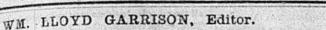
pollars, if payment be made in advance. F All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to te directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. P Advertisements making less than one square in-

gated three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soecties are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tan

IF The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-RIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILBRICK, and WENDELL



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1859.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essen-

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

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

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteons yoke. On this subject, our pathens, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PROM THE

mour. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

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

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

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

## WHOLE NUMBER, 1599.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. .

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 27.

THE FREE NEGRO QUESTION IN MARY. LAND.

The following extracts are from a Letter of Col. C. W. Jacons, dated Sr. Martins, (Maryland,) Jan. 10th, 1859, and addressed to Thomas J. Kearing, Esq., Editor of the State Rights Advocate. Of all unblushing villany, in language and sentiment, it caps

Slavery and Free Negroism Incompatible.—The Doc-trine of Equality Exposed and Refuted.—Origin trine of Equality Exposes and Replaced.—Origin

of Aboltionism in this Country, and its Aims.—

Vast Disasters Attending Free Negroism every
where.—Maryland must Enslave or Expel her

Free Negroes, or consent to be ruined by them.— White Savery at the North ; and the General Designs of Abolitionists to Abolish Negro Slavery, and substitute White Slavery in its stead, as is now the case in Monarchical Europe, -Able Letter of Col. C. W. Jacons on this all-absorbing Question.

No one of the Southern States of this Union has fully imbibed the false doctrines of English writers on the subject of Slavery and Emancipation, as has our own State; and no State in the Union has the same cause for alarm at the tendency of Free Negroism in our midst, or greater motives to retrace her false steps, and retrieve the position she held at an earlier period in her history.

The notions of universal and unbridled liberty

growing out of the French Revolution under Napoon I, rained the island of Hayti by the abolition of slavery there; and Great Britain, at a later period, under the teachings of Wilberforce and Clarks Brougham and Mackintosh, and others of less distinction, has effectually ruined all her tropical Colomild dependencies by pursuing the suicidal policy of Negro Emancipation. Nor have the blighting effects of Free Negroism been confined to French and Engssions alone on this continent; but wherever the inhuman practice of liberating negro slaves has obtained, there we witness the most glaring commentaries upon the errors and destructive influeme of this false philosophy and worse practice, not ealy upon the moral and social condition of the liberated slave himself, but upon the material wealth of the country and the well-being of the white population. There is not a single exception within the range of my knowledge where those lamentable signs of retrogression in civilization, material wealth and moral culture have not followed the abolition of nogro slavery. The Free States of this Union are not exceptions to this conclusion ; for instead of immediate emancipation, they warned the Slaveholder in time to find homes for his slaves on the cotton and rice plantations of the South, where most of

The unstable and revolutionary condition of Mexico and Central America, Grenada and Venezuela, results chiefly from the false step in setting their slaves free. At the beginning of the present century, Mexico under the Spanish rule held at least 1,000,-000 of negro slaves; and Grenada and Venezuela were extensive slaveholding colonies. But they all struck for liberty, and, like France, foolishly con-ferred it upon slaves—a class never recognized by the ferred it upon slaves—a class never recognized by the fair Goddess. What has followed? War upon war, revolution, instability, insecurity, anarchy and ruin now lash and torment those once prosperous, but now miserable and impoverished countries have not elevated the condition of the liberated slave; but have vastly lowered themselves in the scale of civilization as a people. The hybrid races of those countries form so, many clans of inimical elements that forbid the supremacy of law and order, till the discipline of slavery shall again be enforced

upon them.

The philosophy of Abolitionists is that all men whether white or negro, are essentially free by virtue of their being, and as coming from a God of impartial justice and equality; hence slavery is wrong —one equal cannot control another equal—one class of the human family has no right to make and hold slaves of another class. So far as I know their creed, I have correctly stated it, in order to expose its false and rainous principles.

n Heaven, Earth or Hell can I find this principle of equality, upon which they prate so much, either recognized or practised by God himself; but on the contrary, inequality, diversity and tariety exist wherever the impress of Deity is found. In this, His wisdom and glory are the more apparent, and our essential good the better attested. If God had adopted the principle of equality, or if that eschart adopted the principle of equality principle were now enforced as a divine or practical rule of life, the whole human family, masters and slaves, Christians and heathens, would cease to exist in less than thirty days; for equals could not subsist spon equals without violating the divine rule. It will not do to abridge this theory, and apply it only to the human race, and not to inferior creatures also; for that would destroy the theory itself, and show conclusively that equality entered not into the

enough of God's creation.

I know that Abolitionists invoke this principle of equality for a certain limited and defined object out of equality between the negro and the white races-and would there stay its operations ; yet, for this partial purpose, they necessarily claim and apply constituting a primary and cardinal intention of God in his creation

How absurd such doctrines! How impious to trife with God himself! No wonder the curses and judgments of God have always fallou upon a nation and people who wantonly violate and triflingly sport with his established order of things. No wonder that pertion of our country (the New England States—where these heresies are taught and believed by thousands. Lee here size are taught and believed by thousands. by thousands—has been 'given over to believe a lie;' having become infidels in faith and practice, and infanated with their own delusions, they frantically ay after every ism and destructive vice—saying to re! and lo there!' as they eatch at every floating and to there? as they cared minds. No field states of their own distempered minds. No field of missionary labor upon the habitable globe calls they do the New Engthe man of God, than do the New Engand States. And yet they do not see it themselves they are so busy in attending to the affairs of the world at large, and the South and slavery in particular; so wrapped up in their own self-righteous-bes-claiming all the religion and all the knowledge extant-that they sing Psalms by preambles and amortal resolutions, and go to Hea en upon acts of exporation. There is enough of isms, enough of darisaical righteoneness, and enough of downright didelity in those six New England States to call up old Jonah from his grave again; for his Nineveh semon could not be preached to a more imperiled audience. True, there are some who have not bowed the the knee to Baal, but their number, like the select few of Sodom, I fear will not be able to stay the edict Let them alone; they are joined to their

The State of Maryland, and the people of Maryland have the right to enslave every free negro amongst us, absolutely and without condition; we have the right to banks every right to clothe them with the elective franchise, and declare them our persecond over that pers: in short, we have the entire control over that tiass of our population; and the Northern States

and no other State within the Union or out of it has the right to meddle with the matter in any way LOLA MONTEZ ON AMERICAN SLAVERY

Nor have I found one single passage in the Bible that condemns slavery at all; but on the contrary, I find slaves throughout. Abraham must have owned 1,500 slaves at the time he rescued Lot. Our Saand yet he never condemned it. The apostles had constant intercourse with slavery, were raised with the shape of wines, fruits, grains, or the raw mateit, and familiar with it in all its phases; and yet they never condemned it, but always spoke of it as one of the cardinal relations of life; and Paul,

earth and devils in hell may rant and fume on this subject of abolition to their hearts' content—I shall be satisfied with the word of God and conscience both on my side. I wish all persons would do as I have done—read the Bible, and study it on this subject. It is the last book where the reader will ever find any thing like Abolitionism. But as long as people pin their faith to the sleeve of ignorant and designing Abolitionists, so long may we expect them to be led into error. What has abolition ever done for the negro in this country? What can it do for him? It can only load him with infamy, and send him to his grave prematurely. What has abelition done for the civil government, but threaten its destruction, and learn our people to hate each other with perfect hatred? What has it done for the promotion of good morals and vital piety in the land? It has rent asunder the M. E. Church—M. P. Church—New School Presbyterian Church, and the Baptist Church! Have those Churches been benefitted by the schism? Has one soul more been saved? It is to be feared that thousands of our northern people

thus acknowledging their creed condemned by those three authorities. That is pretty good authority gress from the great State of Massachusetts, and both

eaders of the abolition party.

Now if the unerring finger of God points to nothing in creation that favors Abolitionism; if his reunequivocally; if there is nothing in heaven above or earth beneath to favor this rotten, damnable hereheart, There is no God.' What angels and demons shudder at, infidelity embraces as a truth; the more monstrous and revolting the creed, the warmer infidelity embraces it. That is the source from whence abolition comes. Where do we find infidelity and counts for the majority of the great whore of Aboli-

LETTER FROM HON, W. W. BOYCE. Sabine Farm, May 11, 1859.

Congress, or their instruments, the Territorial Log-islatures, should afford this protection. As a ques-tion of practical action, I would not at this time have originated this issue, but having been raised, as a Southern Representative I shall demand the full-ultimate issue of the principles of immanity, justice and religion, and warned the British public brethren across the Atlantic. With regard to the altimate issue of the great question, there could be

agree with 'Harper,' that while the Union lasts 'it who were kindly and well-disposed; but they were will prove a fire-brand to distract and divide our silent through terror of Lynch law—a law, in compeople, and divert us from the greater and more im- parison with which that of Draco was merciful.

ty—the domination of an imperious North, and the uted, announcing that on Wednesday evening (the aralysis of a disunited South. We shall need all 15th inst.,) Miss Sarah P. Remond, a lady of color, threaten us; and yet how marked is the absence of would lecture in the Music Hall. Store-street, at these great qualities on the part of many who aspire o'clock, and reply to the statement of Lola Montez to direct public opinion at the South!

It is but too probable that a hostile sectional party

Would recture in the Music Hall, Store-street, at 8 o'clock, and reply to the statement of Lola Montez respecting the abolitionists of the United States.

North will soon acquire possession of the Government. In that event, the South should not remain a noment longer in the Union. Yet who does not feel that the success of that movement for independence depends upon the opinion of the people of the South as to how far the success of the sectionalized North was owing to the impolicy of the South. But how little deference do many of the best friends of South-ern independence pay to this truth! In conclusion—I fear the North sectionalized will

soon take possession of the Government. Then I go for Southern independence at all hazards, by a single State leading off, if necessary. To make this movement successful, the South should be made as much as possible one in sentiment, the North should be divided as much as possible; to accomplish this, in my opinion, the three great requisites of Southern tatesmenship are—moderation, moderation, moderation. Very respectfully,

WM. W. BOYCE. Me C P PELHAN

A numerous and respectable audience assembled If the mute tongue of creation stamps the lie flatly on Friday evening last, in the great concert room, upon this Abolition creed, what may we expect from
St. James's Hall, to hear from Madame Lola Montes
the revealed word of God? a development of her views upon American slavery, I have read the entire Bible through three times, and the peculiarities of the negroes upon the planta and studied it carefully with reference to this aboli-tion question. My sole aim was to learn the truth, She commenced her discourse by a reference to the and see what was required of me. I determined that invoterate habit of the Americans of boasting of their no matter where my material interests might be, I own country. They were wont, she said, to describe would follow the Bible, lead me where it might. it as bounded on the north by the North Star, on The result of my thorough investigation upon the subject is, that I have found the institution of slaorb of day, and on the south by all creation. Some the east by the rising sun, on the west by the setting subject is, that I have found the histiation of sale very all through the Bible from Genesis to Revelations. I find the word slave in numerous pages; and bound servant and homeborn slave frequently used.

