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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the gehts of the paper, viz:—Francis Jackson, Ed-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 26.



The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.' The free States are the guardians and essen-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our FATHERS, IN PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE BIGHT. 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 enalaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

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WHOLE NUMBER, 1598.

SELECTIONS.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The following eloquent extract, from the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, deserves the widest circulation

To Chief Justice Tancy belongs the bad eminence having elaborately falsified history, misconstrued aw, and outraged justice and humanity, through ore than twenty pages of his extended opinion, in the vain attempt to prove that colored persons are , never were, and never could be, citizens of the not, never were, and never could be, citizens of the United States: that when the Union was formed, and Tor more than a century before, they had been regarded as unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far interior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; that the negro might min was something the reduced to slavery for his bene-pic; that this opinion was, at that time, fixed and saterral in the civilized portion of the white race, was regarded as an axiom in morals, as well as powhich no one thought of disputing, or supposed to be open to dispute; and of course, that this inferior, degraded race were then left, and still coniane, so far as the Federal Government is concern-d in the same rightless condition, incapable of askog of the Federal Courts redress for any wrong, and equently destitute of the legal recognition of any t. Considering how feeble, helpless and already oly injured are the objects of this assault, it is hard to say whether injustice, meanness or cruelty, amblashing falsehood, or sophistical misinterpretaon of facts and law, is its most marked character-

The judge does not pretend that any clause or word of the Constitution expressly debars black men from eaship, or even hints at color or race as a test of evil rights; or that the States, before they entered the present Union, had generally set up, in terms, any such distinction as is contended for. The sum this argument is, that ' the white race ' cannot be apposed to have recognized as citizens a race which her so looked down upon. He cites freely from the early legislation of Congress and the States to prove the social degradation of the blacks, and thence infers their want of civil rights. But, unfortunately for his purpose, this inference is flatly contradicted by established fact, that the Federal Governent has repeatedly naturalized colored aliens, and given passports to colored men, describing them as s of the United States; and, in one instance, f not more, has officially complained of an act of British aggression upon a colored American seaman, as having been committed upon a 'native citizen of the United States.' It is contradicted no less desively by the fact referred to by Judge Curtis, in dissenting opinion, that in several of the States, emight have said all but two, if we mistake not,) efere the adoption of the Constitution, colored m," descended from African slaves,' were citizens of those States, and had the elective franchise 'on equal terms with other citizens.' Chancellor Kent, his Commentaries, says 'it is certain that the Constitution and Statute law of New York speak of men of color as being citizens; and that if a slave States a ed from bondage, or if a black man be born free in the United States, he becomes thenceforward a citizen.' The Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided that slaves born in that State, and manumitted there, ' are citizens of North Carolina, and all free persons born within the State are born cititens of the State; and has declared it a matter of iversal notoriety,' that free men of color had and used the right of voting, under the old Constitution that State. In Massachusetts and some other States, it is equally notorious, they have it still, and have never been without it; and in those where they have it not, the use of the word ' white,' in pre scribing the qualifications of voters, was necessary to ate it from them. That they were regarded as citians in the old Confederation is proved conclusively by the fact, that a motion to limit the privileges of meral citizenship to white persons was expressly and only two supporting it, while the vote of one

There was no need of citing Statutes to prove that e colored people have all along been the objects of equice and contempt. Nobody denies it. But is, so far from disproving their citizenship, rather trengthens the direct proof in its favor, drawn from the facts above mentioned. For the more degraded and despised they were, the less likely is it that they ere tolerated in any position to which they had no right, and especially in one so important as that of of the Commonwealth; and conseatly, the stronger is the evidence afforded by ing, that they were recognized as citizen Judge Taney endeavors to evade the force of the citizenship from the fact of voting, by sayag that a person may be entitled to vote by the wol the State, who is not a citizen of the State ited; and instances foreigners not naturalized, as bing allowed to vote in some of the States. Whether they are not, by such allowance, made tizens of those States, or whether admission to there in the sovereignty is not of course admission to the ship, may perhaps be reasonably questioned; at conceing this point, for the sake of the argument, it must still be borne in mind that when—or persons not citizens' are allowed to vote, it is y some special provision of law on their particular hehalf; and as no such special provision existed in ding was on the common ground of the general

the judge, in his eagerness to make out a case, has grossly overstated the sentiment of the period in Testion, in regard to the colored people. The truth as to the general feeling toward them is had enough; but he general feeling toward them is had enough; goes very far beyond the truth, in affirming that the opinion was universal in the civilized por-tion of the white race,' and 'disputed by no one, can or the white race,' and 'disputed by no one,' that the negro might be justly enclaved for the white man's benefit, and had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. If not guilty of wilful false and the control of the shood, he betrays an ignorance most astonishing the chief judicial officer of the nation. Did he really know nothing of the emphatic voice

which literature, law, philanthropy and religion, asing the divilized portion of the white race, had attend at and before the time referred to, in behalf of the Mark. the black man's rights, and against his enslave ant? Was he not aware that the practice which he are was then universally thought to be just, had any was then universally thought to be just, had been denounced within the time he specifies, by Cowper, as 'human nature's broadest, foulest blot;' by Wesley, as 'the sum of all villanies;' by Paley, as a time,' and 'wickedness;' by the historian Robertess, as 'repugnant to the feelings of humanity,' and is the principles of religion;' by Bishop Warburten, as 'infamous,' and 'directly infringing both Dirine and human law;' and by many other writers bring and human law; and by many other writers a the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—poets, healists, and divines, political economists, states and invited the seventeenth and commission of the seventeenth and divines, political coolonists, run-ben, jurists, and others—as 'unjust, inhuman, un-cinstan-like;' 'contrary to all the laws of human-ty,' 'a criminal and outrageous violation of the

natural rights of mankind; this enormity, this aggravated iniquity; a practice which spurns at all the principles of both natural and revealed reinto it originally that denunciation of the slave trade ligion; 'a horrid practice, an injustice and bar- which we have just quoted,—when he exclaimed at barity which, so sure as there is vengeance in Heaven the incomprehensibility of man, who can endure so tion of all who allow or encourage it; and, in a deaf to all those motives whose power supported him word, as deserving only abhorrence and reprobation? through his trial, inflict on his fellow-men a bond-that it called forth Montesquieu's often quoted age, one hour of which is fraught with more misery or it will begin to be believed that we ourselves are not Christians;' and the Abbe Raynal's declaration, Federal Convention, against the concessions made to that 'he who supports the system of slavery is the slavery in the Constitution, 'that our opposition to enemy of the whole human race;' and Baxter's denunciation of slave-traders as 'the worst of robbers,' of rights to which God and nature entitled us, not

balf of the eighteenth century for the abolition of the slave trade? or of the suggestion of the celebrat-ed Necker, in 1784, that the nations of Europe should form a general compact to abolish that traffic? or of the persevering and successful exertions of Granville Sharp, from 1765 to 1772, to procure an authoritative exposition of British law against slavery on British soil? Had he never learned, in the course of his legal studies, that full sixteen years before the American Federal Constitution was adopted, a decision of the highest Law Court in Great Britain, pronounced by one of the ablest jurists of that age, and after thorough argument and long dethat age, and after thorough argument and long that age, and after thorough argument and long that age, and after thorough argument and long that age, and after thorough argument and long to the liberation, declared slavery, whether of black men or of slavery in Pennsylvania. In 1788, in a Report on a petition in favor of the distressed Africans that age, and after thorough argument and long to the liberation, declared slavery, whether of black men or of slavery in Pennsylvania. In 1788, in a Report on a petition in favor of the distressed Africans of white, to be unlawful in that country, as a viola-tion of natural right, contrary to common law prin-ciples, and so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law? or that a few years later, but still before the framing of the Constitu-tion, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts applied and their descendants, a Legislative Committee in the same State quoted from the Declaration of Inde-pendence the affirmation of the inalienable rights of all men, adding that if it is founded in truth, the to Negro Slaves the declaration in the State Bill of Potitioners speak but the Divine Will in requesting Rights, that 'all men have an unalienable right to that this evil (slavery) be done away from the land.' enjoy liberty,' and thus abolished slavery in that Many pages might be filled with similar testimonies,

old Confederation, (and of the new Union, when it ly,' without distinction of race or color, and that was formed,) were Societies for promoting the abothe 'flagrant inconsistency' therewith of holding lition of Slavery, and protecting the rights of the slaves and supporting slavery was then also seen and free colored people, and that among their members acknowledged. Indeed, it was the very time of the and officers were many of the best, and some of the framing of the Constitution, which William Pinckmost illustrious men of that day? that the judicial ney called 'this enlightened period' at which 'we seat he occupies was first filled by the President of need not labor to prove' slavery disgraceful, 'and a an Abolition Society, John Jay? that to the same scandal to human nature.' the same family, however diversified by color, situa- complete failure. tion,' or otherwise; and declared it ' more especially, the duty of those who profess to maintain for themselves the rights of human nature, to use such means as are in their power to extend the blessings of freedom to every part of the human race '?

ers of Hanover County, Virginia, called it most dangerous to virtue and the welfare of this country ? that the Virginia Convention in 1774 complained of the King for using his negative to defeat the attempts of the Colony to stop that trade, and for preferring the advantages of a few African corsairs to the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice?? that an agreement was formed by that Convention, by the North Carolina Convention, by the Continental Congress, and by the Georgia Provincial Congress, not to import slaves, or buy those imported by others? that the Committee representing the people of Darien, Georgia, claiming to be 'influenced by a general philan-thropy for all mankind, of whatever climate, language or complexion, expressed their 'abhorrence of he unnatural practice of slavery in America, a practice founded in injustice and cruelty, debasing part of our fellow-creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest '? or are of the numerous similar testimonies of that period, and esscially that introduced by Jefferson into the original raft of the Declaration of Independence, calling the slave-trade an 'execrable commerce,' and denouncing the King of Great Britain as having, by his course in regard to it, waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights in the persons of a distant people, carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere ??

Could be be ignorant that in the very Convention. which framed the Constitution he professes to ex-pound, Negro Slavery and the African Slave Trade vere denounced in the strongest terms by distinguished men, Northern and Southern; that Gover-neur Morris said 'domestic slavery is a nefarious institution;' that Madison called it 'the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man, and thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in men;' that Mason, of Virginia, styled the Slave Trade ' nefarious ' and ' infernal,' and ' held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should Roger Sherman was 'against acknowledging men to be property,' and 'regarded the slave-trade as in-iquitous;' that Luther Martin, of Maryland, condered it 'unjustifiable in its nature, and contrary to the rights of mankind,' and 'justly exposing us to the vengeance of Him who is equally Lord of all, and who views with equal eye the poor African slave and wis American master;' that in the Con-ventions, North and South, which ratified the Consave and with the state of the Constitution, the slave-trade was condemned with equal emphasis, being characterized by prominent speakers in the Virginia Convention as 'detestable' and ne-trade with the constitution of the con arious; and in that of North Carolina, as abominable, 'inhuman,' 'utterly inconsistent with the rights of humanity,' and 'probably reprobated by all the members' of the Federal Convention; while, n that of South Carolina, General Pinckney, who ad been a member of the Federal Convention, testied that, on the slave question, the South Carolina delegates there had to contend with the religious and political prejudices of the Eastern and Middle States,' whose people 'reprobate as an unpardonable moral and political evil, the dominion they (of the South) hold over a part of the human race'?

day, would be so understood; but denies that it of justice, according to the emphatic testimony was then understood to include the enslaved African the Superintendent of Public Schools in Boston race, because, if it had been, the conduct of the of members of the School Committee; of teachers distinguished men who framed the Declaration in the schools after the mixture had taken place, and

for the worst of crimes, will sometime be the destruc- much for his own liberty, and the next moment, sarcasm, 'We must not allow the negroes to be men, than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to opand of 'those who buy and use the poor Africans as in particular, but in common with all the rest of man-mere beasts for their own convenience, regardless of kind.' Patrick Henry, writing in 1779, confesses their spiritual welfare, as 'fitter to be called detailed that, in holding slaves, his 'conduct was inconsist. mons than Christians'?

Did he never hear of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and the 'multitude of others,' (to use Clarkson's own words.) who labored so zealously in the latter cepts, and lament my want of conformity to them.' William Pinckney, in 1788, pronounces slavery 'oppressive, unjust, and inconsistent with the great groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1780, in the Act abolishing slavery in that State, speaks of 'negro slaves' as 'deprived of the common blessings that they were by nature cit. to; and avows among the reasons for the Act at we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our professions;' and then proceeds, 'in justice to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and in grate-ful commemoration of our own happy deliverance showing that the Declaration was understood, in that Did he not know that in nearly every State of the day, to assert the rights of the 'whole human famiwithout distinction of race or color, and that

Society the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander
Hamilton, belonged? that Benjamin Franklin was
President of an Abolition Society, incorporated by
the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that its Constithe Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that its Consti-tution called 'all the children of men, members of to prove colored men incapable of citizenship is a

From the New York Tribune

FAIR PLAY IN THE SCHOOL-HOUSE! There is not an entire unanimity among the American public as to the character and quality of Had he never seen, among the proceedings of public bodies just before the Revolution, that the people of Fairfax county, Virginia, George Washington at the Surgay state of the character and quality of what the Anti-Slavery people have been doing for the last thirty years. Patriarchal politico-economists at the Surgay as that the continuous constitutions are the statement of the character and quality of what the Anti-Slavery people have been doing for the last thirty years. presiding, pronounced the African Slave Trade has only made the condition of the slaves worse the pious owner, it is to be supposed, visiting upon their vicarious shoulders the stripes due to their officious advocates-hitting them again because they have friends. This doctrine is repeated and enforced at the North by many godly divines, bearing the image and superscription of the American Tract Society, and patriotic journalists not a few, who seem to believe that the only reason why the masters and slaves are not at this moment dancing round : liberty-pole together, in celebration of the voluntary emancipation of the one by the other, is the damning fact that certain persons at the North have said that in their opinion it were a right and go d thing to do. These theories, at once so creditable to the humanity and to the common sense and intelligence of our Northern instructors, as well clerical a laic, we have no intention of controverting on the

But whatever diversities of opinion philosopher and philanthropists may entertain as to the influence the Anti-Slavery movement has exerted on the con-dition of the black men of the South, it will hardly be denied, by any persons acquainted with the facts, that it has been productive of very positive improve-ment in that of the black men of the North. Thirty years ago, a slave could be seized in any Northern city, and taken back under the law of 1793 with no more ado than if he had been an escaped felon. Much within that time, if the meeting house were the gate of heaven, it was not one by which colored Christians could enter into the kingdom on equal terms with the whites, but they were obliged to sneak in through a back door called the Negro Pew, On all the railways there were negro-pens provided, called Jim Crow Cars, in which men and women of good character and manners and respectable appearance were herded like beasts, because the san had looked upon them, and they were black. So of all the steamboats and omnibuses; colored persons were either not permitted to use them at all, or on inconvenient and degrading conditions. And at the very outset of life, the white and back children were made to feel the unjust distinction made behave power to prevent the increase of slavery;' that tween their races by the segregation of the latter from the former in separate and inferior schools.

Now it is undeniable that a great change has taken place in all these particulars. A slave cannot now be reclaimed without an exchement that shakes the city where it is attempted like an earthquake, felt even to the ends of the country. In the New England States, and very generally at the West, if not universally, the Negro Pew is as obsolete t not that of his face, is all that is looked at in the premises. We are well aware that we are not writing the eulogy of our own city in this particular but of the New England States, at least, we are confident our statement holds generally good. So as to the separate or caste schools. In Massachusetts, at all events, after a long and persistent agitation of the subject, such schools were forbidden by law, and for several years the colored children have attended the school of the district in which they live, just as the white children. The opposition in that State came chiefly from Boston, and perhaps two or three Declaration of Independence in support of his atro-cious argument. He admits, indeed, that its lan-guage 'would seem to embrace the whole human family, and, if used in a similar instrument at this day, would be so understood; but denies the would have been flagrantly inconsistent with the principles they asserted, —a thing he assumes to be clearly impossible; for they were 'incapable of asserting principles inconsistent with those on which they were acting.' Indeed! Let us hear a little of their own testimony about that.

In the schools after the mixture had taken place, and ther competent authorities. The Boston Courier, over certainly a competent authority on this side of the question, says of the change: 'We contemplate it with unmingled satisfaction. We rejoice that colored men are not set apart in our churches from their white brethren, and that the children of the their white brethren, and that the children of the

two races sit side by side on the same benches." And again: 'The anxiety of the colored people to have their children educated shows that they were entirely worthy of the boon bestawed upon them, of

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

having their childres educated at the same schools with the whites." This is certainly strong testimony, and from a most unexceptionable quarter; but it was not a boon' that was bestowed on the colored people in this legislation, but a recognition of their just ights. It was never asked as a layor, but demand to their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorough the community should be treated alike in the matter of public education. And as such it was conceded. It is on this ground that the same action is asked of this country. We have bought 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' by the tens of thousands, and we have been captured by the bought of the bou are happy to believe with a fair prospect of success.

