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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers. WHOLE NUMBER, 1591.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

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

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MOHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for 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.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 18.

From the Providence Post of April 25. GONE!

The Anti-Slavery Convention which commenced session in this city on Thursday, adjourned, sine

the session in the se a this Convention, but the Massachusetts folks had in this Convention, but the Massachusetts folks had all the more room, and they seemed to enjoy their taking quite as much as the Rhode Island people-enjoyed their listening privileges. Their speeches were nearly as violent as on former occasions; but very much of the Billingsgate found utterance through the lips of the more youthful laborers. One Erra II. Heywood, who spent six years in our Unipersity, and is fresh from his studies—not near so the as he will be, if he lives to see the wrinkles which a soured temper have carved in his face, give place to the more honorable ones of age-the same place to the more a correspondent informs us, who come a black flag with skull and cross bones markof thereon, over the grave of Daniel Webster, for he edification of the Franklin Lyceum-was

amongst the bitterest of the speakers.

The Reverend Mr. May was another of the gentle speakers. He pronounced the United States Constitation a league with hell, and the Rhode Island Conociation a conclave of hypocrites, because they admitted the Rev. Drs. Rice and Poor to their com-manion table! Mr. M. was followed by a female hother, who said she wouldn't be President, any but, if she were President, she would imme fately abolish the Senate and House of Representatire, then the army and navy, and, last of all, slavery. She closed with the prophecy of a good time coming, which had been revealed to her diheaven.

During the second day, the speaking was of a smewhat higher order, but was still a little beyond the rule of decency established by the shrickers in Da Dah times. The Rev. Mr. Wolcott and Rev. Mr. aklin tried to defend the Rhode Island Consocition, but the fanatics didn't seem to care a fig for the lacts in the case. They had, every one, come charged to the muzzle, and were bound to shoot.

Among the valiant things done by the Convenion was the passage of a string of resolutions, which differ from those usually adopted by the Republican Conventions in the comparative boldness of their peech. Here is one of them :

Resolved, Whether the Fugitive Slave Law be stitutional or unconstitutional, whether the United States Constitution be pro-slavery or anti-slavery, that the presence of any person of any sex or color is the State of Ithode Island shall be an irrevocable tile to treedom, and that on no consideration shall the land of Roger Williams ever again be desecrated by the polluting foot of the slave-bunter.

This settles the question, we suppose, of carrying ogitives from Rhode Island. - The Constitution sirs, they 'shall be delivered up'; the Anti-Slaot all: the slave-hunter shall not come here. His alluting foot ' shall not desecrate the land of liger Williams! These dear non-resistants are gong to fight !

, we have said the Convention adjourne ane die, on Friday evening. It wasn't any outsder's fault that it adjourned so soon. It might have continued another week, or three or four weeks, and nobody would have complained. deed, the idea strikes us that a perpetual conven-tion of just such materials—since we have the ma-terials amongst us—would be a capital escape-pipe is the explosive abolition gas of the present gene-ration. And it didn't seem to be for lack of elo-quence that the Convention tumbled itself to pieces. twas eloquent to the last. What it assembled or, in particular, we don't know. But we guess that it accomplished its purpose. It is gone; and t is perhaps too late even to say good bye to its departing shadow. So we only venture to write once more-Gone !

From the Providence Journal THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Our abolition friends ventilated their grievances a this city last week. The meetings were thinly attended; the resolutions were rather tamer than said, and the speeches considerably more ferocious customary absurd pretensions were put forth, set spaker denounced everybody but himself, and was for cutting down or stretching out every man was moral stature did not correspond with his swappoerustean measure of right. Every political party, not by any means excepting those most op-post to slavery, all kinds of government, all eccle-sistical organizations, almost all the institutions of collections, and all sorts of people came in for the three that was dealt out with impartial liberality to cerebdy and everything. Nothing was right and solute was honest, and everybody who differed, borever little, from the last speaker, was a fool or a

The chief orator was Wendell Phillips, a man of high calibration, fervid and impassioned eloquence, and hitter, uncharitable, vindictive sentiments, just the man to please and impress a fanatical body of and to please and impress a fanatical body of the and worth listening to by men who go to an abbition meeting as they would to the theatre. The great evils that afflict the country, according to Mr. Pullips and Mr. Burleigh, are the Constitution of the United States and the Christian cliurch, and the particular with units with a like site and States. a particular evil under which this city and State buring is the Providence Journal. Get these out of the way, and the eloquent gentlemen would hate hopes for the State. Few men waste in so bad apromising a cause so much ability as Mr. ps has devoted to the extreme doctrines of abo-The knowledge of this, the consciousness of own powers and the nothingness of what they his accomplished, have probably soured his temper, ad turned to off of vitriol a disposition that was abrally not worse than vinegar. If the burning prices and g tasks and fierce invectives that wasted themselves a straggling audience of unsexed women, wonoring negroes and long-haired transcendentalists, ad been addressed to the compact masses of some sguization that, being founded on reason and comon sense, and looking to some practical end, was a lover in the land, what effect might have been proed. It instead of abusing men who are really for friends of the colored race than he is, and who are bear of his denunciation except by accident, and then only smile at it, he would address a living addings upon practical methods and actual issues, a sauld have few equals in the land.

But, perhaps, Mr. Phillips has put himself to the sefer which nature intended him, and it is possible that he is that he

that he has instinctively adopted the policy that all best secure the notoriety which he seeks, and lengt get his name into the newspapers. When ts see a man attain to remarkable success in absurd involous objects, pursued by discreditable means, as any apt to think to what he might justly aspire, that great results he might accomplish, if he were apable of elevating himself to noble ends, and of rebonding to the inspiration of generous motives.

Let it is not always so. The stupid valor that runs is bead against a windmill, might flee before an

Mr. Burleigh was the next most conspicuous to cafe noir. These are your good, satisfactory, speaker. From the character of the greater part of his hearers, his speech gave greater satisfaction, perhaps, than that of Mr. Phillips, but was quite inhaps, than that of Mr. Phillips, but was quite inferior to it in the qualities that made that speech respectable in an intellectual point of view, and disgusting in any other.

As the Constitution and the church came first in the order of assault, and are to be demolished before Mr. Phillips and Mr. Burleigh and the strong-mindwisted the steamer, some for amusement, some to sell the beautiful shell work made on the island ed women and the feeble-minded men who back them, These may be termed, in general, as ugly a set of commence their final attack upon the Journal, we wenches as one could wish not to see. They all shall remain in confident security till we find that wear palm-leaf hats stuck on their heads without these somewhat formidable outposts have been over- strings or ribbons, and their clothes are so ill-made

From the Clinton County (Iowa) Journal.

AN ABOLITION LECTURE.

Mr. Foss, a Garrisonian Abolitionist, delivered ourse of lectures at the Court House in this city, commencing on Monday evening. Being absent from the city, we have cause to congratulate ourself that our ears were not polluted by hearing such foul sentiments. We believe in extending to every man the right to speak what he thinks, but if there ever was a time when an outraged community would be justified in rising up and venting their indignation, by giving the dastardly traitor a coat of tar and feathers, that time was when this British hireling was spitting forth the corruption of his fallen and depraved spirit upon the Constitution of our glorious country, and the patriots who formed it. He was for ' dividing the Union ;' he follows in the the hearts of all true American citizens: 'While peace, prosperity and fraternity such as our Revolu-the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying tionary fathers contemplated should be ours. the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our chil-Beyond that, I seek not to penetrate the veil. on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in raternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous Ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophics streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star abscured,-bearing, for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as What is all this worth?-nor those other words of lelusion and folly-Liberty first, and Union afterwards,—but every where, spread all over in charac-ters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind, under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart -, sir, the only devoted friend of the anti-slavery cause Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and in- who entertains this fear and expresses this

ed notice; space forbids, even if they deserved it.

But we are informed they abounded in such sentiments as we have quoted. We trust that the Court
position had received the sanction of the Lerishature House may never again be disgraced by such a fanatical, treason preaching, political wretch, vomiting forth the corruption of his filthy moral and political organization within its walls, and to a respectable

From the Atlantic Monthly for May. TRIP TO CUBA.

feathered;—the second was a group of negroes in a small boat, steering toward us with open-mouthed adoption. Pending the late election in your State, and white-toothed wonder. Nothing makes its I engaged for two weeks in the canvass; many Resimple impression upon the mind sophisticated by publicans declared to me their opposition to it—no education. The negroes, as they came nearer, sugnet only Christy's Minstels, of whom they were a tolerably faithful imitation.—while the cocoa nut whether it shall be adopted or rejected, whether its and we strained our eyes to see the wonderful ape, honor or dishonor, we, the Republicans of Massa-Jocko, whose pathetic death, nightly repeated, used chusetts—not the Republicans of other States—must to cheat the credulous Bostonians of time, tears, bear the entire responsibility. After manifesting, and treasure. Despite the clumsiest management, as our Republican Iriends of other States have done, the boat soon effected a junction with our gangway, their opposition to its adoption, and after receiving allowing some nameless official to come on and to go through I know not what mysterious and figure thints that it is a local question, a State issue, indispensable formality. Other boats then came, which they would not be permitted to interzero with, like a shoal of little fishes around the carcass of a they ought not surely to be compromised by our giant whale. There were many negroes, together adoption of a proposition against which they have with whites of every grade; and some of our num-ber, leaning over the side, saw for the first time That the adoption of this two years' amendment the raw material out of which Northern Humanita- will, as you suggest, work harm to the Republican

and apply the match to the keg of gunpowder which AND LABORIOUS. Nassau, and all that we saw of it, suggested to us the unwelcome question, whether all the States. ompulsory labor be not better than none.

Returning soon after suffrise to fulfil this promise, equal rights of all men are acknowledged and pro-

At last we shook hands warmly, promising to meet again somewhere, and the crimson-lined barge with the black Zouaves carried him away. In humbler equipages depart the many black women who have that you cannot help thinking that each has borrowed somebody else's dress, until you see that ill-fitting garments are the rule, not the exception.

From the Providence Post.

SHALL WE BURY THE NEGRO? How long, asks the New York News, is the distracting agitation which is daily and hourly resulting from the discussion of the negro question to continue? Is this 'Deautiful house of our fathers' to everlastingly be the theatre of domestic strife, because there is in it a happier and more contented African than e r existed elsewhere in the world before? Sere, most surely, the negro has been the football o pol cal factions long enough—now cast into the amountie camp only to be hurled back again by the Democracy into the teeth of their believed in 'equality;' we do not doubt but the opponents; and, like the ball in the game, as a blackest and most abject negro on the face of the general thing, Sambo is the chief sufferer in the conglobe has a soul purer and whiter than his own. find some other subject or object more worthy of footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, Satan. He contention than this insensible, threadbare question said that 'our forefathers, when they made the Con- of niggerism? Should not those noble and constistitution, entered into a league with hell, and the devil cheated them '; his acquaintance with the policy, which divide or divided the rival political 'gentleman in black' may enable him to know many parties of all ancient and modern nations, and which hings that transpire within his dominions, but if are inevitable in the march of every great and free the devil ever takes him for a man, he will certainly government, be more consonant with the tastes and be cheated. He said that "Daniel Webster, with all genius of American statesmen than the vain discus-his devotion to the Union, would not forego the use sion of a vile abstraction, which, with propriety, of brandy to save the Union;' thus he spoke of one might be resigned to doating old ladies and canting of the noblest men that ever breathed—a man, now pulpitarians? The peace and harmony of this Reasaint, whose whole soul was filled with patriotic public should not be longer disturbed. The war of devotion to the Union and the Constitution—who closed one of his eloquent speeches with the following beautiful sentiment, which must find an echo in

Let us, therefore, cease this continual, never-ending, exciting and destructive issue. Let the dead God grant that, in my day at least, that curtain carcuse of Sambo, as it now lies inanimate upon the may not rise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind! When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in enough. Let us re-ecment the bonds of fraternal heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; Confederacy, and brand that man with treason who will again disturb it by the introduction of the sla very question as a matter of national concern.

SELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY WILSON. NATICK, Mass., April 20, 1859., Hon, FRANCIS GILLETTE, Hartford, Ct.

Dear Sir-You express, in your note, the fear that the adoption by the people of Massachusetts of the Two Years' amendment will prejudice the Re-publican cause in the country, and the hope that it will be promptly voted down. You are not, my dear Before I left Washington, several of our most devoted and distinguished men-such men as Mr. Harlan, expressed to me their profound regret that the proposition had received the sanction of the Legislature, and their earnest hope that the people would reject it. Since my return home I have received, especially from the Northwest, many letters expressing the opinion that the Republican cause would be prejudiced by its adoption, and the strongest desire that

it should be rejected.

That the Republicans, outside of Massachusetts, are quite unanimously opposed to this amendment, We made Nassau at twelve o'clock, on the sixth day from our departure, counting the first as one. The first feature discernible was a group of tall co-been most emphatically pronounced through the coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of our Republican coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of our Republican coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of our Republican coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of our Republican coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of the Northwest has been most emphatically pronounced through the coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of the Northwest has been most emphatically pronounced through the coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the Northwest has been most emphatically pronounced through the coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of the Northwest has been most emphatically pronounced through the coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of the Northwest has been most emphatically pronounced through the coa-nut trees, with which the island is bounteously public press; and the sentiment of the northwest has been most emphasized to the northwest has been most usociates in other sections is manifestly against its rees transported us to the Boston in Revel-time, adoption or rejection will be for good or for evil for board, as they have received from its advocates here, signi

rians have spun so fine a skein of compassion and cause in the country, no man, who understands the sympathy. condition of public affairs and the relations of politi-Now we who write, and they for whom we write, cal parties, can for a moment doubt. The Repulare all orthodox upon this mighty question; we lican party is pledged to the doctrine embedded in have all made our confession of faith in private and the Declaration of Independence that all men are in public; we all, on suitable occasions, walk up created equal — it deems human slavery a continual is to blow up the Uuion, but which, somehow, at the critical moment, fails to ignite. But you must prohibiting slavery in the territories of men by allow us one heretical whiterer. allow us one heretical whisper,—very small and influence as an element of political power in the gov-low. The negro of the North is an ideal negro; ernment, and placing the nation entirely on the side it is the negro refined by white culture, elevated by of equal, universal, and impartial liberty. In this white blood, instructed even by white iniquity;—
white blood, instructed even by white iniquity;—
the negro among negroes is a coarse, grinning, flatfloted, thick-skulled creature, ugly as Caliban, lazy
as the laziest of brutes, chiefly ambitious to be of
bound to respect, this position of the Republican no use to any in the world. View him as you will, party is a high and noble one. It will be held to a his stock in trade is small;—he has but the tangible instincts of all creatures—love of life, of case, for the equal rights of man. Every failure of the and of offspring. For all else, he must go to school Republicans, or any portion of the Republicans, of to the white race, and his discipline must be long any State, to act up to the idea that all men are created equal,' will barm the Republican cause in How often have we of Massachusetts, where the

armed man; and the intellectual qualities that go to make up a first-rate blackguard, might totally fall in any thing that required, besides the power of invective, manly sentiments, bonorable feelings, self-respect, and a gentlemanly consideration of the more of the free States, and a gentlemanly consideration of the monothing but a position of hostility to every thing that is reasonable and just and proper can arouse to that is reasonable and just and proper can arouse to the colored that is necessary for the development of their powers. Like lago, they are 'nothing if not critical'. talized fugitive negro slave to vote after a residence of one year, while she requires of the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the German, and the Frenchman, who may have resided five years within her limits, a further residence of two years after he becomes a citizen of the United States, before he can

be allowed the right of suge.

Massachusetts will be held up, as she has already been, before men jealous of their own rights, as the fountain-head of anti-slavery, the citadel of republicanism, and this act of hers will be branded as an act of intolerance, bigotry and fanaticism. And these denunciations and appeals cannot but mislead and deceive in other States, as they did in your State at the last election, some men who are just beginning to see and to realize that the great contest in America between freedom and slavery, between free territory and slave territory, between free labor and slave labor, is a battle for the toiling millions of every race and kindred. Republican presses and speakers in other States will be forced to meet a terner contest, to win the victory for freedom, which our action may delay, but cannot arrest.