Some or of day, and on the south oy all creation. Some very novel jokes were related in illustration of the ability displayed by brother Jonathan, when enbound servant and homeborn slave frequently used. Nor have I found one single passage in the Bible that condemns slavery at all; but on the contrary, I find of glorifying his own country; if he did, he would be sure to get the worst of it. Madame Montez then referred to numerous statistics, descriptive of the extent, variety, and riches of the soil, and its capacviour found slavery all around him while on earth, and yet he never condemned it. The apostles had cle of tropical and inter-tropical growth, whether in

rials required for manufacturing purposes. speaking prophetically of modern Abolitionists, positively denounces them in his epistle to Timothy, and tells us to withdraw ourselves from them, because they are 'destitute of truth, and dote about strife, envy and perverse disputings.' Tim. chap. 6.

Tim. chap. 6.

Tim. chap. 6.

Tim. chap. 6. sustam a resulation of more than the present entire sages of the Bible on the subject of slavery; they are the political elements in America was not towards conclusive to my mind, and all the Abolitionists on disunion and a congeries of separate republics; but towards a form of government resembling a limited monarchy. Noisy, babbling, brawling politicians might in petty towns advocate, for local purposes, a separation of one section of the country from the other; but at a presidential election the nation had but one heart, which in its every pulse beat with invincible and undying loyalty to the Union. The fire-eaters of the South, and the abstract philanthropists of the North, might declaim against the present federation; but there was one thing which would equally prevent both the North and the South from destroying the Union, and that was-interest. If, however, the States were to be sundered, it would be the North that would suffer most : the South would become a manufacturing community, would build cotton mills upon the banks of their own rivers, would make their own shoes, and weave their own fabrics, while the Northern States would rapidly decay, and ultimately be reduced to ruin. The next branch of the subject was the character of the antislavery movement in the United States. Its leaders were described as crazy, infidel, and hypocritical. and preachers have tumbled into hell with both They were interested men who did not seek the abohands hold of the horns of this abolition god—cry-lition of slavery more than that of the Government, hands hold of the horns of this abolition god—crying, 'O Baal! O Baal! hear us!'

But why should I extend my remarks on the Bible evidence in favor of slavery? The informed Abolitionists are familiar with all I have said or might say on this subject. They know there is nothing in the Bible that favors Abolitionism, and they dare not bring their creed to the test of Holy Writ. Hence, at a meeting held in Boston, where Hon. Anson Burlingame and Hon. Henry Wilson both spoke, they prayed for an 'anti-slavery God!'

Ition of slavery more than the church and Christianity itself. She had heard, she said, Mr. Garrison, the father of the movement, declare on an anti-slavery platform in New York, in 1853, that he would sooner Christianity should persist from the earth than that one slave should remain an hour in bondage. She had heard, Heart he and the could not thank God for having given to America freedom and Washington. The lecturer claimed acquaintanceship with both these gentlemen, especially with the latter, whom she styled a brilliant ora-

tor. The audience were assured that the anti-slavery cause in the United States was dying out, and that the once magnificent gatherings in New York during anniversary week had dwindled down to three or four score poor miserable beings with sour, crotchety faces, in some dark room. This was the state of things as she had herself beheld it during realed word condemns abolition emphatically and the spring of the last year. The abolition lecturers were most of them 'unsuccessful preachers,' and gained no admission into respectable or wealthy famand never before known since the world had a being simple-minded Quakers, or 'the better class of nigthat the sympathy and money they have given to this cause had only riveted more firmly the bars of the slave's prison-house, and had indefinitely post-poned the day of his manumission. The condition of the slaves, as described by the lecturer, reminded atheism most prevalent in our country? In the us strongly of the lively pictures drawn by the adnorth, in those six New England States. That acvocates of our colonial slave system a generation ago. The lecturer had lived amongst them; she had talked with them; she had seen them lolling and basking at the door of the planter's house, talking as if they were members of the family. The were fat, lazy, and contented. They pitied the con dition of the white laborers of this country, whom An intelligent correspondent, Harper, in a re-cent number of your paper, seems anxious to know and dungeons. If the slave States should become a ent number of your paper, seems anxious to know and dungeons. If the state States should become a my opinion on certain points that he alludes to separate and independent republic, not even the fragment of an army would be needed for the pur-Territorial Legislature may discriminate against pose of overawing the slave population. A civil poslavery, and nothing could induce me to support for lice would be the only force required to maintain law the Presidency any one standing on this platform.

I consider it as clear as a mathematical problem, that the South have a right to be protected with the world. The lecturer said she declined to discuss their slave property in the Territories, and that the question of the abstract lawfalness of slavery, st measure of our rights.

In reference to the African slave trade, I cordially heaven. There were thousands in the slave States ortant issue 'of safety and independence. The people of England should leave the question When I have gathered my fodder, I design to visit alone, and the Americans would do the work in When I have gathered my fodder, I design to visit my constituents in their several Districts, and hope then to be able to give them at length my views upon the political complexion of the times.

I may be permitted, however, to say now, that never has the future looked more gloomy to me. We are threatened with the greatest possible calamity—the domination of an imperious North, and the close of the meeting, handbills were distributed, announcing that on Wednesday evening (the

isdom and moderation to avert the disasters that and a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society

#### 'A WORD TO THE WISE.'

municated for the Christian Watchman and Reflector. Hon. Samuel Houston, in a late Congressional speech, calls upon the men of the North and the South to abstain from 'all bitterness of spirit, not criminating and re-criminating, but reflecting.
There is need of such counsel. In excess of zeal for
and against the 'peculiar institution,' the severest language has become the common dialect. Good men, moved by the popular passion, have joined hands with the infidel and the fanatic, and are found hands with the inner and the fanatic, and are round in the front ranks fiercely struggling to establish, or make war upon slavery, forgetting that there is a God that sitteth in judgment,—bringeth order out of confusion, light out of darkness, good out of evil. and who alone can dispose the hearts of men to deal justly, and love mercy. Dr. Kirk, in his Fast Day sermon, truly remarks, that 'it was the work of Satan to have gotten this subject so almost exclusive-ly into the hands of politicians, and men of anti-Christian sentiments.' Now that there is abund-

ant evidence that 'infidel philanthropy, angry po-crews at all, but groups of shiftless adventurers and litical violence, and religious devotion,' enlisted for scapegraces, whom it suits to be always on the rove, and against slavery, have brought only evil, cer- We have provided an ordeal for our merchant capand against slavery, have brought only evil, certainly Christian and and journalists of every section of our beloved country should, by their candor and moderation, guided by Divine wisdom, set a worthy example; heartily uniting with one another, and in the Master's spirit, carnestly endeavoring to remove all bitterness of feeling, and at the same time firmly resisting the counsels of human wisdom and the demands of selfishness. Upon the subject of slavery, as it now exists, the people of the North and South 'must agree to disagree,' steadfastly adhering to the constitutional doctrines of State rights.

We have provided an ordeal for our merchant captains to be tested by. It will be more difficult for you to provide a supply of good sailors, because the deficiency seems to be owing to the disrepute of the vocation. You cannot obtain good treatment for sailors till their quality improves; and you cannot procure a better quality of sailors till the treatment is rendered securely good. Such is the dilemma. But American wits are never finally baffled by such difficulties. They can find a way out of a vicious circle sooner than anybody. Let us hope this case may be a fresh instance of that acuteness and energy which the world ascribes to you. We shall all doubtless be wiser, when the simple which the world ascribes to you.

TEXIAN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BACKING OUT. Our telegraphic report, the other day, announced of Ohio, who, after threatening to reer of the party .- Albany Argus.

THE GARRISONIAN ABOLITIONISTS.

We envy your Garrisonion Abolitionist. The cool contempt with which he looks down upon the ninety-nine one hundredths of mankind that do not bappen to agree with his ultra ultraism shows a consciousness of his own superiority which is truly re-freshing for the coming of summer weather. Read the resolutions in another column, passed at the meeting in Blackstone. See how quietly they, who are the only true friends of the slave, if we may believe their own statements, condemn our churches and our politicians. We do not now recall, in our own remembrance of the resolutions passed by our championship, might have been pitied, and allowed anti-slavery friends, a single one condemnatory of for doing as Mr. Sickles did; but that a Northern guns are pointed entirely in the direction of Dr. Cheever, Dr. Bacon and their associates in our religious community, and the members of the Republican party in politics. Their cool assumption of their own self-righteousness and of everybody's else wickedness—except the Democrats, who are so near-ly right, their few errors with regard to slavery are not worth noticing—is an excellent match for our fire-eating disunionists of the South, who snuff treason in every breeze that does not blow in favor of slavery .- Worcester Transcript.

#### SELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM HARRIET MARTINEAU.

LONDON, June 6th, 1859. To the Editor of the National Anti-Savery Standard. Sin: It is a satisfaction to many of us here to see the strong notice, in *The Liberator* of May 20th, of the case of American seamen; or rather, as we say here, of the case of seamen on board American ships A small pamphlet has lately been issued under the signature of 'A Liverpool Merchant,' and addressed to Mr. Whitbread, M. P., on the subject of the cruelties inflicted on seamen on the high seas, by captains, inferior officers and seamen, and the exbe a veritable ' Fugitive Slave Case.' treme difficulty of interposing any check, or inflicting punishment. I send you the pamphlet by this school for two or three years past, to whom one of post; and the more widely it can be made known the F. F. V.'s stands in the double relation of father n your side of the water, the better; for the tone is and master. As master, he sent her here to go to just and fair that it can hardly cause any offence, while it incites to a cordial agreement between the two nations in getting rid of an evil intolerable to both. The London Daily News has taken up the both. The London Daily News has taken up the from the fact that he is engaged in buying up slaves subject, in an article on the 4th inst., and it is understood that Mr. Whitbread will introduce it into the good sense to refuse to return to that State, for the new House of Commons, as early as possible. What can you do on your side? The thing needed is some provision for securing the safety of seamen between the sea-lines where the police of each coun-try ends. So it appears on the surface; but thoughtful or less, till men are brought into harmony with others here, believing that it was the intention to them. Thus, while doing every thing possible to obtain a law that will work on the high seas, we be obtained. obtain a law that will work on the high seas, we must strenuously endeavor to raise the character of seamen and their commanders. By our Merchant Seamen's Act we have done a good deal in this direction; but a new generation must grow up before its requisitions will have become a matter of course. Meantime our maritime brutes and devils are as bad as yours; and there is no ground for recrimination between us. If your captains in the port of Liverbook, last year, hung their colors at half-mast during the execution of an English commander for muring the obtained. On the day above mentioned, the father, in common with revolvers, called to see the girl. She, having full confidence in her father, who had always acknowledged and treated her as his daughter, was not at all alarmed—in fact, it is said, she had written to him to send, or come and bring, her some money—but some of her friends, believing that the design was to kidnap her, raised such a cry of "murder," and all other cries, that the town was instantly

question as regards negroes, under existing circumstances, is solved, viz., 'What better use can be made of them?' When this query is satisfactorily answered, the people of the North will probably so that cruelties perpetrated in American ships are not far have 'conquered their prejudices' as to be ready to welcome colored persons as neighbors, and to take ry, the masters are, oftener than not, foreigners

ry, the masters are, oftener than not, foreigners, their proportionate responsibility of supporting and and frequently British. Still, the scene is too ofeducating them in the event of emancipation. true that there is more oppression of the weak by the strong within the domain of your Republic than anywhere else. The world may be mistaken; but the general impression in Europe and the setflethe passage by Naw Hampshire of a resolution nullifying the laws and Constitution of the United icans are more and more openly declared on the side States, making it a crime punishable by five years' imprisonment for the first off-mes, and by imprison-to day. We do not forget, and never shall, the different few life for the first off-mes, and by imprisonment for life for the second offence, to assist in the ference between Abolitionists and all other Ameri-reclamation of a fugitive slave. It passed the House cans on this particular point. We can speak to you, reclamation of a fugitive slave. It passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last, by a vote of 134 to 101, and is said to have been drawn by Parker Pillsbury, a notorious disunionist and defier of the Constitution, the Bible, and all revealed religion which does not make negro abolition its sine qual character; but, the Abolitionists apart, what can we think and what can we say of a Republican society in which appeals to physical force are applied ed; where citizens carry and; where to waylay, of the constitution is the morning sick of their debauch. They called the bill up in the same House, and it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 257 to on other grounds than legal guilt, and to insult the 14, and the House adjourned, so that it received its depressed, does not exclude men from society? The 14, and the House adjourned, so that it received its depressed, does not exclude men from society? The quietus for the session. The same device was tried lack of liberty is bad enough. It is bad enough in this State, in Massachusetts,—and, indeed, in that a man cannot utter his thoughts in the Senate, many Northern States, where the Black Republicans nor woman in letters to her brother, and that citihave control. The nullification scheme passed and zens and their wives cannot teach negroes to read; was reconsidered, or passed one House and failed in but that great evil of lack of liberty in a country the other, thus keeping up the agitation, and countenancing the sontiment of defiance of law, and cle of the gowth of a barbaric morality in a nation yet avoiding that collision of authorities which has only to occur, to show the impotence of this attempted nullification, and the general sentiment of aware that the preservation of slave institutions in obedience to the laws which animates the people. a Democratic Republic must necessarily produce this This fast-and-loose game keeps the dimnionists and consequence, among others; but the verification is Abolitionists in play, holds them fast to the party equally shocking to those who anticipated it, and to by their hopes, and yet defers to another campaign those who did not. The Sickles trial has lighted up the realization of their schemes. The same mixture the whole scene to eyes hitherto careless. Not to of cunning and cowardies was exhibited by the Re--the excitement, the false enthusiasms, and the lease, by the armed State force, certain convicts un-der United States laws, ended by a miserable shift round—the moral notions which seem to be actually of pettifogging in court; and when one of the Judges rebuked them for this attempt to degrade the Banch, threw him overboard, and nominated in have wondered if one or two oddities had stood up the Banch, threw him overboard, and nominated in have wondered if one or two oddities had stood up to the Banch, threw him overboard, and nominated in have wondered if one or two oddities had stood up to the Banch, threw him overboard, and nominated in have wondered if one or two oddities had stood up to the Banch, threw him overboard, and nominated in the banch of the Banch, threw him overboard, and nominated in the banch of the Banch, threw him overboard, and nominated in the banch of the Banch, threw him overboard, and nominated in the banch of his place a more pliant and less conscientious follow- for Mr. Sickles's way of proceeding, or had fancied some ground of feminine gratitude for what he had done; but that a whole crowd of citizens should de-

clare that he had done something right, and that fathers, husbands, and even women should suppose that female virtue was safer on account of his act, utterly confounds our notions, and confuses our con ception of the Americans as a civilized nation. It is not only the fuss. We have seen too many epidemic agitations, too many glorifications of very worthless persons, to mock at any nation for a passing folly of that kind. It is the low, impure, barparic morale disclosed by such a scene that dismays European observers. A slaveholder who had reigned solitary on his plantation all his life, reading only man should do it, that men from all points of th compass should applaud it, and that women should their virtue the safer for it, makes us ask what age of the world you have receded to, and how you propose to get back to a condition of progress. does not mend the prospect that while society takes part in this way with the strong against the weak —with ruffians like Preston S. Brooks and Sickles, and many another, who have assailed unarmed men
—and goes on insulting free blacks, and flogging and forcing slave men and women, it gets into a great fervor about the new European war. It is natura enough that ruffians should sympathize with the Emperor of the French; and the ruffianized taste of a society that would associate with Preston S. Brooks and make a hero of Sickles, may easily be satisfied with the sentimental brutality of an usurper, who has killed, violently or by inches, more victims than a war cost in his uncle's time; but it is painful to see the apparently higher elements of society con-doning the tyrant's offences, on account of his present pretensions, and even trying to make a hero of

From the Meigs County (O.) Telegraph, May 9.

AN F. F. V. AND DAUGHTER. On Tuesday last, our town was thrown into a most intense state of excitement by what was supposed to

There has been a very pretty girl here attending school, and as the acknowledged father, he has paid her boarding and tuition.

The girl is very much attached to her father, but

fear she might share the same fate. Last winter a strong effort was made to induce her to return to Virginia, and large promises were made to her by her father, if she would do so; but she declined. As a last resort, her mother was sent over to persuade sople know very well that legal provisions, however they may be improved, always are evaded, more less, till men are brought into harmony with others here, believing that it was the intention to

pool, last year, hung their colors at half-mast during the execution of an English commander for murder by cruelty on the high seas, it is through American newswapers, cited in The Times, that the fact is known throughout England. Let us co-operate like brethren in this matter. If the 'Liverpool Merchant's' letter could be spread over your whole country, surely the thing would soon be done. On our side the predisposing deficiency seems to be of duly qualified captains; and on yours of duly qualified saamen. We are far from satisfied with our merchant crews; but yours seem to be often not found to be of no validity. This fact tended to in-

It seems that after the birth of the girl in question, her mother, with the consent of her master, married this excited individual, who by his own efforts had bought and paid for his own body and soul, and had made a payment or two on his wife, whose freedom he had also purchased, and who was the mother of this girl before he purchased and married her.

Tawny as his skin is, he seems to have been some

what outraged by the sale of his wife, after he had lived with her fourteen years, and had partly paid for her. He claimed that he had other grievances that he had detected between his wife and the gentleman sundry peccadilloes, and that according to the law in the Sickles case, he had a right to kill the gentleman, and meant to do it instanter.

Hereupon the chivalry of Virginia found safety in the house of a colored man, drawing the curtains of the windows to prevent being shot through them. Here were exhibited some of the tallest specimens of humble supplication ever poured forth from the fear-shriven soul of mortal. Gods, men and negroes were implored to save him from the wrath of the forious 'chattel.'

At length, after the crowd had been excessively amused, and the Virginians scared, it was proposed that both parties ground their arms, and come to a truce. Whereupon the Virginians surrendered their revolvers into the hands of Squire Lee, and the darkey his into the hands of Sheriff Smith, and the war ended.

war ended.

The Virginians, pale and trembling with the awful vision of the terrible darkey still haunting them, and accompanied by the 'Squire,' who was to escort them to 'Old Virginia's shore,' and there, in due form, deliver up the revolvers, reached the ferry, where so terribly were they alarmed that they offered fifty dollars to the ferryman if he would land them 'safely on the other side,' before the darkey could get at them.

We are happy to say that the Virginia gentleman has since sent to his daughter a *genuine* deed of manumission, and she is now free. She is almost pure white, intelligent and beautiful—such an article as would readily sell at from two to five thousand dollars in the South, according to the abundance or scarcity of that style of goods in the market. So that the gentleman has, according to the ethics of Slavery, sacrificed that amount of

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN KANSAS.

The Republicans are exulting over a victory gained by their party in Kansas. The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention has just been held in that Territory, and has resulted in a Republican majority of from three to seven members. S. N. Wood, editor of the Kansas Press, was a nominee for delegate on the Republican ticket. In his paper of the 6th inst. we find an abstract of the Republican Platform as adopted by the Convention at Osawatomie. He says-

The first resolusion organizes the Republican party. The second avows that the only true basis e government, etc., is to be found in the evident truths enunciated by Thomas Jefferson the Fathers of the republic, in the immortal Declaration of Independence.

We presume nobody will take issue with them on we presume nonogy will take issue with them on this resolution, Such resolutions generally mean very little, whether incorporated in a Democratic or Republican platform. In order to know whether the editor of the *Press* regards such self-evident truths as 'glittering generalities,' or as designed for political adoption, it is necessary to read his next article, in which he objects to the nomination f certain persons as delegates to the Constitutional onvention, and for the following reason, italicising the point which he makes, so that he will not b

· It is true that both were members of the Leavenworth Convention, and, if our memory serves us aright, roted for all the radical measures of that instrument, Negro suffrage, and all; at least, we know one of them did. The result was, that Constitution fell to them did. The result was, that Constitution are to the earth, still-born, almost as odious as the Lecomp-ton Constitution itself. Now, for our part, we are in favor of having a Constitution that will be ratified by the people, and thus rid us of our Territorial bondage. But well do we know that another Leavenworth Con-

vention would be voted down, two to one.

