?-- if ye can say nay, Then man is not your name. A jail for this, the father's doom ! Is this a land of slaves?

The Christian name henceforth blot out. And write, 'A land of knaves!' His Maker's voice has sent him forth As lord of land and sea; · His soul was made to walk the skies'-

The child of Deity! Wo to the nation that shall dare To stifle in its breast The voice of conscience in the soul,

Which pleads for the oppressed! We call on all with souls not dead, To join this moral fight ; Consider well your mission here, And vindicate the right. This you can do-will you be dumb

When deeds like these abound? Your victims now for mercy call-Will you be recreant found?

PASS HIM ON. A LAY OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Pass him on! Pass him on! Another soul from slavery won; Another man erect to stand, Fearless of the scourge and brand; Another face now lifted up Lips that drink not sorrow's cup, Eyes no longer dimmed with tears, Breast no longer filled with fears; Limbs that have no galling chain Their free motions to restrain ; Back no longer bowed and scored, But with birthright now restored; He that late the burden bore, Felt the lash and pangs untold, To be chattelized no more,

Bartered, given, bought or sold-Pass him on ! Pass him on! Pass him on! Every man who hath a son, Every woman who hath borne Child, and hath a heart to mourn O'er the woes by others felt: Every maiden who hath knelt

With his thoughts and hopes to blend, And desireth ave to be Both in speech and action free: Every one who hates the wrong, And would vindicate the right. Help the weak against the strong,

Down in prayer for brother dear,

Or a loved one yet more near;

Every youth who hath a friend,

Aid this brother in his flight-Pass him on ! Pass him on! Pass him on! Ye whose sires the sword have drawn, And with blood your freedom bought; Ye by whom the truth is taught, That the God who dwells on high Sees one human family In the races of mankind, And would all together bind

In one unity of love, Blissful as the life above; Ye who speak and wield the pen Eloquent for rights of men. And would proudly spurn the thought That if you had skins less fair. You might then be sold and bought.

And the galling fetters wear-Pass him on ! Pass him on! Pass him on!

Though his foes be legion, Though the bloodhounds on his track Yelling, strive to bring him back ; Though man-hunters from the South Threat you with the pistol's mouth, And the federative law Would your spirits overawe: Heed them not !- imprisonment! Take it, and be well content: Heed them not : endure the fine. Grow, through sacrifice, divine : Do as you'd be done unto, Careless of the consequence;

Keep the higher law in view; Heed not ruffian violence-Pass him on ! Pass him on! Pass him on!

Let him lie your couch upon ; Give him raiment, give him food, Give him kindly words and good; Watch and guard his hours of rest, Hide him from the searcher's quest, Through the city wrapped in sleep, O'er the river broad and deep; By the farmstead, through the vale Lighted by the moonbeams pale; O'er the prairie wild and wide, Where the red men still abide. Hunters these, but not of slaves; Far more merciful than they;

Storms and tempests, winds and waves, Nought the fugitive must stay-Pass him on !

Pass him on ! Pass him on ! Crime hath he committed none; Would you have him grovelling lie In the bonds of slavery? Nobler far to rend in twain. And throw off the yoke and chain; Nobler far through darkness grim, Dangers thick besetting him. Freedom thus to seek in flight. 'Scaping from the gloom of night Unto Freedom's glorious morn; From the darkness to the dawn Leapeth he o'er chasms wide; Help him all who help him can, God the Norsh star for his guide Giveth; every fellow-man-

Rochester, England. Massachusetts is about to say, in the form o law, ! LET THE PUGITIVE REMAIN,' instead of ' Pass HIM ON! She means to make her soil at least as free as that of Canada.] -Ed. Lib.

The Liberator.