There certainly should be no doubt of it, inasmuch as there are but three towns which still maintain the invidious distinction soon to be abolished-Provilence, Newport and Bristol-and there would be were it not that these are the three largest and richest, and therefore most weighty municipalities in the State. But the clear justice of the case is so lain that it would be to reflect on the good sense and fair-mindedness of the Legislature to doubt that it will follow the example of Massachusetts. The chools are supported by the taxes of the colored sople in the same proportion according to their property as by those of the whites; and it needs no argument to show that they are entitled to the same ivantages and conveniences of education as any of inferior description, or which, if equally good, are branded with a mark of degradation, and which, at my rate, must be less easy of access to the children f many of them than the district school proper. This latter is an inconvenience which, in a certain proportion of cases, amounts to a denial of public ducation.

This is, perhaps, the impregnable argument which of but one answer. It can only be sophistically evaded by the assumption, that the claim of the colored taxpayer is satisfied by the erection of colored f colored children where the separation exists, even the schools furnished them be equal to the average the lower district schools, which, we imagine, is very far from being the case. But, aside from the pure right of the matter, there is a question of fair play involved in it, which should enlist the symnolders, and their abettors, as to their capacity for taking care of themselves. They contribute, according to their means and opportunities, their full the battles of the Ravolution. They support themselves; they acquire property; they show an honorable desire to improve their condition, and that of their children. We have been assured that, in Philadelphia, and we know the same to be true of his city, their proportion of the taxes for schools and the poor considerably exceeds the amount paid for colored schools and paupers, so that they actually contribute, of their moderate means, to educate the children and support the poor of the white race! The prejudice against them, which is but the lingershadow of our departed Slavery, has denied them chances enough, and for long enough. Let them have a fair opportunity at last to show what

hey can do under more favorable surroundings. testimony which the teachers of the colored hools bear as to the progress of their scholars is a ouching evidence of the mischiefs attending them. They have uniformly found that while the younger children, who had not learned the existence of the prejudice which is the badge of their tribe, made fully as rapid progress as white children of the same age, their zeal and interest in their studies invaribly slackened as they grew older. The growing ense of the crushing disabilities under which they abor, organized, as it were, into the very school nouse in which they sit, robs them of all heart and nope. But where an equality of privileges is enoyed, this mournful circumstance disappears. Mr. John F. Emerson, who has been for a quarter of a century the Principal of the High School of New Bedford, a man standing in the very foremost rank of his profession, bears this testimony: 'My pupils are from all classes of the community. Many of them from families of the very highest respectability. have had no instance of any difficulty arising from the admission of colored children. I have noticed no difference in the aptitude to learn between them nd the whites.' And this testimony is capable of ample confirmation from other sources. well as unjust, then, is it thus to blight the souls of innocent children in the very dew and tender blossom of their youth! Away with such relies of slaveholding barbarism from the soil of the Free

States! They are a stench in the nostrils of civili-We have been led into this train of remarks by ading the pamphlets addressed to the people and o the General Assembly of Rhode Island on this abject, by the colored inhabitants of that State. hey are temperate, well-reasoned and unanswerable We trust, and cannot doubt, that the General Asmbly, at the session soon to convene, will pass the was referred, if we mistake not, to this coming ses-sion. This is a case in which a delay of justice is almost equivalent to a denial of it. Every year it is postponed, causes serious injury to the children who suffer under this proscription, not to mention the expense of time and money, and vexation of soul, it costs to those struggling for their rights. They have showed so much discretion and good sense, as well as spirit, in their way of laying their wrongs before the Legislature, that they deserve success. Their documents, though calculated for the meridian of Rhode Island, will do for this State, or any other where the same mischiefs exist, which we ee soon expunged from the statute book of every Free State. It is but a scanty measure of reparation, at the best, that any State can render its inhabitants of African descent for the inveterate wrongs done to them by law and custom; surely, the least it can do, which is all they ask, is to stand from between them

required oath, a member, Mr. W. W. Ritchie, re-fused to be qualified, on the ground that he was con-scientiously opposed to capital punishment. The Court insisted, and the juryman positively refused to take the oath, whereupon he was committed to prison for thirty days for contempt.

From the Creekenwest [London] News or June 4. WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Probably there never has been a period in the history of the Christian Church when the caution given by Christ to his disciples was not needed-Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.' The test of discipleship is as much needed in our own day as it was when first given in the rights. It was never asked as a favor, but demanded their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or

the Legislature of Rhode Island this year, and we touched to the quick by its harrowing recitals; and yet those who have examined into the foundations of slavery know that it is materially based upon the pro-slavery action, at least in its reflex influence, of the churches of this country. The test of fellow-ship with American churches has never gone beyond the external wool of the animal with us. We have been utterly careless, provided that it had the orthodox appearances, whether we introduced into our fold a sheep of Christ's flock, or a wolf of Satan's breed. We have as practically bowed to the in-fallibility of verbal orthodoxy as Romanists have passively submitted to the written degree of popish infallibility. The persistent sinning against light and knowledge by our religious denominations, in the matter of American slavery, has been enough to the tax-payers. This they clearly do not enjoy as long as they are compelled to resort to schools of an inferior description, or which, if equally good, are Lawis, from the Free Church of Scotland; and others who have crossed the Atlantic, have sat down at the table of the Lord with slaveholders, and thereby rivetted yet tighter the previously-loosening fetters of the slave. But deputations, in courtesy, must be mutual; and accordingly the Americans, This is, perhaps, the impregnable argument which should convines every citizen, and especially every legislator, of the simple right which lies at the bottom of this question. It is merely this: Is or is not a citizen entitled to his fair share of a public advantage of the expense of which he is obliged to Biblical defenders of slavery, and at least one slavery. The attempt to graft them permanently very naturally, taking the Anglo-American delegates holder. The attempt to graft them permanently upon the Evangelical churches of this country was defeated by William Lloyd Garrison, George Thomp-son, Frederick Douglass and others, who lifted up schools. But this is must by the undeniable fact, that the very best colored schools do not replace the Latin and High Schools which are shut in the faces this country the wild-beast character of the men it concealed. The Alliance, the most powerful ecclesiastical organization ever convened in England, was compelled-we use the term advisedly-in deference to the awakened British sentiment, to rescind its own resolution, which virtually admitted slaveholders to Christian fellowship with our churchpathies of every generous mind in behalf of the weaker party in the controversy. The colored people of the Free States have fairly lived down the slanders which have been heaped upon them by slaves holders, and their above the wall, instead of by the open door, has recently been made by two of our leading religious organizations-the Congregational Union and the London cording to their means and opportunities, their fall Missionary Society—in the person of the Rev. Dr. munity. Their fathers fought, alongside of ours. munity. Their fathers fought, alongside of ours, missioners of Foreign Missions. The chairman of the first named organization not only gave to the rev. gentleman ' the right hand of fellowship,' but extended to him 'a cordial greeting.' To whom was this act of Christian fellowship accorded? To a recreant Anti-Slavery man; once a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society, but who, under the influence of the Annas and Caiphas of the United States, betrayed Christ in the person of the poor slave for whose s lyation he died. Such is the man; and what is the body whom he represents? An organization lending its powerful influence to the perpetuation of American slavery; an association whose pro-slavery action has brought upon it the withering denunciations of Mrs. Stowe and Dr. Cheever. Mr. Wilson Armistead, of Leeds, preferred an indictmeat against Dr. Pomroy and his clients on this head. By his silence he pleaded guily to a charge which was as patent to the world as the sun at

What is the action as regards slavery of this American Board of Commissioners, in 'regular standing' and intimate union with nearly the whole of the American churches? By its Christian fellowship, it sanctions the acts of the worst slaveholders in the United States. Among its members, for example, are the Old School Presbyterians, who deny to their slaves that which God hath appointed for all men—marriage. One of its own members, Dr. Breckenridge, bears the following testimony to the religion practised by that body :- The system of slavery denies to a whole class of human beings the sacredness of marriage and of home, compelling them to live in a state of concubinage; for, in the eye of the law, no colored slave man is the husband t any wife in particular ; no slave man is the father of any child in particular; and no slave child is the child of any parent in particular.' Mr. Stuart, of Illinois, thus reprobates the sin of the body :- 'In this church a man may take a free-born child, force it away from its parents, to whom God gave it in charge, saying, 'Bring it up for me,' and sell it as a beast, or hold it in perpetual bondage, and not only escape corporeal punishment, but really be esteemed an excellent Christian. Nay, even ministers of the Gospel and Doctors of Divinity may engage in this unholy traffic, and yet sustain their high and holy calling.' What is the action of this Society holy calling. What is the action of this Society abroad? It has missions among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, the church members of which old slaves. Complaints were received of their robbing parents of their children, and sending them where they are never beheld by them again. The matter was complained of to the Board; the Board referred the complaint to the missionaries; the missionaries coolly replied, in true American spirit, forbidden by the express injunction of Scripture. There the matter was allowed by the Board to rest. Polygamy is known to exist in the mission churches; the Board tolerates a crime for which its churches at home would visit with excision any one of its members. Thus stands Dr. Pomroy, with one hand grasping that of the slaveholder, the child-stealer, the polygamist, and the compeller of the sin concubinage, and with the other reciprocating the warm embrace of Christian fellowship of the Con-gregational Union and the London Missionary Society. Dr. Pomroy virtually indorses the blas-Society. Dr. Pomroy virtually indorses the biasphemies uttered by American divines, that slavery was instituted by God, and was sanctioned by Christ and his apostles; the Congregational Union and the London Missionary Society tacitly give their assent to the doctrine, by openly endorsing the Christianity of Dr. Pomroy, Had it been a mere temporal matter, the world would have no difficulty in coming and Spenser, the two slaves charged with murder in Memphis, when the jury were directed to take the of union—nesciture saciity. of union—'noscitur e sociis.' As the link in the chain connecting the two, it certainly would not be unfair to exclaim of both, 'Arcades ambo.'

We ask the Directors of the London Missionary

noonday.

Society to ponder over, and to controvert, if they can, the statement made by Mrs. Stowe, as to the influence exercised upon the minds of the heathen by

the child-theft justifying missionaries, the representative of whom they have so warmly embraced: We have sent our missionaries to all quarters of the globe; but how shall they tell their heathen converts the things that are done in Christianized America? How shall our missionaries in Mahome-tan countries hold up their heads, and proclaim the superiority of our religion, when we tolerate barbarities which they have repudiated? A missionary among the Karens, in Asia, writes back that his course is much embarrassed by a suspicion that is affoat among them, that the Americans intend to steal and sell them. He says, 'I dread the time when these Karens will be able to read our books, and get a full knowledge of all that is going on in our country. Many of them are very inquisitive now, and often ask me questions that I find it very difficult to answer.' It is evident that in fraternizing with this pro-slavery representative, the English organizations have had respect to nothing but the wool, without caring aught about the real nature of the animal by which it is assumed. Albert Barnes departed from Presbyterian orthodoxy in his views of the federal headship of Adam, and of the propriety of imputing his sin to all his posterity. The church hurled its fiercest denunciations against the arch-heresiarch, as it did also against Dr. Lyman Beecher. Well might his daughter say, The Bible declares of all such —church members - that they are temples of the Holy Ghost; that they are members of Christ's body, of his flesh and Is not the doctrine that men may lawfully sell the members of Christ, his body, his flesh and bones, for the purpose of gain, as really an heresy as the denial of the divinity of Christ? and is it as the denial of the divinity of Christ 7 and is it not a dishonor to Him who is over all, God blessed for ever, to tolerate this dreadful opinion, with its more dreadful consequences, while the smallest heresies concerning the imputation of Adam's sin are pursued with eager vehemence? Certainly not, in the opinion of the Congregational Union and the ondon Missionary Society, who must have come to the conclusion practically arrived at by the American churches- For a man to teach that there are not three Persons in the Trinity is hereey. For a man to teach that all these three Persons authorise a system which even Mahometan princes have abolished rom mere natural shame and conscience, is no

We regret that a press of engagements prevented the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society from admitting the topic of American slavery either in their resolutions upon the platform, or in the report read on Saturday last. We rejoice, on the other hand, in the establishment of the London Emanci-pation Committee, which has undertaken to attempt he work which the Broad-street Society has not time to attend to properly—of warning the public against wolves in sheep's clothing.

LONDON EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE. On Saturday last, an influential meeting of friends of the Anti-Slavery cause was held at the residence of Mr. F. W. Chesson, 19, Harpur street, Bloomsbury, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an Anti-Slavery Committee. George Thompson, Esq., formerly M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, was unanimously called upon to preside.

the reason why the meeting was called together. He said that several friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, with himself, had long felt the need of some prop-erly constituted body in London which should diffuse information on the slavery question, more especially in its American aspects. No existing organization in this part of the country supplied that want; and in proof of that statement he need only refer to the anti-slavery meeting held at the London Tavern that to the subject of slavery in the United States. There were important questions, such as the agitation in favor of the Personal Liberty Bill, and the noble stand taken by Dr. Cheever against the pro-slavery churches of America, which it was especially desirable should be brought before the English public at the present time. (Hear, hear.) He did not suggest that they should constitute themselves into society; they were not in a position to undertake such a responsibility, nor did they wish to come into collision with any existing association. He thought that they might advantageously form themselves into a committee; and if they did no more than to hold a public meeting on the 1st of August in every year, with a view to commemorate West India year, with a view to commemorate West India the American slavery question, they would not labor in vain. (Hear.)

THE CHAIRMAN said be had little to add to the ery clear statement which Mr. Chesson had made f the reasons which led to the holding of that meeting. He (Mr. T.) had for many years seen and felt the necessity for the existence of an Independent the necessity for the existence of an Independent Committee in London, for the especial purpose of co-operating with the friends of abolition in the United States of America. He did not wish to stand in an attitude of hostility or antagonism towards any organization of an anti-slavery character which might be at present prosecuting its own peculiar objects; but he did most earnestly desire to be associated with a Committee, no matter how few its number or how humble their position, who, like himself, deeply sympathized with the unfaltering and uncompromising abolitionists of America, and desired, as they had ability, to co-operate with them in their humane and noble efforts. It was a fact, in their humane and noble efforts. It was a fact, however discreditable it might be to the great city of London, that a delegate from the American Anti-Slavery Society, whilst secure of a cordial and hospitable reception in Warrington, Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Cork, as well as in other parts of the United Kingdom—and might calculate with confidence upon efficient co-operation in the prosecution of an anti-slavery mission there—could find no body, however small, in the metropolis of the British Empire, to extend such a welcome, or to proffer such assistance. From that day forth. or to proffer such assistance. From that day forth, he trusted, that reproach would no longer be deserved, and would no more be incurred. He (Mr. Thompson) by no means undervalued the importance of a society directing its attention to the workings of a society directing its attention to the workings of emancipation in the colonies, to the question of immigration, and to the manner in which foreign immigration, and to the manner in which foreign nations observed existing treaties on the subject of the slave trade. Such a society might effect much good, by well-timed deputations to the Prime Minis-ter or the Colonial Secretary, with memorials pointter or the Colonial Secretary, with memorials pointing out existing evils, and suggesting remedies which
the British Government might adopt and apply.
Such a Society, too, might originate motions and
debates in the two houses of Parliament, calculated
to awaken and inform the Legislature of the country,
and through that medium the minds of the public at large. The question of American Slavery, however, was not one which could be treated in that way. It was not by international diplomacy or by Parliamentary discussion that they could aid, except incidentally and upon particular points, the great object sought by the united efforts of the American abolitionists. The British people, nevertheless, had it in their power to render effectual service to the friends of the slave on the opposite shores of the Atlantic; but the influence to be exerted was

that exclusively of a moral and religious character. The American abolitionist, when he came to this country, sought neither their silver or gold. He asked for no direct interference on the part of the Government, or of the mere politicians of this country; he sought only their sympathy, and the expression of that sympathy through the medium of resolutions at public meetings, of articles in the periodical press, and of action on the part of religious bodies in relation to corresponding organizations in America. The work he had to do was simple and plain—to give facts illustrative of the present actual condition of slavery in his own land;—to tell who. amongst those who professed anti-slavery sentiments, were most efficiently promoting the cause, and wer most entitled to recognition and confidence;—to tel them who, amongst those who come to this countr-from America, deputed to its conferences, associa tions, and assemblies, and were invited to speak the annual and other public meetings, were worthy to be trusted and believed as genuine abolitionists; and who, amongst them should be suspected, oppos-ed, or denounced, either as slaveholders, the defenders of slavery, the apologists of slavery, or as men in their own country justifying or excusing the con nection of the Churches of America with the system of slavery. The Committee he hoped to see formed might be able to render to such anti-slavery mission-aries very valuable assistance in the way of originating meetings in London; of giving them introduc-tions to various parts of the kingdom; of making known to them the state of anti-slavery feeling at the time, and of the matters most requiring attention and elucidation; and of securing to them such conveniences and facilities as a stranger necessarily re-quired. Mr. Thompson concluded by saying that should a Committee be formed, he would, if a member of it, do all in his power, both in London and the provinces, to advance its objects; and he knew it would gladden the hearts of his endeared friends Mr. Garrison and his noble coadjutors, to learn that Anti-Slavery Society had found a local habitation

Anti-Slavery Society had found a local mantation and a name in the city of London.

The Rev. W. H. Bonner, minister of Trinity Chapel, Southwark, made some interesting state-ments with a view to show the need of an active anti-slavery movement in this country. During his residence at Birkenhead, he had been surprised at the apathy, and even the hostility, of the people both there and at Liverpool, with regard to the anti-slavery movement. His surprise considerably dimin ished when he found that, not only was there an in timate business connection between Southern plant-ers and Liverpool cotton-brokers, but that the latter in many cases made advances before the crops were ripe, or even planted, and held mortgages upon slave property as security for their money. He had been greatly disappointed with the anti-slavery meeting held that day. But slight allusion had been made to the slavery question in America, and not one word had been said about Dr. Pomeroy, the agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—a notoriously pro-slavery institution. He would most cordially take part in the proposed committee, and lend it his best assistance. (Hear, hear.)