Party lines are now drawn in this Territory; the party that succeeds in getting control of that Conven-tion will have to take the responsibility of the kind of Constitution made. Let, for instance, the Repubof Constitution made. Let, for instance, the Republican party elect a majority of the delegates to that Convention, and endorse Negro Equality or Negro Suffrage, and the Constitution will not only be voted down, two to one, but the Republican party beat for all time to come in this Territory. Only three or four States in the Union allow Negroes to vote, and those are States where there are few, or no Negroes. No Western State allows Negroes to vote. No Western State allows Negroes to vote. Onlo, known as 'The Great Abolition State,' refuses to allow Negroes to vote; and should the Republican party of that State take a position in favor of Negro suffrage, they would, in our estimation, be beat fifty thousand votes.'

What now have become of the great 'self-evident truths' enunciated by Thomas Jefferson? They are with Barnum—nowhere! But the editor don't stop here. He must have a Constitution—honestly, if he can, but have it he must. In the same number of his paper from which we have already copied, in commenting upon the Platform of the Kansas Democracy, he says—

'The fifth resolution asserts the "inferiority of the Negro race, and calls upon the Constitutional Convention to prohibit Negro and Mulatto suffrage, and exclude all free Negroes from the future State of Kansas." We are of the opinion that Negroes and Mulattoes should be excluded from voting; but a clause excluding free Negroes from Kansas, we question the policy of putting into the Constitution. Missouri put such a clause into her Constitution, and was required to abrogate it, before she could be admitted, as it was deemed at that day unconstitutional. We know a number of Northern members of Congress would vote against our admission into the Union with would vote against our admission into the Union with such a Constitution. After we are admitted, we can do as we please; besides, this is a question for law-makers, not Constitution-makers. Our motto is, make a Constitution to get into the Union-with; ax it to suit us afterward

Verily, this is a kind of wood out of which any thing can be manufactured, from a goose yoke to a Republican delegate. We wish the Republicans great joy at having succeeded in getting a majority in the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and espe-cially for having an editorial member who goes against negro equality and negro suffage, and who against negro equality and negro suffage, and who is not quite so Democratic but he questions the policy of excluding free negroes from Kansas:—is de-cided, however, in thinking it best not to prohibit their settlement there by the Constitution lest some might vote against her admission into the Union, as they did in the case of Oregon. What an admirable policy is emblazoned in his motto: 'Make a Constitution to get into the Union with; fix it to suit us afterwards'!—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From the London Morning Star of June 13. We have inserted, elsewhere, a report of a meet We have inserted, elsewhere, a report of a meeting recently convened for the purpose of enabling a lady, who has obtained an unenviable notoriety over at least three-quarters of the globe, an opportunity of laying before the British public a statement of her opinions on the momentous question of American slavery. The lecture was a written one, and was recommended by clearness of articulation, a fine recommended by clearings woice, and by graceful and appropriate action. It does not appear to us, however, to have been a production calculated to satisfy the expectations of those who might have been desirous of obtaining informa tion upon the topics announced in the programme The first half of the discourse consisted of statistica details, appertaining to the agricultural wealth mineral resources, and the past and probable future population of the United States, interspersed with le apecdotes and attempts at humor. The res was made up of aspersions upon the character of th leading abolitionists of America, and assertions re specting the condition of the slaves utterly at vari ance with the facts stated by all reliable authorities whose works have reached this country during the last twenty-five years. The sins of omission on the policy, through their combined influence in Conpart of the speaker were as glaring as those of commission. No one present could learn, from any thing said on the occasion, either the number of the slaves, the laws under which they are held, or any thing regarding the manner in which they are treated. A twelve years' acquaintance with their condi tion enabled the lecturer to say no more than that they were fat and lazy—that she had seen them lolling at the doors of their masters' houses, talking as if they had been members of the family, and that

they were as contented and well-conditioned as any laboring class on any part of the globe. A careful patient, and persevering investigation into the ori-gin, progress, and present state of the anti-slavery movement had resulted in nothing but the discovery that the friends of emancipation were selfish and by pocritical, that they had fallen by their rashness and infidelity into insignificance and contempt, and that the effect of their measures had been to rivet more firmly than ever the bars of the prison-house of the four millions now in bondage. The conclusion of the whole matter was this—that the people of Eng land should be satisfied with the triumphs they had achieved in the cause of humanity and freedom, un der the leadership of CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE, and should abstain from meddling with ' the dome tic affairs' of their brethren across the Atlantic, who were ready to overlook a thousand faults in us, but were too sensitive to endure even so much as a hint at a single vice in themselves. Thus, summarily, did Madame Lola Montez dismiss the subjec of American slavery, with reference both to the in stitution of slavery itself and that great struggle be tween the North and the South which has convulsed the United States from the circumference to the cen-

tre during the last quarter of a century.

The slaves, we are told, are happy and contented. How, then, has it happened that not fewer than forty thousand, who were in this enviable position few years ago, have sought and found an asylum on British soil in Canada, exposed on their way thither to the fury, of the slave hunter's bloodhounds the deadly aim of the rifle, and the operations of the remorseless Fugitive Slave Law, which punished with fine and imprisonment the Good Samaritan who gives a cup of cold water to the weary wandera spot of earth on which stand erect and say, 'Now I am no man's slave' If the condition of the slave is that of fatness, sloth and satisfaction, how is it that there are thousands even in the Sonthern States, who desire his emanci pation, but dare not express what the heart feels lest they should fall the victims of that Lynch law with which the bloody code of Draco was merciful But, enough. For ourselves, we do not require to go to the men who were denounced by name in St. James's Hall (albeit nobler and better men do not exist) for information on which to found our judg-ment in regard to American slavery. While we ave around us the slave codes of all the Southern States; the works of Franklin, Jefferson, Jay, Channing, Goodell, Weld, Angelina Grimke Harriet Beecher Stowe; together with innumerable speeches in Congress by such men as John Quincy Adams, Charles Sumner, Seward, Giddings, Horace Mann, and Gerrit Smith, whose united tes timony to the character and influence of American slavery rebukes the hardihood, while it refutes the ods and fallacies sought to be palmed upon the credulity of an English audience under the name of an evening's amusement. Touching the expressions attributed to two distinguished American abolitionists, we may observe, that it is within our knowledge, that the allegation involved in the first is dis proved by the authentic record of the proceedings of the meeting referred to, which has come under our own eye; and we have no doubt that the second, if ever employed, was explained and justified by the context of the speech. The Divine precepts of Christianity are by none more consistently practised, or more faithfully proclaimed, than by the men who were wantonly held up to odium on Friday evening

Not more truthful than the rest of her statements was that made by Madame Montez, relating to the alleged dying condition of the Anti-Slavery cause. From documents now before us, we learn that the donations obtained by the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in Boston at Christmas last, in lieu of the usual contributions to an annual bazaar, amounted to the sum of 6,000 dollars, while the anniversary meetings of their place for many years amongst the most largely attended and deeply interested meetings occurring during the month of May. To the labors of the Anti-Slavery Society are to be ascribed the change and partial renovation of public sentiment on the question of slavery throughout New England, the Middle, and most of the Western States—a change denoted by the fact that Mr. Fremont, the professed anti-slavery candidate at the last Presidential election, obtained a majority of the votes of the entire voting population, and was only defeated by the choice of Mr. Buchanan in the Electoral Colleges. We need not repeat in this place that we are op-

posed to every description of interference in the po-litical affairs of foreign nations, and, in accordance with our established principles, we leave the Amer ican people to deal with the political aspects of slavery as they may think fit, unless they should require diplomatic action on the wart of our govern-ment; but upon the moral and religious aspects of ment; but upon the moral and religious aspects of the question, we claim for ourselves, and for all our countrymen, the right of boldly avowing our opin-ions, and of sending our sympathy, and, if disposed, our money with it, to those who are engaged in the arduous and praiseworthy work of disseminating those great truths, by the power of which the over-throw of slavery can alone be brought about. The parties actually engaged in the abolition struggle in the United States are the persons best qualified to estimate the value of the countenance and moral support of the enlightened and humane public of support of the enlightened and number profile of this country, and we know that they appreciate most highly every expression of opinion in favor of their cause, through whatever channel it may reach them. We venture to tell itinerant lecturers of both sexes, that while we shall carefully avoid, unless compelled ual characters, we shall not allow them to defame with impunity the reputation of those whom we know to belong to the most illustrious examples of virtue and philanthropy. When that day shall come, in which 'the stars and stripes shall flutter in the breeze, over a free, glorious, and happy land,' no names on the scroll of American patriots, or amongst the world's benefactors, will shir more honored, than the names of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the London Morning Star of June 16.

MISS REMOND ON AMERICAN SLAVERY Miss Sarah P. Remond, a lady of color from the United States of America, last evening delivered a lecture on American Slavery, to a highly respectable audience in the Music Hall, Store street, Bedford square. The lecturer was introduced by

Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow, who said that, as retary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, he had much pleasure in bespeaking for Miss Remond the kind attention of the meeting. His acquaintance with her had been short, but her reputation for zeal and labor in the anti-slavery cause had been known to him for years. The ladd's brother was a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840, and was well remembered for the eloquence he displayed on that occasion. Within the few previous days, a lecture on the same subject, but of a very different character from that ject, but of a very different character from that which would on that night be heard, had been delivered by a lady of unenviable reputation, whose statements Miss Remond would feel it her duty to

Miss REMOND then rose, and said she was the representative, in the first place, of four millions of hu-man beings, held in slavery in a land boasting of its freedom—of 400,000 persons of color nominally free, but treated worse than criminals. She was the rep-resentative also of that body of abolitionists in the United States, reproachfully called Garrisonans; an epithet, however, which she deemed it an honor to appropriate. What was the crime of the millions thus enslaved? The head and front of their offending was the color of their skin. She did not represent the politics of the country, nor even the religious sentiment of the country, for that had been corrupted by the influence of slavery. Her audience must discriminate between the northern and the southern States. The former were seventeen in number, and were called Free States; the latter were sixteen, and in many of those, the slaves formed the majority of the population. In the former, labor was honorable, dignified, and respected; in the latter, it was the badge of degradation; and the whites who were necessitated to toil were held in even more contempt than the slaves themselves. The gross number of actual slaveholders was not more than 350,000; yet they controlled the public senti-ment of the entire country as well as its domestic

She pleaded especially on behalf of her own sex. Words were inadequate to express the depth of the infamy into which they were plunged by the cruelty and licentiousness of their brutal masters. If English women and English wives knew the unspeakable horrors to which their sex were exposed on southern plantations, they would freight every westward gale with the voice of their moral indignation, and emand for the black woman the protection and rights enjoyed by the white. It was a dark and evil hour when the first slave ship landed its unhallowed cargo upon the soil of Virginia; but it was a still darker one when the patriots of the revolution compromised their principles, and incorporated slavery in the federal constitution. She (the lecturer knew something of the trials and toils of the women of England-how, in the language of Hood, they were made to 'stitch, stitch, stitch,' till weariness and exhaustion overtook them. But there was this immeasurable difference between their condition and that of the slave-woman-that their persons were free, and their progeny their own; while the slave woman was the victim of the heartless lust of her master, and the children whom she bore were his property. The situation of the free colored populawas one of deep degradation. They were expelled from railway cars and steamboats, and ex-cluded, even in the house of God, from the privileges common to other worshippers. It was easy to be an abolitionist in England, but not so in the United

Miss Remond then traced the career of Mr. Garrison from the year 1833 to the present time, and re-counted in a touching manner the perils to which he had been exposed, the sacrifices he had made, and the progress which had been effected by his unwearied labors during the last quarter of a century.