MR. GARRISON AT MILFORD.

gave the people of Milford two discourses at the Brick tive to the close of the protracted sessions. Some Church, and a lecture at the Town Hall, on Sunday slight opposition was manifested at the outset, one old last, March 13th. The forenoon discourse was on the Quaker affirming that we ought to be egged out of theme of Peace, and gave us a foretaste of the joy and town; and a Methodist class-leader, who disturbed blessedness which would follow the teachings of one or two of the meetings with his passionate and Christ on the Mount. It embodied also a concise and powerful argument for the doctrine of peace and good-that we deserved to be egged; and yet he had, that will to man. The afternoon service was a considera- very evening, read us an essay from a Quaker paper tion of the worthless nature of a Christian profession upon the necessity and duty of peaceful and Christian as a test of true discipleship. The practicability of applications to the evil of slavery. To the principles this subject was set home to the heart of the hearer, of the essay we assented, but could not accept either and a thronged house gave evidence that words so the Quaker's or the Methodist's practical application fitly spoken were not to be lost.

sufficient to receive all, and many had to leave. After of treating the subjects in hand.

when his ability exceeds his meanness. He does his true it is that 'instinct is a great matter '!

criticised in a strong and forcible manner, and those blackest despotism that exists on the earth,' and, ness and malignity of this clerical traducer. The meeting, to take the negative, and he only for the purplatform was made perfectly free,-a privilege we pose of sustaining the argument, against his convicnever have in Milford among the self-styled evangeli- tions. cal sects and pseudo-liberalists. Good seed has been sown on our soil, and we feel to rejoice that our labor extensively, and with good success. Many names are is not in vain; and the result, we are quite sure, will readily obtained, and more would be, were it not for be an abundant harvest. The game, so far as this Rev. opponent is concerned,

save others from priestly cant and wicked hollowness. and actively men are devoted to Republicanism, the We are happy to add, that Mr. Garrison is to visit more unwilling are they to sign the petition. They Milford again in a few weeks, to lecture on the subject of the 'Plenary Inspiration of the Bible.' So we themselves to the act. go. Give us agitation, a free platform, and the truth will have 'free course and be glorified.'

'Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers. Milford, (Mass.) March 14, 1859.

MISS HOLLEY AT PORTSMOUTH. Роктямости, Магећ 14, 1859.

Many of our usually conservative community have Holley, in this city, the last two weeks. Her first lec- were quite independent of such things as railroads ture in the Temple, on the 6th inst., was received by and stages, which are very convenient when they run an attentive audience, and a very favorable impression in the right direction at the right time; but as they was made on the hearers. Her labors did not end failed to accommodate us in this particular, we desert with the lecture, but daily, from house to house, ed them, and took to our saddle and feet, and so were through the past week, she has broken the bread of independent of all the ordinary vehicular expediencies Anti-Slavery to many willing souls. At one house, being coolly received and almost repulsed, she did mode of travel here, where the roads are almost imnot falter, but afterwards said to a friend, in the passable at this season, and I have become quite the household of faith.

Holley to occupy his pulpit on last Sunday afternoon, curious as well as trying experience, through such which offer she readily accepted, and spoke, from the mud as I can do no manner of justice to by attempted 12th chapter of Matthew, to one of the largest audi- description. But my proficiency in horsemanship i ences that have been gathered here for a long time on not at all of the ornamental kind, but only of the a religious occasion; and, as she spoke the words of practical and useful ports; and I should not, without life, many a countenance bore witness to the truth, as more experience, feel like entering as a contestant for it came from the heart, and reached the heart. The the equestrian prize at any of our Massachusetts Agservice was continued much longer than is usually al- ricultural Fairs. lowed for Sunday worship; but most of the audience felt as if the time was well spent, and, like the inquirers when Paul preached at Athens, said, 'We ruary, and gardeners are preparing their hot as well

Society, the friends of the slave in this place desire than three weeks, and the robin, bluebird, and other that the blessings of those that are ready to perish spring birds, are carolling merrily in joyous testimony may rest upon him and them. It was truly a refreshing time-may we not say, a reformation time? It winter at all here (opposite Wheeling, Va.) The was as when the multitude were fed with the blessed thermometer has not once reached zero! Not much loaves; but, as of old, as soon as the hard sayings of Jesus are heard, demanding sacrifice, how many go away, and follow no more after him! But we will be thankful for what we have heard. The camp of Israel does move forward, and we need more such laborers as Miss H. in the Anti-Slavery vineyard.

The labors of Miss Putnam have done much good. in her visits from house to house, day after day, leaving line upon line, precept upon precept, with that gentle and persevering labor peculiar to herself. It is like the bread cast upon the waters, and the promises vet remain good to those who sow in tears; they shall return rejoicing, bearing their sheaves with them.