BARON DE PRADINE, the Haytian Minister while fully recognizing the importance of the West India labor question, urged the still greater importance of the slavery question in America. There the battle had still to be fought, whereas in the British West Indies it had been both fought and won.

After some further discussion,
The Rev. W. H. Bonner proposed that the ladies
and gentlemen present do hereby constitute themselves into a committee, to be called 'The London Emancipation Committee,' with power to add to The BARON DE PRADINE seconded the resolution

which was unanimously adopted.

M. Lespinasse, Secretary of the Haytian Legation, moved resolutions which were seconded by Professor

Allen, of Dublin, and passed unanimously.

Mr. W. Farmer moved the next resolution:—

That this committee tenders its warmest congratu lations to the Baron de Pradine, upon his appointmen as Haytian Charge d'Affaires to the Court of St James's, and would express its fervent wishes for th stability and permanent prosperity of the free colored Republic which he represents, and its satisfaction in the knowledge that the recent revolution was chara the knowledge that the recent revolution was charac-terized by the most praiseworthy forbearance on the part of those who effected it, and without the effusion, in the hour of struggle and ultimate triumph, of the smallest amount of human blood, or any other act of deliberate vengeance.

The LLANDDROST ROCHUSSEN, of Surinam, second ed the resolution, and spoke in terms of admiration of the progress which the Haytian people had made under circumstances of great difficulty

The BARON DE PRADINE, in returning thanks, said that he had found much ignorance in this country respecting the progress which Hayti had made in morals and education during the last five-and-twenty years. In proof of its rapid improvement, he might state that whereas in 1827 there were only 20 marriages annually in the capital of the island, Port-au Prince, in 1846 there were 995 in that one year college, there were, in 1844, 63 schools and 6500 pupils. It would delight his countrymen to know pupils. It would delight his countrymen to know that such kind wishes had been expressed toward them, and so just a view taken of the recent revolution. (Hear, hear.)
The Rev. W. H. Bonner moved the following res

olution, which was seconded by Mr. F. W. Chesson and carried unanimously :-

That this committee having received through Miss Johnstone, and from other sources, information relat-ing to the present position of the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., and the Church of the Puritans in New York, of which he is pastor, arising out of the fidelity and intrepidity with which Dr. Cheever has rebuked the pro-slavery tendencies of the American Churches, and being desirous of promoting the object country, resolves to adopt measures to convene, at an y day, a public meeting, at which the claims of Cheever and his Church to the sympathy and aid of British Christians may be stated, and means be adopted to convey the expression of that sympathy to

Mr. CHESSON moved, and Mr. WILLIAM CRAFT. formerly of the United States, seconded the following resolution, which, after some highly compliment ary remarks on the part of the Chairman, was unanimously adopted :-

That the committee would embrace this its first opportunity to express to Miss Sarah P. Remond, now present, its congratulations on her arrival in this country, and on the success which has attended her labors in England and Ireland during the last five months The committee would also assure her of their earnes sympathy with her in her anti-slavery efforts, and would be speak for her the confidence and co-operation of the friends of the slave in every place she may hereafter visit during her stay in this country.

Miss Remond said-It may not be inappropriate on my part, as the representative of three million and a half of slaves in the United States, who can not speak for themselves, to say—I thank you.

Mr. George Thompson, 1, Fentiman's-road, Soutl

Lambeth, was then elected Chairman of the Committee; Mr. Dennis McDonnell, 65, Pentonville road, Treasurer; and Mr. F. W. Chesson, 19, Har-pur street, Bloomsbury, Hon. Sec.

The meeting then adjourned.

From the London Auti-Slavery Advocate for June DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH STURGE.

The principal British newspapers have notice with expressions of more than ordinary regret and respect the death of this gentleman, who expired suddenly in his house at Edgebaston, near Birmingham, on the morning of May the 1940, to be ed from disease of the heart. He has been for the ed from disease of the heart. He has been for the ed from disease of the heart. He has been for the ed from the heart wenty-five years one of the most conspicuous last twenty-five years one of the most conspicuous and the heart. and munificent of British philanthropists. On the substitution of a system of apprenticeship for a pe riod of seven years, it was so found that this ely to prove a failure, as it admitted of much of the tyranny of slavery, unrestrained by the motive of self-interest which frequently prevents the slaveholder from injuring his 'property.' Indeed so much gross injustice and cruelty immediately re-sulted, that the interference of British abolitionists, who watched with deep interest and solicitude th great experiment of emancipation, was soon loudly called for and promply afforded. Mr. Sturge visite the West Indies himself, for the purpose of personal ly investigating the real state of affairs, and on hi return home he sook and active part in the agitation which resulted in the total abolition of the apprenticeship system, and which was greatly promoted by his counsels and his purse. His activity as a member of the Peace Society, of which he was President at the time of his decease, his efforts to promote the

reformation of juvenile criminals, his great personal and pecuniary labors to alleviate the sufferings caused by the wanton and cruel ravages of the British cruisers on the coast of Finland during the hostilities with Russia, and his ready munificence on be-half of any scheme for the good of mankind which met with his approval, are so generally known, that no addition to what has been already said respecting him in so many quarters is required from us. But as editor of a paper devoted to the abolition of American slavery, and as being from profound conviction in full unity with the principles and mode of action of the American Anti-Slavery Society, we feel bound to say that the powerful social influence of Mr. Sturge has for nearly twenty years been onof Mr. Sturge has for nearly twenty years been op-posed to the uphill efforts of one of the noblest associations for the benefit of mankind which has ever existed, and that to his hostility may be attributed

much of the apathy and ignorance respecting the American Anti-Slavery Society which unfortunately, prevail on this side of the Atlantic.

When Mr. Garrison first visited England, in the year 1833, he found in Mr. Sturge a warm friend nd active fellow-laborer in his endeavors to attract the attention of the British people to the subject of American slavery, and more especially to the necessity of cistinguishing between bona fide efforts for its overthrow, and the hypocritical pretences of the American Colonization Society, which, under a show of promoting the interests of the colored race and the good of Africa, had engaged in a Quixotic scheme for clearing the United States of its free scheme for clearing the United States of its free colored inhabitants, and thus at one stroke freeing the slaveholders from their hated presence, and fur-nishing Africa with missionaries of Christianity and civilization. When Mr. Garrison first commenced his single-handed labors at home, and raised his uncompromising standard of emancipation, his watch-word being 'SLAVERY IS A SIN, AND AS SUCH SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY ABANDONED,' he labored under the delusion that this self-evident truth had only to be delusion that this self-evident truth had only to be forcibly presented to all Cristians, and especially to all Christian ministers, in order to secure universal acceptance. But he was speedily undeceived. Single-minded and uncompromising himself, he had not reckoned on the powerful influence of those maxims of ambition, expediency, and self-interest by which sects, like all other human institutions, are controlled. The result was, that as he had resolved that he 'would not equivocate,' that he 'would not retreat a single inch,' and that he 'would be heard,' he persevered in his agitation, and in his incessan calls upon sects and parties to square their practice calls upon sects and parties to square their practice with their principles, and was speedily regarded with general execration by clergy and politicians as an infidel, a traitor, and a disorganizer, who, for the sake of pursuing an unattainable phantom, was willing to discredit religion, and throw the policy of his country into confusion. It was only the other day that Miss Sarah P. Remond was in like manner de-

ford, because she stated well-known facts respecting the pro-slavery course of the American Methodists s Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society Rishor were reported as a handful of infidels by Simpson and Rev. Dr. McClintock on their return to America, because they had ventured to expose the pro-slavery position of those Rev. gentlemen at home, while they were travelling in England under false colors as abolitionists—as nearly all the American clergy who travel in England do. This evil reputa-tion of infidelity has adhered to the most eminent and the most persevering of the abolitionists ever since. Continually obliged to expose the mean, shuffling, and criminal course of the America churches and clergy in reference to slavery, the retort is always ready that the abolitionists are infidels and enemies to religion. Such a charge is far more easily made than answered to the satisfaction of that large and shallow class, who regard sectarian and clerical corporations as identical with religion—and who cannot perceive the noblest and most effective manifestations of true piety in lives of practical, self-denying devotion to a God-like, however unpopular, enterprise for the best interests of the huma race. If purity of life, unstained by the imputation of immorality or meanness, joined with a determined assertion of the right to think for themselves on re-

assertion of the right to think for themselves on re-ligious subjects—freely conceding that same liberty to others—do not recommend the abolitionists to the respect of those whose respect is worth having, where shall we go for people to esteem? However, this is exactly the position of the abolitionists—and it is one which Mr. Sturge was unable to appreciate. When Mr. Garrison with several of his friends and conditutors visited England a second time in 1840, as delegates to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in London in that year, Mrs. Lu-cretia Mott and some other female delegates from the American Anti-Slavery Society, were refused admission on the presence that the presence of women on equal terms in such an assembly British usage. Mr. Garrison and others declined to enter the Convention from which some of his ablest and bravest coadjutors were excluded, and shortly after some American delegates, who have been hardever since, travelled through England under the patronage of Mr. Sturge, in company with Mr. coble, at that time Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and who has also long

since ceased to be known in connexion with the antislavery cause. Their tour was professedly for the purpose of promoting the abolition of American slavery, but was to a great extent employed to spread is to disfellowship those who deem it their first duty to untrue and malicious insinuations, injurious to the reputation of Mr. Garrison and the usefulness of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The results of this circumstance have been the deadness, indifference, and ignorance, respecting the whole subject of American slavery and the efforts for its abolition, which are so remarkably prevalent in England, and no where more so than amongst the members of the as-sociations auxiliary to the 'British and Foreign

maintains a staff at 27. New Broad-street, London

During all these years which have intervened be-tween the 'World's Anti-Slavery Convention' in 1840, and this present year 1859, the American Anti-Slavery Society has steadily held upon its course, notwithstanding an amount of disheartening apathy, misrepresentation, and opposition, such as few if any philanthropic efforts have had to encounter for an equal space of time. In their attempts to touch the public conscience, they have had to show forth the hollowness of sects and parties, and to withstand the terrific force of a hostile public opinion which no where prevails with such unrestraine power as in the United States. None but remark vigorous minds, or those in whom intense conviction supplies the place of natural vigor, would ed such a struggle. It was not the least first of August. painful part of their experience to find that men who had attained a high place in the public estimation in England—such as Joseph Sturge—were unable to see through the mists raised against them by bigotry and popular prejudice. The result was inevitable, that their efforts against the giant evil of their country have been so much the more difficult under th united opposition of the professors of religion and patriotism in America, and of many of the most eminent leaders of Exeter Hall in England. However, although in England they have had to rely chiefly upon the aid of a few men and women but little known to the public, their claims to sympathy

names of the leading American abolitionists are rapidly becoming household words in the popular ear.
It is remarkable that all the modes of operation of the American Anti-Slavery Society are purely educational and moral. They a Constitution which recognizes slavery, and until the public sentiment of the Free States at least is so far changed that it shall be opposed to slavery, and regusal. The Liberator, this week, has a number not favorable to its continuance on the plea of keeping good faith and unity with the slaveholders. The but they are all deserving the closest attention. The of their object. They are eminently peace men. Many of them are even non-resistants, founding their principles on the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount. Yet it is very remarkable that they have met with some of their greatest discouragements in Sturge, of England—and the extracts from an article England from the members of a sect—the Society of on the condition of Woman, in the Edinburgh Re-Friends—which at its commencement was every view for April—are all pregnant with interest and where misrepresented, hated, and bitterly persecuted vital force. The way to appreciate a paper is to read as anarchical, fanatical, and heretical, and of which it methodically, and not to bestow upon its contents the founders only succeeded in conquering the public obloquy and dislike by purity of life, and an obstinate adherence to their own standards of right in faith and provides.

and assistance are

increasingly recognized, and the

All that is stated in the foregoing article is present time. Charles L. Remond has attended true, and justice to all parties requires the record to be them the last two Sundays, and done good service to made. Joseph Sturge, with all his many sterling the cause by his ability and eloquence. Next Sunqualities and large-hearted philanthropy, was strange- day, July 3d, A. T. Foss will be in attendance with ly one-sided and perverse towards the American Anti- S. S. Foster and Joseph A. Howland. The meetings Slavery Society, and did much, directly and by con- are held at Brinley Hall, in the afternoon and evenivance, to render it odious in England.

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS BOSTON, JULY 1, 1859.

Turning away in disgust and shame from the profligate and hypocritical celebration of the Fourier or July, which generally characterises the day, let the real friends of freedom, as far as practicable, o Monday next, rally at Framingham.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF INDE-PENDENCE DAY.

The friends of impartial liberty and universal emancipation are invited to attend a MASS MEET. ING at the commodious and beautiful Grove in FRAMINGHAM, on MONDAY, July 4th, (under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,) to consecrate the day to the groaning in the bondage of chattelism, whose unutter able wrongs are still crying unto Heaven for redress whose claims on the sympathy and justice of all are constantly increasing in solemnity, and without whose liberation and rescue there is no possibility of the freedom and perpetuity of the American republic.

An arrangement has been made with the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation to convey persons to and from the Grove, on the direct line and the various branches connecting therewith, at about half the usual price.

Eloquent Addresses, from distinguished speakers with Songs, and such Recreation on land and water as the place abundantly affords, will occupy the day. Among the speakers expected are WM. LLOYD GAR. RISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, THOS. W. HIGGINSON EDMUND QUINCY, CHAS. L. REMOND, A. T. FOSS, WM. WELLS BROWN, E. H. HEYWOOD, Rev. U. M. Fisk, of Taunton, and others.

Special trains of cars, for the Grove, will be run from Boston, Worcester, Millbury, Milford, and Northboro'.

Leave Boston and Worcester at 9.15 o'clock, A. M. stopping at Way Stations. Leave Millbury at 8.30. Leave Milford at 9.45; and Northboro' at 9.40. Fares as follows :-

Boston, to the Grove and back, Worcester, " " 35 cts. for adults, Millbury, " " 35 cts. for children.

nounced as an infidel by some Methodists in Water-Milford and Milford Branch, Northboro' and Marlboro', Natick, Needham, Ashland, Cordaville, Southboro' and Westboro', to the Grove and back, 50 cts. for a luits, 25 ets. for children. ran in, to the Grove and back, 60 cts, for adults

> 30 co for children. Returning, leave the Grove at 5.45 o'clock, P. M. The House at the Grove will be open for Refresh

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Waver ley Hall, opposite the Rail Road Depot, at South Framingham.

FRANCIS JACKSON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY, Committee Arrangement

LONDON EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE.

No sooner than he is restored, from a long and very dangerous illness, to a state of convalescence, does our long-tried and unwavering coadjutor, GEORGE THOMPson, Esq. of England, again enter into the arena of Reform at home and the field of Philanthropy abroad -bearing a faithful testimony and diligently laboring in behalf of the oppressed and disfranchised working classes in England, and the enslaved millions in th United States-acting upon the principle of universal brotherhood, and in the spirit of disinterested benevolence. May his days be long in the land!

It will be seen, by referring to our first page, tha an influential meeting of friends of the Anti-Slavery cause was recently held in London, the result of which was the formation of the 'London Emancipation COMMITTEE, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society-Mr. Thompson being elected Chairman of it. Amongst the objects to which the Committee will direct its attention, are the following-namely,

I. To guard the public of this country against the ter by men of Pro-Slavery tendencies and connection who may visit Great Britain, whether in a delegated or other capacity, and who may seek to exercise ar

injurious influence upon the popular sentiment.
II. To protest against the union of the Religiou separate from them on the ground of their practically anti-Christian character.

III. To collect and diffuse authentic information up-

on the character and extent of slavery generally, but with especial reference to its existence and aspects at the present time in the United States.

IV. To render, according to their ability, assistance

to deserving fugitives slaves, who, duly recommended, may visit this country as the representatives of their

oppressed race.
V. To correspond and cooperate with kindred Anti-Anti-Slavery Society' which keeps an office and slavery Committees and Societies throughout the United Kingdom, and also with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and such other bodies abroad as may

have the same objects in view.

VI. To extend a welcome to all Visitors to this Anti-Slavery Society or its auxiliaries, and to afford them all the aid in its power for the prosecution of their labors in behalf of the slave.

VII. That this Committee shall hold on each re-

turning Anniversary of the Abolition of British Colo-nial Slavery, a Public Meeting in this metropolis, for the purpose of celebrating that great event, and of g such measures as may appear at the time expedient and necessary for the promotion of the cause of Negro Emancipation, more especials in the United States of America; such Meeting to be held on the

We are rejoiced and strengthened telknow that (in the language of Mr. THOMPSON'S the minciples and spirit of the American Anti-Slavery Society have found a local habitation and a mame in the city of London.' Many numerous friends and supporters rally around the 'Emancipation Committee'!