She had listened with indignation, a few nights before, to the statement that the slaves were happy and contented. If so, why had more than 40,000 fled to the free soil of Canada, and were ready to sell finds anybody who has read it. I think the Declatheir lives in defence of the sovereignty of Queen Victoria? The lecturer read an affecting account of the sale at auction of a woman who was recommended on account of her being undistinguished by complexion from the white race, for her unsullied virtue her personal beauty, and her elevated piety, and for these reasons, brought a high price that she might become the mistress of some depraved monster. The lecturer paid a high tribute to Mr. Wendell duced by the person whose assertions she had already noticed, and concluded by pointing out the value to the American anti-slavery cause of those expressions now going on, and tend greatly to advance the cause of negro emancipation.

Miss Remond was listened to with great attention

great applause. Mr. George Thompson said he had no doubt, from the sympathy which had been manifested by the audience, they would be prepared to adopt a resolution which he had prepared as appropriate to the occasion. Some present might think it a strange demption of the oppressed. The resolution he had Tacitus said, Other men go to battle; these are the

f the Atlantic, may be crowned with success."

the present state of public feeling on the anti-slavery

The Rev. W. H. BONNER seconded the resolution ; and, alluding to the lecture of Lola Montez, said ley, who was the father of the Wesleys, who wer that if the condition of the slave was as good as she the fathers of the Wesleyans, was a man of rather at meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery So-

who had that night so much interested the audience there assembled.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously

the South are entirely welcome.]-Ed. Lib.

In Egypt, a census of the population, taken by order of the Viceroy, on the French method, has just been completed. From this it appears that the population, which in 1817 was 3,700,000, and in 1847 had increased to 4,250,000, is now 5,125,000—a great increase for only twelve years in a semi-civilized country. The population of Alexandria, which in 1798 only crease for only twelve years in a semi-civilized country.

The population of Alexandria, which in 1798 only that sin, still, the essence of the wrong is the same amounted in number to 30,000, and had increased in that sin, still, the essence of the wrong is the same.

1817 to 230,000, is now within a small fraction of The invasion of the right of property is the wrong;

# The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JULY 8, 1859.

THE FOURTH AT FRAMINGHAM.

[Reported for the Liberator, by Jas. M. W. YERRINTON.] The members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 'remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them,' assembled in the beautiful grove in Framingham, on Monday, July 4th, to hear once more the story of the slave's wrongs, and renewedly consecrate themselves to his deliverance The day was an exceedingly fine one for an out-of

door gathering, and the number in attendance very large,-to be counted by thousands. The meeting was called to order a few minutes be fore 11 o'clock, by FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq., of Boston and organized by the choice of the following offi

President-THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, Wor

Vice Presidents-Francis Jackson, Boston; Ed mund Quincy, Dedham; Charles L. Remond, Sa lem; Effingham L. Capron, Worcester; Adin Ballou, Hopedale; Abijah Allen, Millbury; Henry O Stone. Framingham.

Secretaries-Charles K. Whipple, James M. W. Yerrinton, Boston.

Finance Committee-Samuel May, Jr., Leicester E. D. Draper, Hopedale; Sallie Holley, Worcester Frances H. Drake, Leominster.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Bird, of Havti after which, a hymn, by Mary Ward Wellman was sung, to the tune of 'Old Hundred.'

ADDRESS OF REV. T. W. HIGGINSON. The President then addressed the Convention, sub-

stantially as follows :--FRIENDS .- Let us congratulate each other upon the glorious sunshine and cool, fresh air that preside over our meeting to-day. They will put, I trust, such electricity and elasticity into us all, that we shall know more truth to-night, if there is not a word of truth spoken on this platform, than we do this morning, and that all the audience will feel fresh and strong

even if the speakers do not. This is our day-our Fourth of July. We can claim it, if nobody else can. The Declaration of Inenendence, with all its great ideas, is true and genuine for us, if it is not for any body else. You know that ccentric Concord prophet says, that the four Gospels ration of Independence contains as great thoughts as were ever penned, if we could only find anybody who believed in them. But I suppose that the reason why

people do go-for a few of them do still go-to other meetings than this on the Fourth of July, (laughter,) is because they are a little afraid of those thoughts, and they find that here they get a little more than they can stand. In other meetings they hear it read Phillips, who, with Mr. Garrison, had been tra-then go away and forget it all the rest of the day while here it is actually used as our text, and preached from through the day, and that is more than many o of sympathy which it was in the power of the people our self-styled Republicans and Democrats can stand of England to send across the Atlantic, which would In old Anti-Masonic times in New York, there was a In old Anti-Masonic times in New York, there was a cheer the hearts of those engaged in the great struggle member of the Assembly who removed his boardingplace from one hotel to another, and when they asked him the reason, he said that the place he had left was and much apparent interest, and sat down amidst full of Anti-Masons. But this hotel you have comto is the head-quarters of anti-masonry; the leaders of the party, Seward, Weed, and the rest of them stop here.' . O. I know it,' said he: 'but these men only talk about it, while those fellows down there believ in it.' (Laughter.) That is the reason why those people thing that a woman should stand up in public to speak on the subject of slavery; but, in his judgment, she was the most fitting representative of the actually believe in it. We believe in it, and we reittwo millions in her own country who most deeply felt the influence of the polluting, imbruting, and soul-withering system of slavery. The first person who raised the standard of immediate emancipation in England was Elizabeth Heyrick; the Walter Scott of anti-slavery literature, who had drawn in is just what we are trying to do. (Laughter.) The imperishable colors the pictures of Eva and Uncle only immertality I know of comes from getting hold Tom, was a woman. Men were too much engaged of some great idea, and boring the people with itin secular occupations to give more than an occasional attention to the wrongs of the slave; but when a woman became interested, her whole soul their own generation; because they taked so much was absorbed in the subject, and she was instant, in season and out of season, in her efforts for the re-

demption of the oppressed. The Lessian to propose was the following:—

'That this meeting welcomes to the metropolis of England Miss Sarah P. Remend, and would assure her of their deep sympathy with her in her labors on behalf of the slave; of their detestation of the system I do not know how many years past, these trees have behalf of the slave; of their detestation of the system I do not know how many years past, these trees have echoed, and every Fourth of July, I am afraid to the evils of which she has so ably exposed; and of echoed, and every Fourth of July, I am afraid to their earnest wish that her future labors, on both sides think for how many years to come, they have got to Mr. Thompson, after dwelling at some length on echo, with these same thoughts of liberty; and i telling them by the tens or dozens of times does no question, sat down amidst loud cheers.

answer the purpose, may our children's children tell

Mr. William Craft, a man of color and a fugianswer the purpose, may our children's children tell tive slave, seconded the resolution, and made some time these trees have grown monarchs of the forest observations in confirmation of the statement of the earth that is free, if no other place is. Old Mr. Wes

had represented it, she had better go to the Southern impatient temper, and once asked his wife, 'Hoy States herself, where she would doubtless find a pur-chaser, and learn from experience the truth of which same thing twenty times over yesterday?' Because urged the necessity of calling upon the religious bodies of England to dissolve their relationship with ped, I should have loss all my labor. (Laughter.) the slaveholding churches of America. He regretted that the question which had that night been discussed, had not been brought forward at the late some, if the thoughts we utter become the food of

Mr. Chamerovzow, in explanation, said that ample justice had been done to the question in the re- still from multitudes in this community, as if they port he had prepared for the meeting alluded to, and had never heard it. They become enti-slavery because that the omission was the result of accident. He others do; they swell the minority, then they swell fully recognized the principle of the American Anti-the majority; and even when they claim that they Slavery Society; he honored the members of that body; and did not hesitate to say, that in heart and he also was a Garrisonian abolitionist. He never grasped the principles upon which this truth lies hoped that very shortly he should have another and I talked the other day with one of the most gifted in blic opportunity of going into the subject, and tellects whom I know; a man identified also with his respect for and sympathy with the lady every good word and work; and to my amazement that man, in defining the essence of slavery, defined it to be, one man claiming and taking the earnings of Miss Remond returned thanks; and the meeting another, and using them for his own benefit, instead of using them for the benefit of the man who earned them. That was his definition of slavery. I told him [Le For a sketch of the pro-slavery lecture of the that such a definition of slavery would make himself otorious 'mistress' and pugilist, Lola Montez, (upon a slaveholder in five years, if he lived in a slave State which the London Morning Star so intelligently and and got the chance. The essence of slavery is not in ably comments, and which Miss Remond so thorough- taking another man's earnings and using them for you ly answered,) see our first page. To the impudent own good; it is in daring to take another man's earn claim set up by Lola Montez, of acquaintanceship ings, and using them at all. If a man should go an with Mr. Phillips and ourself, we have only to say draw your railroad dividends, and use them as h that we have never seen, and certainly have no desire thought best, it would not save him from conviction to see her, and we presume the same is true of Mr. for obtaining money under false pretences, that he Phillips. We do not believe she ever attended an proves, in open Court, that he used the money for anti-slavery meeting in this country, except possibly your good. You do not want him to take it at all. in disguise. The language she attributes to us we The distinction between the best slaveholder and the never uttered; for with us Christianity and Aboli- worst is trifling, so long as they are both slaveholders tionism have always been identical. Mr. Phillips has The wrong is not in the use to which the property o most justly 'pronounced the Union a curse,' but he the slave is put, but in claiming the right to use it at has never said that 'he could not thank God for hav- all. Once in Italy, a countryman brought into the ing given to America freedom and Washington.' To market-place a basket full of young wolves. Some such an advocate as Lola Montez, the slave-drivers of one bought one of the animals, and, paying the money asked the farmer to pick him out a 'good-natured one. 'Take which you please,' said he; 'they are all

the use you make of it is trifling in comparison.