The loss of the staying hands of our departed friend James Nowell is keenly felt in our small ranks, but the influence of his life remains with us as a bles- kindness, and aided me much in getting a hearing sed legacy, which will be felt ages to come. May we not say it, will never die? His house and heart were always open to the fugitive, who, as he fled to Freedom's land, did not pass by, but went through its door with renewed strength and courage. But he has gone to that rest which remaineth. To all such it is said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me." A FRIEND OF FREEDOM.

LETTER FROM J. A. HOWLAND.

FRIEND MAY: I can heartily sympathize with Mr. Foss in his thirty persons present. I now commenced speaking, tribulation with Western mud. Perhaps Illinois mud and the sound of my voice brought in a few more exceeds that of Ohio in intensity of slimy nastiness; who were passing by. At the close of my remarks but I have found that of Ohio to exceed any thing of a member of the M. E. Church arose, and very kindthe kind that I ever before experienced. And then, ly offered me the use of the Methodist church, and to have it all winter, when we should have snow, as said he would do what he could to get me a good we hear you have at the East, is almost unendur- hearing. I, of course, gratefully accepted the offer

ued almost without interruption hitherto, I have had self crossed over to the meeting. a very favorable campaign, so far as finding abundance The house was well lighted and warm, and well of people ready and willing to hear; and I have held, filled with people. I spoke upon Disunion as the both alone and in conjunction with B. S. Jones, who Christian and only method of removing slavery from both alone and in conjunction with B. S. Jones, who was with me most of the time for ten weeks, all the meetings that I had time or strength for. Sometimes we found indifference and apathy, and at a few places, violent opposition and mobocratic violence on the part of a few fellows of the baser sort, that scemed assailed, and cocasionally, when stones and clubs were thrown, our own personal safety. Yet none of our meetings assailed, have been broken up, and though hit with their dangerous missiles, we have hitherto escaped unhurt. But, for the most part, we have had interested and attentive audiences, and in many places there has been quite an interest to hear and know what strange things these men set forth. In Decsylle, Harrise and county, we held four meetings, each of us speaking the interest of hear and know what strange things these men set forth. In Decsylle, Harrise and increased and still the packed audiences as intently listening to the interest of hear and know what strange things these men set forth. In Decsylle, Harrise and increased and still the packed audiences as intently listening to the interest of any only intervent and the packed audiences as intently listening to the intervent and the packed audiences as intently listening to the intervent and the packed audiences as intently listening to the intervent and the packed audiences as intently listening to the intervent and the packed audiences as intently listening to the intervent and the packed audiences as intently listening to the intervent and the packed audiences as intently listening to the intervent of the few of his order who is susceptible of a high degree of prisons in Bostom—that. In the state as a still path off, and I hear the restrict from the vite as a part of the few of his order who is susceptible of a high degree of his order who is susceptible of a high degree of his order who is susceptible of a high degree of his order who is susceptible of a high degree of his order who is susceptible of a high degree of his order who is was with me most of the time for ten weeks, all the the land. When I had closed, a man arose, and said rupting with questions or objections urged for the society generally, a very wicked prejudice against our

hoped that this exposition of truth in that place will be productive of much good. In Harrisville, Harrison county, six meetings were

held. At four of them, friend Jones was with me, and two I held alone. The house was crowded on accordance with previous notice, Mr. Garrison each evening, and the audience was quiet and attenof eggs as a proper exemplification thereof. But the But the crowning gathering was in the evening. mass of the people desired to hear, and maintained a Here the masses flocked. Our spacious hall was not quiet respect for themselves and for us, and the manner

an appropriate hymn, sung with excellent effect, a Though we do not know of making any individual brief introduction by G. W. Stacy, and pertinent se- converts, yet we feel that the public mind is impreslections from the Bible, read by Mr. G., the lecture sed with our principles; and though not prepared to on . Garrisonian Infidelity commenced, and continu- accept them very much in individual and isolated ed for the space of two hours. Although the position cases, yet there is going on a gradual and general inof many was most uncomfortable, being unable to doctrination of our principles, that will prepare the find seats, nevertheless, a patient and attentive hear- masses for correct action when some crisis or convulsion occurs, or some initiative step is taken that leads A part of this lecture was a reply to Rev. Mr. in the right direction. We find, wherever we go, George, a Methodist minister, of Natick. This man that the people are discussing the disunion question has suddenly popped up to revive the old warfare upon the notice of, during the course of, and long through which the Abolitionists passed, in 'days of after our meetings, in stores, public places, and in auld lang syne.' He may make a lion-and will, private. In many places, it has formed a prominent topic of discussion in the village and school-district work in his own way, in the 'coward's castle.' How lyceums, without reference to our meetings. At one place, the lyceum were discussing the proposition The Rev. gentleman's vituperation and abuse were that the government of the United States is the who heard both sides could not fail to see the unfair- strange to say, only one person was willing, in a full