LIKENESS OF DR. GAMALIEL BAILEY. By a singular coincidence, a very finely executed likeness of Dr BAILEY, (for the particulars of whose death, see another column.) drawn by F. D'Avignon, has just been published by C. H. BRAINARD, 7 Tommont Row. Boston, which is pronounced an admirable portraiture by those most familiar with Dr. B.'s features. It ought to find many purchasers among the numerous object to the formation of friends and patrons of the deceased. It is the same a political anti-slavery party, so long as all the national standards of political action are founded upon

'LONG ARTICLES,' THAT WILL REPAY A THOROUGH olitionists are opposed to violence in the promotion eloquent commentary upon the Dred Scott Decision-· Fair Play in the School-House '- Wolves in Sheep's Clothing'-the Proceedings of the London Emprei very remarkable that they have pation Committee-the article upon the late Joseph

THE MEETINGS AT WORCESTER have, we under stand, been continued through five Sundays to the SPASMODIC LEGISLATION.

On Thursday of last week, the New Hampshire House of Representatives voted to adopt a Personal Liberty Bill-134 to 101-making it unlawful to arrest, imprison, or carry out of the State any fugitive slave—the penalty for the first offence being imprisonfor the second during life. The next day, the House backed down' from its 'higher law' position in the following cowardly and disgraceful manner.

The bill for the protection of Personal Liberty came up on its passage to a third reading.

Mr. Bayant, of Concord, (the Speaker.) I move

that this bill be indefinitely postponed. It may seem singular, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen, in this stage, that I should make the motion I do, since the circumself-respect to oppose, by all means, and with whatmittee from whom it emanates, that I cannot doubt the encroachments of that Court. the purity or the patriotism by which they have been influenced in bringing it before the House, but I have an intimation, from one or more members of that Com- the subject which would be proper, legal and conmittee, which convinces me that their judgments have stitutional. I acknowledge allegiance to the Constitu not been the judgments of the majority, or that Com- tion of the United States, and that I am bound by it, mittee could never have subscribed to the policy, the and the laws of the United States; but, at the san justice, or the right of that bill. It introduces a doc- time, I claim that the States of this Union have some trine and sets up a policy which I think most dan- rights, as well as the federal government. I look with gerous to be introduced into any State of this confed- alarm upon the encroachments of the central power of

of this government has provided a tribunal for the proper adjudication of such questions, and that that is the tribunal of last resort. There is no safety for be enacted to deprive them of their civil rights. us as a State, or as a government, if we allow ourselves | shall probably vote for the motion to postpone indeone moment to choose, were the alternative presented sideration. to us. But we should do the one or the other without complaining, or at least without raising a hand glad, Mr. Chairman, that we do not differ as to the form, and at a proper time, I should be willing to ex- that any other gentleman has taken a position of depress my opinions upon the merits of the fugitive nying our right to question, or to entertain opinions slave law, but most certainly I think that New Hamp- upon the correctness of decisions of any court or trishire has never yet taken a final step in this direction. bunal in the land. But when the gentleman goes New Hampshire may well pause upon the threshold further, and says he places no more reliance upon the of that door through which she is solicited to pass. I decisions of the Supreme Court than on the opinions of do not believe the sober second thought of the Legis- other men, if he means that no more vitality and force lature will approve of this bill. The only apology for attach to these decisions, then I differ with him in it upon earth is, that it may be regarded as an expres- toto, beginning, middle and end. I do not endorse sion of the indignation with which the people of New any such doctrine here or elsewhere: I never did, and Hampshire look upon the fugitive slave law. That I never shall. I utterly deny that Thomas Jefferson the fugitive slave law can ever have any force in New or Andrew Jackson, or either of them, ever endorsed Hampshire is an idle dream, which no intelligent man it at any time or place. can for a moment entertain. The Constitution of the should be placing ourselves in direct antagonism with gress, were binding upon the sovereign States, upon to the government and the laws, and in that sober remains unrepealed, having the sanction of the Su rolling in here in New Hampshire, in the Northwest, while I am glad the gentleman from Lebanon agrees and on the fertile and flowery prairies of the distant West, and all over every part of our country, which is doctrine as fully as he does mine.

that it is impolitic, unwise, and unconstitutional.

appeared before the Committee to urge the matter were referred to the divisions of the Democratic party on Parker Pillsbury, Lanc Case and Andrew Foss. Two the subject of slavery in the Territories. If the States of these men at least admitted that the bill was in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, ral government, was not the government equally which this House had sworn to support; but they chargeable with nullifying the laws of the States contended that, believing the Constitution of the Uni- But he rejoiced that the States had the remedy in ted States to be wrong, they were justified in tramp- their own hands. measure. He understood that even the Republicans this bill is unconstitutional, quoting various legal de on the Committee doubted the propriety of bringing cisions in celebrated fugitive slave cases. the bill here, and why it was reported he did not Mr. Suterer, of Andover, said he only desired to in repudiating her obligations to the federal govern- Eli Thayer, and go in for wiping out slavery in blood. ment—even Massacuusetts refused last session to per- Mr. Pillsbury, of Henniker, referred to the repeal jure herself with this bill. It was too black for Mas- of the old personal liberty bill, which he held was sachusetts; they should not stain the reputation of done by order of the South, because it was being used New Hampshire with it. It was midnight treason, there to the damage of Gen. Pierce. Judge Morton and the blackest perjury.

speech to oppose the bill.

motion to indefinitely postpone the bill had been urged Mr. Firen, of Manchester, said his amendment was kind, I should have quietly voted for the postpone-ment; bat, sir, when reasons are given which my vote family settle it themselves. might seem to endorse, I cannot remain silent. The Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, was not satisfied with

And, for myself, I will be no more bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, than I would by the opinion of an equal number of men, equally well qualified to judge in matters of that kind.

I say I may be Sound in my action, but I will not be bound to maintain silence; I will not be bound not ment in the State Prison not less than five years, and to enter my protest against such doctrines. Gentlemen seem in haste-some of them seem in haste-to an nounce their opposition to this measure, and sentiments have been uttered here so utterly repugnant to my feelings of humanity and brotherly love, that I feel compelled to repudiate them. I deny that the Supreme Court is the sole judge of Constitutional ques tions. Congress has as much power to determine the constitutionality of its own acts as the Supreme Court. Thomas Jefferson and Gen. Andrew Jackson held the stances under which this bill has been brought before same doctrine. Jefferson maintained that the Su the House are not perfectly known to me. But, Mr. preme Court was the most dangerous element of our Speaker, I feel that it is a duty which I owe to my own government—that it was a corps of sapper and miners working by day and by night to undermine the prinever influence I have, or may have, the passage of ciples upon which the government is founded-and up this bill. I entertain so high a respect for the Com- to the day of his death, he warned his country against

While I could not vote for the bill in its present shape, I do believe some legislation might be had upor this government, and the tendencies of the times to I am one of those who do not believe that it is the steal power from the many, to deposit with the few. right of the Legislature of any single State to pass ul- I see power alipping away from the people gradually, timately and continuous the constitutionality of a and centering in the Supreme Court of the United law of Congress. I believe the wisdom of the framers States.

I believe that the States of this Union have a right to protect their own citizens against any law that may to tread upon the dangerous ground of nullification. I finitely, but I shall do so distinctly repudiating the never did lend myself to such a doctrine when it was idea that we have no right to question any decision of promulgated from the South, and I never will when the Supreme Court of the United States, or law of the it comes from the North. I know there is a law to- federal government. I say again, I deny the conday upon the national statute book directly in conflict stitutionality of the Pugitive Slave Law, and attach with this bill, and all its provisions. It is not for me no more importance to a decision of that Court than to say whether that law is constitutional or not, and I would to an opinion of an equal number of men whether I, as a citizen of New Hampshire, will ren- equally well qualined to judge on a matter of this der obedience to it or not, because every citizen may kind. I had hoped that the matter might have been choose for himself whether he will obey any law, or postponed quietly at least till the next session, and disobey it, and suffer the prescribed penalty; and that we might not raise this exciting topic of debate at many of us here, in New Hampshire, would not hesitate this time, when other matters are waiting our con-

Mr. BRYANT, of Concord, (the Speaker,)-I am in rebellion against the laws of the United States. impolicy of forcing such a bill through the House. I Whenever this subject can be reached in a proper do not understand that I have taken the position, or

They both stood upon the impregnable ground United States, and the laws passed in pursuance there- which I stand upon to-day, of asserting the right of of which are judged constitutional by the Supreme every co-ordinate branch of government to construe Court of the United States, are, I understand, the su- the Constitution, equally with the Supreme Court. preme laws of this land, any enactment of a State to And when nullification reared its hydra-head in South he contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, if we should Carolina, Andrew Jackson took the ground that the attempt to enforce such a law as is here proposed, we decisions of the Supreme Court, and the laws of Conthe general government. I see no wisdom in this law, the legislatures, and upon the people. If this be not see in it nothing but mischief, nothing but the the true doctrine, upon what an uncertain sea are we worst policy which could be adopted by the State. drifting ! We are drifting at large upon an unknown The people of this State are not prepared for, and do sea, with a lee-shore of rocks at hand. I believe in not believe in revolution. They believe in obedience no such doctrine. So long as the Fugitive Slave Law second thought of the people which corrects all er- preme Court, although it does not bind Congress or rors. They believe in the enlightened, civilized sen- the Executive, which are co-ordinate branches, it does timent of the people, in that moral sentiment which is bind individuals and State legislation. Therefore, in the propriety of postponement, I repudiate hi

righting the public sentiment of the nation, and Mr. Smith, of Manchester, said he did not want his will, but a few years hence, place all legislation at the motives misconstrued. He was willing to have this Capitol of the land on the ground of moral sentiment matter postponed. He introduced the first petition and moral right. That is what the people of New for this bill as he would for a dissolution of the Union, Hampshire believe in; not in resisting by the bayonet for he believed in the sacred right of petition. He what they deem to be an unconstitutional law, or any denied that the petitioners had said this bill was in unwise act of Congress; or I do not read aright the contravention of the Constitution of the United States. popular sentiment of this State. For one, I say, I be- The bill was not before the Committee until after the lieve in nothing like these violent measures, and can- hearing. He was inclined to think the bill is not in not suffer this bill to pass without my solemn protest all respects conformable to the Constitution; but if against it. In all its length and breadth, in every prorision, line and syllable, I dissent from it, believing amended. This debate would have the effect of showing that the Republican party was the true Union Mr. Firen, of Manchester, desired to offer an amendment, but it was not in order, pending the motion to 'Kingdom of South Carolina' as a disunion State, yet his party voted with that State for President. The Mr. SHIRLEY, of Andover, said he fully concurred South disregarded the federal laws against the slavein the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded trade, and some of the recently kidnapped Africans him. The subject was brought before the Committee might find their way into this State. This proposed on petitions, numerously signed, and among those who law would, if passed, be a protection to them. He

ling it under foot. They said the Constitution of the Mr. GREENLEAP, of Portsmouth, was hardly willing United States would do well enough in little matters to consider this subject in a serious light, and doubted of interest among us, but ought not to be observed at whether the Committee was in earnest in reporting all when great questions of right are in issue—that the the bill. He spoke of the legislation of other States higher law, so high as to be above oaths and above on this subject, and reminded the Republicans that mor, ought to be observed rather than the lower law New Hampshire had once passed a personal liberty of the Constitution, and laws of the land. He washed bill, and afterwards repealed it on the ground that i the hands of every Democrat in the House of this was unconstitutional. He proceeded to argue that

know. He trusted the New Hampshire Legislature correct the statements of Mr. Smith. The petitioners was not yet so steeped in madness and fanaticism as to at the hearing referred to this bill distinctly when take the ground of these gentlemen, and with the they admitted that it was contrary to the Constitution oath of God upon them to commit perjury. Even fa- of the United States. He was not going to advocate natical Massachusetts, which went down to the depths or defend the re-opening of the slave-trade, but of 'isms,' and stood side by side with South Carolina thought the Republicans would do well to abandor

of Georgia, came on to see it done, and sat in the gal-Mr. Mason, of Moultonboro', proceeded in a written lery, and overlooked the calling of the roll by which the offensive statute was wiped out. He went, like Mr. CRAGIN, of Lebanon-Mr. Speaker, if this Gen. Jackson, 'for the Constitution as I understand it.'

upon grounds that I could have endorsed, I should simply to repeal the Constitution of the United States, not have risen in my place to make any remarks on and annul all the Acts of Congress inconsistent with this occasion. If the argument used had been that this act. He felt like protesting against the Repubwe were so near the close of the session, that we could licans turning the cold shoulder in this way on their not properly consider this subject-or I might say old friend Foss. This was, in his opinion, the most any subject—and that in our little State of New Hamp- infamous bill ever introduced, but he would not say shire, there is no pressing occasion for any bill of this so, because he would not transgress the rules of pro-

doctrine advanced this forenoon, that the Supreme this bill-it was too broad in its provisions-but he Court is, to all intents and purposes, beyond all ques- could not assent to all that had been said against it tion, either of the State authorities or the people, I even by Republican members. He believed that the repudiate and deny. I hold that the Fugitive Slave fugitive slave law is unconstitutional, and the most Jaw is unconstitutional, and I take occasion here atrocious enactment that ever disgraced a nation. No to-day to say it boldly. I claim that the Republican man in this house would undertake to carry out its party, as a party, considers that law unconstitutional, inhuman provisions. The Supreme Court could not

bind his opinion of the Constitution; and he asked he Democratic friends, if they intended to be siven Democratic Frence, in the Supreme Coun, who bound by the decisions of popular sorenge was to become of their platform of popular sorenge ty? They had made squatter sovereignty species ty? They man manne species the strong of the while out on the stump, which were as full of treat while out on the stump, while as tuned the The Supreme Court will soon declare that Coppe The Supreme Court will seem therefore, Would the must support slavery in the Territories. Would the Democrats of New Hampshire be bound by such the Democrats of New Hampshire be bound by such a de cision? In conclusion, he moved that the bill be he on the table. Lost.

Mr. Chaoin, of Lebanon, said he thought the to Mr. Chable, but it was not treason to the was unconstitutionality of an act of Congress, or to correctness of a decision of the Supreme Court, The vote was taken on postponing the bill indefine

y, and declared to be carried in the affirmative, Mr. PARKER, of Wolfborough, demanded the p and nays, and the roll of the House was called, may ing: Yeas, 277; nays 18.. So the bill was indend ly postponed.

LETTER FROM A. J. GROVER. EARLVILLE, La Salle County, IL

It has been a long time, since I have communicated or co-operated to any worthy extent, with the fried of the American Anti-Slavery Society in the greater good work which they are so energetically and her good work which they are fully carrying forward. I regret very much that the should have been the case, on account of the god which I have lost, as well as the good I might have done, however small in amount; for I shall tree h. gard the time in which I was associated, in a huntiway, with the Anti-Slavery friends, as the most profit able period of my life.

But I hope, if you have not forgotten me altegate, that you have not entertained, for a moment, the idea that I might have lost myself, and have been picked up by some piratical craft of Church or Size, as ap by some practical had friends, and the cause with so ardently espoused in my boyhood. For, totage standing this long silence, isolation from the abolism ists, and inactivity on my part, it has been a period of recuperative experience and anti-slavery greats is me; and, though living in one of the most pro-is very communities in northern Illinois, I have column ored to exert, upon all occasions, in season and out of season, by word and deed, a positive anti-slavery isfluence. I have for five years kept constantly upon my table, in my office, in a conspicuous place, spis of Anti-Slavery Tracts, such as you have been datrib. uting gratuitously. When I first came to live in this town; fre year

ago, I came very near 'getting thrashed' by a pol democratic friend for making an anti-slavery speed. At that time, there was not, to my knowledge, and gle abolitionist besides myself in town. A merit pro-slavery, whiskey democracy was the best and may type of politics, and a single old School Probytem Church, of the most hunkerish character, had charaof the spiritual and religious interests of the people Now we have a large Republican majority is political a free church where anti-slavery is preached as prayed every Sunday, and which was occupied by Mr. Foss last winter, and which can be used at any time for anti-slavery lectures ; and, what is best of all, we have five subscribers to the Liberator, who are ise subscribers to its principles.

We were very glad that the Executive Committee were able to send Mr. Foss to Illinois last winter. Although the condition of the roads was such, most of the time, as to prevent as good attendance upon is meetings as would otherwise have been the case of his labors must have a marked influence in preparity the way for the organization of a State Society, surliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, which we hope will not be delayed longer than the conier fall or winter. Too much attention cannot be give, in my opinion, by your agents, to the organistis of auxiliary Anti-Slavery Societies to the America If our organizations were complete in every State, as every county of the Free States, we should be shirts secure and concentrate a greater amount of super, pecuniary and otherwise, which is now comparated unfelt, or wasted upon Republican campaigns for the lack of a more worthy object. A great deal is lifely not being at hand to receive when there is a radius

do no in the whip the 1 fence State prese was 1 only body and 1 wom perse. Hann beau not t such Ju en, H och it in no o moth latto dress term

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The \$350,000 annually paid into the American Tract Society shows the importance and utility domplete and universal organizations, of being ready to take what there my be a willingness to give. I mvd aware of the first requisite, to have the anti-siver sentiment to organize; but, in a practical post of view, it is no less important to have an organizates to put abolitionists into, as fast as they are correred; for they generally come out of some pro-slaver applization, and there is great danger of their going back, if their is no better to receive them.

I really long, when I read the notices of your Caventions, to be with you at those gatherings, to set and hear the noble men and women, who, with hearsant labor and great sacrifice, are spending ther ins in the cause of truth and human freedom. I vestile and almost worship them; and when I remember that I may not be permitted to see them again on eath, and that others, perhaps again . the manliest of year." may be called soon to follow our lamented friends Ellis Gray Loring, Arnold Buffum, and Chale L. Hovey, to that mysterious life beyond the grie, a! hope well nigh fails me; for who-ah! who can make good their places?