This two years' amendment is intended to correct an admitted evil. During the past few years, a practice has grown up which must receive the condemnation of men who wish to keep our elections free from falsehood, fraud and corruption. I refer to the practice of party committees, by which men are hunted up, rushed in crowds to the courts, and their naturalization papers procured and paid for by such committee, to affect a pending election. The effect of this pernicious practice is to induce, in some publican party will be made responsible for it, and cases, falsehood and fraud, and to make many of the who pay for their papers. The advocates of this still continue to dupe 'our adopted citizens,' and two years' amendment believe that its adoption will tend to correct these abuses, and many good men will vote for its adoption who have no result in the still continue to dupe 'our adopted citizens,' and alienate them from the only party, and the only principles, which ever can be calculated for their men thus naturalized the ready tools of the men will vote for its adoption who have no prejudice

towards men born in other lands. adopted citizen a residence of one year in the State after naturalization before he could exercise the right of suffrage, the same time now required of our native born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advo-born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advo-born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advo-born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advo-born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advo-born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advo-born citizens. cates of this amendment would be secured, and little as a model Republican State; and that they are exif any opposition would be made to it from any quarter of the country. But the amendment in its sive distinction against men who were born in other two-years' amendment can be achieved in a less ob-

me that these admitted abuses could be remedied, which declares that all citizens of the United States either by the modification or revision of the natu- shall have equal rights in all the States. ralization laws, or by a reform in their administration, and I have ever been ready in any practical mode consistent with the equal rights of all men to degrade any man or class of men; that I would give to every human being equal rights, the same equali-for the reasons embodied in the above matter-

ty, I would claim for myself or my own son.

No power on earth could force me to vote for any proposition which fair-minded and intelligent men felt to be unequal or personally degrading. Never have I supported any measure inconsistent with the equal rights of man; but if I had ever unintenonally made such a mistake, I have nothing of that pride of consistency in regard to mere measures, which would induce me to continue in the wrong because I had been wrong once. Better be right in the lights of to-day, than be consistent with the errors of yesterday.

For more than twenty years, I have believed the

nti-slavery cause to be the great cause of our age in America,-a cause which overshadowed all other ssues, state or national, foreign or domestic. In ny political action, I have ever endeavored to make it the paramount question, and to subordinate all minor issues to this one grand and comprehensive idea. It seems to me that the friends of a cause so vast, so sacred, should ever strive to save it from being burdened by the pressure of temporary interests, and local and comparatively immaterial ques-With my comprehension of the transcendent magnitude of the issues involved in the solution of the slavery question in America; with the lights I ave to guide my action, I should feel, if I put a burden on the anti-slavery cause, by pressing the adoption of measures of minor importance, that I was committing a crime against millions of hapless bondmen, and should deserve their lasting re-proaches, and the rebuke of all true and tried men who were toiling to dethrone that gigantic power which perverts the national government to the in-

erests of oppression.
It seems to me that every sincere anti-slavery man, ery true republican, in the present aspects of pubic affairs, should strive to remove every burden rom the anti-slavery cause, and not by the support temporary interests place obstacles in the way of its speedy advancement. The final triumph of the cause must be achieved by the opinions and actions of millions of men, distracted by local feeling and varied interests. The lovers of a cause so vast and sacred should ever realize that its advancement may and muscular body to serve the lust of power, to tion of its friends upon local and immaterial questions, as well as by the masterly skill and determin ed resistance of its foes. In such a conflict, they should ever remember those words of the great apostle- 'If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world stands, lest I make my brother to offend.'

It seems to me, the Republicans of this Common-realth, who are actuated by the self-sacrificing spirit of these words, will, after many of their noblest Religion in men's minds, in wrenching away the of these words, will, after many of their noblest amendment to be a brand of degradation, go to the polls on the 9th of May, and vote for its rejection. These appeals come to us from devoted men, to whose fidelity to principle we are indebted for the many bril.iant victories for freedom which have lately hrilled our hearts; men, to whose devotion we are ndebted, as you have truly said in your note, for the victory in your own district, a victory which makes New England a unit for freedom in the Conagainst dexterous foes, ever ready to appeal to pas-sion and to prejudice to retain their waning power.

Whatever others may do, I shall vote without hesitation or reluctance against the adoption of the two years' amendment to the Constitution of Massa-

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

THE TWO YEARS' AMENDMENT.

That some such enactment is requisite to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, we presume no American, and no intelligent foreigner, will deny. It is well known that, in our large cities, unscrupulous politicians have been in the habit of buying up thousands of ignorant immigrants, and forcing them to the polls immediately after naturalization, to effect a mere party triumph; while these same politicians in their hearts despise the poor foreigner, exclude him from nearly all social privileges, and would force his religion from him, if it were possi-, by the aid of statutes, or at least of ratans.

But Massachusetts can afford to be generous to the foreigner. She needs his services, and is willing to recompense them. The Republicans of Massachusetts, especially, have nothing to fear from them. This State is safe and sure for any Republican candidate either for a Governor or a President. If this Two-Years' Amendment, shall pass by a vote of the people-which we very much doubt, by the -we can well see what a handle the Democratic party and presses will make of it. Although in no sense a party measure, still, by party tactics, it will be labeled as a Republican measure, and every press in the interest of the present Shamocratic Administration will howl it over the land as an evidence of Republican hatred to foreigners. The Rethe Democratic party will rejoice in demoniac satur-nalia over it, as so much capital on which they can real interests. We should remember that the new owards men born in other lands.

States of the great West are in a large proportion
Did the proposed amendment require only of the any opposition would be made to it from any unrer of the country. But the amendment in its resent form seems to make an invidious and offenjectionable manner; an amendment requiring but That there are great abuses growing out of the one year's residence, after naturalization, would not loose administration of the naturalization laws, especially in our large Atlantic cities and towns, all fair-minded men must admit. It has appeared to ment would be a violation of the Constitution,

We assume for Massachusetts that she can afford reform these acknowledged evils. But I have ever to declared that I would support no measure, even to reform these abuses, which would in the slightest foreigner, because it has just regard simply for the rights of man, and for its duty as an exemplar in

> and especially because the Democracy are hoping for this Two Years' Amendment to pass, so that they can make capital of it, to work throughout th whole country against the Republicans, whom we wish to see triumph in the campaign of '60,-we are opposed to the measure, and hope it may be defeated .- Provincetown Banner.

THE BODY OF CHRIST.

Extract from a highly impressive and most timely Discourse, entitled . THE BODY OF CHRIST, delivered in the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 17, by WILLIAM H. FUR-

NE88 :-In course of time, it came to pass that the body of Christ, which, when clad in the coarse garments of a poor slave, and girt all round with the fires of persecution, showed such Divine life, such angelic beauty, was soon arrayed in imperial purple, and seated on a throne, and in this garb, al-though still named the body of Christ, it lost the spirit of Christ ;- and a worldly spirit taking possession of its members, made them labor, not to promote human liberty and progress, but to oppose and crush both. Then the Christian Churc longer the divine embodiment of the free and selfsacrificing mind of Christ, became the pliant slave of despotic power, ready to brand every free thought as impious, to bind men hand and foot in the heavy chains of a heartless formality, and to overwhelm them with the terrors both of this world and of the world to come.

To all the purposes of human degradation and enslavement, it proved itself still to be, although no longer the body of Christ, yet a living body, a body full of gigantic strength, striding over the world, upholding with its single arm the whole fabric of despotism, listening with an ear so acute, watching with an eye so sharp, that men trembled and whispered in the most hidden places of their own dwellings for fear of this terrible power.

every generous instinct of humanity, to every free nial aspiration after Truth and a likeness to Christ and to God, it has been as dead as if it were all made of wood or iron; and the Religion, to which it has ministered, to which it has given this sacred name,-what has it been but a bigoted zeal for opinions and outward observances, for forms of speculative thought and external worship?

human conscience from Justice and the love of God, and in fastening it upon formal prayers and days and places, that to breathe a word in a Christian assembly, on a Christian Sabbath, in condem-nation of the wickedness of buying, selling, and hunting human beings, is considered by thousands the worse sin of the two, a downright act of sac-

Thus mournfully is the Body of Christ, the makes New England a unit for freedom in the Congress of the United States. Could the people of Massachusetts see the question in all its aspects they would, I am sure, rush to the ballot boxes, and reject a proposition, the adoption of which will be a pressing burden upon a cause they love, and upon herthren who are bravely battling for that cause against dexterous foes, ever ready to appeal to pasaging the content of the congress of the United States. Could the people of his glorious humanity—thus is it forsaken of his spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and of the Devil. It still bears the name of Christ. It boasts loudly of that, and its different members, the different Churches, into which the one great Church is split, contend fiercely, each for its sole claim to that honorable title; or they cease from their bitter and the content of the content of the people of the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit, and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed by the spirit of the world and spirit and possessed Church, once instinct at every pore with the life of his glorious humanity—thus is it forsaken of his controversies only when some free thought is to be suppressed, or some barbarous enactment is to be sanctioned. The Church makes a great show with two years' amendment to the Constitution of Massa-chusetts. In giving that vote, I shall act contrary lects thousands of dollars every day to print Bibles

and tracts—to circulate the dead letter that kills. It keeps a large place in the public eye, and makes a great noise in the public ear; but the smoke of human torment is forever ascending, and men lie grovelling and writing in their iniquities and their chains. Think you, my hearers, we should witness such sights of guilt and woe as the world continually presents, if the Christian Church were what it claims to be, the body, the living and strong Body of Christ, the natural and heaven-created organ, whereby his most Holy Spirit would act with power upon the souls of men, reclaiming or overawing the guilty, lifting up the fallen, guiding the weak, righting the wronged, impregnating the very air that we breathe with sanctity, and so elevating public opinion above all our hollow conventionalities, above all our barbarous laws and inhuman preju-dices, that such legal violations of human rights as we have recently witnessed could not possibly be?

But while the so-called Christian Church has ceased to be the living body of Christ, animated by his spirit, and executing his will, he is not wholly without influence. His great life is still embodied in the world. It is few parts of the still embodied in the world. It is forever forming for itself a new body, as the old body decays and loses the inspira-tion of his Truth. The once true and living Church is now but a corpse, decked in costly array for the grave. Within the Church, and, more strikingly still, outside of the Church, the rudiments of a new growth are more or less distinctly visible. And just as our material bodies are continually changed and superseded by a new formation, so the life of Christ is constantly fashioning for itself a new and more glorious body, a body fuller of life and stronger, of a more vigorous constitution, and of greater grace and beauty. And the members of this new and more powerful body, may have no name to be honored in the established Churches of the day. They may be disowned and reviled as the enemies of Christ, infidels, and fanatics. And yet the very life-blood of Christian truth and liberty is warming their hearts, and giving them such power, that they are the strong hands and the swift feet of the body of Christ, his hands to lift up the bowed down, his feet to run upon the errands of his mercy, and he looks out from their eyes suffused with heavenly pity, and his voice lends its music to their accents.

I looked, the other day, into that low, dark, and crowded room, in which one of the most wicked laws that man ever enacted was in process of execution, and there I beheld the living presence of that spirit of Christ, out of which shall again grow the beautiful Body of Christ, the true Church. The close and heated atmosphere of the place well became the devilish work that was going en. The question was, whether, for no crime, but for the color of the skin which God gave him, a fellow-man should be robbed of his dear liberty, and degraded to a chattel and a brute. There sat the man in his old hat and red flannel shirt and ragged coat, just as he was seized by this horrible despotism. There he sat, while questions were discussed involving things dearer to him than life. On one side of him stood the minister of the cruel law. On the other,—the place was luminous to my inmost soul with a celestial light, for there stood a devoted Christian woman, blind to all outward distinctions and defacements, deaf to the idle babble of the world's tongues, cheering her poor hunted brother with the sympathy of her silent presence. And as I looked upon her, I felt that Christ was there; that no visi-ble halo of sanctity was needed to distinguish that simple act of humanity, done under such circum-stances, as an act pre-eminently Christian, profoundly sacred, ineffably religious.

My friends, rely upon it, as you live, these are

the things which are the germs out of which shall grow a new Body of Christ. There may be ridicule, and contempt, and indifference, and loud charges of folly and fanaticism; but, nevertheless, it is acts as this, done in unconscious simplicity and tenderness of heart, that go straight to the very centre and soul of the people, and help us all to see what an artificial, childish gewgaw that religion is in comparison, which busics itself with church-going and formal acts of prayer, putting the dead letter for the living spirit. Yes, though we may be hedged round and round with all manner of narrow prejudices such a coch of natural harmonic at the contract of the co judices, such a touch of natural humanity as this goes like an electric flash through all our encase-ments and bandages, and creates in us a new and larger sentiment of Truth and Religion.

We may not, through any one experience of this sort, be made conscious of any sudden and great change in our habits of thinking But still, every experience of the kind, every thing that appeals to our common human feelings, has an effect, and gradually and insensibly our whole view of things undergoes a change. It is interesting to observe how men outgrow their narrow creeds when their hearts begin to expand with a broader sentiment of humanity. This is one of the blessed effects of the humanity. This is one of the plessed careers of the Anti-Slavery movement. Whenever it enlists orthodox men in its behalf, it instantly begins to liberalize their orthodoxy. They very soon discover that there is something a great deal better and more living than their theology; that the dogmas of the sects are dry husks which the swine eat, yielding not a drop of refreshment in comparison with the great, world-regenerating principle of Justice and Mercy, which, under the pressure of persecution, burst out with exhibitanting power, like the wine-press with new wine. Thus it is that true Christianity, undermines and displaces false religion. Thus it is that the cause of the Fugitive Slave is the cause of Christ. And every triumph of personal freedom is a victory gained over the despotism of a corrupt and soul-enslaving theology. Thus it is that the spirit of Christ, which is one and the same with a spirit of self-renouncing humanity, is steadily working to form for itself a new Church, a new body, a new and more elevated form of thought, and to realize in the characters of individuals, and in the institutions of society, a higher idea of Truth and Goodness.

we are all witnesses, my friends, of this steady forming or reforming process. The members of Christ's body, lashioned and beautified by his in dwelling grace, are beginning to be recognized. The recent Fugitive Slave case has revealed a change in the general feeling of this community, which is striking and most encouraging. Everywhere, dur-ing the course of the trial, in the streets and places of public resort, the tone of the public mind, as it was indicated in the talk of men, was in cheering accord with Freedom and Humanity. It was rare to hear any concern expressed for the Union, or the to hear any concern expressed for the Union, or the Constitution. And it seems as if it were beginning at last to be perceived that there is no danger to be feared where Liberty is feyered and Justice done, even though human enactments, hostile to both, be trampled in the dust. I see in this change a sign and evidence of the growing body of Christ, of the appearance of the true and living Church, that Church which will not lie like a huge and decaying corpse across the path of human progress, neither corpse across the path of human progress, neither moving itself, nor permitting this busy generation to advance towards light and liberty; that glorious to advance towards light and liberty; that glorious Church, whose strong limbs are the men and the women who suffer with joy for the right; that body of Christ, that stands erect and free, with arms out-

. Referring to LUCRETIA MOTT of Philadelphia, and to the recent trial of · Daniel Webster, an alleged fu-gitive slave, in that city.—[Ed. Lib. stretched in everlasting mercy, or runs forward and leads the way to truth and to heaven, levelling the mountains of human pride, exalting the valleys of

human ignorance.

Precisely, my friends, precisely as the Church, which is the body of Christ, grew in the primitive ages of the Christian era, so is it growing now, not by the instrumentality of learning or of books, not by argument and reasoning, but by every event that touches the hearts of people, and awakens in them sentiments of pity, of admiration, and of love, everything that stirs the natural human sympathics of men, and makes us feel for one another. men, and makes us feel for one another

THE OBERLIN RESCUE.

The Oberlin rescue cases grow more and more con plicated, and are likely to lead to an encounter between the Federal authorities and the State Courts of Ohio, similar to that which took place in Wis consin in the case of Booth, who was proceeded against in a civil suit upon a similar charge of resistance to the Fugitive Slave act. Advantage wa taken of the commission of the parties charged into close custody, after the conviction of Bushnell, to apply to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a writ of habeas corpus. In his application to the Court for this writ, which was made on the 21st, Judge Spaulding stated that he intended to question the estitutionality of the Fugitive Slave act, which he held to be an intrusion upon the rights of the State and its sovereign prerogative to regulate, by pains and penalties, its own internal policy. He also in-sisted that it was the peculiar duty of the Supreme Court of the State to guard the liberties of the citizens of Ohio from infringement, whether by the Federal Judiciary or anybody else. The Court, un-deterred by the recent decision at Washington, in the Wisconsin case, which, indeed, admitted their right to issue the writ, though it denied their right to discharge under it anybody committed by Federa authority, granted a rule upon the Marshal to show cause why this writ should not issue.

Both Marshal and District-Attorney were thrown into a great rage by the appearance of this docu-ment—the Marshal declaring that the prisoners never should be taken to Columbus. They paid, however, so much attention to the rule of the Su-preme Court, that the District Attorney appeared at Columbus, on Saturday to show cause why the writ should not issue. The point was argued on Monday, and the decision of the Court will probably be found

under the telegraphic head of to-day's paper.