The anti-kidnapping petition we have circulated political influences. The universal feeling of the people is with it, but they fear the charge of political will hardly pay the shot, but a door is thus opened to inconsistency. We find that the more prominently acknowledge its righteousness, but dare not commi

But this movement meets a hearty response in the great heart of the people, and will be crystalized into statutes in most if not all the free States, before many years pass over us. Indeed, I almost hope, from the appearances as I read them, that Massachusetts will make kidnapping illegal in the old Bay State, at the present session of its Legislature.

While travelling with Mr. Jones, we had between us a small horse and suddle, which, with saddle-bags and valise behind and carpet-bag before the rider carried one of us, with tracts and baggage, while the been somewhat aroused by the earnest labors of Miss other walked, at which we took turns; and so we

Horseback riding is a very common and convenient

kindness of her large heart—O, she may yet be proficient equestrian. I used, when a boy, to ride brought to see the truth; she has large benevolence the horses to water, without saddle or bridle, and and a kind soul, but is deceived by the false position in which the subject has always been presented before her. She too will yet come in, and be added to here, I have ridden more than two hundred miles on horseback the past winter, and walked as much more Rev. Thomas Holmes very cordially invited Miss mostly in short stages, however, and have had some

Spring seems to have arrived in good earnest. Faras open beds, and sowing early seeds and transplant For the Christian liberality of brother Holmes and ing trees. The ground has not been frozen for more of the return of spring. Indeed, it has hardly beer like your 25 and 30 degs. below zero. J. A. H. Wrightstown, Belmont Co., O., March 7, 1859.

> LETTER FROM ANDREW T. FOSS. FREMONT, (Steuben Co., Ill.,) March 7, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND MAY:

My last communication left me in Joe Davics's Co., where all my meetings were successful; the two last (no: reported in a former communication) quite as much so as any of the former ones.

From there I came on to Clinton, (Iowa,) to which place I had been invited to come by C. B. Campbeli-of whom I have spoken in a former com munication. He had removed from Unionville, Illinois. He and his excellent wife showed me every before the people.

My first meetings were holden in Fulton, on the Illinois side of the river. This is a poor rundown proud, bigoted place, with a few really excellent people in it; I am sure not enough to save it from pe cuniary destruction, and I fear that all hope of moral salvation is groundless.

My first meeting was on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, P. M We chose this hour because it was not occupied by the various sects. When 3, o'clock came, we found three or four persons in the house. At half-past 3 about six had arrived. At 4, there were about The meeting was appointed for Tuesday evening. Yet, in spite of rain and mud, which have contin- Well, on Tuesday evening, friend Campbell and my

most part in a candid spirit; and it cannot but be colored brethen. Still, all I had stated in regard to

the schools of Massachusetts was true; but it was ed Presbyterians (Covenanters) and Garrisonian true, too, that this prejudice was fast melting away before the increasing intelligence and moral cultivation of the people—that so far as it regarded walking before the increasing intelligence and moral cultivation of the people—that so far as it regarded walking
in the streets of Boston with colored ladies, I had done
that same thing frequently, and expected to do so
again—that I had witnessed that same thing so often,
that I should not expect it to excite any special notice, except with a few low people, who have not yet
emigrated to the West, and of whom it might be
said that Massachusetts gained in their departure. Illinois lost in their arrival. So far as I could/
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In the highest gratification. ture, Illinois lost in their arrival. So far as I could judge, the effect of the meeting was good. Dr. Benton and his excellent lady gave me the hospitalities of their home for the night. of their home for the night. My next meeting, on the following evening, was

in Lyons, exactly opposite to Fulton. There is a ness of a Universalist minister, who gave up his regular appointment to us. His stated congregation, with what the bills brought in, made us a large congregation. But now the good man was gone, and I had nothing but the prestige of our good cause on which to rely. Besides, the evening was quite stormy; the result of all which was, the meeting was small. I ought to mention, too, that great efforts were The Covenanters have borne their uncompro