got again, and again, and again, to repeat the first prin- when I remember that God is just, and that his jussiples of anti-slavery action, before we can get the tice will not sleep forever.' community at large to understand that slaves are not and cannot be property. Men think they are a kind the very nature of things, it is an unsafe, a dangerous of property that ought not to be given up — but they institution. Think, my friends, by way of illustra-imagine that they are property, still; and, going to the tion, of the position of Hayti when it was a colony South with that impression, it is easy for them to The white French colonists were high in authority, have their sympathies drawn out for those poor un- living in all the pomp and magnificence of wealth and fortunate beings who are sent into the world with all grandeur, and but little dreaming of what was be these slaves to take care of! Their sympathy is for neath their feet. They little thought that that sys the master, and not for the slave. Even in the ranks tem which they idolized was about to produce of those who call themselves anti-slavery men, you dreadful earthquake. I cannot enter into a descrip will find those who sympathize with the condition of tion of those scenes of bloodshed and murder, and those unfortunate slaveholders, whenever they are confusion worse confounded, which were the resulcalled upon to give up their slaves, and they talk of that system which some men idolize, and which about compensation - to the slaveholder! Did you we call slavery. It is unsafe, because it is unnatural ever hear the story of the man who, having a because it is false; because it is an outrage upon the great deal of feeling himself, wished to educate the eternal principles of right. It cannot be safe to-day, sensibilities of his little boy, and so showed him a pic- supported by such props as it is. ture of Daniel in the lions' den. It was a very highly wrought and impressive picture ; painted in the highest style of art; very savage lions; very venerable Daniel. The benevolent father watched the face of his little boy with great eagerness, to see the tender had fallen upon his cravat, and the missionary Knibb, emotions springing there. At last the tears began to who was then about visiting England, took this cravat, collect in the little boy's eyes, and he exclaimed, 'Oh, and exhibited it throughout England as a specimen of father!' 'Well,' said he, delighted to see the manifestation of so much sensibility in his child, what was, as might well be supposed, that the mind of do you think of it? 'Why, see, that poor little lion, the whole nation was fired with the most decided inaway out in the corner, won't get a bit!' (Great mer-dignation. It is a truth, said Mr. B., that the slaveriment.) There is the sympathy for the slaveholder. instead of the slave. Poor little lion, he won't get a bit.' I tell you we have got to reiterate and reiterate, again and again, before we teach the people the first fundam principles of anti-slavery. In the meantime, they are anti-slavery from vague feeling, or because their neighbors are, or from generous sympathy but they are not rooted and grounded in the faith, and therefore their anti-slavery does not stand the test. In the mean time, we have got to work. We will put our trust in God; but, with all due defer-ence to our non-resistant friends, we will take care to keep our powder dry, also. We must remember what Erskine says of faith in God, as the Turks express it,- God is great; only I myself an lazy.' We must have that living faith that expresses itself in acts God's power is turned away from the man who keeps still when the world is at work; and even to come here and drink, as a mere luxury, the words of freedom, may only weaken us, if we do not go away strengthened for more earnest action than we have ever used before. So let us here to-day have words that amount to something, and then go away and try, as Theodore Parker used to say, to salt them down with action by and by. Do not let us be afraid of exaggeration. Some people are so afraid of it, in an anti-slavery meeting, that they always declare that two and two make three, lest they should be accused of exaggeration if they said that two and two make four. (Laughter.) Let us tell the simple truth here to-day. Of course, telling the simple truth is always called exaggeration by those who do not believe in it. When Stephenson, the English engineer, was about to go before the House of Commons with his plan for a locomotive engine, the counsel who was to plead his cause took him by the button privately, and implored him not to say a word about that idea

not believe it. Do not let us be afraid of that. And, for another thing, do not let us be afraid of sends also reformers into the world, to point out these Papers says :--

of his, that a locomotive engine could be driven as fast

to those who do not want to believe it, or who can-

as twenty miles an hour. Truth is always exaggeration

· I'm willin' a man should go tellable strong Agin wrong in the abstract, fer that kind o' wrong Is ollers unpop'lar an' never gits pitied,

Friends, let us have nothing to say about wrong in politicians serve up to us. (Laughter.) The dishes common sense.

are better than the men. (Applause.) Do not let us be so particular about the Church, came to this country-'Do you really think that

My friends, I have got an arduous responsibility before me to-day. It will not be difficult to keep order among this audience. There is never any trouble in keeping order among people who can go out when they please. My only difficulty will be in keeping order among the speakers. This platform would not hold the many eloquent men I see about me. A little girl in Worcester the other day accused her teacher of partiality. She said she did not care if she did show partiality, but she thought she ought to show partiality to all just the same. (Laughter.; So I will try to show partiality to all just the same. (Loud

SPEECH OF REV. M. B. BIRD.

to me that the time has almost gone by for reasoning man of immortal memory, that slavery is the sum of business. (Laughter and applause.) all villanies.' I look upon it as the offspring of hell, and I would that I could drive it back again to its own infernal home. (Applause.) Alas! I am but a puny knowledge. Hayti has great and noble minds; Hayti thirsts for of slavery on their necks, had been lifted by a Booth own infernal home. (Applause.) Alas! I am but a puny

I tell you, that even here in Massachusetts, we have of your great thinker, 'I tremble for my country

With regard to slavery, I would observe that, in

Mr. Bird then spoke of the attempt to tar and feather Rev. Henry Bleby, at Jamaica, whose visit to this country will be pleasantly remembered by many of our readers. Mr. B. escaped, but a quantity of tar holders themselves frequently, perhaps I may say generally, do more to bring down the system which they worship than any one else, by the acts of violence and outrage and injustice of which they are guilty.

Mr. Bird then referred to the revolution in Hayti, and the causes from which it sprung. He said that the French settlers condescended to have children by their black slaves, and those children were sent to France, many of them, where they received excellent education, and became, in the nature of things, men-At length, one of these young men, Oge, returning from France, demanded for the class he represented, that they should be recognized as men. The result was, that he was seized and stretched upon the wheel, and those white savages, with the Cross in their hands, in the name of Charity and Christianity, broke the limbs of their unhappy victim; but he expired without a murmur. This was the dreadful starting-point of Haytien liberty. Who were the wretched and miserable authors of the blood and murder, the dreadful struggles and atrocities and fiendish crimes which followed? Let every man blush at the remembrance -they were white men, calling themselves Christians, baptized Christians. But Hayti was roused, and her sons called to arms. Dessalines, after a deadly struggle, after seeing his own countrymen torn to pieces, and drowned and butchered, and treated in every way in a manner becoming fiends rather than men, became very naturally, a fiend himself. Some had seemed to think it awful that he should have cut up some eight hundred white people, men, women and children; but when a man was thus transformed into a fiend, by the injustice and tyranny of others, we need not won der at any crimes to which he might be driven. Des salines, however, proclaimed the liberty and independence of Hayti, in the year 1804. He, in his turn, fell, shot by his own people. Why? Simply because the Haytiens were determined to be free, and they were determined that they would not submit to injustice, either from a white or a black man.

In regard to the statement that Hayti is retrograd personalities. So long as God sends sin into the world, ing, Mr. Bird said that, in his judgment, even if the incarnated in sinners, let us be grateful that He people had gone back to savageism, that would not be retrograding, as compared with their former condisinners, and say to every one of them. Thou art the tion as slaves. The savage was a man, a noble being, man!' (Applause.) The Doughface in the Bigelow having even some majestic traits in his character but the slave is a mere thing, the mere living goods and chattels of another. But it was not true that Hayti had retrograded. It was to be remembered that after they had driven out the thirty thousand soldiers sent to the island by Napoleon, they had yet to live under arms, for France still had its eye upon them. the abstract; put it in the concrete. Be just to the The whole nation was one vast military camp, but sinner, but do not shrink from dealing with him. The they had resolved never again to submit to the worst sinner has a spark of good in him; and I some- yoke of slavery. If the course of this people was nartimes find, from my personal experience, that a man rowly watched, it would be seen that, notwithstandmay be a reasonably strong abolitionist, and still have ing they were necessarily a military people, and liva good deal of the devil in him, after all. Let us, ing under military discipline, they had gradually organtherefore, be just, but do let us be personal to-day. ized their civil institutions and their systems of juriset us tell the truth about politicians. They tell the prudence, and took the forms of civilization; and all truth, and a good deal worse than the truth, about us this with France eagerly watching for the moment to -why should we not reciprocate, and tell the truth, seize upon the island as her prey. Hayti had not at least, about them? Goldsmith says, in his Citizen retrograded. Her various constitutions, her codes of of the World,' that he was invited to dine with a law, were proof of both mental and moral stamina in friend, who promised him venison, and turtle, and a her people, to an extraordinary degree. It was true great man. He says, 'I went to the dinner. The that the people of Hayti had not prospered with that venison was capital; the turtle was delicious; but the rapidity that their friends could have wished, but the great man was intolerable.' That is the diet that matter was to be looked at in the light of reason and

He had been asked a great many times since h either. Some of our friends are terribly anxious lest those Haytiens are men of capacity—that they are cawe should be too severe upon the Church. It is not pable of governing themselves? This question, after all of us who have to reproach ousselves, as Stephen twenty years of experience among that people, had Foster reproaches himself, with being timid about perfectly astonished him. If any one wished to know speaking unwelcome truth. (Roars of laughter and what the intellectual character and capacity of the great applause.) There are some of us who do not Haytien people were, let him read their laws and consuffer from that timidity, which I am afraid has kept stitutions, go into their courts of law, and hear black him from us to-day. Do not let us shrink, therefore, men reasoning upon questions of law and jurisprufrom telling the truth about the Church. Here are dence, developing the principles of right and exthese churches all around us, priding themselves on posing the wrong-reasoning with power, energy, taking up some little word of anti-slavery that was ability, intelligence, cloquence. Let him look at their uttered in thunder tones by men of power years ago, system of commerce, at their government dispatches, and they claim immunity from criticism because they at their intercourse with England, France, and with say that little word to-day; because they now teach all the world, and he would find what the intellectual the first beginning of the alphabet in their Sunday character of the Haytian is. It would be found that schools, they expect us to forget all the twenty-four he is a sound grammarian, that he is capable of beletters. I have no objection to any one coming under coming as able a mathematician as anybody else, that their influence, and learning all they can; but in some he is as capable of becoming a correct and thorough cases, their position seems to me a good deal like that historian as anybody else. Those who wished to of the man who was appointed Librarian to the Royal know anything about the intellectual character of the Library at Paris during some change in the govern- black men of that land should simply take the trouble ment there. One of his friends called upon him, and to inform themselves of the plain, straight-forward, said he was glad he had been appointed Chief of the every-day facts that are seen there in the general largest library in Europe; it would be an excellent movements of life, just precisely as everywhere else. opportunity for him to learn to read and write. 'My conclusion is,' said Mr. Bird, 'formed upon (Laughter.) So we go into the church, with all its twenty years' experience, and upon close observation magnificent pretensions, only to get the first hint of and inspection, that the Haytian is exactly like other people. I find him to be no better; I do not find him any worse. I find him to be the same wicked sinner that we all are; capable of all that education and all that Christianity can do for him. I am perfectly and entirely satisfied with regard to these matters."