Already, before the service of the rule, the Marshal had received a telegraphic intimation from Columbus that a habeas corpus might issue, and, knowing that the Cleveland jailer would at once obey it, he began to take measures to get the pris-oners back into his own hands. He began with Bushnell, the one already convicted, under pretenc that he was wanted in the Court-room, and, having got possession of him under that dodge, clapped him into a side-room of that building, which is the property of the United States, and there kept him as prisoner. He then sent to the jailer for the mittimus under which Bushnell had been committed to his custody, but that the jailer refused to give up

and still claims Bushnell as his prisoner.

In thus undertaking to lock up Bushnell in a special jail, the Marshal has certainly got himsel into difficulty. The only place in which a Sheriff or Marshal has a right to detain a prisoner is in the jail established by public authority. He has no right to lock up his prisoners in any out-of-the-way place he may select. The act of 1834 puts prisoners, committed by the authority of the United States Courts, under the exclusive control of the jailers of the State jails to which they may have been committed. Bushnell was duly committed to the Cleveland jail, and the jailer still holds the mittimus which shows it. The Marshal's detention of Bushnell elsewhere is a false imprisonment, and would seem to afford ample ground for the issue of a habeas corpus, in his case at least, however the Court at Columbus may decide as to the other prisoners.

Meanwhile, an indictment for kidnapping, found by the Grand Jury of Lorain County against Jennings and Manning, the two Kentucky witnesses. has put them in danger of arrest. To protect them against it, the District Judge has committed them to the custody of the Marshal as witnesses, and he keeps them locked up in the building in which the United States Court is held, but whether in the same room with Bushpell or not, we are unable to It- is suspected that he means to smuggle them secretly out of the State, in order to prevent their detention under the indictment found against them. The Marshal has sworn in a hundred desperadoes or deputies, it is thought with this object. But, to prevent this, a strict watch is kept up about the building in which they are lodged. There are also suspicions of an intention to carry off Bushnell to some secret place of confinement, notwithstanding a pleage given by the District Attorney to the Suthat, if a writ should issue, Bushnell should be forthcoming. Some curious details will be found in the letters of our Cleveland correspond-

PUBLIC MEETING IN OBERLIN.

On Saturda; evening last, at the call of several citizens, a very large and enthusiastic assembly convened in the College Chapel to consider the issues now pending in the U. S. District Court at Cleveland, and in the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Colum-

The meeting was organized by calling Prof. J. Morgan, D. D., to the Chair, and appointing C. H. Churchill, Secretary. Prayer was offered by the Churchill, Secretary. Prayer was offered by the venerable Rev. John Keep. The following resolu-tions were then introduced by Samuel Plumb, Esq.

1st. Resolved, That 'Law and order' are fairsounding words, and their proper association is with the law of God and the well-being and the rights of man; but when they are divorced from these, and made the watchwords of tyrants and oppressors, they lose their value and forieit our respect.

2d. Resolved, That we claim to be law-abiding

citizens, and covet the privilege of leading ' quiet an peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty;' but when 'truth has fallen in the streets, and equity cannot enter,' we recognize higher obligations than human law imposes, and higher interests than quietness and peace.

3d. Resolved, That we hold, with Jefferson and

Jackson, that the Constitution of the United States has not made the Supreme Court of the nation the ultimate arbiter of the Government, whether State or National, and every private citizen must decide for himself whether any legislative enactment or judicial decision be in accordance with, or opposed to, the fundamental law of the land,

4th. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Act is contrary to the spirit and teachings of our national Constitution, the principles of Christianity, and the dictates of genuine Democracy.

5. Resolved, That we rejoice in the noble, hu

mane, and constitutional position assumed by the State of Wisconsin, in her late conflict with Federal usurpation, a position nobly maintained and reasserted by her people in the recent State election, and we earnestly desire and confidently believe, that our own Executive and Judicial officers in Ohio will afford the same protection to our persecuted fellowcitizens, and thus vindicate the honor and sovereign ty of the State.

6th. Resolved, That we send our word of greeting and of cheer to our fellow-citizens held by the Unit ed States authorities at Cleveland, and assure them that their cause is our cause, and that, while they stand manfully in the breach, we will sustain then with our sympathies and prayers, and with our help when the occasion calls.

7th. Resolved, That we will not forget the fam lies of our friends who have been called to suffer for their work of righteousness, and we tender them our sympathy, and will share with them our material

supplies, while deprived of their natural providers. 8th. Resolved, That the counsel who have so ably and generously defended the accused in the rescue case at Cleveland, challenge, and we hereby tender to them, our warmest gratitude.

Speeches were made by Professor Morgan, Prof. Cowles, Rev. H. Fairchild, H. C. Hitchcock, J. M. Langston, and Prof. Monroe. In the course of his remarks, Prof. Monroe. In the course of his remarks, Prof. M. said—'Since God has put us here, every principle of duty, of expediency, of self-respect, of humanity, demands us to fight it manfully. Have we the stuff for it? Are we the men and the women to meet this responsibility? [Cheers and cries of yes! yes!] The remarks of Mr. Langston also elicited immense enthusiasm.

on also elicited immense enthusiasm.

Letters from the prisoners in the jail were rea during the evening, and a part of a correspondence between Bushnell and the other prisoners, which added greatly to the interest of the meeting. The resolutions were then passed by acclamation, and a committee appointed to inquire into the wants of the families of the indicted; after which the meetPUBLIC MEETING AT SALEM.

SALEM, Ohio, April 19th, 1859. Pursuant to a previous call, a large meeting of the citizens of Salem was held in the Town Hall on the evening of the 16th inst., to consider the startling assumption of the slave power as manifested in the District Court of Cleveland, in the case of the 'Thirty-seven' citizens of Lorain county, now on trial on the charge of aiding the escape of a fugitive slave, and to sympathize with them in their perse-

oution.

On motion, J. D. Cattel was appointed President, and Dr. Benjamin Stanton, Vice President; Dr. J. M. Kuhn and J. K. Rukenbrod, Secretaries. The object of the meeting being stated by Charles Griffing,—Jacob Heaton, Chas. Griffing, Dr. A. Carey, Mr. Weeks, and Reuben McMillan were appointed a committee on resolutions. In the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Marius R.

Robinson and C. Curry.

The Committee reported the following resolutions. which were, after some discussion, adopted as the

sense of the meeting: Whereas, Certain of our fellow-citizens are on trial in the City of Cleveland, under the provisions of the 'Fugitive Slave Act,' on the charge of aiding in the escape of a man claimed as a fugitive; and Burleigh, Rev. A. M. Milligan, (of the Covenanter whereas, the said act of Congress is a gross violation of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution of Brown, Andrew T. Foss, Joseph Howland, A. the United States, and, more than all, at war with the great laws written by the finger of God on the human heart, and recorded by inspiration in the Holy Bible, 'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto

thee ' Therefore, Resolved 1. That we hold as guilty of no offence any one who scorns and tramples onder foot that infamous Act, and whether the parties under arrest are guilty or not of the acts charged, we equally extend to them our warmest sympathies and condolence as sufferers for righteousness' sake, under a wicked and inhuman law enforced by truckling tools of a servile administration.

insult to the commonest understanding to call Ohio in every direction. The event was quite unexpected; a free State, unless our Supreme Court will vindifor though he had been confined to his house for the cate the honor and sovereignty of the State, by an atter disregard of all decisions of the Federal Courts that shall convict or punish any of our citizens for violating the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; and that as we consider the law unjust, we will refuse to aid only a few days before his departure, he seemed to in enforcing it; as we know it is inhuman and unmore comfortable, and it was hoped that the coming christian, we will refuse to obey it; and as we believe it to be unconstitutional, we will violate and trample upon it.

Resolved 3. That nothing is more manifest than that the general government, as now administered, is exerting all its power to build up, extend and strengthen the system of human Slavery, and that every law calculated to weaken or delay the supremacy of that interest is either not enforced at all, or is so managed as to afford no protection to free-

ings of human nature can never be successfully en-forced in the great State of Ohio; and the rescue Ware and Enfield; came to Boston in 1829, and went at Wellington shows the feeling and spirit of the people, and neither fines nor imprisonments will de-ter them from interposing strong arms, and devoted

lives if need be.

Resolved 5. That we view with unutterable abborloyal citizens of Ohio, for doing what every right-minded man approves; and the determination of Judge Wilson to compel the indicted to be tried heard of in the history of legal jurisprudence.

Resolved 6. That the malignant spirit of District Attorney Belden, who, in flagitious disregard of their several recognizances, made the motion ordering them into the custody of the U. S. Marshal, evinces ' the dark spirit of slavery,' whose servile tool he has be-

come.

Resolved 7. That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to Prof. Peck, as the representative of the 'Thirty Seven;' and also to be published in the Salem Republican, A. S. Bugle, Cleveland Leader, Herald, and Pittsburgh Gazette.

On motion, adjourned J. D. CATTELL, President. J. K. RUKENBROOK, Secretaries.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE. At a recent meeting of the New York East Con-

ference, (Methodist,) in the city of New Haven-Long before the hour of 10 A. M., the galleries were thronged with spectators eager to hear the ex-pected debate on slavery. At 10 1-2, the report of Several he Committee on Slavery was taken up. brethren deprecated discussion, others were eager to
Like some grey rock from which the waves are tossed
let the good people of New Haven have a full hearKnowing his deeds of love, men questioned not ing of the views of the Conference on the Great Evil of Slavery.' Both sides declared themselves fully prepared, but willing to vote without discus-

On motion of Rev. Dr. Bangs, seconded by Rev. Dr. Floy, it was resolved to take action on the re-port of the Committee without debate. The ayes and nays on each resolution were ordered, and an hour and three quarters was consumed in voting on the separate resolutions and preamble, and in adopting the report as a whole. Great interest was manifested throughout by the entire Conference and the large audience.

Report of the Committee on Slavery, adopted at the Eleventh Session of the New York East Conference, April 16, 1859.

The opinions of the New York East Conference upon the general subject of Slavery have been fully expressed in resolutions adopted at the former ses-Your Committee do not deem it necessary to formally reiterate these sentiments, but in the present state of the question submit for the consideration of the Conference the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That in the judgment of this Conference, there is no ground for the assertion that has been extensively circulated, that 'the M. E. Church is constitutionally a slaveholding church.' On the contrary, it is our judgment that no man can hold fellow-being in involuntary bondage without violating the spirit, if not the very letter of our

General Rules. But, nevertheless, Resolved, 2. That in order to put an end to all cavil upon the subject, we do hereby most carnestly recommend to the next General Conference to insert the word 'slaveholding' among the things forbidden by the General Rules.

Resolved, 3. That in order to the accomplishment of this object, energy and union are indispensable; the community at large has been deprived of one who church from the sin of slavery are earnestly invited to use all proper efforts to effect the change in the

on the 2d resolution, ayes 79, mays 26; vote on the ness men, by his incorraptible recently, his all-con-3d resolution, ayes 79, mays 19; vote on adoption trolling sense of justice, and his kindness and generous e preamble, ayes 73, nays 18; vote on the adoption of the entire report, ayes 77, nays 17.

A REMARKABLE COLORED MAN.

From the St. Joseph 'Mo, 1 Gazette.

noted trader in the Indian country. He thus acquired the tongues of many tribes, and became quite a proficient as interpreter. By association with his convictions, at whatever cost master, he became an expert trader, and realized suf-ficient means to purchase his freedom in 1835. He was then employed as the Government Interpreter for many years. In 1844 he accompanied a number of Iowa and Sacs and Fox Indian Chiefs, under the charge of Col. Melody, to Europe. His interpreta-tion of their languages was so clear and intelligent,

Resolved That we offer our hearts that he not only made a favorable impression upor all the dignitaries of the foreign Courts at which they were received, but, it is said, fascinated a lady of high title. D Israeli and other literari had frequent conversations with him, and showed him marked attention. He returned to this country loaded with pres-ents, and was soon recalled to the position of Government Interpreter. In expeditions of United States officers, or other gentlemen of position, over the plains and mountains, he was generally engaged as interpreter and guide. His acquaintance was almost sal in the far West, and many will remember him in Europe. He spoke French as fluently as he did English, or a dozen Indian tongues with which he was tamiliar. He was a fine looking mulatto, with a benevolent, intelligent countenance, stout figure, ctful demeanor, and was an honest and He left a wife and children, and several thousand dollars' worth of property. He pur-chased his wife some time ago from Dr. Brown o Kentucy. No negro was ever more respected or will be more generally regretted than Jeffrey Deroin.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MAY 6, 1859.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of New York, in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, on Tuesday, May 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and continued, by adjournment, as the same place, on Tuesday evening, and Wednesday forenoon and afternoon.

Among the speakers who are confidently ex pected to be present, and to address the Scoiety during its sessions, are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., LUCRETIA MOTT, Rev. Dr. FURNESS, Judge Culver, E. Gilbert, Esq., EDMUND QUINCY. J. MILLER McKIM, PARKER PILLSBURY, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Rev. A. M. MILLIGAN, (of the Covenanter BROWN, ANDREW T. FOSS, JOSEPH HOWLAND, A. M. Powell, Rev. N. R. Johnston, and others. In behalf of the Executive Committee

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. President. SYDNEY H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

DEATH OF CHARLES F. HOVEY, ESQ. The friends of Freedom, Humanity and Progress n this city and vicinity, were startled and saddened last week, by the announcement of the death of this

estimable man, who has endeared himself to so many Resolved 2. That it is a mockery of truth, and an by his many fine qualities, and whose loss will be felt last six months by a severe attack of what was supposed to be chronic rheumatism, still there were no serious apprehensions entertained as to his case; and only a few days before his departure, he seemed to warm season would facilitate his convalescence.

Charles F. Hovey was of the sixth generation from Daniel Hovey, one of the earliest settlers of Ipswich. Mass. Daniel Jr. and his son Nathaniel (three gen erations) lived and died in Ipswich. Nathaniel Jr settled in Hampton, Conn., as did also his son Jona than, whose son Darius was the father of our deceased friend, who was born in South Brookfield, in February, 1807. During his minority, he attended the Resolved 4. That is law so repugnant to the feel- town school, and went two quarters to the academy a Ware and Enfield; came to Boston in 1829, and wen into the store of Howe, Dorr & Co., as book-keeper.

From 1830 to the present time, near thirty years he has been a very active, enterprising, and successful merchant, in the several importing houses of George rence the Court which, by a packed Jury of partizan Howe & Co., Hovey and Mixture, J. C. Howe & Co., tools, condemn, incarcerate, and imprison upright Hovey, Williams & Co., and C. F. Hovey & Co. in Boston.

He went many times to Europe on business, and re by twelve men who had just pre judged every point oded everal years in Paris and Rome. His summer of law and fact in their case, is monstrous, and unthe last five years in Framingham. He died at his mangion-house in Kingston street, Boston, on the evening of the 28th of April, 1859, aged 52 years and two months, leaving a wife and four sons.

By his Will, we understand, he made large bequests to his family, and to several of his friends, and gave the rest of his estate for the promotion of the various reforms to which his life had been devoted, and especially to the Anti-Slavery cause ; placing on record a very strong testimony in favor of universal and impartial liberty.

We cannot sum up the virtues of the deceased in more comprehensive and graphic manner, than by quoting WHITTIER's lines to the memory of another : Friend of the Slave, and yet the friend of all: Lover of peace, yet ever foremost when The need of hattling Freedom called for men To plant the hanner on the outer wall; Gentle and kindly, ever at distress

Melted to more than woman's tenderness, Yet firm and steadfast, at his duty's post Fronting the violence of a maddened host, The faith of one whose walk and word were right-

A stain upon its pilgrim garb of white: Prompt to redress another's wrong, his own Leaving to Time and Truth and Penitence alone.

Such was our friend. Formed on the good old plan. He blew no trumpet in the market-place, Nor in the church with hypocritic face Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace; Loathing pretence, he did with cheerful will What others talked of while their hands were still And while 'Lord, Lord!' the pious tyrants cried, Who, in the poor, their Master crucified, His daily prayer, far better understood So calm, so constant was his rectitude. That by his loss alone we know its worth, And feel how true a man has walked with us on earth!

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of

the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, on Tuesday, May 3d, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That in the death of our honored and lamented friend, and earnest and open-handed coadjutor, CHARLES F. Hovey, Esq., of this city, this Board (of which he was so faithful a member) has a vacancy left which it will be difficult, if not impossible to fill; the Anti-Slavery cause has lost one of its most clear-sighted, radical, intrepid and generous supporters; every struggling and hated reformatory movement has met with a special bereavement; and and all those who desire the purification of the was a public and private benefactor, in the noblest and most extended sense.