My next meetings were in Clinton. I held one in the Baptist meeting-house. It was not a large meeting for numbers, but it was a good one, for the audience seemed intelligent and appreciative. I offered to could be had for that purpose. No answer was given. A gentleman, whose name has escaped me, said he had a hall which he would warm and light free of expense. I, of course, gratefully accepted the gen-

The meeting in the hall, which was very commo dious and well lighted and warmed, was not much larger than the first, but still the intelligence and apcredit is due to the ardent zeal, and intelligent and continued labors of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. I hope yet to see them more publicly devoting themselves to the Anti-Slavery work, for which I am sure they are eminently qualified.

My next point was in Elmwood, in Peoria county Illinois. Here reside our good friends, E. R. Brown and wife, formerly of Chester, Mass. Here I found, on a visit, Hiram Brown, our old ally and faithful song, and cash too, gave me efficient support. The meetings here were well attended, considering the terrible mud. Oh dear! I lost my own shoes, and came near losing myself. . Oh! bury me not in the deep, deep' mud! Some how, these Illinoians know how to get through the mud. We of the far East snow. The Arab could beat us all in wading through his sand. There is a great deal in one's education. I. will not speak especially of these meetings, as friend Brown intends to report them.

the mud was bad, and the storm raged all day, yet we had a good audience, and I obtained seven subscribers for the Liberator.

But with the friends' kindness and care, I was almost | sign W. and Elizabeth Loomis. I had expected to speak spiritual food, I sent the appointment to Waukegan. I am to speak in Angola, Ind., on Sunday next, 6th

inst. I shall be working my way on through Michigan and Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, home. A. T. FOSS. Yours, truly,

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent.

A PROTRACTED SLAVE CASE.

Sr. Louis, March 13, 1859.

Last week I was in the Circuit Court when the closing arguments were made in the case of Charlotte vs. Chonteau. Charlotte sues for her freedom. This case has been sixteen years in court. Charlotte beat him at first, but the case went to the Supreme Court, which reversed and remanded the cause, because the Court decided that the law of Canada on the slave freed his slaves. The Court decided the emancipa-question was matter for the consideration of the tion clause of the will void, and the legatee proceed-Court, and not for the jury. On the second trial, Charlotte beat him, and the Supreme Court reversed Charlotte beat him, and the Supreme Court reversed she easily passes for a white woman. This woman the decision, because the Circuit Court decided that and her large family of children were sold by the the decision, because the Chicken was matter legatee to a trader in negroes, who seems to have the law of Canada on the slave question was matter legatee to a trader in negroes, who seems to have for the consideration of the jury, and not of the a soft spot in his heart. The sale was at the nominal price of \$1,000 for the entire family, with the verbal agreement that the friends of the woman in the case was reversed and She beat him again, and the case was reversed and remanded, because the law of Canada on the slave send her to a free State. The slave-woman's husquestion was matter for the consideration of the Court, band was a white man also-I call him her husband. and not of the jury. It was submitted again last for he ought to be, inasmuch as he is the father of week, and Charlotte has succeeded. It will go up to ber children. I have seen a letter from one of this the Supreme Court again.

Chouteau is worth one or two millions; is seventy years old, has only one child, a daughter by a slaver whom he has cluested. He has a lawrer who full. whom he has educated. He has a lawyer who fully will be ransomed from bondage. The negro-trader sympathizes with him, and whose eyes sparkled with has agreed that the woman may go North to solicit holy indignation as he commented upon the testimony of Chief Justice Reed of Canada, who testified to the wicked character of slavery, as he considered it.