But I must close. Enclosed please find twenty the lars, the amount of my pledge to the American Asia Yours truly, Slavery Society.

TWO PHASES OF SPIRITUALISM The following paragraph appeared, editorially, is the last number of the 'Banner of Light,' (a paper mainly devoted to Spiritualism.) which, from its ommencement till now, has made · light' of the wrong

and sufferings of those who are grouning in the Southern house of bondage :-Frederick Douglas, publisher of a reform weekly newspaper in Rochester, N. Y., is rather serie, is his last issue, on Spiritualists, because they do not plunge head and shoulders into his favorite reformabled Anti-Slavery. The Anti-Slavery merement, is a 'militant' attitude, aims a blow only at one insert of geror; while Societies is the state of the

of error; while Spiritualism, in an anti-milital to titude, aims a blow at all error. This is the very cant of those clerical trimmer vis oppose and decry every specific reform upon the past that 'the gospel' is the grand instrumentality for the

redemption of the world. Very different in spirit is the following extract of 1

letter from Many F. Davis, wife of Andrew Jacobs Davis, dated Waukegan, Ill., June 9, and published in the last number of the Spiritual Telegraph: We regretted not having been in New York !!

attend the May anniversaries. Those especially which represent the Anti-Slavery and Woman's Kirls societies claim, and must ever claim, our sincered societies claim, and must ever claim, our sancetterest, and, as far as possible, our hearty co-operation of the same states and thirteen millions of American slaves in this blooght Republic—this 'New Atlantis,' which by all that is God-like in man and woman should be to so to the land of the free and the home of the brave." that is God-like in man and woman should be, is not, 'the land of the free and the home of the brave'—while human souls, environed with flesh is blood, and throbbing with tender human sympaths, are thrust like cattle upon the auction-block at South, and human souls, bearing the should-be sareform of wife and mother, are crushed under the hard hand of legal and domestic despotism in the Northbow should the heart of every Sprarrounds region in glad and grateful sympathy to the brave efforts of the noble vanguard in behalf of these oppressed millions! Let us rejoice in the names and decision millions! Let us rejoice in the names and decision millions! Let us rejoice in the names and decision wought, they and Garrison, and Phillips, and Aby Kelley, and Lucy Stone. How earnestly have the woonght, they and their condjutors, for the freeday wrought, they and their condjutors, for the freeday and welfare of humanity! In the silent deep of all and welfare of humanity! In the silent deep of all and welfare of humanity! In the silent deep of all and welfare of humanity! In the silent deep of all and welfare of humanity! In the silent deep of all and welfare of humanity! In the silent deep of all and welfare of humanity! In the silent deep of all and welfare of humanity!

THE LOST DIAMOND.

BY MRS. F. D. GAGE. . Do you not suppose that many of the slaves, whom you say are so well treated, in the main, oftentimes eet with great cruelty and wrong?

.Oh yes, answered my fair-haired friend; 'o ourse they do, and so do your poor laboring classes ourse inc) I have known some very cruel things

. Very likely; but suppose you tax your memory helle, and see if you can find in all your experience in New England, which you say lasted twenty-five years, any thing that will match the first scene of out-1987, and that you remember as having happened during the last four years in which you have sojourned at the

The pleasant lady hesitated; a cloud passed over her fair smooth brow. Evidently, a painful thought her last sands ther heart. She bit her beautiful lip, and twirled the crimson tassel of her double gown round her fore finger.

Come, said I, tell me what it is. You have as setted that I do not understand the people of the South; that they are misrepresented and belied: that the slaves fare well and are happy. Now, there is s powerful memory asking for utterance, and-

Your question has put me to thinking, she exchimed, as she drew her delicately slippered feet up on the sofa, and clasped her arms about her knees, in on attitude of easy confidence. 'I was born and brought up in Vermont. At fifteen years of age, I grew dissatisfied with what seemed the dull routine of housework, and went to Lowell, and entered a facterr. Being a quick, ingenious hand, I made good wages, and at eighteen had laid up enough on interest to help me to go to Mount Holyoke to school. Father was not rich, but he did what he could for me, and at senty-two I left the institution with a good name and a pretty good education. I soon got a situation as teacher in my native State, taught two years, and then went to Brattleboro' to spend a vacation. There t met Mr. Warder, who was, as you may guess, captirated. I became his wife, and have spent four years is the South, enjoying every luxury that wealth can procure, and the highest degree of happiness that the est devoted affection can bestow.

Me husband is kind to his slaves to a fault; but he says he cannot bear to deprive them of any thing that they wish, because he feels that all they demand not an equivalent for their labor. Still, he does not ee how he can better their condition, and I try to think they are better off than if free. You see how it s; we don't see how we can help ourselves. But all this is irrelevant to the question under discussion. · Your question sent me back into the past, and I

do not remember any thing worse that ever happened in the neighborhood where I lived than the severe whipping of a hired girl. My father was Justice of the Peace, and the woman who committed this offeace against the peace and majesty of the good State of Vermont was brought before him, and I was resent at the examination. The little sufferer's dress was removed, and, though but one night had passed, only a few red marks were found upon the little boly. The child was taken from the inhuman wretch, and a fine imposed which was heavy to bear, for the woman was poor. I do not recollect now that a single person in the town took sides with the woman; even her own brothers censured her severely, and said no child ought to be bound to her, for it was sure to come

· Now, said she, · let me tell you a tale of horror. Hannah, put down those curtains, and shut out this beautiful spring sunlight. I feel as though I could not talk with the glare of light in my face, when such black deeds are to be told.

Jast after I came South-(you may go to the kitchen, Hannah) -one of the daughters of Col. Stross, who lived in a splendid mansion just outside of our city, and was counted the richest man in town, lost a diamond ring. The ring was of great value, and of course its loss created great excitement in the household. Miss Julia remembered distinctly having laid it in her casket on a certain evening, after a ball, and no one knew where she kept those things but her mother and sisters, and her maid Myra, a pretty mulatto girl of about sixteen. Myra was very fond of dress, and had often spoken her praises, in most lavish terms, of the sparkling gem on Miss Julia's finger.

After all due search had been made, she was called up and questioned, but denied any knowledge of the affair. Col. Stross, who was called a hard master, told her, in the most peremptory manner, that if she did not find it, she should be punished for her carelessness in allowing her mistress's things to be stolen, s she had nothing else to do but take care of them. This so frightened the poor girl, and her language was so incoherent, that the conviction at once settled on their minds that she was the culprit, and she was amediately ordered to the yard, to be whipped till she acknowledged her guilt. The overseer of the plantation, which lies some three miles from the souse, was a brutal man, (my husband says they all are, that no man but a brute will take such an office,) to the poor girl was tied to the post and whipped till

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'Oh! my God, what wretchedness!' I exclaimed. 'They brought her to and asked her to tell what she had done with the diamond, but she still denied say knowledge of the matter; and she was locked up and starved till the next day. And when brought out again and questioned, she denied having touched Miss Julia's diamond. Another whipping more severe than the first followed, and when they took her from the post, she was one gore of blood, from her neck to her heels. Hannah's husband was one of Colonel Stress's men. Then my husband bought him to please Hannah, and he told us all about it. She was carried to her mother when in this state, and the old woman is her indignation gave the overseer-a piece of her mind, for which she got a 'slashing' as they call it, scarcely less severe.

But, to make a long story short,' said the speaker, with a husky voice, and her hands twitching nervously, Myra, after a week of delirium and fever, ded, and the old woman hung herself with the end of the clothes line, in her own cabin, by the side of her

The fair browed lady had a heart, for she laid her head in her hands, and wept convulsively. I did not reep. I had heard too many such tales of sorrow; but I sat silent, with an aching at my heart-strings,

that tears would have relieved. When the burst of feeling had subsided, she raised

Was nothing ever heard of the diamond, asked L. Yes, nearly a year went by, and Miss Julia had ocession to wear the same rich, blue velvet dress, that had been the admiration of all the company at the derementioned ball, when, putting her hand in her pecket, lo! the diamond ring!"

Now she remembered distinctly, that her ring was too large for her finger, and not wishing to pull her fore over it, she had slipped it into her pocket, Weary with the fatigue of the evening, and crazed with the flatteries of the hour, she had forgotten the curstance, and only remembered having put it into her casket on the evening before.

What was done about it?"

Nothing, of course; very few heard of the matter, er no one had seen Myra whipped that had a white hes. Col. Stross swore the diamond had cost him three times its value, and threatened to turn off the retreer, but did not. Miss Julia felt pretty bad, for he thought a good deal of her maid; but she soon fourished her diamonds as gaily as ever.

'And yet you say they are kindly treated, and bet-

What else can I say? God help me-I have not thrigth enough to say aught else." [Extract from Notes of Travel.]

AN ANTI-SLAVERY CHURCH. WORCESTER, June 24, 1859.

Church in this city, and discussed at that and two

succeeding meetings had by adjournment for that purpose; when they were, last evening, after the fullest discussion and explanation, unanimously adopted : villanies'; therefore,
Resolved, That we renounce all church association,
connection and fellowship with slaveholders, and with
all who in any manner knowingly and persistently

uphold or countenance slavery.

Resolved, That all laws for the support of slavery

are iniquitous, and therefore not morally binding.

Resolved, That our prayers and sympathies are with those Christians now imprisoned at Cleveland, Ohio,

for their noble conduct in rescuing a fugitive slawer from the man-stealers; and that we honor them for their fidelity to God and man.

Resolved, That so long as Jesus Christ, in the person of the slave, is forced to perform unpaid labor upon Southern plantations,—is sold upon the auction-block to the highest bidder,—is accourged for right-councess' sake,—is pursued with chains, pistols and bloodhounds, in escaping to a free country,—so long it. bloodhounds, in escaping to a free country,—so long it to have left Havre on Wednesday last, and may be exvoice, and yield all their influence to destroy the abomination; and the individual or the church that intentionally fails to do this must be treated by us as none of His.

These resolutions are clear, explicit and sweeping against the sinners, and, if actually put in force, will show one church to be, in so much, a Christian body,

received, the opposition tried to amend them by

the resolutions were impracticable and impossible, as the resolutions were impracticable and impossible, as ship, he began his career as an e-litor, in Baltimore if carried out, they would cut off every other church in conducting the Methodist Protestant. In 1831, h in the city and in the State, if not in the denomination; and this church could not maintain its existence on such a basis. He was willing to denounce the sin, in the severest terms, but when he came to deal with the sinner, he desired to deal cautiously and gently; and it would not do to try to separate from all 'connection' with them; it would be impracticable and disastrous.

The pastor of the church, Merrill Richardson, who has heretofore preached and talked strong anti-slavery during the year and a half that he has been settled over this church, seemed a little taken aback sailed his establishment was dispersed only at the to find that any of his members should think of point of the bayonet. On the establishment of an making practical application of his teachings; it was apparently rather more than he had bargained for; its editor, and went to Washington to enter upon his and he cautioned them against too rashly making spe- new duties. As the paper did not pay its expenses cific application of general principles-it was difficult, and needed great caution, prudence, and abundance of Christian charity: we could not withdraw from all connection with sinners without taking ourselves out ular violence, when a mob for three days besiege of the world, and we must not try to do too much.

The resolutions were ably, boldly and clearly sustained by the mover, Mr. Sprague, by S. R. Heywood, and W. Allen, with some others. It was really refreshing to hear the clear and bold argumentation of the strongest anti-slavery sentiments and action by these young men, and to see how nobly they stood every test and met every point, utterly refusing any compromise, or toning down, affirming their desire and determination to know the right, and then to do it, regardless of consequences; to make clear their separation from slaveholders and their abettors, if it took them from the communion of every other church, or from this church itself : and, if need be, to discipline any member of this church who should sustain the American Board of Missions, the Bible Society, the Tract Society, or any other organization that should be shown to sustain slavery; to disfellowship all such preachers as Dr. Adams and Dr. Lord, and all such as should recognize them as Christians.

When they came to vote for the resolutions, seriunanimous vote.

church could adopt no new rule that could bind the action of present members, who had joined under the that day and Saturday, and on Sunday morning seem old rules, and on the past basis.

J. A. H. into his pulpit!!

AFRICA.

A new exploration to be made in Yoruba and Nussa has just been commenced by two colored men of the United States, Mr. Robert Campbell and Dr. Martin R. Delany. It was at first proposed to have this company consist of five persons, but, after months of effort, the means obtained were found in-succeptable and six children. adequate, and only two have gone.

Mr. Campbell left the United States in April, via

England, and is to meet Dr. Delany,—who sailed from New York in the bark Mendi,—in Liberia, or at Lagos on the Coast of Africa.

Dr. Delany leaves with the purpose of learning and

The Maryland Colonization Journal for May. from which the above extracts are gleaned, makes the following mention of Edmund Garrison Draper, who died at Cape Palmas last December :--

· We have known Mr. Draper from early child-We have known Mr. Draper from early child-hood. His father, Mr. Garrison Draper of Forrest street, Old Town, well known as an honest man and thriving shopkeeper, early destined his son for Liberia, and educated him accordingly. After obtaining a preparatory education in Pennsylvania, he entered Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H., and passed through his collegiate course with credit. Un consultation with his friends, he decided upon the profession of law. Charles Gilman, Esq., one of the Board of Managers, and a retired member of the Baltimore Bar, very kindly tendered him the use of his library, and consented to give him private instruction. Not having advantages of attending the courts in this city, (Baltimore,) he spent the last few months of his study (Baltimore,) he spent the last few months of his study measures are being adopted against our preachers and (Baltimore,) he spent the last few months of his study in the office of Charles Story, Esq., in Boston, and through his kindness enjoyed all the advantages of students of his profession in that city.

Previous to his embarkation, Judge Lee, of the Su-

Previous to his embarkation, Judge Lee, of the Su-perior Court, after an examination, gave him a certifi-cate to the effect that his legal acquirements were very respectable, and, were it not for his color, would entitle him to admission to the Baltimore Bar. • • • He was of an amiable disposition, very modest and re-tiring—a good student, possessing a sound and dis-criminating mind.

From the National Intelligence DEATH OF GAMALIEL BAILEY, ESQ.

Amongst the items of the Persia's news, a large por FRIEND GARRISON:

I make haste to inform you that we have at last an anti-slavery church; thoroughly and consistently so too, as far as its resolutions are concerned. The following resolutions were presented by Homer B. Sprague, the accomplished Principal of our High School, at the annual meeting of our Salem Street

Church in this city, and discussed at that and two litical journal, achieved much celebrity from the publical from the proposition of the American people will have observed with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Gamaliel Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Bailey, who was a native of Mount Holly, N. J., conceived and the second proposition of the American people will have observed with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Gamaliel Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Bailey, who was a native of Mount Holly, N. J., conceived and the second proposition of the American people will have observed with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Gamaliel Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Bailey, who was a native of Mount Holly, N. J., conceived and the second proposition of the American people will have observed with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Gamaliel Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Baile Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Baile Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Baile Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Baile Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Baile Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Baile Bailey, the proprietor litical journal, achieved much celebrity from the pub-lication of Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which first appeared in its columns, and which at once gave

a large circulation.

Mr. Bailey, who was personally a most amiable and Whereas, American slavery is the 'sum of all talented gentleman, has always maintained his paper at a very high standard of literary excellence, and has asserted his political opinions with a courteous and dignified boldness and independence that have won for him the respect of all who knew him. Seeking relief from a wasting disease in a foreign clime, he died before reaching land, on board the Arago, on the died before reaching land, on board the Arago, on the 5th instant. There are very few men, we believe, who have ever succeeded as he has in conducting through a long period of years a partisan newspaper, and gone to their graves with as unsulfied a character for uprightness, honesty, and high-toned independence.

Mr. Bailey was accompanied on his intended tour, thus early terminated in death, by his eldest son, Mr. Marcellus Bailey, from whom intelligence has been received, stating that he took his father's remains to Hayre, in order to bring them home in the next steam-

Havre, in order to bring them home in the next steam the United States, which is the Vanderbill

The death of Dr. Bailey, the editor of the National Era, will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, including a host whose only acquaintance with him was through the columns of the paper which he conducted with such distinguished ability and regard for the rights of man. It is not a little singular worthy of the name, which is an anomaly among the churches of this land.

Some opposition was made to them, and substitutes were proposed that condemned the sin, while they let the sinner stand as a Christian. These failing to be "Gidden" of the rights o calls him 'Gideon.'
Be this as it may, we learn from the last source tha

striking out of the first the words 'association' and 'connection,' but this failed also.