Resolved, That our departed brother was not only eneral Rules above referred to.

Resolved, That our departed brother was not only
Vote on the 1st resolution, ayes 90, nays 12; vote a model merchant, and a bright example to all busiconsideration toward all an his employ; not only a loving husband, a devocal father, and a faithful friend; but he was remarkable for his freedom-loving, truth-seeking, independent mind-his vital sympathy with the wronged and suffering, of every class, of Died, in this city, on Monday morning, March 28, 1859. Jeffrey Deroin, in the 58th year of his age.

Jeffrey was born in St. Louis, a slave of Joseph Robidoux, Sr., Esq., founder of St. Joseph, and passed nearly the whole of his early life with that old and appreciation of the right, in every conflict with wrong. appreciation of the right, in every conflict with wrong, and manly courage in abiding by his consciention

Resolved, That in his case the scriptural declaration is eminently applicable- THE MEMORY OF THE JUST is Blessen '-and of none could it be affirmed with more truthfulness, 'His COUNTRY WAS THE WORLD;

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family-feeling that we express the united prayer of the thousands he has cheered and helped, of the many homes where his name was cherished and blessed, when we ask that all comfort and consolation may be theirs.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society. FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

ERRATA. In the letter of Rev. Theodore Parker Francis Jackson, Esq., published in our last number there were several errors. The most important on was that in the fourth line from the bottom of the fifth paragraph. It should read thus- Suppose a hogshead of sugar on the average here worth \$621 not \$521, as printed in our last.

given below. Previous to the addresses, and at their close, a highly appropriate hymn was touchingly sung by a quartette.

REMARKS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

In accordance with the wish of my dear departed friend, I am here to participate in his funeral obse-

present year. A cloudless sky, a brilliant sun, a genial atmosphere, every one feeling its vivifying influence, it almost seems as if there were no such thing as death or decay in this glorious universe. Yet the cient declaration still remains true. 'We all do fade the bereavement is a great one, and the sorrow causwhose loss, as a wife and mother, is specially se-

'In vain to me the smiling mornings shine,
And reddesing Phobus lifts his golden fire;
The birds in vain their amorous descants join,
Or cheerful fields resume their green attire. These cars, alas! for other notes repine,
A different object does these eyes require;

My lonely anguish melts no heart but mine, Yet morning smiles, the busy race to cheer, And new-born pleasure brings to happier men; The fields to all their wonted tribute bear, To warm their little loves the birds complain : I fruitless mourn for him who cannot hear,

And weep the more because I weep in vain! Yet, blessed be God, there is a solace for every grief, a balm for every wound, and hope in every bereavemen

It is not for me, on this occasion, to attempt to pay that full tribute to the memory of our beloved and

'An honest man's the noblest work of God.' sonal independence and moral courage were equal to brotherhood. frivolous distinctions and hollow conventionalities of warped his judgment. society,-was of the people, with the people, and for the people, as against usurpation, oppression, and mo- said, is little. To differ, when reason bids, from our

'The rank is but the guinea's stamp, The man's the gold, for a' that.

ed to dwell-that freedom which saves, elevates and be said of any man, he really thought for himself. blesses all its recipients. With him free inquiry, free And this did not seem a remarkable virtue in him speech, a free platform, free trade, were no rhetorical It required no effort. Neither gain nor favor seemed flourishes, no party catch-words, but vital principles, to have any charm for him. A high nature lifted him to be cherished, asserted, propagated, at all times, at above such temptations. And yet he was not har-h, he was ever ready to take any risk, and to make any kept his soul young-young in its earnestness, its zeal,

benevolence was inexhaustible. If all who have friend. The poor nestled to him. He not only general bereavement, and the tears of thousands in gave away that marked him. Others give liberallyand bosom friends. More even than this-the gene- of illness, that duly, each Saturday evening, her usual vast procession to follow his remains to the grave, forgotten.

the lame. I was a father to the poor, and the cause I knew not I searched out. And I brake the jaws fear a great multitude, or did the contempt of families terrify me, that I kept silence, and went not out of the door? As God liveth, all the while my breath heart shall not reproach me as long as I live."

· Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. For he knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust. As for frame; he remembereth that we are dust. man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to ever-lasting upon them that fear him, and his righteouslasting upon them that fear him, and his righteous-ness unto children's children; to such as keep his ovenant, and to those that remember his command-

sun also ariseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth which is done, is that which shall be done : and there is no new thing under the sun. . . . To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven : a time to be born, and a ti die. God hath made every thing beautiful in his time. . . . A good name is better than precious ointment; and the day of death than the day of one's birth. It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting : for the living will lay it to his heart. . . . Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest. . Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall re-

Since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die; and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, bu bare grain; it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain: butGod giveth it a body as it hath pleased him,

turn unto God who gave it.'

and to every seed his own body. All flesh is not the On Monday morning last, May 2d, a large company assembled at the late residence of Charles F. Hoven, Esq., in Kingston street, in this city, to pay the last sad tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the deceased. The funeral services were conducted by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Rev. Thomas Stare King, in the order Lips, and Rev. Thomas Stare King, in the order conducted by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Rev. Thomas Stare King, in the order corrustion; it is raised in incorruption, it is raised in incorruption; it is raised in incorruption: it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power: i is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body For this corruption must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruption shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saving that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?

REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

We come to look, for the last time, on the face of our very dear friend. Had his death left only this evidence of our mortality is before us; and the an- house desolate, this family circle sad - they would have carried him to his last home, speaking only to as a leaf.' Mingling my sympathies with yours, I each other. But he has made many men love him. tenderly offer them to the bereaved wife, and father- Our hearts ache for his loss. How many a loving less children, and the relatives of the deceased; for message those kinds lips have uttered! How many burden that untiring hand has lifted! There are roofs ed thereby wide-spread and heartfelt. The touching that feel almost as desolate as this, in hearing of his lines of the poet Gray, at the loss of his nearest and death. It seems fitting, then, that we too should dearest friend, may fitly express the feelings of her speak of him to each other-speak of the tried, valued, loved friend we have lost, of his sterling worth; and give that marked life a voice. He wished that no prayer should be solicited a

his funeral, no mere ceremony should be performed over his body. He had no faith in the divine inspiration of any book-no faith in any church, nor in any priesthood. He believed only in a good and just Cause of the Universe, to whose infinite loving-kindness he trusted without a doubt. Let us dare to bury him as he dared to live. Fearless, active, earnest, transpar ent, devoted, unselfish, full of simplicity,-truly any mere form, however seemingly sacred, would mar the beautiful consistency of that brave, real life. Though believing in no church, the most marked feature of his soul was a serene faith. He believed in justice, No need to assure him of good consequences. He thoroughly believed that the right was always safe. He had no trust in any compromise of the exact right. The smallest right of the humblest man was sacred to cherished friend, which he so justly deserves. Yet I him: only by respecting that could any good be won. may be permitted to say that Boston, of its many hon- But this justice was no cold, hard element in him. ored and lamented citizens, has never yet lost one to What other men named generosity, he esteemed only whom the language of the poet was more applica- justice. When, entitled by common rule to claim one half, he put it aside, and accepted one-fifth from his partners, he thought it only justice. For his rule of His integrity stood like the Alps; his benevolence duty was born of broad consideration of all that strength was extended, diffusive, overflowing like the Nile; owes to weakness, knowledge to ignorance, and wealth his philanthropy broad as the whole earth. His per- to its poorer brother; born indeed of loving, human

any emergency : he asked not what was popular, but He was a fearless thinker. The masterly reason only what was RIGHT. Simple and unpretending in God had given him, he never for an hour hid in a his manners, unselfish in his aims, and transparent as napkin; the possession of it bound him to its use. a perfect mirror, he sought no distinction, and desired He proved everything, and held fast what he thought no conspicuity. In his feelings, principles and con- good. And he trusted his convictions as his highest duct, he was thoroughly democratic, in the highest rule. Most emphatically he thought for himself. Bred and noblest sense of that term. He was a hearty de- in trade, it did not, as too often, smother or duil his spiser of all shams; he abhorred the proscriptive interest in the profound questions of our nature, of spirit of caste, in every form; he saw through the society, of religion. Of course, his interest never To be independent of the world, it has been well

nopoly, - and with the poet Burns saw and affirmed - own immediate world, is the test of independence. To this dear friend, the disapproval of those who generally labored with him was no more a temptation than Freedom was the element in which his spirit delight. the frown of the great outer world. As truly as can whatever cost; and for their diffusion and vindication reserved, or ungenial, but wholly the reverse. He its childlike faith; and winning simplicity. Men could In all the relations of life, he was most exempla- bear the most hated opinions from those genial lips, ry,-the model merchant, a devoted husband, a most He walked up and down our streets, uttering all heraffectionate father, a sterling friend. His religion esies in Church and State; yet none could hate him was that of the Good Samaritan, and therefore un- |-- few could get away from the influence of that open recognized as religion by Priest and Levite. All clear, real life that lay behind his speech. He not forms of misery, destitution and helplessness ap- only believed that every man was his brother, but he pealed to him for aid, and readily obtained it; for his made every man feel brotherly to him, and close as a been helped by his counsel, and blessed by his chari- lieved the universe was sunny, he brought sunshine ty, were present on this occasion, the throng would with him when he came. But this sweet nature blosbe multitudinous. His removal will be felt as a somed into thoughtful kindness. It was not what he other parts of the country who knew his worth by our merchants have open hands. His peculiarity was report, but were not personally acquainted with him, the tender thoughtfulness that he never lacked. The will freely mingle with the tears of his household sick girl who found, during her five and six weeks rous, intrepid, uncompromising friend and defender wages were sent her, felt not the amount given, but of the millions of manacled and dehumanized slaves that thoughtfulness that took care to be, just where it in our guilty land, as he was, they will constitute a was needed, and saw to it personally that no one was

War, Slavery, Intemperance, he hated. To raise In conclusion, I beg leave to read such selections woman's place, he devoted wealth and heart. He left from the Scriptures as seem to me specially pertinent to others the welcomed and easy munificence that to the occasion, and to the character of the deceased: holds up enterprises which all love. His hand was When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and stretched out to spread the ideas which bear seed for when the ear near me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because the future, whose value few see, whose influence I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and many dread. No man said 'no easier to any enterthat was ready to perish came upon me: and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I put on righteous. chain with hypocrites at one end, and slaveholders are single to the control of chain with hypocrites at one end, and slaveholders ness, and it clothed me: my judgment was a robe and at the other, which men call the Union, was his faa diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to vorite description of that government whose yoke he sought to lift from the slave's neck. And all his unof the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth. popular opinions he uttered just as frankly while he . If I have walked with vanity, or if my foot struggled for place and fortune, as after they were hath hasted to deceit; let me be weighed in an even both sure, and his position all he could wish. Tender balance, that God may know mine integrity. If I have made gold my hope, or have said to the fine gold, as a woman, he could not bear the sight of suffering or Thou art my confidence; if I rejoiced because my wealth oppression. Firm as granite, he feared no face of was great, and because mine hand had gotten much; man in uttering a hated doctrine, or defending an un-I should have denied the God that is above. Did I popular cause. For half in popular cause. Ever hotly in earnest, restlessly impatient of wrong, his zeal stirred others to effort, while his undoubting faith banished despair. Who can is in me, and the spirit of God is in my nostrils, till I ever forget that emphatic, heart-cheering, 'Why, of die, I will not remove mine integrity from me: my course, sure to spring to his lips when, in dark mo ments, any one spoke of the certain triumph of right, notwithstanding ?

Men said he held dangerous opinions. But what father called to lie where he does would not thank God, could he leave to his children as brave and useful a life to copy-as dear a name for his neighbors to bless ?

If using all the powers God has given one to find out the right, and then fearlessly practising it, makes a righteous man, then truly he was a righteous man, If 'he that doeth good is of God,' then was he of God. *One generation passeth away, and another gene- If he that loveth his brother abideth in the light, ration cometh: but the earth abideth forever. The then the same sunshine that shope round him here. The then the same sunshine that shone round him here, to his place where he arose. All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full: unto the place whence the sea; yet the sea is not tall? unto the place whence the rivers come, thither the, return again. The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that melted down all differences of class, race, education, melted down all differences of class, race, education, condition, and held all men close to himself. That tireless brain, that unresting hand work now, where all see even as they are seen, and where everything but virtue vanishes.

Let us thank God for his life. The world is better for his having lived. These loved ones mourn the father whose voice was a benediction; but how many, beside these are now crowding round him, who felt that kind hand lifting them, that cheerful voice welcoming them on, that untiring care watching for them with all a father's interest and vigilance ! No matter that he did not call himself a Christian

Many take that sacred name, whose right our judgment denies. The loving and beloved spostle could say, 'He that saith, I know God, and keepeth no his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.' But, on the other hand, 'hereby know we that we know God, if we keep his commandments. Let us thank God, then that he strengthened our

friend to live a fearless, earnest, unselfish, Christian life, Brother, father, husband, of these we may be life. Brother, the lost the friend so close, so to. speak; but we many happy, hopeful selfish, the companion of so many happy, hopeful selfish, the companion which we leaned so lovingly, the hours, the stay on the generous heart, one who seemed, make our life larger, firmer, sunnier: our little cin has a wide, sad void.

But God doeth all things well. This life of simal loving, transparent, brotherly well-doing is being lowing, transparent, ordered, a being is being lost nor ended. Thank God for the fifty year the we have been privileged to see it! We bles the mother that bore him-a brave, true man. May we be better for having known him! God help to to borrow of his example, God bless him!

REMARKS OF REV. T. STARR KING

I would not willingly weaken the impression ship has been made by the remarks, so true and so tender, u those who have the highest right to speak here of on departed brother's character, since they stord so he to him, and have known him so thoroughly and to long. Yet I desire—before his body is borne from our sight forever-to speak from sympathy with the who stood in the most intimate relations to him, tal whose bereavement in his removal no words of sun can measure—of the love which I bore him, though I stood at a greater distance than the friends who have addressed us, and especially of what I say the religiousness of his life and character,

There are two prominent manifestations of relagiousness. There is the piety that flows from the conception of God as a person, and that delight in communion with God as a person. Derout effection towards the Infinite is the visible peculiarity of this type of religiousness. The man who possesse it desires to go to God often with the direct prayer of the heart or the lips; to have the consciousness of His particular providence; to feel the sunshine of its smile, as a personal manifestation of approval and award for every good deed. This piety our heathg certainly did not possess in large measure. We know that he did not estimate it highly. Perhaps he did not prize it highly enough.

But there is a stronger, deeper, more thorough, more efficient piety than this often proves to be. The friend who has gone before us had that religiousness which consists in harmony of the whole nature with its foundation truths of the world, and an entire rep. rence towards the Eternal Will. Who of us her that knew him, are not ready to bow on the kma of the spirit before that cold form, and desire that so integrity firm as his, that a charity wide as his, the a disposition genial and sweet as his, might be pound into and sustained in our hearts, by the Infinite Spin that filled him thus for many years with strength?

For it was not by morality, as distinct from religion-according to the frequent criticism of the pulpit upon character—that our brother was distinguish. ed. He went deeper than custom. He desired and determined to find and abide in the primal truth of the moral world, and he brushed everything and till he found the everlasting rock. His house was firsh built on that. Rains descended, and floods came, and torrents dashed against it, but it held fast to the rock. The glass in these windows is no more realr to receive the light, than his spirit was open to receive every manifestation of the Infinite Will that mirit come to his reason; and he would no more his thought of failing in obedience, by word, and pure, and influence, to whatever was shown to his mid thus as the truth of God, than the glass would think of thickening itself against the light it was intended to reveal

His life has been, in many ways, a transparent e hibition of the moral forces that glorify manhood, mi make our nature a clear revelation of God. Let u thank Heaven that, through our friend, we have sen more of the sacredness of that Justice which is the foundation of the Eternal Throne. Let us be gresful that, in his constant and wise bounty to the pur and needy, we have learned to interpret better be Divine beneficence. Let us be grateful for the stample he has given us of the loyalty to the higher laws which a citizen should show in times like our Let us be grateful for the sermon in behalf of solstantial goodness that has been preached widely and forcially by his life, and for the praise that gos up to God for his good deeds, to-day, mingled with the mourning of those who are so deeply afflicted by is

We often hear it said, as though it is a pecularly religious reflection, when we are called to stand being the still form of one whom God has suddenly talen from this life- What shadows we are, and what shidows we pursue! ' I think that we should all feel, it the presence of the form which lies before us with a nobler beauty than it wore in life, that such a synt would not be appropriate here, and is not true. He has been taken from us, so far as his ministry in this world is concerned, in his maturity, at high non-We cannot but mourn over it. But his life has at been a shadow, and he did not pursue shadows. It lived for realities. He received into his spirit largely of the eternal substance, and his soul has gone as a substance into the enduring world.