Mr. Bird then spoke of the many revolutions which had occurred in the island, which are sometimes referred to as evidence that the people do not possess the capacity to govern. He reviewed the history of the several revolutions, and showed that they proved, not an incapacity to govern, but a determination, on the part of the Haytiens, that the nation should progress in dignity, prosperity and intelligence, and a resolution to overthrow every government that hindered such progress. In reference to the Empire, under Soulouque, Mr. B. said he wished it well understood that this form of government was not, and never had MR. CHAIRMAN, -I certainly very much rejoice in been, in harmony with the feelings of the educated the anti-slavery character of this meeting, and I am portion of the people of Hayti. Soulouque, having thankful to have the opportunity of saying a word risen to power, in consequence of domestic quarrels, on that important question. I am not in the habit of feeling himself supported by thirty thousand bayonets entering into any thing like reasoning as to whether thought he could do what he pleased; and in fact, a man has a right to hold property in man. It seems played a great many fantastic tricks, and acted very foolishly and ridiculously. The result was that the on such a subject as that. With regard to slavery, I people, when they found he was not carrying out their am, I think, in all the length and breadth of the idea, plans, overthrew Soulouque, capsized his empire, a disciple of John Wesley, and I hold, with that broke his crown to pieces, and sent him about his

knowledge; Hayti longs to move on in the path of bon. They were grateful for the historic manuficular progress with the human mortal in this particular; but I remember the words progress with the human race. But, after all, some and they rushed to the field in the name of the king.

thing has been wanting in Hayti; this most best mitted. Now, my friends, I am in the habit of vice ing man as a moral as well as an intellectual bear believe that man has moral as well as inte capacities; and I have long been convinced the vir ever may be the degree of intelligence that men are possess, however broad the grasp of their mind, he possess, nowever the stars in their rooms. unfolding the secret laws of nature, still, there are anfolding the secret ; there must be with all that be the moral base eternal laws and principles of feet which emanate from the great fountain of all right which emanate host and I do not hesitate to m, the however great the intelligence, however well-drain ed the mind and the intellect, if there be not be ed the mind and the ship will go adrift; immoral as moral compass, the planet that has lost its centre, and will be like the planet that has lost its centre, and will will be like the planting himself into moral periods I am under the conviction that in this will be for the secret of all that we have to regret in Hart. want of mind there; no want of intelligence the no want of capable men there; but there is a very moral principle, a want of moral truth, Nor to any one be surprised at this. The condition of a any one be surprised believers in fetichina, as all the other superstitions peculiar to their foreign Then, again, remember that there is nothing in Pen that tends to sanctify the nobler faculties of the h man mind and heart. I would here say that theps. ple of Hayti have never recognized the power of the Pope; they have always considered the portrol to Pope; they have a major to and incompatible via their national liberty; therefore they have been a cognized the authority of the Court of Reme, but he they ever allowed a Bishop of that Church to read in their capital. The natural consequence has bee that whatever of purity, whatever of good may below to the Church of Rome has been excluded from Rive. Therefore, let no one be scandalized when I tapes myself as I have done in this matter. Let it is matter. membered, also, that the same principles which pa vailed in France, when they trampled upon this tianity, and set up for their idol the Goddened Libert found their way to Hayti, and this will expine once the absence of moral training, moral practice and moral discipline, in the country of which I a speaking.

My friends, let us not wonder that then should confusion, that there should be unhappines, the this moral salt is wanting. This has been the misttune of Hayti; and, therefore, the cure is in proine, sound, moral, enlightened, sanctifying Chrisin piety, well understood; the fear of God, the manbrance that Infinity is always present; the roses brance that there is an Infinite Being who surrouses in all our movements, and who is perfectly convene with all our thoughts, and with all our interior There must be a sense of his presence to gride a aright through the darkness of this world; mild not wonder that a nation, a community, or a feet, should fall into chaos-where these great, eternal praciples are not recognized and obeyed. This, then, fore, is my explanation of the unhappines and misfortunes of Hayti. But I leave this whole matter mi come now to a word on the subject of religious libert. Gı

Per To

I am very thankful and very happy to say, the religious liberty is perfectly and entirely recognized by the Haytien people. Perhaps a better illustration of this cannot be mentioned than the simple fact, that I have myself preached in almost every street of the city of Port-au-Prince, in the open air. Probabir there is not another Roman Catholic country is the world where I should have been tolerated in sect ; proceeding. So in regard to interments. Then no distinction in Hayti, as in most other Roman Criolic countries; the grave-yard is open, without istinction, to Protestants, as well as Catholics.

Now, sir, allow me to make one or two rears in regard to our schools in that country. I am hay to say that a prosperous school is connected with air of our mission stations. There is one remains fact in connection with these schools, and that is tis the children coming to them are the children of he man Catholic parents. I mention this as proof of is liberality of feeling and sentiment that presi throughout the country. Having established seen schools for boys in that country, I am now anticut establish girls' schools. I need not say any thing to you in regard to the unspeakable importance of female education. I should like to do southing for the girls of Hayti. Alas! my friends, if I we draw aside the curtain, and expose to you at me rier the state and condition of the women of Hert. I know that you would weep at the sight I therfore take this opportunity to solicit and imples put sympathies in this undertaking. I am sure that you feel its vast importance to the interests of that trid interesting and deserving people; and if there shall be in this assembly any heart that is disposed to spapathize in this important undertaking, I know the such a heart will find a way to manifest its liberly and its generosity, before I leave these shores.

Friends, allow me to encourage you. Go at 15claim the everlasting truths of liberty and of res cousness. The law of God proclaims them. New cease to labor for them. Your noble American into tutions are all anti-slavery, necessarily anti-slaut. They cannot live with slavery, and slavery not in from its contact with them. Go on, therefore, Am yourselves with courage, and be bold in behalf of its everlasting truth. Preach the gospel of Washington, and the gospel of your own institutions, in this mpotant matter, and never cease until every son of Aba shall be free. (Applause.) SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

MR. CHAIRMAN-I have listened, with a great des of interest, to the experience and testimony if the friend who has just occupied the place in regard St. Domingo. I do not think that there can let more important chapter of history to the Abelians than that which relates to the independence of & Domingo. We are accustomed to let the pro-sing press have its own way in regard to the history that island, whereas it is the very best and chees and most unexceptionable chapter in the history the black race-perfect as poetry. There is not i single fact nor incident which the lover of the would care to erase from the record. I want to deal upon it a single moment. People imagine that # the time of what are called the horrors of St. Des go '-the original revolt-the slaves rose, in hied of in fire, with nothing but revenge in their hears. down-trodden like the worm, they rose tigers, to bale their hands in the blood of their masters; where the whole story of the insurrection, at its comment ment, is the finest chapter in the history of the me The slaves never thought of resistance. Decide kind-hearted, tredden in the earth, driven times despair, they let the contest between the white and the mulatto go on in the upper air, until men magaed they had become indifferent to liberty; that the were besotted; that they lacked the intelligent count of the white race, and appreciation of liberty. Oh no! This continued just long enough to show the sweetness of their blood, the absence of recognition absence of malignity; and then, at the first first moment, it vanished. It was thus :- The slares I have said, never thought of rising. The royal per ty in France, anxious to get a foothold in the island when the king's head had been taken of in Prik sent their agent to create a revolution in farer of the king, and finding all others silent or indifferent, get their emissaries among the slaves. Charles the Tenth-then the Count d'Artois-sent his Royal Governor, Blanchelande, sent his. Royalis among the planters went in person. The steen tened to the political motive. They loved the king Every link that had been lifted from the heavy this

When they stood there in arms, men-recognized as such by the intrigues of parties—then, for the first time, Toussaint, concealed behind the scenes, said to time, loussains, conclude the scenes, said to behalf. We seemed besotted, but we know our rights. We will stand for the throne to-day, but only on condition that you stand for liberty to-moronly in that you give us the pledge.' When victory perched upon the royal banners, they forgot the perchen upon the loyal banners, they forgot the pledge. But the black man never forgot it; he took ap both parties, one in the right, the other in the left ap both parties, the bard of his physical supremacy, and dashed them to pieces, shouting Liberty and Manhood as the motto the new order of things; and from that hour to of the new study of things, and from that nour to in the whole history of civil life, there is not a more in the whole the more bloodless, nor more successful effort, on the part of an uneducated, unarmed popueffort, on the part of the government by the throat, strangle it, and place themselves at the head of affairs. That us seventy years ago. The revolution was bloodless. The slave said, 'I take my own; go your way!' He never took life nor blood. Deserving of memory When Napoleon tried to put the yoke upon his neck second time; when the lion, in his pride of place upon the throne of the island, met the French eagle, upon the day, fighting with the energy of despair, and on the forlorn hope, the black man showed the courage of the Roman or the Greek, and utterly annihilated the sixty thousand French soldiers that Napoleon sent against him! (Applause.) That was the first test-

courage.