The opposition was led openly and boldly by Charles White, (State Auditor,) on the ground that the connection of the first the words 'association' and boldly by Charles White, (State Auditor,) on the ground that the connection of the first the words are connection, and the connection of the first the words 'association' and Dr. Bailey was born at Mount Holley, N. J., Dec. 3, 1807. At nine years of age, he removed with his parents to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine, and received his medical degree in 1828. After making a brief visit to China, in the capacity of physician to a brief visit to China, and the capacity of physician to a brief visit to China, and the capacity of physician to a brief visit to China, and the capacity of physician to a brief visit to Chi 1836, he joined James G. Birney in conducting the first anti-slavers newspaper in the West, the Cincin-nati Philanthropist. During this year, their printing establishment was twice, once at midnight and one in midday. so iled by a mob, the press thrown int the Ohio are and the books and papers made a bonfire of. A r the withdrawal of Mr. Birney, he became the some editor, and the mob which then asduring the first year, the society which supplied its funds determined to stop it. Dr. Bailey, however, purchased it, and has since conducted it with great success. In 1848, he had his last conflict with pop-

> The Era had a high literary character, and many literary works have been published from its columns. The most remarkable of them is Mrs. Stowe's famour Uncle Tom's Cabin, which began to appear in the Era

Dr. Bailey left New York on the 28th of last month, in the steamship Arago, intending to make a tour in Europe for the benefit of his health, and he died, it appears, on the 5th inst., in mid ocean. Lieut. Gov Raymond, of the N. Y. Times, who was a fellow pas senger with him, writes that he did not consider him self to be seriously ill,—at least, that his lungs were not affected—but that a long continued dyspepsia, and the nervous excitement which his labors had induced, had combined to bring about the weakness under which he suffered. For the first two or three days he was upon deck for the greater part of the time. weather was fresh, though not unpleasantly cold, and weather was fresh though not unpleasantly cold, and the sea not rough enough to occasion any considerable discomfort. The motion, however, affected him dis-agreeably. He slept badly, had no appetite, and could relish nothing but a little fruit now and then. His eldest son was with him, and attended upon him with all a son's fond solicitude, but he probably had no other acquaintance on board with the exception of Mr. Raymond. He was cheerful, social, and talked with atim, fifteen of the forty members present, (in a church of two hundred members,) voted for them, and as home and abroad. He was cheeriu, social, and taked with of two hundred members, voted for them, and as home and abroad. He suffered some inconvenience none dared to vote nay, it was called, of course, a by being obliged to descend two pairs of stairs to his room. Occasionally a couch of cushions was made for him upon deck when he became fatigued,-but this Mr. Richardson, seeing that the resolutions were made him too conspicuous for his taste, and he seemed sure to pass, cautiously said, that of course they could uneasily fearful of attracting attention to himself as an bind no one's conscience by adopting the resolutions, neither could they have any exposit facto effect, as the he took cold, which kept him to his room the next ed even better-saying that he had slept unusuall If this construction prevails, these resolutions are of course of small worth, and had better not been passed. But we shall see.

Charles White, seeing their passage to be inevitable, well, and felt strengthened and refreshed. He too Charles White, seeing their passage to be inevitable, consoled the opposition by saying that the resolutions could do no harm, as nothing could or would be done with them; they would not affect their relations with other churches at all, and six months hence it would hardly be known.

J. A. H.

P. S. June 27.—The intention of Mr. Richardson to respect the resolutions of this church is exemplito respect the resolutions of this church is exemplified by the fact that he yesterday put Rev. Mr. Post, the paster of a church of slaveholders in St. Louis, He continued in this state for about half an hour, his breathing became slower and slower, until finally it ceased altogether, and that was all. Not a move ment of a muscle,—not a spasm or a tremor of any kind,—betrayed the moment when his spirit took its

The Transcript remarks that Dr. Bailer was no less remarkable for his amiable temper and generosity of heart, than for his commanding talents and rare devotion to humanity. On taking up his abode it Washington, he found that the friends of the cause he reporting the real facts as they exist in Africa, and was advocating were almost entirely excludes from with the hope of hereafter aiding the African Coloniration Society to found a new nation near the river on Saturday evenings for their entertainment. Al iger.

The bark Mendi was not chartered by the Coloniational design attended by members of Congress who sympathized zation Society, but by a firm of colored men, long resident in New York, Messrs. John D. Johnson, Joseph H. Turpin, and Charles H. Dunbar, who have formed noted for the amount of talent attracted to them, that ident in New York, Messrs. John D. Johnson, Joseph H. Turpin, and Charles H. Dunbar, who have formed a copartnership for African trade, and taken out a liberal men and women of all parties—literary perlarge cargo.

PERSECUTION OF THE METHODISTS IN TEXAS.

Our readers have been duly and fully advised of the measures are being adopted against our preachers an people, in conformity with the advice of the Texas Advocate, for their extirpation from the State. Our poor brethren are hunted down like beasts of the forest. They are threatened out the state of the forest. They are threatened with death if they dare to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A number of our preachers have been compelled to flee for their lives. Others remain, endeavoring to keep the little flock together, but go on with their very lives in their

The great Marble Palace Hotel, on Fifth Avenue, opposite Madison Square, New York, is nearly done, at a cost of \$1,144,000! and will be opened Aug. 1.

again; for as the bloodhounds howl for the blood of the fugitive slave, even so do these fiends of oppression thirst for his blood! What a spectacle is here. An aged minister of our Lord Jesus Christ, of unblamable life, who has served for a number of years as presiding elder in Missouri, Arkanasa and Texas, but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, as presiding elder in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, who served as representative in the last General Conference, and who, for many years, has proclaimed the unsearchable riches of Christ upon the frontier, that he is to be hunted down and murdered without the slightest provocation, except that of being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church on slave territory.

—Central (St. Louis) Christian Advocate.

Let It was our privilege to spend the last Sunday at the pleasant home of our friend Aaron M. Powell, in Ghent, Columbia Co. He lives under the same roof with his parents, a sister and younger brother. Upon a part of the home farm he has entered quite extensively into the business of fruit-growing. He will this year pick a fine crop of Antwerp Blackberries, while his Grape-vines, Lawton Blackberry shoots and Apple and Pear trees give promise of extensive harvests at an early day. In the out-door occupation which ple and Pear trees give promise of extensive narvests at an early day. In the out-door occupation which this business affords, Mr. Powell has found a delightful remedy for the bodily weaknesses which impelled him to relinquish the work of an anti-slavery lecturer, in which, for some years past, he has rendered valuable service to the cause. Though no longer able to do the work of a field hand in that cause, he will serve the structure of Wistor's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and immediately sent for a it activate in the signific of the residence where he is it actively in the vicinity of his residence, where he is very highly esteemed, and by occasional lectures in more distant places. Even now he is engaged, by correspondence and otherwise, in an effort to flood the next Legislature of the Empire State with petitions for the enactment of a law for the protection fugitive slave. In this work, moreover, he has the ac-State Normal School, an excellent teacher and a warm-hearted abolitionist. There is no more beautiful region in the whole Empire State than that in which they live. The Cattskill mountains present, from this point, one of the grandest natural pictures we have ever seen.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

Acquisition of Co. Says the National Intelligencer,— Recent inclusions have reached us from many quarters, both public and private, to the effect that our late Minister to the Spanish Court, Mr. Dodge, on his recent return to this country, has very unequivocally avowed the opinion that any attempts to induce the Government of Spain to alienate this valuable dependency for a pecuniary consideration, how-ever great, are destined to prove abortive under the present temper and disposition of the Spanish Court.
This intelligence, we may add, but confirms the sober
judgment of all who have been in a position to acquire correct information on this point; and coinciding, as it does, with what might have been antecedently in-ferred from those motives of pride and interest which prevail in Spain no less than among ourselves, we should think that it deserves to receive some little con sideration at the hands of those who, after persuading themselves that Cuba is desirable, have rather prematurely jumped to the conclusion that it is equally at-

Two DAYS' WORK AT MAGENTA. The two days battle of Magenta swent from existence and placed hors du combat more than twice the standing army of the United States. The whole regular army of the Union numbered, on the 1st of last January, 12,943 men, of all ranks, from general officers down to privates. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the losses on both sides must have been between twentyfive and thirty thousand.

The cost of maintaining the armies on both sides

must now be immense. One writer says that the French army alone consumes \$600,000 a day. The French Government has already sent 10,000,000 cartridges to Raly, so that this one article alone has

given work to 3,000 horses. Such an enormous mass of ammunition for the rifles now in use will give a terrible idea of the power of destruction possessed by the French troops.

Among the commanders in the Austrian army is Count Nieperg, the son of Marie Louise. A rencontre between him and the Emperor of the French would

be singular enough.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte distinguished himself in the recent battle of Montebello. He has been placed in a post of danger since the occupation of Italy by the French, intentionally, as is supposed, since he is not regarded with favor by the Emperor. He is the grandson of old Prince Jerome by his American marriage with Miss Patterson, and his mother wa Miss Williams, of Baltimore.

Kossuth, it will be seen by the Anglo Saxon's news, left England for Italy on the 7th, after having had an interview with the French Ambassador in London. Time works wonders. It is but a few year ago that the French Government would not so much as permit the great Magyar to set his foot on its soil! Now he may not only go to France, but before he goes, he is the recipient of diplomatic courtesies extended to him by a French Minister.

TEMPERANCE. The friends of temperance in Jeffer son, Ohio, lately held a meeting to consider what should be done to stop the sale of intoxicating drinks in that place. A committee of gentlemen and ladies was appointed, with the venerable Joshua R. Giddings at its head, to wait on all those engaged in the traffic. and to endeavor to persuade them to comply with the The efforts of the committee proved successful the dealers surrendered their stock of liquors on being paid therefor, at the same time agreeing to sell no more, and the fiery liquids were spilled in the street.

senger if the clergy of Hyannis and Cape Cod, generally, have 'spoken out' on the kidnapping case. He intimates that he has not heard any thunder of that sort. We do not think it belongs to the clergy this way to say much about the matter; but how the Hyannis pulpits can be silent, when the Saviour whom they adore is crucified afresh in the person of black Columbus, under their very noses, passes our compre-hension, on any other hypothesis than that they preach mainly for-salaries .- Provincetown Banner.

The Barnstable Organ of Oppression takes the minagainst kidnapping on the Cape. When the ministers really want the approval of that tool of the slave-power, it will be time indeed, for all of us, to get down on our marrow-bones, and shout, "To your tents ! O. Israel ! '-Ibid.

A terrible accident occurred Monday night on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Thirty lives were lost, and fifty or sixty are reported wounded. The accident was caused by the washing away of a culvert, and the consequent throwing of the train from the track. The scene is spoken of as intensely horrible. Among the names reported, we find of New England people the name of Charles Scherman, of Boston, wounded; E. A. Gurley of Addison, Vt., not injured. We notice only these two names from New England.

Hon. George Hood, of Lynn, died of apoplexy, in Worcester, Monday evening last. He was a Dem-ocrat, and was once run as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was for several years a member of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate from Essex county. After the establishment of Lynn as a city, he was elected Mayor, but has of late entirely withdrawn from political life.

DEATH OF PETER YORK, THE STATE PRISON CON vict. The notorious Peter York, confined in the State Prison on a life sentence, for the murder of James Norton at the corner of Richmond and North (then Ann) streets, Boston, was found dead in his cell in the old prison on Saturday morning. His feet were crossed, and his hands lay on his breast; his countenance was strangely life-like, and everything about the whole body indicated a transition from life to death without a struggle. York was sent to the State Prison, March 13, 1845.

Ex-Senator James of Rhode Island has gone to St. Petersburg, to exhibit a patent gun, the destruc-tive capabilities of which he desires the Russian government to have the benefit of, without unnecessary

Jenny Lind recently gave a charity concert in London, which was not advertised, and only the aristocracy were admitted by special invitation. The receipts were \$6,000. She was in full health, and sang with

Nathaniel Ray Greene, the last surviving son of Major General Greene, of the revolution, died at his residence in Middletown, Conn., last Saturday, aged

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: - Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully, the eminent Philadelphia artists, are engaged in painting each other's portrait.
Mr. Joseph Harrison, a wealthy and liberal gentleman of this city, originated this enterprise, and has commissioned each of the venerable artists to do this service for the other. Mr. Peale has recently entered upon his 82d year, and this month Mr. Sully will be 76.

The Mobile Tribune confirms the report that a cargo of slaves were recently landed on the Florida coast, and says that some of the barbarians are not now far from Mobile.

supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that

· Combination and a form indeed Of medicine known as

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affect tion, and Incipient Consumption, is inestimable. HOME TESTIMONY.

Boston, April 18, 1852.

Mn. SETH W. FOWLE.—Deer Sir:—Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked with a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent Pains in the Side and Chest. I became so much reduced that we form the several conditions of the several conditions. bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to im-prove daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years.

MARY ROWE. Respectfully. We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family. WILLIAM DENNEIT, MARTHA DENNETT None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS, on the

wrapper. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for dealers in medicine in nearly every town in the United States and Canadas.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from April 1 to June 10, 1859. [Omitted on account of sickness.] Rec'd by hand of S. May, Jr .-From Mrs. A. Bontwell, Plymouth, \$1; B.

F. Burgess, Hanover, 1; R. W. Henshaw, Boston, 5; John Warren, do. 7 50; Mrs. R. Williamson, to redeem pledge, 1; A. Stanwood, New Bedford, to redeem pledge, 10; R. I. Hinton, Kansus, 2, Also, from A. H. Buck, Roxbury, to redeem

pledge, 4; D. B. M., towards new sign-board, 50c; from Atlas and Bee, 4 87; for overcharge, 37c. From Treasurer of National A. S. Subscription Anniversary, for donations from friends in England By hand of S. May, Jr .rom J. Flood, Florence, 50c, David Hinck-

ley, Barnstable, 5; Mary G. Chapman, to redeem pledge, 20; C. B. M'Intire, Reading, 3; Alden Sampson, Charlestown, 5. From Mrs. H. B. Draper, Hopedale, balance of pledge,

By hand of S. May, Jr .-Prom Edwin Thompson, to redeem pledge, 5, Mrs. E. H. Porter, Treasurer Reading A. S. Society, 12 31; Jacob Leonard. East Bridgewater, to redeem pledge, 5; N. Allen, Shirley Village 1,

By hand of S. May, Jr .or collections and donations at New England A. S. Convention. By hand of Sallie Holly for collections

n Worcester, \$18 38; Cherry Valley, 3 73; Charlton, 6; Davenport, 8 21; Manchesster, 6; Woonsocket, 11; Portsmouth. 35 60; S. Newmarket, 4 07; Dover, 14 65; Rochester, 4 38; Great Falls, 18 66; Bradford, 1 63; South Reading, 3 43; Ashaway, 6 73; Westerly, 5 12; Mystic Bridge, 9 50; Providence, 11 68; Newport, 13 24, d from H. Abbot, Amherst, to redeem

pledge, 5; D. B. Morey, Malden, 10; J. B. McRea, Boston, 212; Susan Allen, Stoneham, 2; Rev. H. Bleby, Barbadoes, 10; Timothy Davies, Framingham, to redeem pledge, 20; Mrs. A. Libbey, Chelsea, 3.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK. Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, June 20, 1859.

CIRCULAR.

It is proposed to establish a HOSPITAL FOR in connection with the New England Medical College. The objects aimed at are three, viz:
1. To afford to Women, during sickness and child-

birth, a comfortable home, with medical attendance by their own sex, and, to out-door patients, dispensa-2. To provide for Female Medical Students the ad-

vantages of clinical instruction.
3. To give to those entering on the profession of Nurses an opportunity of education for their impor tant duties.

The Hospital will be under the care of Dr. MARIE

E. ZAKRZEWSKA,—formerly of the Royal Hos-pital in Berlin, late Resident Physician of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, - who is eminently qualified for the position. It will be opened in June, in the House on Springfield Street, built by the Lying-in-Hospital corporation, and rooms will be furnished for the use of patients, as fast as the funds contributed will permit. Free beds will be es-tablished for those who are unable to pay. Good accommodations, at a very moderate price, will be provided for others. Private apartments for those who

The subject of Medical Education for Women ha been so long before the community, that it seems not necessary, now, to argue its importance, but merely to present its claims. The expenses of a Hospital are necessarily very great; and, in order that the experiment may have a fair trial, all persons interested must feel it their work to aid promptly; and we trust that ample means will be placed in our hands.

Sewing Societies are invited to assist in furnishing rooms. Donations of articles, such as cloth, bedding, furniture, clothing, fuel, groceries, old linen, or any thing which will be useful in the establishment, may be sent directly to the Hospital, in Springfield street Books for Patients' Library will be extremely wel-

Subscriptions and donations in money may be sent to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee,—Mrs.
C. M. SEVERANCE, care of the Atlantic Bank,
Boston,—or to either of the Managers.
By order of the Executive Committee,

ABBY W. MAY, Secretary.

MANAGERS. Mrs. DANIEL SAFFORD, Mrs. E. D. CHENEY, Mrs. DANIEL C. EDDY, Mrs. OTIS EVERETT, Mrs. ABBY W. MAY, Hollis street, Mrs. JEROME MERRITT, Mrs. A. A. MINER, Miss M. J. PARKMAN, Mrs. FREDERICK TUDOR, Mrs. GEO. W. BOND, Jamaica Plains.

Mrs. GEO. R. RUSSELL, "Mrs. T. C. DELANO, New Bedford. Mrs. F. B. DURFEE, Fall River. Mrs. J. K. PALMER, Cambridge. Miss LUCY GODDARD, Roxbury. Mrs. C. M. SEVERANCE, " Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Andover Mrs. T. C. UPHAM, Brunswick, Me. Mrs. JOEL W. WHITE, Norwich, Ct.

Resident Physician, M. E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D. Boston, June, 1859. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts

Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Worcester, Sunday, July 3. ESSEX COUNTY .- The annual meeting

the Essex county Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, Sunday, July 10. C. L. REMOND and A. T. Foss will be present as speakers. Whosoever will be him. will, let him come. CHARLES L. REMOND, President. Moses WRIGHT, Secretary.

All communications for the undersigned

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. 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: —
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruf-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RREUM, SCALD HEAD, Syphilis and Syphilitic Appentions, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia on Tic Douldureux, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPE-LAS, Rose of St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity

or the Bloop.