'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!' We cannot esplain the mystery of his removal from us, when he was so useful, and when he seemed to be so widely needed, here. And yet, those of us who trust the great Providence, as he trusted, cannot but feel sur that God has taken him because his spirit had great competent for a service which could not be dischard on earth. Let us not doubt that he has gene it broader duties. Let us not believe that he has got to rest, except to the rest of a still wider charit, a uninterrupted fidelity, an unclouded worship, a large and continual reception from the Fountain of Irah and Love. And so let us give him up to the lifeth One, with a courage and confidence equal, at less, to his own; and let us hear the words of him whom he followed- Not every one that saith unto mit Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heares; but he that doeth the will of my father.'

We must believe that our brother has gone to helven, because there is no where else for him togo. He was there while here. He lived for God, and he mist go to God. Our destiny is not determined by external and arbitrary appointment. Those doors that at hung on Equity and the spiritual laws, we cannot doubt, swung back, at once, to give him entrance and welcome. And with gratitude for his life here, at must yield him to higher services with undoubtiss

· I looked upon the righteous man, And saw his parting br ath,
Without a struggle or a sigh,
Screnely yield to death;
There was no anguish on his brow, Nor terror in his eye:
The spoiler aimed a fatal dart,
But lost the victory.

Llooked upon the righteous man. And heard the voiceless prayer Which rose above that breathless form, To soothe the mourners' care, And felt how precious was the gift. He to his loved ones gave,—
The stainless memory of the just.
The wealth beyond the grave.

The funeral services being closed, a lad, ingering, farewell look at the screne and finely chiscled features was taken by all present, when the mortal remains of the deceased were carried to Mount Asburn for interment, accompanied by relatives in friends in a long line of carriages. At the grave, Mr. King made some additional remarks, which sort

highly appropriate and impressive. · Peace be with thee, O our brother, In the Spirit-Land! Vainly look we for another In thy place to stand.'

BEPLY TO REV. HENRY T. CHEEVER. It is unfortunate that the actual differences of opinhis units Mr. Cheever and myself, in regard to and Slavery, should be complicated with a difficulty which protracts discussion, and renders it more weawhich protraces and less profitable than it might otherwise be. He seems to me to use language loosely, inaccurately. He seems to me consistently with himself, and to interpret the language of others with the same laxity; but she language this be so or not, he certainly often applies whenever, his own and that of others, a different selection that which I understand to be its true gening. Under these circumstances, I will say as hearing. birdy as possible what seems to me to be needed in brief to his article on the last page; and, since I bega my comments upon the newspaper report of his plans at Worcester with the heading, Clerical Clamby - an expression which, however justly appied by his own admission, to the report, proved not be applicable to the address,-I am happy now to to be a reason to charge Mr. Cheever gith any other than a fair and honest purpose in what arth any man that the criticism which I have yet to make upon his language implies no fault in his

The very first sentence in Mr. Chcever's letter give agreemen of the inaccuracy to which I have alluded. Interestith entire confidence Mr. Cheever's testimany that no injustice to the American Anti-Slavery Society, its founders, or its principal laborers, was intoday by his language; but I think that ideas absolately unjust and untrue in regard to them were so strongly implied in it, that nineteen out of twenty of the hearers of the address must have received from it the very impressions which I complain of. And I regardit as emigently fortunate for all parties concernof that my criticism upon the erroneous statements of the report has brought out Mr. Cheever's explanation of his purpose and meaning in the address; a pur pose and meaning which the language of these porions of the address which he himself quoted in the Ulerator, (April 22d.) did not convey to me, and I thisk would not convey to any one without the accompanying explanations.

I understand Mr. Cheever now to admit-I. That the Constitutional basis of the American

Anti-Slavery Society is a Christian basis. 2. That the action of that Society has been in no

way contrary to real Christianity. 3. That, by his assertion, that no distinctively Christian organization against slavery had existed before the formation (two months ago) of the . Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States,' he meant cals that no organization consisting solely of church numbers had previously been formed for that pur-

This last statement is one which I am not in the slightest degree inclined to controvert. But veneration for Christianity, no less than regard for accuracy, requires me controvert the assumption that a Church astitution and a Christian institution are synonymous, midthe kindred assumption that an institution founded by church members is therefore a Christian instiation. Does the fact that Smith, Jones & Co. are church members make their shop a Christian institution, and entitle it to be distinguished in kind from the shop of White, Brown & Co., next door, where bosiness is done in precisely the same way? I trow

The word Christian, through the exceedingly va hous character and conduct of the persons who have dekerd to distinguish themselves by that name-a name which still remains venerable when employed in its true ene-has come to be used with great freedom and poseness of signification. This is inevitable, and we ned not trouble ourselves to criticise every instance of such laxity. But when it is attempted to set aside the highest, most genuine, and most characteristic neaning of the word, in a place where that meaning s the very one required, and to substitute in that place one of the lower and looser significations, it is ime to make protest.

The Jews, we are told, had no dealings with the Samaritans. This is usually regarded by Gentiles as prejudice on the part of the Jews, and a fact rather screditable to them. The church members of our age and nation do not practise this degree of excluveness. They are perfectly willing to associate with on-church-members in all the ordinary relations of ife. In a shop or a bank, a pic-nic or a political party, a rail-road car or a fire company, church-members not pretend or desire to separate themselves from others : even in the partially exceptional case (of very modern invention) of the 'Young Men's Christian Associations'-so called - the church-members no more refuse to associate with non-church-members than slaveholders do with slaves; in both cases, all they require is that the low-caste division shall be humble and subservient. But when, in the department of philanthropy-no, I am generalizing too far for the church-members do not refuse to associate with others in founding a Temperance Society, a Hospital, a Provident Association-it is only the Anti-Slavery tause which receives this particular mark of attention when, in the department of labor for the slave, certain church-members declare that no one shall be admitted to co-operate with them who is not also a churchmember-that no one shall join them in doing this good thing, this Christian thing, unless he has first labelled himself Christian-in-full, to all intents and purposes whatsoever-and claim, at the same time, that their association is more Christian instead of less Christian for this pitiful restriction-it is certainly time to make protest.

I use the adjective 'Christian' in the sense which orrester gives to it- partaking of Christianity; and I have said (in a former article on the same subjet) that I understand by Christianity, that rule of le taught by Jesus of Nazareth, which he himself summed up as consisting of love to God, practically consisted with, and manifested by, love to man. I presume that when the first teacher of Christianity made his summary of it, and told the story of the man who had fallen among thieses in illustration of it, and bestored special approval upon the Samaritan, (a repsentative of the philanthropists of that day,) and also bestowed special reprobation upon the Priest and levile, (representatives of the clergy of that day,) he nearl precisely what he said; and I therefore decline screpting any element additional to these two-love to God and love to man-as an essential element of

Now, if the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society (formed when the clergy were, almost without exception, practically pro-slavery) contained anything at variance with Christianity, or tending to discredit it, or to lead men aside from it-or if, on the other hand, the action of the Society under this Constation had been turned to the injury of Christianity, had tended to make its members love God less or bre man less - then there would have been a reason for Christians to do their duty to the slave by a sepaher organization, that faithfulness to the slave might at interfere with their faithfulness to Christianity. But Mr. Cheever expressly concedes that neither of these causes existed. He concedes, if I understand him, that the constitutional basis of the Society is in browdance with Christiani(y, and that the action of the Society, has been in no way unchristian. Why then should not the clergy and the church members, a fast as they became converted from their pro-slavery position, have joined this Society, and co-operatwith it in this good work, this Christian work, equally Christian whether the persons who were ising it called themselves Christians or not?

If these clergymen and church-members (because thinking themselves holier than others, or because prierring to salute their brethren only, or for any other reason) had chosen to refuse all partnership of

them, still less interfered with them, whatever opinion | should like to give them a few reminders before they might have been silently entertained as to the unwis- leave. dom of their exclusiveness. But it is a notorious fact the American Anti-Slavery Society has been in opera- indeed obliged for it. tion-and made in the same general direction as the I sometimes think I can form some idea of the 'Church Anti-Slavery Society,' though less fully the 'New Organization' of 1840; &c., &c.,) have atlike. Now, though Mr. Cheever had no intention to Rev. Edward Mathews's exposure of the jesuitical make these charges, (either in the first address before pretences of Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock, his new Society, or since,) though he has specially dis- who visited England in 1857, many of our Wesleyans claimed the ideas implied in these charges, and though will have nothing to do with us, and Mr. M. cann much of his later language has shown a careful pur- obtain Methodist school-rooms for his lectures. Doc pose to avoid them-still I think the phraseology of this not show the need of radical reform here, as well naturally suggest to nineteen readers out of twenty. facts, but forbear, from a feeling of shame, and beand in the mind of the Society which he represented; great deal to do with it. and also that, if the speaker and the Society did not echo these calumnies, no more did they deny them, frankly and spontaneously admitting at the beginning of their enterprise that which Mr. Cheever now delmits in reply to questions.

I can by no means admit that the exclusion of all but church-members from an organization entitles it to be called a Christian organization; I think that a conformity to Christian ideas in its basis and in its action, (such as H. T. C. has admitted, if I understand him, of the American Anti-Slavery Society,) would gaged the closest attention of the audience while he be much better ground for such an epithet. Yet I think the wisdom of that Society in avoiding such an had occurred to him from the associations of the eveepithet, and thus obtaining the great advantage of cooperation among all the friends of the slave, whether row of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane with or not they thought themselves entitled to the name of Christian, is clear and manifest. The slave cannot ling away from the agony of the slave, and refusing afford to dispense with the help of any who are disposed to help him, whether regenerate, unregenerate, or infidel; and therefore the American Anti-Slavery Society does not refuse the help of either of these speaking upon the resolution concerning the Repubclasses. Nay, more. The Christian member of that Society may legitimately rejoice that any infidel who, for love of the slave, has sought membership in it, is, thus far, doing a good work, and also a Christian

Yet Mr. Cheever still maintains that this Society ought to have been adopted and guided by the church, the poor fugitive, escaped from hounds and menand controlled by her representative men in the minis- stealers. His manner was calm and dignified, and try! In the name of common sense, why? and how? impressed one unavoidably with the greatness and Why should those persons adopt it, who hated, oppos- sacredness of the cause, and of the deep interest felt ed and maligned it? And how should those persons in it by the speaker. The meeting was then addresscontrol it, who were not even members of it? Does ed by Mr. George T. Downing, of Newport. He, in Mr. Cheever think that the system of caste lately in- in a very able manner, advocated the Liberty Bill. corporated into the 'Young Men's Christian [!] Asso- yet deprecated the necessity of an argument in favor ciations' ought to bear rule, and ought always to have of freedom in the land of Roger Williams. He spoke borne rule, in all associations? that when a church- more at length concerning the abolition of caste member comes into any Society, the members should schools in Rhode Island, tracing the progress of this hang their heads, stop voting, and let him decide movement here from its beginning, and eloquently everything? that when a minister comes in, the Presi- and truly vindicating the right of every child to endent ought immediately to vacate his chair? Is the joy all the privileges, of a civil nature, accorded to old rule to be quite abolished, that a Society shall ap- any. He denounced the Providence Journal, and point its own government by the votes of its own some other opponents of the measure, as having pur-

Anti-Slavery Society of the United States' will be a statement mad before the School Committee of found not to be, after all, a representative or exponent Providence by Rev. A. H. Clapp, to the purport that of the visible American Church.' I think he may the change in the Boston schools was a complete safely omit the word perhaps from this statement: and I think, moreover, that the probability of God's the education of the colored children of that city! using this Society as a touch-stone, or for any thing In corroboration of this, he read a communication else except a warning to its fellow church-members, will depend upon the fact whether it is honest; whether it treats a corrupt church with untempered satisfactory! He also read letters from members of mortar-half concession and half admonition-or the Boston School Committee, and left his hearers to and righteousness, regardless whether the American church stand or fall .- c. x. w.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND. 9 Southgate, WAKEFIELD, ENG., ? April 13, 1859.

I cannot sufficiently thank you for the valuable information you have given me. Dr. Pomroy is now revealed in his true colors, a miserable apostate, and carnestly recommend to all citizens of Rhode Island therefore utterly unworthy of the reception he has re- who love justice, and believe in the principles of ceived from many of those in England who were genuine Democracy, the signing of these petitions, ignorant of his base treachery to the anti-slavery and the use of their influence, in all proper ways, to cause. On receipt of the Liberator, &c., I sent one ensure the attainment of the objects sought. containing your masterly review of the policy of the Mr. Burleigh, in a masterly speech, treated of both American Board of Missions on the Slavery question topics embraced in the resolution, but gave his printo Edward Baines, Esq., asking him to reconsider the cipal attention to the question of the exclusion of the matter, and expressing the hope that on doing so he colored children of Rhode Island from the public rould endorse Mrs. Stowe's estimate of the Board. schools of the State, and especially to the Providence I have as yet received no reply, owing, very probably, Journal, which has defended and urged that excluto the fact that we are just on the eve of a general sion in a spirit of heartlessness, and with a recklesselection, and Mr. Baines is a candidate for the repre- ness as to the facts in the case, which would well sentation of Leeds, which would interfere with his become the editor of the lowest pro-slavery sheet in giving the time to the study of your article which it the land, but was hardly to have been locked for requires. Dr. Pomroy is said to have lamented at a from one who had been Governor of the State, who late meeting at Sir Culling Eardley's, that the friendly is now a United States Senator, and who claims to feeling of American Christians (!) did not meet with be a mouthpiece of the Republican party, and the so warm a feeling here. This shows that he smarts representative of the refined society of a leading under the rather rough treatment he got in Leeds, Northern city. Mr. Burleigh laid bare, with a masand I am sure you will join with me in thankfulness ter's hand, the ignorance, the falsehood, the cruelty, that he leaves England evidently dissatisfied with his the baseness, which had characterized the entire reception amongst us. The fact is, we have circulat- course of the editor of the Journal, on this subject. ed the information we possessed as widely as possible, Such a rebuke, mingled with such force of sarcasm and there are many quarters where Dr. P. has been and ridicule, we have seldom heard. Evidently in welcomed, but where they will be careful about en- the opinion of the large audience, many of whom retertaining such men for the future.

It has afforded me much pleasure to comply with your request concerning Mr. Stone. I have addressed lowed on the successive points which Mr. B. made. a letter to the Anti-Slavery Advocate, which will probably appear, in whole or in part, in the next number, in which I have, to the best of my ability, exposed the duplicity of the Boston Tract Society, which is made so clearly manifest in the documents you sent ment, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called me. These will be very useful, and if Mr. Stone should to order by the President. visit Yorkshire, I can assure you that we shall be pre-

tralized by the hearty welcome given to such men as reorganized and quickened into activity.

For some years now, I have been doing what I could to convince those who are laboring in the cause here, that the American churches are what they have been so often described, as the 'bulwark of American ed accordingly. Slavery,' and although my influence is not so great He read from Dr. Wayland on the American Union, as I could wish, I may fairly lay claim to having done some little good. In the Liberator, I find that my opinions are so well expressed, that I shall feel obliged if you tell the editor to put my name down as a regular subscriber.

In the summer of 1857, the Rev. Edward Mathews and myself had a long controversy in the Liverpool in regard to the prosperity of these two sections of the newspapers, with several defenders of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church of America, which church we had charged with having slaveholding members; which was at first stoutly denied, but afterwards admitted by our opponents. Should you be able to give schers in working for the slave, without trying to turn me any information concerning the present position ever sat in a meeting of this kind, Mr. Malcom admit-The state of the s

extent; I think nobody would have complained of to send a Deputation to the United States, and

Your book, . The Relations of Anti-Slavery to Relithat several movements which have been made since gion, is the best I have seen on the subject, and I am

nature of the difficulties which oppose you, by what elaborated-(I mean the 'Clerical Appeal' of 1838, carnest scorkers have to contend with here. Until I became connected with the movement, I had not the tempted to throw upon their predecessor the stigma of slightest thought of the impediments which surround being 'unchristian,' 'irreligious,' 'godless,' and the it, even in England. For instance, because of the his original address, in his own version of it, would as in America? I could give you many other similar as it did to me, that those thoughts were in his mind, cause I believe that ignorance of the truth has had a

Believe me, dear friend, · Very faithfully yours, JOSEPH A. HORNER. Chas. K. Whipple, Esq.