DR. CHEEVER IN PHILADELPHIA. (Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 15 Dr. Cheeven's lecture, on Tuesday evening, the ton and the North to free the

quotes, like him, from them with great force and

It was a matter of regret to some of us that Dr little more life in this city. I had, two years ago, in Cheever's audience at Concert Hall did not include company with Mrs. Colman, spoken in this city. more of the class whom it particularly concerned. We at that time obtained a good hearing by the kind-ness of a Universalist minister, who gave up his Men's Christian Association; and of Dr. Cheever's quondam clerical friends and New School sympathiz-ers, such as Dr. Barnes and the like, I did not see Although the maintenance of slavery is not one of

the sins spoken against in our fashionable syna-gogues, we have had a good deal of ministerial denstration against it this winter in other places. making to revive the waning life of a man-hating religion. The decotees had neither time nor heart to think of the poor slave, or to attempt at all his detailed. The Covenanters have borne their uncompromising testimony against it in their usual way; Dr. Furness has not let a Sunday pass without, in some way or other, washing his hands of it; and the Quakers, at least of the Hicksite branch, have been more than liverance.

My next point was at De Witt, in Clinton county.

Friend Campbell had written to Judge Graham, who of this division of the Society, has made it the subhad returned an answer, saying, Come on I

I found, on my arrival, my bills posted, and every arrangement for the meeting perfectly made. I have held three meetings, very largely attended. Judge have elicited many marks of approval. Of Lucretia Mott it is not necessary that I should speak. Her labors, in season and out of season, are known to Graham and many others gave me the heartiest God every one. She never tires. In the gallery; on the speed. The democratic editor was out of the place; platform; in meetings for worship; in meetings for consequently, we had no opposition, except a single business; at Preparative meetings, Quarterly meetyelp, from a very small democratic whiffit. I have heard that the editor has taken ample vengeance, in social parties; at the fireside, by the wayside; everyheard that the editor has taken ample vengeance, in where and always she bears about her the wrongs of his paper, since his return. It is in my heart to say the slave, and never fails to raise her voice against a good word for De Witt. If I should ever return to the West, there are few places I should visit with the sin of his oppressors. And that her labors are not in vain, we have the most encouraging testimony.

People who used to resist and speak evil of her, are more pleasure. now amongst the most pleased of her auditors.
Without abating one jot the severity of her rebukes,
or the radicalness of her doctrine, she enjoys a popu-larity at this time which she had never before reached. Abroad, as well as at home, she is listened to speak the next evening, and enquired if the house with a fervor which bespeaks, at the same time, her own fidelity and the progress of the cause. Your Washington correspondent has given us an account of her recent reception in that city. From other sources we have corroboration of his testimony. Mrs. Mott had not visited Washington for sixteen

years. When she was there then, her presence, except to a few, was most unwelcome. Now all was changed. She was cordially received by many of the most influential people, and was respectfully treated larger than the first, but still the intelligence and apparent sympathy of the audience gave me much satisfaction and hope of good. On Sunday, I spoke once ers, and what she said was listened to with all bemore in the same hall to about the same congregation. Coming deference. Senator Chesnut (of South Caro-Here ended my labors in Iowa. For their success, all lina) was observed to enter the house just as she was commencing upon the topic of the slave trade. Seward of Georgia was there, and Ex-Governor Smith of Virginia. The latter remarked that he liked her spirit, but that she did not 'understand the "nig-ger" question.' He would like to see her, he said, and converse with her on the subject, but he took discreet care not to call. A Southern lady listened to one of the discourses with an interest so intense that she could not sit still nor keep quiet. Turning to another lady when it was over, she said, 'It makes my blood boil; but I can't gainsay a word friend, the veritable Deacon, of Cummington, Mass. she has said.' Senator Hale, speaking on the subwife, from Massachusetts. These all, by labor and by served that 'she made a splendid impression in Washington.

DEATH OF ARNOLD BUFFUM. Died, at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N., at