This compound will be found a great prometer of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that 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 eruptions 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 slugcleanse 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

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-tion 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 prep-arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

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 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. 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 vir-tues 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 entirely 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

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Ervptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best sperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Pive boxes for \$1.00.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for S1.00.

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

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

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALES.

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

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

NEW AND USEFUL BOOKS. MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS.

308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have recently Published,

HINTS TOWARDS PHYSICAL PERFECTION. Illustrated, \$1. NEW RURAL HAND-BOOKS, embracing The House, The Garden, the Farm, and Domestic

Animals-in one illustrated volume. \$1 50. HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENTS: How to Write-How to Talk-How to Behave, and How to Do Business. One vol. \$1 50. THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC

ENCYCLOP EDIA -- the most complete work on the subject. \$3 00. THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM-Applied to the development of Body and Mind.

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS have all works on Physiology, Phrenology, Hydropathy, and the Natural Sciences generally. For sale in Boston by D. P. BUTLER, 142 Washington street.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MAY

CONTAINS portraits of Dr. W. A. Alcott, D. B. Simmons, M. D., and Robert Allyn; Letter to a Dyspeptic; Organization, Life, and Mind; Remarkable Retribution; Self Esteem; Practical Phrenology; Self-Reliance; Longevity among English Quakers; Importance of Sleep; Formation of Opinions; Wooms. Young men, and others, who would 'Rise in the

World, and make the most of themselves, should read this Journal. Only \$1 a year. Address FOW-LER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York, or 42 Washington street, Boston.

J. R. ANDREWS,

Gilder, and Picture Frame MANUFACTORY, No. 34 BEACH STREET,

(Near-Washington Street,) BOSTON.

PICTURE FRAMES made of every variety, plain and ornamental, for Oil Paintings, Engravings and Photographs.

Gilding, in all its branches, executed with neatness

oil Paintings cleaned and varnished. Oil Paintings cleaned and varnished. Old Frames handsomely re-gilt. A28 6w* WORCESTER WATER-CURE.

DR. SETH ROGERS, being about to return from Paris, where he has spent several months in medical observations, will resume, after July 1, 1859, the medical superintendence of this Institution.

WILL BE PUBLISHED. On Saturday, June 18th,

FULL Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting A FULL Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting at Mercantile Hall. For sale at URBINO'S.

should be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

Booksellers and others are requested to supply themselves from him.

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AN APPEAL TO AMERICAN FREEMEN. Fourth of July, 1859. AIR-America.

> Sons of the boasted free, Who prize your liberty 'Bove Southern trade; Look to your fathers' graves, Filled by your country's braves ;-Be ruled no more by knaves, You've masters made.

Light up again the fires Once kindled by your sires In Freedom's cause : Where has that spirit fled Which moved those heroes dead, Before which tyrants sped, 'Mid loud huzzas?

Let all who would be men, By deed, and tongue, and pen, Join hand in hand : Swear that on Pilgrim soil Where hardy freemen toil, The tyrant's power to spoil, They'll firmly band.

Let all who join in the prayer-Here, Lord, a place prepare For Freedom's home : Where sleep our honored dead, Ne'er may a despot tread, No traitor lift his head-The good time come! Boston, June 21, 1859.

For the Liberator. TO THE LATE CHARLES F. HOVEY. We mourn thy absence, yet believe That somewhere thou are blest; If there are human hearts that grieve, Thou'rt aiding the opprest.

I know that perfect harmony Pervades wise Nature's plan, Therefore thy rounded soul e'en now Must work for fallen man.

Thou wore, on earth, a brighter crown Than ever kings had known; The gems were each a noble deed, And, O ! how bright they shone! If goodness fills the soul with joy,

Thou must be happy now, As Peace, with white, pure wing of love, Is folded on thy brow. So let me live, that when friends bear

This body to the grave, My deeds have blest my fellow-men-"Tis all I ask or crave. DANIEL HITCHINGS. Richfield, N. Y.

> From the Painesville Telegraph. LINES

Presented with a Contribution of One Cent, for the Fourth of July Celebration in Painesville BY DR. DANIEL MANN.

> Here, take my penny-thus I pay My scot for Independence Day. This paltry coin of metal base My just proportion overpays, For all the glory of our ' Fourth' To me is less than nothing worth.

But since your cause I thus befriend, Let me advise how you shall spend-Long since I learn'd this rule by heart, · Fools and their money quickly part.' Therefore, your folly to prevent, I give my counsel with my cent.

First, sort and reckon up your cash, Rejecting buttons and such trash, Your doubtful bills and pewter dimes May come in play some future times; So, keep them in your private purse-I've known as honest men do worse.

Next, in three parts divide the sum To purchase powder, herrings, rum; In thirst and drunkenness and noise Each patriot well the day employs; A hundred fools will point the spot Where powder may be cheaply got; A hundred drunkards all around Will show the shops where rum is found; Or, if the drunkards should be mum, 'Follow your nose,' you'll find the rum.

If music, dinner, and oration Are wanted for the celebration. Drums, fifes and orators you'll find Dirt cheap, or gratis, to your mind; For dinner, let all jovial souls, With weighty purse, repair to Cowles, And those who empty wallets bear, Dine at their homes, on humbler fare

For orator, be not too nice, A third-rate lawyer will suffice. With limber tongue and little sense. To honor, not the least pretence: Prompt with his pettifogging aid Where basest service best is paid-The vile rumsellers' cunning tool, But for all nobler arts a fool Base, crawling vermin of the bar, Such you may find, nor travel far.

A chaplain, too, will be of use, Sleek, soft and smooth, 'sound on the goose A compound strange-saint, knave and fool-Manhood's disgrace, and slavery's tool; If you 'can find no such in town, To Cleveland send for parson Brown,

Then, while the noblest of your race In prison pine with felons base, And you yourselves, if you but dare To act like men, their doom may share ; While louder than your loudest cheers The slave-whip whizzes round your ears; Each breeze that bids your banners wave Bears sighings of the tortured slave; And o'er each hill, and plain and flood, Stained with the flying bondman's blood, Comes woman's shrieks, and childhood's wail While baying bloodhounds scent the trail. While all this baseness, sin and shame Pollutes your land, and stains your name Drink, shout and revel as you may,

And boast your 'Independence Day.' Disgrace defiles your daintiest fare: Dishonor taints your vital air; Shame grins and mocks you as you dine; Scorn flashes in your sparkling wine; And ghostly sires of honest fame Look on their sordid sons with shame, With such vile terms I'm not content-I'll have no share-give BACK MY CENT!

Oh! blessed things are children! The gifts of heavenly love; They stand betwixt our worldly hearts And better things above. They link us with the spirit-world By purity and truth, And keep our hearts still fresh and young, With the presence of their youth.

The Diberator.

WATERLOO YEARLY MEETING. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) June 19, 1859.

Meeting of Friends of Human Progress,' hoping that May such be multiplied throughout the land! some other pen than mine would send to the Liberator a report of its proceedings. Fearing that others are waiting for a similar reason, and considering the meeting a great success, -one, the influence of which must be strongly felt, -I have concluded to give you on the morning of the 5th of June, -the fourth anreaders may at least know that such a meeting has daughter of Des. Collins Hurd, of Lempster, N. H.,

The good that shall come to us from these meetings Kansas. of Progressionists, it seems to me, can hardly be computed. The broadness of that platform, admitting all questions of human interest, is a feature of so the hardships of pioneer life, together with the duoffered at Waterloo, is ' first and preëminent,' I also mature. know that there are many other reforms of great magnitude, and that they should not be forgotten.

The 'Waterloo Meeting' convened on Friday morning, the 3d of June, at 10 o'clock, and continued in fields of space, and become a ministering angel to session three days. The attendance was at first large, and greatly increased in size every succeeding session. until on the last day the meeting-house was literally before.' She was an earnest advocate of all the great crammed, and very many were obliged to accommodate themselves outside the house, as near the doors and windows as possible. Philip D. Moore, of New- ennoble man. ark, N. J., was chosen Chairman; H. L. Green, of Courtland, and Amy Post, of Rochester, N. Y., Secretaries. The Business Committee were Lucy N. Colman and Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, Mrs. -Halstead, of _____, and Jedediah Irish, of Skaneateles. A Committee of Correspondence was also appointed, of which George W. Taylor was chairman.

The Chairman opened the meeting by stating in a clear and concise manner its objects, welcoming to its platform all of every variety of sentiment, without regard to sex or complexion. This session of the meeting was informal to its close. Many persons They are engraven on the body and soul of each spoke 'as the Spirit gave them utterance,' and great man and woman, and no where else. Each one brings good-will and carnestness prevailed. George W. into being, with him or her, a code of laws as a birth-Clark, of Rochester, sang several songs, the senti- right inheritance; compliance with which is heavenments of which were grateful to our hearts.

At 12 o'clock, the meeting took a recess of one heaven, no other hell, in the body or out of it, exhour. The hospitality of the good people of Junius cept that which consists in compliance or non-comand Waterloo was most ample, and all were welcomed pliance with these fixed laws or conditions of life and to an excellent feast, spread in "picnic' style, in a health to body and soul. corner of nature's great dining-room.

again favored the meeting with a song; some com- com was of life and health. The body of our friend, munications were read, among which were excellent Mr. Onen ought not to be dead; it ought to be alive, letters from James Truman, Gerrit Smith, Giles B. healthful, active, beside her husband, to aid him in Stebbins, and from several similar Yearly Meetings, life's battle, to sustain and care for her babe. It is The Business Committee, through their chairman, all unnatural, all a violation of the just laws and com-Mrs. Colman, presented the following resolution:

· Resolved, That first among the prevailing evils of our country and the world, against which this Meeting would register its earnest and solemn protest, is the malign and selfish spirit at the bottom of our opinion superior to real excellence, and offering a bounty upon hypocrisy and a bribe to conformity.

An animated and interesting discussion upon this resolution then followed, in which Rev. William H. Hoisington, Frederick Douglass, Philip D. Moore, Lucy N. Colman, George W. Taylor, George W. Clark, and others engaged. The session was full of interest up to the hour of adjournment.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the meeting again assembled. The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions upon Slavery, the first of which, (a very important one, in my estimation,) making the thrusts it into his heart. Anti-Slavery reform 'first and preëminent,' overriding all others, I am not able at this moment to ob-

The following, I believe, are in their order :-

Resolved. That the fact that the American slave system has existed more than two hundred years, in the presence of American Christianity, and on terms

beings doomed to separation and isolation by a natu-

in the wrong and oppression which the white race have heaped upon the black, and not in any mere dif-

ican Tract Society, and one sympathizing with the thousand bodies of innocent men, women and chil-

The following resolution upon the rights of woman ernment of these United States! was also presented by that committee :--

gin, definition and limitation, in her constitution and powers as weman; that these rights are co-extensive with her being, and are bounded only by her capacity; be in yonder grave when the body is laid there. She and that the free and full exercise of her rights as lives, she loves, she thinks, and is here alive in our thus defined, is essential to her growth and development and to the progress and preferain and developmidst, seeing what we see hearing what we hear,

co, and perhaps some others, are not within our reach. leased from that incurably diseased and suffering body. The already brilliant array of speakers was at this She is an inhabitant of this earth, assure all the men time increased by the arrival of Charles D. Mills, of and women who were once embodied in the dead past. Syracuse, Eliza Clark, of Auburn, Dr. Weilington, of She will stand by her husband, and be the guardian Jamestown, and Ira Hitchcock, of Oncida. The angel of her babe. That babe is not suctherless. Its speeches made on Saturday by Messrs. Mills, Douglass and Huntington were of surpassing excellence; with maternal love. enthusiasm was at its highest pitch. Dr. Wellington and Mr. Clark objected to the resolution, in which American Christianity is condemned, desiring that the fixed to America. This brought out an exposition of rest in the fond mother's arms. the character of American Christianity, scorching indeed, but truthful, I am sure, to the letter.

The afternoon of Saturday, by consent of the meet ing, was given to the subject of Education, that Dr. Wellington (who was obliged to leave in the eve- ART. ning') might have an opportunity to present his system as practised at the Jamestown school. Many good suggestions were made by him, but I could not feel that I could trust my little ones under that kind of discipline.

The last day of the meeting, each speaker spoke upon whatever subject he pleased, confining himself to resolutions already offered, or offering others that seemed to him more important. Philip D. Moore made an excellent speech, taking as his theme the text, 'I have married a wife, and cannot come.' Mr Mills, who is one of the finest speakers to whom I have ever listened, spoke upon the 'Practical as growing out of the True Ideal. Mr. Hoisington, with great brilliancy, gave the philosophy, and assured us of the certainty of Progression. Mr. Hitchcock spoke at some length on 'Modern Spiritualism. Mr. Douglass, more versatile than all others in talent,

I have waited thus long since the Waterloo Yearly the most interesting meetings I have ever attended.

a brief synopsis, rather than a report, so that your niversary of her bridal morn,-Lima S. H. Oben,

As the fierce winds shake the petals from the fruitflower, leaving still the germ to develop and mature, great merit, and one which I hope will be always ties of maternity, were too severe for her physical prominent. Though I feel and know that the 'Anti- constitution to withstand. The petals have fallen at Slavery reform, in the words of one of the resolutions the age of 26, but the spirit still lives to progress and

To her, ' death had no sting,' the grave ' no victory.' Calmly as the setting of a summer's sun was the spirit released to roam untrammelled over the those whom she loved while in the body, feeling that she 'should be able to do more for friends than ever reforms of the day, believing that the only service acceptable to God was that which served to bless and

At her request, Henry C. Wright preached the funeral sermon, of which we send an abstract :--

I am here to speak, on this occasion, in compliance rith the last request of Mrs. OBER. We are met, today, to lay her body in the earth, to mingle with its kindred dust. I will make a few remarks, taking the following as my motto:-

· Blessed are they that do his commandments. Where shall we find those commandments of God.

obedience to which is life, and disobedience is death? non-compliance, hell. Man will experience no other

All pain, all suffering, all disease, all premature When the hour arrived for re-assembling, Mr. Clark discolution between body and soul, result from viomands of God that that body lies there.

When all the demands in our bodies and souls are fully and healthfully met, then, and only then, do we comply with the commands of God, and the condiis the manig and separations, by which a peculiar type of religious organizations, by which a peculiar type of religious opinion is made to blot out and override Through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her the great principles of human brotherhood, making parents, her teachers, her friends, or through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her than the parents, her teachers, her friends, or through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her than the parents, her teachers, her friends, or through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her than the parents in the parents rance in them all, she did not comply with those conditions of life; the result is, death to her body.

> Let no one attribute this result to God. It is solely the work of human agency. Let no one seek to comfort the bereaved husband by telling him it is God's work, and he must submit to his will. We have no right to submit to sickness and death when they are produced, and can be removed, by human agency. As well exhort the slave to submit to the lash, by telling him it is God that whips him; or a man to submit to the assassin's dagger, because it is God that

Reverence for dead bodies! Contempt for living bodies! How absurd-how monstrous-and yet how universal! When the body of the wife is dead, and can no more suffer, how tender of it is the husband! How reverential towards it! How careful to do it no injury ! But white life is in it, while it is the habitaof concord with it, demonstrates very clearly that such the Christianity has its basis in the pride and avarice of slightest injury, how indifferent, how reckless of its the American people, rather than in the authoritative expression of the eternal will of God.

Resolved, That any religion, theology, or God, which approves and sanctions the wild and guilty fantasy, that man can innocently hold property in man, is a religion theology or God defined from all the late. religion, theology, or God, derived from all the baser alive, and capable of suffering, see how parents whip elements of human nature, and should be scouted as and knock it about! But the moment it is dead, it the blackest atheism.

Resolved, That it is blasphemous to suppose that becomes sacred! So while life is in them, the bodies an All-wise Creator would place in this world, with of men and women are stabbed, shot, hung, hunted, common affections and mental and moral endowments, and torn with bloodhounds; bought and sold, and Resolved, That what is popularly called prejudice against color has its complete explanation and solution

You lay the dead body of our friend in yonder have neaped upon the black, and not in any mere dif-ference of color, and that prejudice will cease from the hearts when injustice and wrong shall depart from the to the surgeon. In one week, you consign me to a practices of the American people towards the colored dungeon, as unfit to live in society. But I steal a inhabitants of America and the world. thousand living bodies of men and women, and send A very important resolution, condemning the Amer- them into the hell of American slavery, or tear ten persons suffering imprisonment in Ohio for obeying dren to pieces with cannon balls and bombshells, and the higher law, were presented, a copy of which I you make a President of me! What a fiendish morality is taught and practised by the churches and gov-

The hody of our friend lies there lifeless, and whol-Resolved, That the rights of woman have their ori- ly insensible to pain; but where is the woman, the ment, and to the progress and perfection of human so-knowing what we do, and sympathesing in our joys The resolutions upon temperance, the use of tobac- friends should feel sad and sorrowfol that she is remother lives, and lives to guard and guide its steps

Though she rejected the popular religion, as to its views of another life, and its conditions of salvation. words, 'so called,' be substituted for America, or pre-

THE CONDITION OF WOMAN. From the Edinburgh Review for April.

Britain in 1851. By EDWARD CHESHIRE. Lon-Report of Assistant Poor-law Commissioners on the Employment of Women and Children in Agri-culture. 1843.