RHODE ISLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY-EVENING SESSION. The Convention assembled pursuant to adjourn-

Samuel May, Jr., occupied the platform, and encommunicated, in a beautiful spirit, the thoughts that ning. The churches were commemorating the sorlong prayers and ceremonies, while they were turn-

all sympathy and aid to his cause. Here Mr. May explained, with some appropriat remarks, the cause of Mr. Garrison's absence. In lican party, he indicated how its leading men had defeated the Personal Liberty Bill in Massachusetts and in New York, and zealously urged the men of Rhode Island to persevere until they should obtain the passage of such a bill in their own State, and secure another spot as a resting-place and a protection for

sued a dishonor ole course in regard to it, and sus-Mr. Cheever admits that perhaps the Church tained his post on fally by citing the facts. He read failure, (!', and that the result was most disastrous to from the Superintendent of Public Schools in Boston, stating that the result of the change was entirely

whether its action shall be of that radical kind which settle for themselves who would be most likely to looks, with a single eye, to the advancement of truth really know about the matter, and what the motives of either party might be for making such statements. Mr. Burleigh, from the Business Committee, then offered the following resolution :-

> Resolved, That we rejoice to know that petitions are in circulation in this State, asking for a law against slave-hunting in Rhode Island : also asking for a law forbidding the making of distinctions in the educational privileges of the children in this State on ac count of sect, color, or religious belief; and that we

mained standing throughout, it was richly deserved; for applause of a general and hearty character fol-Adjourned, to 10 o'clock, Friday morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention assembled, pursuant to adjourn

The resolutions which had been offered the day be fore were read; after which, E. H. Heywood address-I belong to what I may term the Young England ed the meeting, on the question of the abelition of Anti-Slavery Party, who desire to strike at the root the colored schools, which he advocated with much of the whole matter by withholding English fellow- carnestness, declaring that this whole matter of the ship from slaveholding and slavery-sanctioning professors of religion. We do not advocate the sending of country, rests on the great question of the right of sums of money to America, believing that it would do the negro to be considered a man. He sifirmmore good, and would be more likely to aid your efforts ed that Jesus, with the Syrian hue he wore, would if spent in the dissemination of sound principles at not, were he now on earth, be admitted into make of home. At the present time, you receive a few small the Northern churches. He urged the circulation, sums from us yearly, and we are too apt to think that all over the State, of the petitions for the abolition of by giving this money we do all that is required of the caste schools, and the carrying out, in our own us; whereas, I maintain that all the good which can practice, of these principles of a common brotherhood; possibly be done by these donations is more than neu- assuring us that there was no reliance to be placed upon any organization, as such, but only upon the Dr. Pomroy. I then affirm, that you would derive individual conscience acting upon and directing ormore real help from us, if all our paltry subscriptions ganizations. It was that moral movement, ourside were devoted to home purposes, and our societies were the Parliament, which abolished West India slavery, which controlled and directed Peel, and conquered Wellington, the hero of so many hattles. The abolitionists had taken the humanity of the slave into consideration in the beginning, and have always set-

and declared that if Dr. W. had carried out in practice the principle there laid down, he would long ago have been on the Anti-Slavery platform.

Mr. H., in speaking of the Republican party, said that he felt it had done a noble work in concentrating the North against the South. He gave some statistics country, quoting from Mr. Helper's book, which should be read by every person in the land. He then invited to the platform the Rev. C. Howard Malcom, a Baptist clergyman of Newport.

After remarking that this was the first time he had

ally professed, and for a while promulgated and fol- quently accorded. lowed, and has fallen into silence and even death, At the close of Mr. Phillips's speech, the Conventhen, as with any other dead form, we must put it tion adjourned sine die. Its meetings were well at out of our sight; sadly, if we must, but yet bear it tended throughout. The weather was propitious unaway to its own place among the dead. He had no til Friday evening, and then, notwithstanding th dread from the fearless and free and full enunciation of rain, quite a large audience was present. The Conthe truth. Still, he thought sometimes there was an vention was a complete success in every respect, and intemperate use of language concerning the corruption was greatly enjoyed by the friends of anti-slavery. of the Church; and, as in ancient times there were Many were rekindled in spirit by the earnest and high found seven thousand men who had not bowed the toned speeches, and recollections of former similar ocknee to Baal, so he now believed that within the casions were revived in many hearts long since devotpale of the Church, there were seven times seven ed to the sacred cause of Freedom. thousand who had not sanctioned its depravity; and therefore, while speaking boldly against its sins, let

nest response to the noble principles here proclaimed. He was followed by Mr. May, in behalf of the Financial Committee, who also expressed his joy and thankfulness for the young blood which is being infused into the veins of our Anti-Slavery body.

us remember, said he, that from many homes and

hearts in sympathy with the Church, from many pul-

pits and communion tables, comes a sincere and ear-

Mrs. Sophia L. Little then made an earnest and touching appeal the the young clergyman in regard to his duty toward a negligent Church and a recreant the Journal's eyes-truthful sarcasm. He talk of priesthood, in imitation of the ancient prophets of the blackguardism! he, who has used his editorial posi-

Geo. T. Downing then offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That we caution the liberal public against giving any countenance or support to the 'African Civilization Society,' it being a deceptive offshoot Colonization Society.'

Mr. D. advocated this resolution with zeal, and, in conclusion, in behalf of the educational interests of vention, said the Journal of Friday last; but the very the colored people of Rhode Island, he appealed to same speakers were 'frivolous,' blackguard,' and us, as anti-slavery men and women, to aid them in disgusting, according to the Journal of Monday! obtaining justice and their rights.

Mr. Clarke, of Hopkinton, responded to the remarks of Mrs. Little, and expressed his thankfulness for this one spot in all the world where perfect equality is acknowledged, and perfect freedom accorded.

Rev. Mr. Conklin expand some hesitation about aking the platform to which he was invited, in conequence of the reproofs he had received the mornties, and appeal simply to the consciences of the people, we should sooner succeed in breaking down this Worcester Spy. iniquity among us. He said he hailed in the ranks of this organization many of the truest hearts that beat for the slave. He testified to the honesty and the Washington Cabinet was about to decide in favo faithfulness of Mr. Garrison and the Liberator, though of the Summer street location of the Boston Post he did not agree with all the measures advocated up the irresistible argument that if the office was not therein. He disclaimed all bitterness or unkindness, returned to its old quarters, the Fugitive Slave Law will he intended to carry away with him all the good he could get. He bade us go on, and again de- difficult to discover the logical connection of the two

answerable refutation of Mr. Conklin's complaints, she did not give him a sixpence, he would go right showing the philosophy, the wisdom, and the good results of our method of personal criticism.

At the conclusion of Mr. Burleigh's address, the Convention adjourned until afternoon,

Mr. May took the platform, and spoke concerning the Mr. May took the platform, and spoke concerning the purpose of taking him to Weeding. A desperate ef. R. I. Consociation. He accepted the correction in fort was made by the negroes to rescue him, and durregard to the action of that body, made by the Rev. ing the excitement, clubs and pistols were freely used Samuel Wolcott during the session of the previous morning. He expressed a strong desire that justice served on the Marshal, commanding him to bring the should be done the Consociation, and said that he prisoner before the Court. This point has not yet been must consider it liable to the charge of hypocrisy, settled. The excitement in the matter still continue from its having fellowshipped such persons as the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Missouri, and Rev. Mr. Poore, of New Jersey, although professing an anti-slavery spirit. NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-He mentioned with satisfaction the action of the Rev. L. H. Conklin, who left the Consociation when it was the most pro-slavery bodies in the land.

had appeared in the Convention and defended their fresher in the good work, are emphatically to be relied position, he desired to give them all honor for so upon for continuing and upholding it to its sure and doing, and recognized it as a great advance from their perfect triumph. general condition of servility. In regard to the Con- The Convention will assemble at 10 o'clock of Wedociation, whether the Rev. Dr. Rice and Rev. Mr. nesday, the 25th, at the Music Hall. Winter Street Poore were slaveholders, or not, or even apologists and the subsequent sessions, during that day and the for slaveholding, it is indisputable proof that the Con- following, will be held (probably) in MERCANTILE ociation was not anti-slavery, that it was not repudi- HALL, Summer Street. ated by the churches of the South, that they did not | Friends of the Anti-Slavery movement, whatever refuse to send their delegates to it. We should, with the place of their residence, are invited to attend, and Melancthon, exclaim, 'The man who is not here is a will be cordially welcomed. brute; and tried by that standard, where is the Further particulars in future papers. Consociation? He said it was on account of the silence and neglect of the church that he felt his hands | chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, bound and his mouth gagged in the presence of the infidelity of the age. The infidels justly say, 'Christianity is rotten, the church is the hater and oppressor of the poor.' He declared New England preaching REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE to have degenerated until at the present time the church is but an appendage of trace, and the sermon the Sunday's hum of machinery. This was a shameful fact, and it behooved every reformer to hold him- dressed a circular to the churches and religious soful fact, and it behooved every reformer to hold him-self aloof from all such ecclesiastical organizations as those of this country evidently are. And the exist-ing political bodies are, on many accounts, not less to be reprobated; for while the better of the twain has been doing a good work, it has, through the truckling spirit of its leaders, often swerved widely from the land, the law (as administered by the courts) was their high course of integrity. His remarks were very enemy, and many individuals in every town were

upon the resolution upon the Personal Liberty Bill. needed the means of transportation to a safer place He eloquently set forth the justice of the demand than New England.

which the colored people present, and brought for-He eloquently set form the justice of the sum has been expended for the relief ward many admissions of all classes to that effect.

The amount thus raised from all these sources was \$6028, and this sum has been expended for the relief of fugitives, some in one, some in another, and some He clearly showed the inconsistencies of the people in all the above-mentioned departments. The result of the North in all their actions upon the proposed to be reported to the public is, that more than four measure; and asserted that the greatest danger to the hundred fugitives have been aided by their benefimeasure; and asserted that the greatest danger to the success of the bill arose from the timidity of its friends, and the infidelity of Americans to the principle of with money or aid of any other sort, are reque justice. The remarks of Mr. B., were received with immediately to communicate with the Treasurer or warm approbation, and at 5 o'clock the Convention some member of the Finance Committee. adjourned to meet again at half-past 7, in Railroad

Evening Session. At the appointed time the Convention assembled. Mr. C. C. Burleigh occupied the early part of the evening in an unusually interesting manner, even for that able speaker. Mr. Phillips was the next and the last speaker. He was warmly greeted as he advanced upon the platform. I regret that there is not some one more competent than myself to lay before your readers a summary of his fine speech.

12th, at half-past 7 o'clock.

1t was beautiful, truthful, eloquent and noble. His Addresses by Lucartia Mort, Ernestine L. Rose, principal tonics were the Personal Liberty Bill, the principal topics were the Personal Liberty Bill, the abolition of caste schools, and a consideration of the Republican party; each an important subject; and be held at half-past 2, P. M., of same day, at same they received able treatment at his hands. I pre- place.

Communications should be addressed to Susan B. sume your readers have been or will be made aware Anthony, Anti-Slavery Office, No. 5 Beekman street, of some local grievances which were then existing to the discomfort of the colored people, and all friends of justice. To these he applied the scathing fire of his righteous invectives, and the relief was instan-

Church; and then calmly, nobly confessed, that his hatred of oppression sharpened. Students from when such a body has become recreant to the princi- the University were present in considerable numbers ples of justice, humanity and truth, which it origin- and the hearty approbation of the audience was fre-

CAROLINE F. PUTNAM, Secretaries. Providence, April 29, 1859.

THE RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION DEAR MR. GARRISON : Enclosed you will find copies of the Providence

Journal, and of the Providence Post, of this date. I share the amusement they will afford you. The editor of the Journal is known to be very sensitive to ridicule, and his article shows how he has writhed under Mr. Phillips's matchless and-what is worse in tion to insult and vilify the colored children of his city and State! What depth of meanness! The Post, as usual, is vulgar; and its account of the Convention has not even the semblance of truth. What strike us as funny is, that these papers were, both of them, very civil to the Convention, while it was in session and auxiliary of that dying monster, the 'American when fairly 'gone,' as the Post says, they open their hearts; and very black-looking hearts they are · Able and dignified speeches were made in the Con-

> The scurrilous articles referred to by 'X. may be found on our first page, in the receptacle for all such pro-slavery ravings. For an answer, read the proceedings of the Convention.]-Ed. Lib.

ARNOLD BUFFUM .- We copy on our first page, from ing previous, and which he considered unjust. He late Arnold Buffum, the truthfulness of which will called the speakers intemperate and rash, and yet, he be recognized by many readers of The Syr. Beside said, he always attended these Conventions with what is therein stated, respecting his early advocacy said, he always attended these Conventions with your conversion of the anti-slavery cause, we may add that the first morbid and corrupt influences around him. Like President Humphrey, he thanked God for rash men. He had great confidence in truth, even though it did not travel in the channels that he had chisseled out. If it was in favor of liberty, he would commend it, let it was in favor of liberty, he would commend it, let it If it was in favor of liberty, he would commend it, let it powers, of extensive general knowledge, and great powers general knowledge, and great general knowledge, and great general knowledge, and great general knowledge, and great great general knowledge, and great great general knowledge, and great gr come from where it would. He thought if we would conversational talent, so that he gave life, spirit, and abstain from denunciations of the Church and of par-ties, and appeal simply to the consciences of the peoremembered by a wide circle of sympathizing friends

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT .- It is said that when clared his constant remembrance of the cause of freedom.

C. C. Burleigh followed with a complete and under the youth who told his maternal ancestor that if

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT .- Zanesville. (O.) May 3. A fugitive slave named Jackson, of Clarksburg, Va. was arrested here last night, and taken before AFTERNOON SESSION. At half past two o'clock, Judge Marsh, who this morning decided that the pris-the Convention was called to order by the President. Oner was illegally held, and discharged him. He was rearrested, put in irons and driven to the depot for the very great.

VENTION.

proposed to partake of the sacrament at the hands of VENTION will be held in the city of Boston, on WEDthose men, representatives, as they were, of two of NESDAY and TRUESDAY, May 25th and 26th; which we earnestly hope will be attended, from every part of The Convention then had the pleasure of listening New England, by the old and long-tried friends of the Wendell Phillips. Having learned that clergymen Anti-Slavery Cause, and by those who, younger and

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Maska

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

OF THE VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

MONEY NEEDED, AND AID SOLICITED. In September, 1850, the Executive Committee adhigh course of integrity. His remarks were viry spirited, and listened to with earnest attention. known to be mean and base enough to co-operate with such a law; some of these fugitives also needed medical aid and careful nursing; and almost all of them

hundred fugitives have been stated is now empty, cence, and that the Treasurer's purse is now empty.

Those who wish to help these poorest of the poor those who wish to help these poorest of the poor those who wish to help these poorest of the poor those who wish to help these poorest of the poorest of th

SAMUEL E. SEWALL, HENRY I. BOWDITCH, Committee JOHN A. ANDREW, ROBERT MORRIS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Finance. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Ninth Anniversary of the National Woman Rights Association will be held in Mozant Hall, Broadway, New York, on Thursday evening, May

CAROLINE H. DALL, Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACK-

New York ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Sec'y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsamade. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still
greater alterative power as to afford an effective
antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to
cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted
by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and
that one which will accomplish their cure must
prove of immense service to this large class of our
afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on
many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

ing complaints: - Scropulous Complaints, Emur-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC APPECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPE LAS, Rose on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity

whole class of complaints arising from impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and slug-gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered

or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the regutation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

any thing else.

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is en-

tirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF

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said it was a deeply-considered and deliberate

POETRY.

THE SLAVEHOLDER'S COMPLAINT. Ye, Northern men, presume to rail At our wise Constitution, Because it leaves a loophole for

Ye, Abolitionists, declare That our law-sanctioned slavery Is blacker than all common sins; In short, the sum of knavery.

Our Southern institution.

But if, when father wanted cash, He sold his daughter's mother, I, his white son, for dollars may Sell my mulatto brother.

'All men are free and equal born ; Our law says men, not cattle; We Southern planters all decide A negro is a chattel.

Our fathers sent to Africa For slaves, and had good luck too; We are opprest, we dare not send For chesp slaves to Timbuctoo;

And good and happy Christians make Casar, and Pomp, and Sambo, And keep their wives from being scared By heathen Mumbo-Jumbo.

Once. Northern men, ve understood You proper avocation Was passing laws to eatch our slaves-Laws binding the whole nation.

But now the fashion is quite changed, And ye profess believing That catching men against their will Is the worst kind of thieving.

But, spite of all ye say and do, Our glorious Constitution Protects, and ever will protect, One Southern institution. Tenterden, (England.)

JANE ASHRY.