the house of his children, Marcus and Rebecca Spring, on Sunday, March 13th, Arnold Buffun, how to get through the mud. We of the far East aged 77 years. Mr. Buffum was one of 'The could beat them in plunging through the drifts of Twelve' who organized the New England Anti-Slavery Society (January 1, 1832), of which he was the first President and the first Lecturing Agent. He had then recently returned from a visit to England, where his zeal in the anti-slavery cause had been quickened by intercourse with Clarkson, Wil-My next visit was at Waukegan, Illinois. Here I berforce, Macaulay and their associates. He lectured held one very successful meeting; it was on Sunday; extensively in various parts of New England, and thus did much to aid the cause in its day of small things. He was one of the delegation from Massa-December, 1833, to organize the American Anti-I was quite unwell with hoarseness and sore throat. Slavery Society, and his name appears among the ers of the Declaration of Sentiments then immediately better, and in a few days well. I spent there adopted. During the entire struggle, he has a few days in Chicago with our excellent friends, J. never faltered in his testimony against slavery. For some years past, he and his venerable wife have re-sided at Eagleswood, where, surrounded by his chilthere, in the hall of the Spiritualists, on Sunday; but learning from friend Loomis, before I came to but learning from friend Loomis, before I came to chicago, that the persons who had invited me to speak hours of Christian faith and Divine illumination. had come to the conclusion that the people needed He gently yielded his breath, with the assurance that he was falling into his Heavenly Father's arms. and that a glorious future was before him. The funeral services took place on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Bellows of this city officiating. Mr. Spring, his son-in-law, in a note addressed to us, says:

* We shall miss him sadly, not only from our

home, where his cheerful and loving spirit has bless ed us with its presence to the very last hour of his life, but also in our little Sunday morning meeting, which he has regularly and promptly attended, and wherein he has as regularly read appropriate selec-tions from the Scriptures."—Anti-Slavery Standard.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.

A slave case, of a somewhat singular character has come to my knowledge within the past week. Some years since, a slaveholder in Virginia died, and ed to sell the manumitted people South. One wo man among them was whit e, or so nearly white that woman's white relatives—a Virginia aristocrat, I presume—calling upon the people of the free States to buy her, and, as the case is a striking one, and money for this purpose. Several Congressmen con-tributed liberally before leaving the city, and I hear that one colored man has agreed to pay a couple of hundred dollars out of his own purse to rescue the woman and her children. We see in this case, as ir that of the illustrious Bob Butt, that the slaveholding aristocracy know a great deal better how to preach philanthropy than to practise it. They represent this case as a most deserving one, and they affectionately advise anti-slavery people of Washing

It was Dr. Cheever's first appearance in Philadel-phia. His audience was made up chiefly of Reform-been one of the most capable of his agents. He was

a man after Mr. Buchanan's own heart, for he va a man after Mr. Buenanan's own heart, for he washrewd and unscrupulous. He knew how to make the New York City politicians better than any an in the country, and he was at all times in the coadence of the President. Yet Mr. Sickles was not a reality the devoted friend of the Administration. reality the devoted friend of the Administraction of the Administraction of the Administraction of the Administration of the Adminis and has given Mr. D. assurances of his policy friendship and future support, yet the Prendent in never for a moment doubted that Sickles comisty hated Douglas. The New York member has less altogether too sharp for his master. He has clear ed and managed him. If you may judge a man by the company he keeps—a President by the charges of his advisers and retainers—James Buchas, the company to describe the company to the change of his advisers and retainers—James Buchana e not stand very high. His most intimate friends, not stand very lings. His most intimate friends in confidants, are such men as Dan Sickles—men of loose character, of no principles, adulterer, who mongers, murderers, and wholesale dealers in on. mongers, murderers, and wholesale dealers in an ruption. These are not exaggerated, partian star ments, but undeniable facts. James Bucharan so up for considerable of a saint, but he has latronist up for considerable and the majority of the murder in Kansas, and the majority of his into friends are scoundrels, leaving slavery out of the question. What, then, may we expect from sect a man and such an administration?

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TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCES, PORTE, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HOL. SYPHILIS AND STPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCELS Debility, Dyspersia and Indicestics, Early, Las, Rose on St. Anthony's First, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from largery

whole class of complaints arising from larger or THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promote of health, when taken in the spring, to expe the foul humors which fester in the blood at that as foul numers which so the timely expulsion of then many rankling disorders are nipped in the bal Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, sure Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spec themselves from the egdurance of foul cruptos and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not sested to do this through the natural channels of the boly by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitate by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitand blood whenever you find its impurities bring through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sers; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and so-gish in the voins; cleanse it whenever it is fail and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy letter health, and live longer, for cleansing the blod. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be lasting health. Sooner or later something most go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much the result-

tion of accomplishing these ends. But the well has been egregiously deceived by preparations of a partly because the drug alone has not all the write that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extract of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla of any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled

by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of En-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of the have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often to 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 has become synonymous with imposition and chat. 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 vir-tues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. *PREPARED BY

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