-1. The Results of the Census of Great

. Minutes of the Committee of Council of Education. 1855-6. Reports of the Governesses' Benevolent Institu

The Industrial and Social Position of Women i the Middle and Lower Ranks. London: 1857. Women and Works By B. L. SMITH (MRS. Bo-DICHON). London: 1857.
Two Letters on Girls' Schools, and on the

Training of Working Women. By MRS. AUSTIN. Experience of Factory Life. By M. M. 1857. The Lowell Offering. Lowell, Massachusetts.

United States.

Blackwell, M. D. New York: 1858.

burn, introduced the subject of physical health, and insisted upon a simpler and purer diet.

Nothing occurred throughout the entire meeting to mar its harmony, and when it was adjourned on Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., it was evident that all, or a very large majority, had received of spiritual food all they had hoped for. And thus ended one of the most interesting meetings I have ever attended. May such be multiplied throughout the land!

Z. T. W.

OBITUARY.

Translated to the Spirit-Land, from Newbury, (O.) as on the morning of the 5th of June,—the fourth anniversary of her bridal morn,—Lina S. H. Obern, and wife of Lunke C. Ober, formerly of Boston, late of the Kansas.

As the fierce winds shake, the petals from the fruit-dense of the continuous proportion of the women of the volume much good may be done, and how much misery may be saved, by a timely more restricted of the subject of physical health, and discussed in the arts of life have relieved our screams to ments in the arts of life have relieved our screams to the levised our screams to the levision of the United kingdom that on the United kingdom the levating the United kingdom the United kingdom the United kingdom the United kingdom the levating the United kingdom the United kingdom the levating the United kingdom the levating the United kingdom the United kingdom the levating the United kingdom the levating the Unit

for female industry, except within the establishment,
—whether it were the mansion, the farm, the merchant's dwelling, or the cottage. From that time
(the uprising of a middle class) to this, the need and
support of the le industry have gone on increasing,
and latteriy at an unparalleled rate, while our ideas,
our language, and our arrangements have not alterour language, and our arrangements have not alterwar on talkmachines in the days of Farmer George. Time and ginning to see that the time must come when such artificial depreciation must cease, under the great natural laws of society. We are (probably to a man) unaware of the amount of the business of life commodities from its depths,—the women engaged in man) unaware of the amount of the business of life in England done by women; and if we do not attend to the fact in time, the knowledge will be foreed upon us in some disadvantageous or disagrecable way. A social organization framed for a community of which half staid at home, while the other half went out to work, cannot answer the purposes of a society, of which a quarter remains at home while three-quarters go out to work. This seems to be clear enough. It does not follow that extensive changes in the law are needed; or that anybody is called upon to revolutionize his thoughts or proceedings. The natural laws of society will do whatever All that we centend for at this moment is, that the case should be examined and admitted. Under a system like ours, in which the middle class of society constitutes the main strength of the whole organization, women having become industrial in the sense of being the supporters of themselves and of a large proportion of households; and their industrial production is rapidly on the increase. The census of 1851 affords some idea of how the matter stands. While the female population has increased (between 1841 and 1851) in the ratio of 7 to 8, the number of women returned as engaged in independent industry, has increased in the far greater ratio of 3 to 4. (Industrial and Social Position of Women, p. 219.)

ay be, there seems to be no doubt of er part of the shoemaking. If the children are not at sch

England. within doors, as it is, and requiring feminine qualiging potatoes. 'No end of work' is the complaint; and it is not an unreasonable one. On a dairy-farm, the whole set of labors has to be gone through twice a day, nearly the whole year round; and any one of our readers who has seen a Cheshire farm, the width of the tubs. the capacity of the ladles, the shopwomen are only 1742. This fact will remind many people of the controversy about the dignity of strength of the presses, and the size of the cheeses, will feel no surprise at hearing from the doctors that only newspapers but a quarterly review attacked the men milliners who smirk behind the counters of our shops,' and bade them be off to the army, and

but the reigning passion for poultry-yards must result in a great diffusion of the knowledge and skill Mr. Douglass, more versatile than all others in talent, gave us power, eloquence, pathos and humor, in a speech upon a Practical Religious Life, making the true test of such life the treatment of the down-trodden and enslaved. Mrs. Colman and Mrs. Clark also den and enslaved. Mrs. Colman and Mrs. Clark also spoke with clearness and beauty upon some of the subjects before the meeting. Mrs. Choate, of Au-

earn their own bread; and there is no saying how much good may be done, and how much misery may be saved, by a timely recognition of this simple truth.

In those days, therefore, the supposition was true which has now become false, and ought to be practically admitted to be false—that every woman is supported (as the law supposes her to be represented) by her father, her brother, or her husband. In those days, unnarried women were rare; and contained to the same work in steeping, done without the stench of decay, and in a few hours or days in vats; and the dressing by patent machinery, are proper work for women, and will, ose days, unmarried women were rare; and conmachinery, are proper work for women, and will,
ents were the refuge of celibacy. It was not only no doubt, employ more and more of them,—especiroyal families that children were betrothed in
heir cradles. In all ranks, parents made matches

It is worth while to spend 1701, in labor to save

for their children at any age that suited the family convenience; and the hubbub that ensued, when a daughter refused to marry at her parents' bidding, shows what a disaster it was considered to have a woman in the house who would neither marry nor become
a nun. There was, in such a state of society, no call
for female industry, except within the establishment,
whether it were the marries the female industry, the female industry is the marries the female industry.

our language, and our arrangements have not alterbut neither did their grandfathers like the threshingmachines in the days of Farmer George. Time and
machines in the days of Farmer George. Time and
patience show that the results of that particular
patience show that the results of the character of
mand for labor, and an elevation of the character of
the employment,—two very good things in view for
by its quality, and its place in the market, irrespecthe employment,—two very good things in view for
the scores of thousands of our country-women who tive of the status of the worker :- we are only be- are engaged in agricultural processes of one kind or

The natural laws of society will do whatever ers of the ores in the Cornish and Welsh mines. has to be done, when once recognized and allowed The work is dirty, but not too laborious;—less late act. They will settle all considerable social borious than the work which may perhaps be inpoints,—all the controversies of the labor marchided under the same head.—the supplying porcepoints,—all the controversies of the labor mar-ket, and the strifes about consideration and honor. lain clay from the same regions of the country. All that we centend for at this moment is, that the Travellers in Devonshire and Cornwall are familiar

(Industrial and Social Position of Women, p. 219.) as wives, assisted their husbands, and who now en-We are not very far from another census, which will afford the means of learning what that progress children. The same is the case with the 10,000 will allord the means of learning what that progress will have been in ten years. Meantime, we can hardly do better than prepare ourselves to estimate the next disclosure, by looking at the case as it stands to-day.

The first head of industry is always Agriculture.

The Americans pride themselves on employing no. The first head of industry is always Agriculture. Would range higher if women were taught bookwomen in agriculture, and are exceedingly scandalized at the sight of the peasantry in continental countries tilling their ground in family concert—the women and girls working there with their husbands and brothers. It may be questioned whether the yeoman's wife in New England, and the back settler's daughters, have an easier life of it than the tler's daughters, have an easier life of it than the German peasant-woman, or the Devonshire laborer's wife, or Highland lassies at a shearing. Considering the maple-sugar making, the soap-boiling, the corn-husking, &c., we should doubt whether any women work harder than some who would on no account be permitted to handle a hoe or a rake. agricultural labor being relished by English women, and of its being, on the whole, favorable to health lers' wives, and the 25,000 butcheresses; but it is and morality. Health is morality, to begin with; enough to say here that the industrial wives, speand, if the woman's labor improves the family diet, and, if the woman's labor improves the lamily diet, and subscribes to the clothing club, while bacon and new shirts would be out of the question from the husband's labor alone, the fact may be less deplorable than a well-to-do young republic may consider it. the children are not at school, they are with their accountants in London, as well as by the instances other in the field; and this is better than the fate in many of our large towns of the counting-house of the town child, whose mother is out at work. It desk behind the shop, or in the manufactory, being is not, then, to be regretted that the proportion of occupied by women. We have never heard a doubt women employed in agriculture seems increasing in suggested as to the capacity of women for arithmetic : According to the census of 1841, there were then Schools equal or excel the boys in mental arithmetic According to the census of 1841, there were then 66,320 women, above twenty years of age, employed in agriculture, without reckoning the widow-farmers (who are not few), or the farmers' wives. The late census gives 128,418 as the number so occupied, exclusive of the 'farmers' wives' and 'farmers' in unregenerate shops, of the wife or daughter, well-shawled, and in glaves with the finger-gards out off shawled, and in glaves with the finger-gards out off daughters, who are specially, but perhaps not com-pletely, returned as being 289,793. Of the inde-pendent female agricultural laborers, about one-half, ner till dusk, with the great books before her, and or above 64,000, are dairy women. Neither in the pen always in hand; the light of a candle being America, nor anywhere else, would dairy work be objected to as a feminine employment, conducted accounts of the week were posted up. During the first period of the new style of shop-keeping, the within doors, as it is, and requiring feminine quali-ties for its management; yet it is harder work, and more injurious to health than hoeing turnips or dig-ging potatoes. 'No end of work' is the complaint; and it is not an unreasonable one. On a dairy-farm,

The shopwomen (distinguished from shopkeep-

dairy-women constitute a special class of patients, 'the men milliners who smirk bening the counters for maladies arising from over-fatigue and insufficient of our shops,' and bade them be off to the army, and rest. There is some difference between this mode of leave women's work to women. Our impression, life and the common notion of the ease and charm of on the whole, was that the shopmen exhibited a the dairymaid's existence, as it is seen in a corner much better case than could have been anticipated of a Duchess's park, or on a little farm of three by careless observers, though we are far from denyfields and a paddock. The professional dairywoman ing that, as a class, they are jealous of the competican usually do nothing else. She has been about tion of women, and act in the spirit of that jealousy. fields and a paddock. The professional dairywoman can usually do nothing else. She has been about the cows since she was tall enough to learn to milk, and her days are so filled up, that it is all she can do to keep her clothes in decent order. She drops asleep over the last stage of her work; and grows up ignorant of all other knowledge, and unskilled in all other arts. Such work as this ought at least to be paid as well as the equivalent work of men; indeed, in the dairy-farms of the West of England the same labor of milking the kine is now very generally personned. in the dairy-farms of the West of England the same labor of milking the kine is now very generally performed by men, and the Dorset milkmaid, tripping along with her pail, is, we fear, becoming a myth. But even in Cheshire the dairymaids receive, it appears, only from 8t. to 10t. a year, with board and lodging. The superintendent of a large dairy is a salaried personage of some dignity, with two rooms, partial or entire diet, coal and candle, and wherewithal to keep a servant—50t. a year or more. But of the 64,000 dairywomen of Great Britain, scarcely any can secure a provision for the time when they

of the 64,000 dairywomen of Great Britain, searcely any can secure a provision for the time when they can no longer lean over the cheese tub, or churn, or carry heavy weights.

In connection with agricultural labor, we should consider the rearers of poultry, pigs and lambs; the makers of cider and perry; and the bee-mistresses, who gain a living by their honey in many rural districts. The enormous importation of eggs from the continent, and especially from France, shows that there is more work for women yet in this direction; and the proprietor was assured that it was because there were only women behind the counter. It be-came necessary to introduce some shopmen, to re-as-sure the ladies who could not trust the ability of their sure the ladies who could not trust the abinty of their own sex. Two shopmen were introduced. It would not do. They were worked off their feet, while the shopwomen stood idle; for the ladies had no faith in female ability, even behind the counter.'

Such incidents as this disclose the true reason of the shopwomen of Great Britain being (apart from

the shopkeepers) only 1742. Now that girls, how ever few, are trained with a view to their become ever few, are trained with a view to their becomes accountants, either as a separate profession, is a managers of the family business, we may expect to see the difference, from one ten years to another to the census returns. The growing contrast between the recent and the coming time, is exhibited is on tain anecdotes now before us; one in Western and Work,' and the other in a Scotch newspaper. In Bodichon says:—

'There are now many trades open to women win good training in book-keeping and knowledged and special branch of business, not difficult to acquiry fathers would help their daughters as they help the sons. Two or three young women together might not upon most shop-keeping businesses. But very far young women know enough arithmetic to keep to counts correctly. counts correctly.

• We remember seeing two young women who that

We remember seeing two young women who key a shop in a country village, slaving to answer the fix kle-tinkle of the shop-bell, dealing out half-was worths of goodies, bacon, or candles, who, what also how much they were paid yearly for the hard well attending the shop, hardly understood the cases and only knew that generally they did not have pay more for their goods than they sold them for my man of their food into the bargain, week by week. It letting lodgings, said they. — Women and Work, It In taking a ticket the other day at the Edibber station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundes lab way, we were pleasantly surprised on being within a setivity quite equal to, exhibited a politeness my rare in railway clerks of the literally ruder set. We observed that the department was entirely occupated by women, there being another giving out in. rare in railway clerks of the literally ruder set. We observed that the department was entirely occupied by women, there being another giving out ticket, and a third telegraphing. This innovation thus for her is rather startling; but, instead of objecting to it, we think it highly commendable, and hope to see the enployment of women in light occupations rapidly as tended. — Scottish Press, December, 1838.

The mention of telegraphing in this passes a The mention of telegraphing in this passes a minds us of another example. The Times Fig. the following account of the way in which it us enabled to supply London breakfast-tables with its speeches of Mr. Bright and others, on occase of the Gibson and Bright festival at Manchester has

It is only an act of justice to the Electric and In-ternational Telegraph Company, to mention the elec-ity and accuracy with which our report of the pressity and accuracy with which our report of the presi-ings at Manchester on Friday night was trassend to the "Times" office. The first portion of the pre-was received at the telegraph office at Manchestra was received at the telegraph office at Manchestra was received at the telegraph office at 2.25 on Sec. 10.65 on Friday night, and the last at 1.25 on Sec. day morring. It may be added that the whole a port, occupying nearly six columns, was in tipe a quarter to three o'clock on Saturday morning, say word having been transmitted through the wire a column. word having even the same of our readen as tance of nearly 200 miles. Some of our readen as tance of the surprised to hear that this report was transmised be surprised to near that this report was translated entirely by young girls. An average speed of trun-nine words per minute was obtained, principally in the printing instruments. The highest speed to be needle was thirty-nine words per minute. For printing instruments and one needle were erged, with one receiving clerk each, and two writes him alternate sheets. Although young girls in general and understand much of politics, there was hardly in error in the whole report.

In the United States, the telegraphing slargly consigned to women; and with it the kinded in of the compositor. From what we have bard in various directions within a few years, we been that the manipulation of type by women a found to be such an advantage here that a great deal of our printing is likely to be done by them benefich.

Much was said beforehand about the imposibility of enduring the smells of the office; but the same thing used to be said of oil-painting; and in both cases it is a mistake. If printing is on the increase among women, much more so is painting it of sal on glass. Printing reminds us of book-bades, which affords an admirable occupation to women One well-known firm was, some few years sine, on ploying 200 young women, under careful arms-ments for their moral welfare, technical inpusment, and daily comfort. Such means of instrution were provided as prevented their domestic qui-ities from being spoiled by their regular bosses. For the sake of quiet and respectability, little va said where so much was done; but the lew whom the work-rooms, and followed the processes, from the folding of the sheets to the highest ornament. tion of the covers, are not likely to lorget that se-tacle of cheerful and prosperous industry. (To be concluded.)

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE number of parcels of land are levely tory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fin-damental principles and general objects of the Equdale Community. These parcels, lying in and contr-uous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Miss. and constituting a part of the original Community Domin, acres, and present a good variety of tillage and patt age, together with some woodland-most of the lage being under a high state of cultivation-salar lage being under a high state of cultivation—mate designed either for simple building lots, or for mal farms, as may suit different classes of purchase. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and traments in the village may be rented by those migrapared to buy orerect buildings. In the immediate cinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop room as power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics eithe to commence of continuous a business and execution. commence of continue a business, and especially is ocations such horticultural employment as health pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of little ary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that quit retirement, and the opportunity for active, out-do manual or other exercise necessary to the highest usfulness and success in their chosen field of labor. Asi who may desire for themselves and families the suprior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or wi may wish to secure for their children the advantage of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Issustion of much excellence, both in its general charges and in its methods of instruction, designed to ad a the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and puri-cal Education-will find here unusual inducental

for making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Miller
Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by with communication may be had three times a day sal Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Es-

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment sailed a the circumstances of any honest, indu For further particulars and all necessary informs

Hopedale, Milford, Mass. June 17, 1859 .- tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE-MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's airtitisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcis all Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-ball transport of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-ball transport of the Hopedale Community and the stock-ball transport of the Hopedale Community and the stock-ball transport of the st ers, a large portion of the Community Domain seal legitimately into the private possession of Br. Drags. He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed in homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with the state of the contract of the He has recently caused his lands to be homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to say distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friend christing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of excellent select and common schools, will avail them selves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be selves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be selves of the new opening the Usulary seed or disappointed in not realizing the Usulary seed or rangements, the anticipation of which originally attracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as Sea Neichborhood built up as circumstances will allow. a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow.
We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan
of offering small homesteads for sale to our finals of offering small homesteads for sale to out passed scattered abroad. May the movement be crossed

with success .- Practical Christian. IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Castrons and the public, that she has removed to 225 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found the Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces not it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces see in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to in all diseases of the scalp. She stan none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence, Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for your selves