'MY NEGRO MAN, JOE.' John Washington, my Jo, John, Your slave has run away : 'Tis said he's gone to Canada, And there he means to stay ; Now, surely, you have lost him, John, For there you dare not go; Our slaves are free in Canada,

John Washington, my Jo, John, No doubt you feel quite bad To lose this polite Negro man, This one-and-twenty lad-Who, though he's rather dark, John, Is not wholly black, you know; And surely he loves freedom well, John Washington, my Jo!

John Washington, my Jo!

John Washington, my Jo, John, Your ancestor, named George, Gave all his negroes freedom, And you may yet disgorge; Emancipate your blacks, John, And your white slaves also, Then your dear soul may have some peace, John Washington, my Jo!

John Washington, my Jo, John, On old Virginia's soil, At the Mount Vernon home-stead, Slaves of all color toil; Where the great George gave freedom, John, A reward you will bestow, To get your Negro man in jail, John Washington, my Jo!

John Washington, my Jo, John, Perhaps you'll live to see The Old Dominion's sable sons Ranked soon among the free : And your polite man, Joe, John, Will then be safe, you know, To come back again and see you, John Washington, my Jo!

BY OPPALD MASSEY.

God bless the brave ones! In our dearth Their lives shall leave a trailing glory; And round the poor man's homely hearth We'll proudly tell their suffering's story.

All savior-souls have sacrificed. With naught but noble faith for guerdon. And e'er the world hath crown'd the Christ, The man to death hath borne the burden!

The savage broke the glass that brought The heavens nearer, saith the legend; Even so the bigots welcome naught That makes our vision starrier region'd!

They lay their corner-stones in dark Deep waters, who upbuild in beauty On earth's old heart their triumph-arc That crowns with glory lives of duty.

And meekly still the martyrs go To keep with pain their solemn bridal ! And still they walk the fire who bow Not down to worship Custom's idol.

Take heart! the rude dust dark to-day, Soars a new-lighted sphere to-morrow ! And wings of splendor burst the clay That clasps us in death's fruitful furrow.

> TO A BEREAVED FRIEND. BY GERALD MASSEY.

God comfort you, my friend, God comfort you! How mighty, how immeasurable your loss I can but dimly know; yet I have learn'd That only the most precious die so soon. I can but stand without, and dare not thrust My hand betwirt the curtains of your grief; I cannot reach you sitting in the dark Of that lone desert, where the silence stuns, And sounds of sobbing is a kind relief. But I have felt the gloom that brings heaven near, The love whose kissings are all unreturn'd, And longed to lie down with the quiet dead, And share their long sweet rest. I too have known This strain and crack of heart-strings, this wild whire And wallow of sense in which the soul seems drown'd You are the husband of an angel. I Have two sweet babes in bliss. We are very poor On earth, my friend, but very rich in heaven. Two years ago you comforted my loss; One year ago I sang your wedding song ; And now she is not! She who had only look'd On life through colored windows of her dreams! All in the soft, sweet breath of God The bud of her dear beauty seemed to have blown, Your one-year darling, who but sprang, and died, And left the fragrance of her memory A blessed memory and a blessed hope ! She had the shy grace of a woodland flower; In her Love veil'd his eyes with timid wings; And her eyes deepened with a sadness rich,

THE DEPARTED. Oft may the spirits of the dead descend To watch the silent slumbers of a friend; To hover round his evening-walk unseen, And hold sweet converse on the dusky green; To hail the spot where once their friendship grew, And Heaven and Nature opened to their view!

As the' the mountain-tops of heaven-touch'd though

Made mirrowed shadows in their lakes of light.

The Liberator.

REFUTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: neither of the three alleged charges against the Amer- into it as to justify the assumptions of its being the ican Anti-Slavery Society, on the ground of which he accused the Secretary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society with 'false witness and wilful calumny,' was ever either made, intended, or implied, now changes Christ in the United States, that he has no faith in his ground, and requests the Secretary of that Society their being brought, to any extent, into such an organ to show, by specification, either,

1. That the constitutional basis of the American Anti-Slavery Society is, in any respect, other than distinctively Christian; or,

. 2. That the official action of that body has ever been other than distinctively Christian; or else,

13 To retract his statement that there has not existed-before the formation of the Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States-any distinctively Christian organization against slavery.'

the contrary, he has maintained always, and has as- stated that with its Christian basis, and being essen serted in the late Worcester Address, that it was an tially a religious movement, and founded in prayer outgrowth of Christianity, and essentially a religious it ought to have been adopted and guided by th

action as a Society, then he has no desire or ability men in the ministry. But the fact is, it has not been to show that the action of that Society has been in any so, and the American Anti-Slavery Society is no

ly Christian or Church organization, and what would more the representative or exponent of the visible Amer organization distinctly originated by Christians, and is. But God may use it as a touch-stone to the distinctively (that is, according to Webster, with dis- churches, whereby to make visible the hostility of his tinction, plainly) formed out of persons connected real Church to slavery in all denominations, and con with the visible Church, or, in other words, an or- centrate that hostility and give it power. The great ganization in the bosom of the Church, and intended religious societies of the country and its largest eccle and declared to be the exponent and organ of Chris- siastical organizations are verily guilty before God in tians, or of the Church ?

has an acknowledged basis of Christian principles, is practically and earnestly against this great wickednot such, C. K. W. admits; for in his exposition of ness. And the writer of this solemnly believes, if the American Anti-Slavery Society's Platform, I find there be not a speedy change in their attitude toit expressly said (in answer to the question, What ward the great sin of the times, then some of the should be the platform laid down upon which to in- dearest present organizations and agencies of the vite every opponent of slavery to stand?) - In the Church will be crushed under the weight of their sin first place, it ought not to be a religious organiza- of omission, and their refusing to remember them that tion.

On the other hand, the Church Anti-Slavery Society professes to be, and 'is labelled' as a distinctively Christian organization. It's, and it is meant to be, while catholic and liberal, a truly religious, though in no sense sectarian movement. The Preamble its Constitution and Declaration of Principle says: . We, a company of Ministers and Christians, of one to that end, we hereby form ourselves into a Society, derstood and more practically applied. to be called The Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States.

The first article of its Constitution reads thus :-

'The object of this Association being to unite all Christians, on the basis of the Word of God, against slavery, and to concentrate the energies of the Christian ministry and of Christian churches upon the ex-tinction of that great sin, the condition of membership shall be the adoption of its pledge and principles, and the payment of an annual contribution for its support.'

Four of the Principles put forth in its Declaration

total extinction to be demanded at once, in the name of God, who has commanded "to loose the hands of oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke."

7. The total abolition of the vast system of American slavery to be accepted as the providential mission and duty of the American clergy and the American

science of the nation in respect to slavery, and to make it loyal to the Law of God, against all unjust judgments of courts, and unrighteous legislation of

.9. The Word of God our charter to freedom and our armory against slavery, and any assertion that the Lord God sanctions slavery practical infidelity.'

In the first Address by its Secretary, under the auspices of the Executive Committee at Worcester, (not to refer to the paragraphs already quoted,) it is said, our own pulpits, and to procure the use of other pulpits, for the inculcation of anti-slavery truth. We their faith. are to plead for the oppressed in public prayer. We are to procure the action of churches of all denominations, and of Ministerial and Ecclesiastical bodies, man. It is natural for man to indulge in aspirain condemnation of slavery, and in rebuke of its defenders. Especially are we, in our capacity as a So- that such a being exists. There is a consciousness of ciety, as an exponent of the Church, to bring the the existence of Deity, a power of discrimination be-Word of God to bear against slavery, and to marshal tween right and wrong, inherent in the nature of man. the people of God in resolute array against every Above 'parchment creeds,' and the teachings of ecphase, and feature, and fortress of the slave system. It is to evoke and concentrate the consecrated energies of the Christian Church and the Christian ministry upon the work of abolishing this great evil, that of the wrong. This is the true savior of mankind,

The subjects of the late revival are appealed to distinctively as Christians, to remember them that are What we need in the actualization in life of the moin bonds as bound with them, to array themselves, nitions of the 'arged nature' within. In many from the beginning of their Christian course, on the creed are teachings which, ill setualized in life, would side of the oppressed, and to recognize their Master go far toward saving the world; yet they are too where he hides himself in the person of the poor un- often found side by side with those of an opposite friended slave; and so to fulfil toward him the great tendency. As we progress in true spiritual life and duty of Christianity, that they shall hear at last from knowledge, we shall be able to gather the good, and their impartial Lord-'Inasmuch as ye did it to one reject the evil.' Theories are but the ideal, actions

It is declared finally in that Address, that 'the consideration which, above all others, renders it ne- than in many pages of the Bible, the Koran, or the cessary for the churches at the North to unite in a Shaster :more positive and manifest movement against slavery than heretofore, and which influences us in this organization, is the change in the attitude toward slavery assumed of late by the Church South, as represented by its leading Divines, Assemblies, Conferences, and acknowledged organs of communication with the Christian world.'

After a thorough and minute exhibition of that change, it is said to be the great fact of this Southern sion from the Northern churches: 'And it is to adthat we now solicit every Christian opponent of slavery in the United States to join in this movement. abolition of slavery will be soon achieved. Let, then, Christian churches of every name solemnly

Thus it will be seen that the Church Anti-Slavery his natural element. The characteristic of the orato-

Society is distinctively a Christian or Church organization, in the sense of being founded upon strictly Christian principles, (like the American Anti-Slavery THE CHARGE OF CLERICAL CALUMNY distinctively, and being intended to represent Christian churches in reference to slavery. Whether it will do the latter remains to be seen. Whether the Your correspondent, C. K. W., having found that Christian ministry and membership will so far come exponent or organ of the Church is yet to be proven Such is the view entertained by C. K. W. of the

character and relations of the visible churches of

ization. He believes, with me, that Christianity unfairly represented in the visible Church, and h believes further, if I mistake not, that the true Church is outside, rather than inside, the visible Church. That is a question which I will not argue with him here. But in answer to the question What does H. T. C. mean by saving-"But that Society has not been the representative of the Church"?' I answer that he simply means to state a fact, without assuming it to be either an error or a Now, in the first place, the Secretary of the Church defect. It is a simple fact, that Christian ministers Anti-Slavery Society never has affirmed or implied and churches have not so far entered into the Amerthat the constitutional basis of the American Anti- ican Anti-Slavery Society, that it could stand as the Slavery Society was any other than Christian. On representative of the Church. Elsewhere I have Church at the time of its formation, through the cor-2. If by official action of that body, is meant its dial cooperation and control of her representative therefore a representative or exponent of the Ameritherefore a representative or exponent of the Amerias his knowledge extends, until the formation of the that the Church Anti-Slavery Society, with its ac-Church Anti-Slavery Society, there has not been any knowledged Christian basis in the Word of God, and distinctively Christian or Church organization against with the acknowledged Christian character and standslavery. For what is plainly meant by a distinctive- ing of its founders and members so far, is not any be generally understood by such phraseology, but an ican Church than the American Anti-Slavery Society

reference to slavery at the present time; nor can they That the American Anti-Slavery Society, while it maintain favor with the people, if they do not go

> are in bonds as bound with them. Jewett City, Conn., April 23, 1859. H. T. C.

. TRUE RELIGION. It has been truly said that the religious is the strongest element in man's nature. More life and

trasure have been spent, and more profound intellecnal research demanded and obtained, in endeavoring mind and heart, as in duty bound, by our common to propagate and substantiate certain forms of religion. allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ, do solemnly or in investigation as to the real nature and character pledge ourselves to one another and before God, To of true religion, than upon any other subject which REMEMBER THEM THAT ARE IN BONDS AS BOUND WITH comes within the province of intellectual research. THEM, and to do all that we can for the utter destruct It is likewise a fact, that there is no other subject tion of that atrocious system of chattel slavery which which has obtained a tithe of the investigation beis maintained in the United States; and as a means stowed upon religion, but that is infinitely better un-

Every form of religious worship assumes to res upon the character of a certain sacred book or books, each and all of which contain false and pernicious doctrines, palpable absurdities, debasing conceptions of Deity, and glaring and irreconcileable contradictions: each of which may serve as memorials of the undeveloped state of man's nature in past ages, but will hardly serve as a rule of faith and practice in the enlightened present or promising future.

The fact that we fear, to a considerable extent, that which we cannot comprehend, is the chief power by which religion and religious propagandism sway the hearts of men. Storm clouds an-6. No compromise with slavery allowable, but its pear blackest at a distance. Miracles and so-called wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the are the results of the action of natural law, or, as has too often been the case, unmixed jugglery. The masses, through superstitious fear, dare not subject religious frauds to the same amount of investigation hurches in this generation.

*8. The Church and the ministry to form the connature. Hence one important reason why we are so easily duped by religious impositions.

Concerning the nature and attributes of Deity, fraud after fraud has been palmed upon mankind, and enforced by denunciations of the most fearful vengeance in case we refuse to accept; which denunciations increase in efficiency in exactly the same ratio as the object of them is deficient in intellect. The more mysticism, and impressive and incomprehensible ceremonials are attached to a form of religion, the among things which show the movement to be pro- firmer hold that form takes upon the hearts of its fessedly and distinctively Christian,- We are to use devotees. In proof of this, observe the tenacity with which the Catholics and Episcopalians adhere to

Yet, aside from this vague fear, there is a deep and strong religious sentiment implanted in the nature of clesiastical fathers, amidst the toil and struggle and temptation of life's battle, this 'still small voice' WILL the Church Anti-Slavery Society is called into exist- which alone can redeem us from wrong and misdirec-

Creeds are comparatively powerless for good. of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto the real. The real cannot exist without the ideal; yet without the real, the ideal is powerless. There is more of inspiration in these four lines of Longfellow.

> Trust no future however pleasant, Let the dead Past bury its dead; Act, act with the living Present, Heart within and God o'erhead.'

R. Z. ALEXANDER

THE RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION. This Convention differed from former Convention

in that it looked more to our home relations with the apostacy that now renders necessary a positive expres- slave here, and the colored race here, than at the South. The two bills before the Legislature, one for vocate, and, if possible, secure such an expression, the removal of Caste Schools, and the other the Perand to give to it moral weight by the union of the sonal Liberty Bill, were the great topics, except the people of God in it of every denomination, that we discussion of some ecclesiastical matters, arising from have organized a Church Anti-Slavery Society, and certain statements made by Mr. May. The impassioned appeals in behalf of the Southern slave, the vivid and truthful pictures of his condition, we have Planted firmly on the Word of God, let us unite in heard formerly, were not features of this Convention condemning slavery, and in refusing fellowship to but we seemed to be looking at the practical duty those who support and practise it; and by the moral which is now pressing upon us at home. To see the force of such a testimony, maintained in love, the President of many former Conventions in the chair was in itself a testimony. Mr. May, who always holds the truth in meekness, spoke with his wonted enter into league and covenant against the sum of all impressive earnestness. Our young and noble brother Heywood moved in the Convention as if he had found

ry of this promising young man is the solidity of the in front of the National Hotel, where Messrs. Brady, truth he utters. It is a square granite wall, whose Stanton, Magruder and Chilton briefly returned truth he utters. It is a square granite wall, whose foundations are laid deep as the everlasting hills.

slavery matter, the Abolitionists were men of one idea, and had not much sympathy with other reforms. Mr. Burleigh rose, his whole soul roused, and spoke as by inspiration. I never heard words so fitly spoken, so perfect in their expression, so potent in their application, the metaphors and illustrations tearing away the cloud, and showing the whole clear empyrean behind. His words are given him from on high. He clearly proved that the anti-slavery men, of New York that the citizens of Washington are instead of being men of one idea, had been severely censured as too ready to embrace every new radical-

Several clergymen spoke, and I remarked the increase of their charity to the ultra type of anti-slavery. Mr. Malcom, of Newport, who was driven from the South for not having the fear of the slaveholders before his eyes, being requested to take the platform, made a good speech. His ideas were, that when old Church and State forms ceased to subserve the purposes of truth, they were to be borne out and buried like the dead carcass which once had life, but exists to find a conviction of murder.'

The foreman, Mr. Arnold, said that his only fear seven thousand men who had not bowed their knee seven thousand men who had not bowed their knee to the image of Baal. I would ask Mr. M. if the Church has not, as a Church, bowed her knee to the modern Baal, and if the seven thousand do not rather typify the come-outers scattered here and there, who are persecuted for not being in a Church committed | the opinion contained in their formal verdict of to communion and unity with slaveholders and their abettors?

In the afternoon of the second day, and more fully in the evening, we heard Wendell Phillips, whose beautiful oratory is but the outward manifestation of that grand soul offered up as a holicaust to Freedom.

Here we have the living embodiment of the Grecian

Mr. Hopkins, another of the Jury, and the wag Here we have the living embodiment of the Grecian idea of the power, beauty and gracefulness of true manhood expressed in their Apollo. To look at such a man, to think of all he has done and suffered, to see Derringer or revolver, but would have brought the lighthat holy life has left upon him, leads us howitzer to bear on the seducer. to exclaim, What a blessing he has been to the cause, and what a blessing that holy cause has been to him! Mr. Phillips's evening speech ought to have been heard by every freeman of Rhode Island. They need that its eternal truths should be engraven with the point of the diamond of his genius on the tablet of his big heart, is described as having almost rivalled their hearts.

L. David when he danced before the ark of the Tabertheir hearts.

. ACQUITTAL OF SICKLES. The following was the closing, most extraordinary

and most reprehensible scene in the trial of Daniel E. client. Sickles at Washington for the murder of P. B. Key: heart, cl The door is opened. The Deputy Marshal calls out to make room for the Jury. In they come, one by one, and proceed to take their seats in the box. There is one general movement in the court-room to get a look at their faces. All restraint is forgotten. Benches and forms and tables are mounted by the the jailor, he wept deeply, and could not undermost excited or most venturesome. 'Here they come,' is heard hurrieally spoken on all sides. Then there is a succession of cries of the company to the compa

'Get off the benches,' 'Sit down,' 'Silence in Court,' 'Order,' 'Order.' But it seems impossible to restore order till the Judge directs the Clerk to call the names of the Jury. The uproar instant-ly subsides, and as the Clerk calls the Jurors, and they severally respond, one of the officers calls out the number. When the twelfth name is called and responded to, a pin might be heard to drop in the suddenly stilled Court.

The Jury are all standing. Clerk-Daniel E. Sickles, stand up and look to

the Jury. Mr. Sickles stood up. Clerk-How say you, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?
Mr. Arnold—We have.

Clerk-How say you, do you find the prisoner a

the bar guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Arnold—Not Guilty!

As these words fell from the lips of the Foreman, there was one loud, wild, thrilling, tumultuous hurrah sent up by the spectators; cheer after cheer resounded in the court-room, and it was taken up by the multitude on the outside and repeated. Hate and handkerchiefs were waved, and there was one

general rush toward the dock.

In the midst of the uproar, the stentorian voice of Mr. Stanton was heard addressing the Court in these words: 'I move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody.

gentlemen : come to order. This is a place where there should No one paid any attention to the Marshal.

sire to return thanks to the Jury.'

Judge Crawford (who appeared to be the only person in Court not excited)—Mr. Stanton, wait

till the verdict is recorded.

excuse excitement on this occasion. Clerk to the Jury-Your record is, gentlemen that you find Daniel E. Siekles ' Not Guilty ' 7 The Jury nodded affirmatively. Clerk-And so say you all?

Another affirmative nod from the Jury. Mr. Stanton-I now move that Mr. Sickles b discharged from custody.

Judge Crawford—The Court so orders. Mr. Stanton (turning round)-Now go it!

Judge-No noise.

The prohibition was unheeded. Mr. Sickles. renewed cheers of the audience, was taken out of the dock by Capt. Wiley and Mr. Brega; the former, who is one of Mr. Sickles's most devoted friends, kissed him at the moment of his deliverance, and held fast by him as they tried to make their way to the door. It was slow work, for congratulations, earnest, loud and frankly expressed, saluted Mr. Sickles at all points. Though strong emotion was exhibited in the swollen veins of his temples, his eye was calm and steady, and the effort which he manifestly made to retain cannot be and composure was successful. His expression be-trayed no feeling of joy, but was rather that of a (Loud cheers.) The great object with which the trayed no feeling of joy, but was rather that of a (Association had been formed was that of unit the which he manifestly made to retain calmness

pliments and congratulations with the jurors. Finally, by dint of much crushing and great ex-

As Mr. Sickles stepped down the stone stairs of the City Hall, surrounded and supported by his immediate personal friends, he was enthusiastically arrived down the stone stairs of the hald been introduced to, and received by the meeting, and briefly referring to his past labors in

coming faint, he was got into one of the numerous coming faint, he was got into one of the numerous carriages in waiting. In the same carriage were Messrs. Graham, Wiley and Brown of New York. A movement was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the carriage, and draw it themselves, but the movement was detected in time, and prevented. Finally, the carriage drove away, followed by many others, and by an immerse carriage drove away, followed by many others, and by an immerse carriage drove away, followed by many others, and by an immerse carriage drove away, followed by many others, and by an immerse carriage drove away, followed by many others, and by an immerse carriage drove away, followed by many others, and by an immerse carriage drove away, followed by the consideration for at least seventy years. They had been told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Mr. Bright's measure wore a revolutionary aspect—(laughter:) and Mr. Bright, with that sagacity which led him, and the bright's measure wore a revolutionary aspect—(laughter:) by many others, and by an immense cro Mr. Sickles was taken to the house of Mr. McBlair,

next door to his former residence.

Messrs. Brady, Stewart and Savage were in the carriage that followed immediately after; in another, were Lieut. Maury and Messrs. Stanton, Chilton and Magruder; in another, were Mr. Sickles's fa-ther, Dr. Morehead, and Messrs. Wikoff and Brega; and following these were some dozen other

As the cavalcade drove through the streets, it was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Thou-sands of people were gathered in front of Mr. Mese, and continued to come and go Blair's he

thanks The last-named gentleman requested the as One of the great speeches of the Convention was from Mr. Burleigh, in reply to Mr. Conklin. Mr. C., though well disposed to the cause, stated that, owing to their reading being principally confined to anti-ed, and that he was sure this appeal would be re-

spected. —
Messrs. Graham and Thomas Francis Meagher
were loudly called for, but were not present.
The crowd then proceeded to serenade the Rev.
Dr. Haley and the Jurors.
Nine or ten of the Jurors came to Mr. Brady's

parlor in the 'National' after all was over, and there, in the freedom of unrestrained conversation, expressed their real sentiments. One of them, Mr. McDermott, said, 'I want you, sir, to tell the people not behind those of any other part of the country in devotion to the family altar.' And yet the Juros was spoken of all through the trial as one who would probably dissent from the rest.

Another of the Jurors, a young man named Knight, brought with him his fiddle, with which he had been in the habit of solacing himself and fellows during the long evenings of their seclusion and played several airs. He, too, had been regarded with suspicion, because of certain Know-Nothing antecedents. 'But,' says Mr. Brady, 'if we had known, that he played the fiddle, we might have made our minds easy, for no fiddler was ever known

had been that his health might not last him through 'Not guilty.'
Mr. Arnold, the foreman, after an affectionat

greeting with Mr. Stanton, expressed his gratifica-tion that he had lived to render such a verdict. The same juror, in congratulating Mr. Sickles, said

and mimic among them, expressing himself in regard to the justification of Mr. Sickles, said he would not, for himself, have been satisfied with a

The emotions of the counsel, when the Jury re turned their verdict, were manifested in various ways. Mr. Brady, in spite of all his experience as a criminal lawyer, became pale, nervous and agitated.

Mr. Stanton, unable to express the emotions of nacle. The usual stolidity of Mr. Phillips gave way, and, covering his face with his hands, he wept like a child. Messrs. Magruder, Rateliffe and Chilton pressed forward, and greeted their liberated client. Mr. Meagher, in the exuberance of his heart, clapped people on the back, and asked if it was not 'glorious;' Mr. Graham was passive and undemonstrative, but was one of the first to welcome back his client to freedom. The District Attorney said 'he thought it would be so,' and his

There is a general and decidedly strong feeling of satisfaction at the result of Sickles's trial. Jury would have rendered a verdict immediately after the case was submitted to them, but for the fact that one of the number desired a short time for deliberation. It is said that when the Jury retired, one of them

withdrew into a corner, and on his knees invoked Divine guidance, got up, entered into conversation, again retired to the corner, and finally rose with his mind fully made up in favor of acquittal. From the Manchester, [Eng.] Examiner and Times, April 7.

LANCASHIRE REFORMERS UNION. SPEECH OF MR. GEORGE THOMPSON. A crowded meeting of the members of the Lan cashire Reformers' Union was held last evening in the Assembly Room of the Free Trade Hall, the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Georg Thompson. Mr. George Wilson presided. Mr. S. P. Robinson opened the proceedings by reading the minutes of the last meeting of the Association, held

at Newall's Buildings, on Tuesday; the resolution then agreed to, declaring that no candidate would deserve the support of the Union who did not as sent to its principles, and who was not prepared to support the redistribution of seats proposed by Mr. Bright, was loudly applauded, as was also the re port of the assurance given by Mr. Alderman Liv-sey, that 'Mr. Cobden was perfectly safe for Roch-The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He observed that the members of the Union would Mr. Stanton (boiling over with excitement)—'In shortly, in consequence of the recent act of the the name of Mr. Sickles, and of his counsel, 1 degovernment, have to consider and decide the important question as to how far the organization of their Society might be made use of for promoting the object which they had in view, not only by in

Il the verdict is recorded.

Mr. Stanton—Of course, your Honor, you must structing the public mind, but by aiding the reresented the principles on which the Association was founded. He, for one, had always held that Association, in its corporate capacity, would act wisely in confining itself to the former object—that, namely, of promoting popular instruction on the subject of reform. (Hear, hear.) He would not, however, close his eyes to the fact, that more than one branch of the Union had expressed a contrary opinion. The question would shortly come before them for discussion, and he was confident that it would be fairly considered, and that a wise conclusion would be arrived at. Referring to Lord John Russell's late speech on Reform, Mr. Wilson said he had for years felt a great desire to see Lord J. Russell step forward, and become an efficient leader of the Liberal party in Parliament. But, considering the Liberal party in Parliament. But, considering what the measure was which that noble Lord had shadowed forth as the one which he was prepared to support, considering especially that he had announced his intention not to support, but to oppose any measure which included vote by ballot—(hear, hear)—he thought Lord John Russell was scarcely the leader whom the true Liberal party in the House man who felt conscious that he had passed and that the trial through which he had passed could have had no other result.

It was some minutes before Mr. Sickles could reach the jury-box, which lay on his road to the door. The Jury evinced a desire to congratulate him, and he stepped over the forms to meet their salutations, which were heartily tendered.

The counsel for the defence also exchanged community that the reformers of this great county in favor of the measure which had been proposed by the great leader—as he would call him—of the people of this county—Mr. Bright. (Cheers.) Since he had set before them his measure, they had seen that which had been introduced by the government, and they had heard that which had been suggested by Lord J. Russell, and he now asked them, were there any hopes—was there the bare possibility—of obtaining hopes—was there the bare possibility—of obtaining a just and real Reform Bill, except through Mr. Bright's instrumentality? ('No!' and loud cheers.) ertion, a passage to the door was effected, and as soon as Mr. Sickles was recognized from the outside, the cheers were again taken up.

The news ran like wildfire through the city, and Bright their united and steadfast support. (Loud The news ran like widdire through the city, and from all sides, crowds were hurrying to the City cheers.) Mr. Wilson concluded by introducing Mr Hall. The excitement was as intense as it was in-After acknowledging the kind manner in which

enthusiastically various departments of the great cause of human cheered, and loud calls were made upon him for a speech. (1)
With considerable exertion, for he was fast benail a lie like a bad shiling to the counter—(laugh-ter)—told the Chanceller of the Exchequer at the time, that he penetrated his design, which was to imitate his own illustrious Tadpole in his own novel; and that wanting a cry, and knowing that the best means of disparaging a political opponent was to give him a bad name, he raised the cry of Conservatism forever, and down with John Bright, the revolutionist.' He (Mr. T.) hoped that that insult from the Treasury bench would be resented insult from the Treasury bench would be resented throughout the country. (Cheers.) Referring to the measure of reform proposed by the government, he said the ten pound franchise was good, but if had been previously approved by a majority of the House of Commons, and therefore he might say to Blair's house, and continued to come and go throughout the evening.

The counsel-of Mr. Sickles to-night were complimented by a screnade, and a large crowd gathered

Taking the measure in the abstract, and coupling with it the observations let fall by the two representatives of the government in either House, he is

said it was a deeply-considered and deliberate be, trayal of the just expectations and solemn-claims of the people of this country. (Cheers.) What had Mr. Disraeli most deprecated in his speech the other night? It was the spread of what he called dearney. He warned the gentlemen behind, and he fore, and around him, and all the people outsigned, that to follow Mr. Bright was to establish a demo-racy; and that a democratic House of Common would impair the national defences, and so brings great dangers and injuries to the State. With a the indignation (said the speaker) that an hose Englishman can feel, and is permitted in a circling and educated assembly to express. I hurl that he in the teeth of Mr. Disraeli, and tell him that he sits in his place owing to the moderation, the response for law, the sacred regard to the C. in the teeth of Mr. Disraen, and ten him that is sits in his place owing to the moderation, the market in his place owing to the moderation, the market is the constitution of the constit rence for law, the sacred regard to the Constitute of this country, which alone prevents him from being cast down from power; and tell him being again to avail himself of the privilege in Parliament of the muscle and it. again to avail himself of the privilege in Parinassa to criminate men who are the muscle and lifebba of the country. (Loud cheers; to give grate of fect to which, all the meeting spontaneously sood up.) Well, now, in the prospect of a general country, what, he asked, were they to do?. They had a great number of men bidding for the leadership of the reform movement. The Chairman had we the reform movement. the reform movement. The Chairman had so the discussed Lord John Russell's scheme, that he may be a support that he had been supported by the support of the discussed Lord John Russell's scheme, that he had ed not to refer to it. They had another plan, us that required to be looked at with deep consistent and which was entitled to it. It was the most intelligible plan that had ever been bregit before them in the shape of a Reform Bill. It was the consistent of the land with any disregard of the land. before them in the snape of a desired of the just right and opinions of the upper classes, nor with an overweening partiality for the establishment more than counterbalancing power in the hands of other classes of society. It had been well sabate ted to the country, and had met with extensi approval. So much for the measure, continued Mr. Thompson,) and what about the least Mr. Thompson,) and what about the leader (Hear, hear.) Measure him. You see the say (Hear, hear.) Measure him. You see the early and weekly papers; measure the leader by the amount of scurrility, and abuse, and misreprese tation, and false accusation that has been hard upon him. (Hear, hear.) Had he been Ossa vion Pelion, he might have been overwhelmed, if he had been anybody but John Bright. Measure him by the seem of the encomiums which all parties, his bitterest come being the judges, unite to bestow upon his intelest being the judges, unite to testow upon as inblet, upon his oratory, ay, and upon his consister. (Cheers.) Measure him by the good that he has wrought. (Cheers.) We will not place one man be fore the other, but he was amongst the was of fore the other, but he was amongst the sead Anak in the Anti-Corn-Law movement. He was not a whit behind the foremost champion was struggled to rescue the bread of widowed nothing the struggled to rescue the Bread of widowed nothing the sead and behind the sead and the sea from the grasp of Richmonds and Buckinchas throughout this country. (Applause.) Messa him by his means of doing good; for I agree that is not mere mental or moral worth, or kindly & position, that renders a man eligible pre-minenty as a leader. He went into the House of Commun. young cotton spinner—(hear, hear)—obnormed the prejudices—I may say, the hatred—of that House. I have sat in that House when person abuse has been levelled against the Anti-Cer-liv movement, which would not have been penningly. Mr. Speaker against any except these men, the were supposed to have no friends. Who ber all this with calmness and magnaninity? Who, hi few short years, compared with the experient of some statesmen, has lived down prejudice—some down personal aspersions—where he could not via has extorted the homage of placemen, and where he could not via the property of could not compel it by wisdom, has exterted it has fear? Mr. Bright. (Loud cheers.) I say it without hesitation, that going into the House of Conmons with the worst reputation a man can have there—that of a platform speaker-with the sope. added bad name of an Anti-Corn-Law larger, and a leader among the Leaguers-there is not another instance of such success in any living sats man, without lordly patronage and without hug, having nothing to guide him but his own mer bright shining light, discovering to him to ear question he has ever advocated whether it has been politically right or wrong in the estimation of in people. Yes, in its principles, in its motive, and in its aims, John Bright's political character is been like one entire and perfect chrysolite; tank about how you will, it is still John Bright GLoud cheers.) Having spoken further of E Bright's invincible intro-idity and other high en-ifications as a leader, Mr. Thompson went on ton that, with so good a measure and so administing leader, they had no need to look further; and, is himself, he promised that if his health remaineds good as at present, he would advocate a measure of reform until one was obtained which, at least it reasonable extent, satisfied the justice of the as. (Cheers.) On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Alderman Goadsby, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Thompson for his excellent address.

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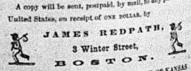
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