The second great test of blood is the capacity to

govern a State. My friend (Mr. Bird) alluded to schools and churches and morality-all excellent tests; but the great test of races, the great general test of blood, is the capacity to govern and maintain a State. Now, Mexico has tumbled over and over and over a dozen times in seventy years. Brazil, Chili, Peru, Guatemala, all the Spanish colonies, are but tumblers everlastingly turning summersets; History has not pens enough to record the names of their Governors. To write the History of the Spanish colonies would take lightning. (Laughter.) It is like the story of the man in West Bridgwater who said that another man's wife lied. The husband of the woman came to him, and said, You say my wife does not tell the truth; I want you to take it back.' 'Now,' said the other, 'tell me, doesn't your wife talk faster than lightning? 'Yes; but what has that to do with it?' Well, I maintain there is not truth enough in the world for her to speak it all the time, fast as she talks.' (Loud laughter and applause.) So, in regard to the history of the Spanish colonies, you must have a historian as fast as that woman's tongue to keep up with their changes. But they are of Spanish blood; the proudest, and, in some senses, the most noble in the world; but they are not capable of government. Here are these uneducated negroes, with no sympathy from Europe, with no dollar of capital, their soil burned as if Massachusetts were floated back to where the Puritans found it in 1630-they have put their feet on the untrodden and unredeemed soil of Hayti, and said to the world, 'This is ours'-and held their own for seventy years. If that does not prove capacity for self-government, the highest test of the capacity of a race, then I do not know where it is to be found. I wanted to say so much, because I count St. Domingo avery jewel of anti-slavery testimony and evidence I do not care what Mr. Redpath finds there in regard to morals and education. I know that the black man has conquered that island, and has held it against all races and all arms; that is enough for me to prove his

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But I want to speak of Massachusetts. A year o two ago, I remember making a speech here, in which I referred to the removal of Judge Loring. Some abolitionists thought it was not judicious, because, to remove a judge, rendered the tenure of the judicial office uncertain. The Republican friends, I remember, who stood around the outskirts of the meeting were especially anxious that Massachusetts should not injure the sacredness of the judicial office. I want to console those abolitionists, and those Republicans, especially, who thought that Anti-Slavery was going too far, by a fact which has taken place this year. Governor Banks and the Republicans, exceedingly jealous in regard to the sacredness of the judicial office, delicate and tender-footed about interfering with Judge Loring, wished lately to unseat twelve judges; but, very anxious to preserve the solemn of the judicial office, they did not attack th Common Pleas Court and remove the judges-oh, no; they took the bench and cut it off on both sides, and the judges feli! (Laughter and applause.) There was not a man in the Commonwealth, there was not a newspaper, there was not a voice in the Legislature, to say a word about the sacredness of the judicial office. Do not cut the judge off, but cut up the bench, and the judicial office is as sacred as ever, only the judges come plump down to the ground. Thank God for it ! We will cut up the whole bench of the Supreme Court, and let them down. It is a new way. In Ohio, the Supreme Court would not release the Oberlin heroes. I am glad we in Massachusetts have set the people of Ohio an example. Just cut off the limb, and the man will come down who is on top of it. I want you to remember this precedent; this 'new way of paying old debts.' Keep it in mind. The very fortress of the Anti-Slavery movement is the judiciary. The battle is to be fought in the jury box. The States are to be redeemed by the judges. Through that Gibraltar we must take Massachusetts out of the Union. When we propose it, my Republican friend, don't throw in our teeth the interference with the sacredness and independence of the functions of a judge. Remember the Superior Court! Remember the twelve judges who woke up and found they no longer had a bench! (Applause.) The Legislature have got out a new patent. It is called 'The Great Republican Panacea; or, Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster for Diseased Constitutions.' (Shouts of laughter and prolonged applause.)

It is very necessary. Here is Mr. Winthrop. He has been writing a letter to Mr. Ketchum, of New Yerk, and he says he knows no reason in the world, hone whatever, at the present moment, that calls for any discussion whatever on the subject of slavery ! (Laughter.) 'I see nothing that calls for action or iscussion, or that involves any conflict between the Northern and Southern States.' He says that he has no dread about the revival of the slave trade; it is only in regard to its being made the subject of angry and reproachful denunciation.' That is, Mr. Winthrop has no objection, particularly, to a cargo of Africans sold in Savannah, but only to the Liberator, published in Boston; and he thinks, he indulges the hope, that he can get an administration on those principles, although there be no Whig party in existence! Well, I should like to see it! He has just waked up, finds himself in Massachusetts, and having a very full-length view of the iron statue of Webster, he does not see anything else. (Laughter and applause.) I remember, when I went into Rome, the postillion in front of me, bobbing up in his seat, his little hat hid the dome of St. Peter's. So it is with the ghost of the Whig party, which, bobbing up and down in front of Mr. Winthrop, like that hat of the postillion,-only his is empty, and mine had a head in it, (great merriment)-entirely shuts out from him the great anti-slavery movement and purpose of twenty millions of the American people. Well, as he has not got out of the grave, we will not take him out. Leave him where he is. Our only business is, to forget the existence of such fossil remains of an extinct civilization. (Applause.) That is the product of Harvard College and the Whin party. (Laughter and cheers.) remember that in ' Hood's Oddities,' there is a picture of a spoiled child. The baby had been laid in an arm-chair, and there came in a man weighing about three hundred pounds, with the London Times

ster sat down upon Mr. Winthrop, and there he is ! He replied, 'I warned you years ago, but now it is too natural death! I do not think it is worth while to but now it has grown into a mighty tree, and must be

who pretend to any anti-slavery feeling, open their fastened upon the nation as It is to-day, but they eyes to the question that now threatens the American would not take heed. Now, we find it interwoves people, namely, 'How much of State sovereignty is into all the ramifications of government and society. there left?' Is there any law passed by the govern- Wherever we look, we find slavery represented. The ment of a Commonwealth, that can be valid against only hope for the nation now is in pulling the tree up the usurpation of the United States Courts? Their by the roots; in striking at the foundation, and laborobject was to make Massachusetts sacred ground; to ing there until this foul system is overthrown and anattack the Constitution in its most undefended and in- nihilated. defensible position. He admitted that this was revo- Mr. Brown then referred to the fact, that the fourth lution-disunion in essence; and the reason why he of July was dreaded more than almost any other day heart supplies him logic. It was a question upon wife lay last night, and dreaded the firing of the canwhich no man had the indecency to differ. He want- nons and the ringing of the bells this morning, because could be judged by the present state of the political other, and from their children. The slave dreaded the sky, bade fair to be a failure in the next Presidential fourth of July as he dreaded the first of January election. The 'Two Years' Amendment,' that made which was the day when the slaves were hired out. foreigners incapable of voting, was the rope upon This, then, was the day to speak upon the subject of led!' (Loud applause.) Banks has no chance; Wil- because they were a protest against the nonsense and son, a much honester man, has no chance. Perhaps hypocrisy exhibited in other places, and it was by such Douglas, perhaps Pierce will be the next President | means that they were to deepen the impression upon Massachusetts, like an ill-behaved school-boy, has the hearts of the people, and bring about a change in been sent from the head of the class down to the public opinion that should eventually strike the chains bottom, and she must work herself up again into respec- from the limbs of their enslaved countrymen in the tability on the Republican record. He was willing Southern States. she should be there and stay there; for, after all, the In conclusion, Mr. Brown expressed his faith in the record of Republican successes was only the record future, his confidence that the anti-slavery moveof successful compromisers and hucksters. When ment was progressing, and that the day of the slave's next she went to the head of the class, he hoped she deliverance was drawing near. He believed that the would go with disunion floating at her mast-head, day was near at hand when they would realize what and, outside of the Union, making her mark on the is written in the Declaration of Independence, that mind of the people of twenty States.

respect but one to look up, on this holiday of the greater extent than ever before. Let us, then, said Union, and seem worthy of the sun and the sky that Mr. B., not be weary in the good work, but labor on, look down upon us; for it is the people taking posses- resolved to do all that we may for the emancipation of sion, by right, by inheritance, by worth, of the our countrymen in chains. I feel that the slave to-day, wealth, the culture, the happiness, and the achieve- in the southern States, if he could only ments of the age. Show me such another! In the see the athering, would look up to God and thank rotten, shiftless, poor, decrepid, bankrupt South, can Him that the hearts of the Abolitionists beat so you find the material that can erect a barrier against warmly in behalf of freedom. Then let us go on, and the onward and outward pressure of such a people thank God that we have such a day for holding our as ours? Yes,-when the dream of the girl dams up meeting, that so many have come together, and that Niagara, when the bulrush says to the Mississippi, we all feel, as I know all most feel, that the fire of cated, earnest, governing hearts, -say to her, in the from the limbs of the last slave upon the American tone of this worn-out, effete, rotten whiggery of Har- Continent. (Applause.) vard College, 'Stop here!' (Great enthusiasm.) SAMUEL MAY, Jr., then made a brief but earnest Why, by the vigor of such a civilization as ours, we neck, and shake every decrepid white man out of it, performance of their duty. and give it into the hands of the slave that now tills it, and make America to represent the ideal to which our fathers consecrated it. Be worthy of this day! Create a sympathy among these toiling millions for speaker. He said :- As my friend Mr. Brown was liberty. What is it that makes us powerless? It is reading the advertisement which made the text of that your Church teaches us to look down on the his speech, one sentence struck me, on which I supletter of Winthrop, that we have no duty outside the has passed it by, I will take the liberty of calling your blue sky of New England, we teach the doctrine, that sale, which is, perhaps,-making due allowance for brother; wherever you find an unjust law, you are in a Southern State, will be made by consent of bound to be its enemy; that Massachusetts was plant- parties.' What parties gave their consent to that ed as the furnace of perpetual insurrection against ty- sale? Did the slaves consent to be placed like beasts rants, [loud applause]; that this is a bastard who has in the market-place, and sold by public outery to the ing, ]-been foisted into the cradle while his mother ties' were certain white men or white women, who blood of the Bradfords, the Carvers, the Endicotts and rights in their bodies and souls were in question, and the Winthrops crops out in some fanatical abolitionist, they agreed that these fellow-creatures of theirs and whom the Church disowns, whom the State tramples ours should be sold under the hammer of the aucpotency of that truth which the elder Winthrop gave or left at the disposition of the Court. into our hands, and which we hold to-day as an ex- I did not know, until Mr. Brown informed us, that is my speech for the Fourth of July. [A voice- A slaves in the South; but it is a most pregnant fact, very good que, -to which all the people responded and one that we should all remember, and publish Amen,' in their hearts, at least.]

lance all the morning, the result of which appeared to on such a text as that! And yet we all know it is

SPEECH OF WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

The first speaker of the afternoon was WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, who commenced by reading the following advertisement, which he said was taken from the Winchester (Tenn.) Journal :-

SALE OF NEGROES. By consent of parties, I will, on the Fourth of July next [to-day] sell at the court-house door in the town of Winchester, for cash, the Charles, about 2; Eda, about 33, and her infant child; Judah, about 45, and her only daughtes. Together with a top buggy, and several wagons and horses.

that, and compare it with that portion of the Declara- ing heart, so to speak, of this country. tion of Independence which declares, 'We hold these I do not think, sir, that the old signers dreamed of of Boston and Worcester, and other places, have shown believe that he wished the cannon to peal, the bells lover of justice in our land.

the Southern States.

an abler and better statesman than himself, warned operates! But, instead of dying a natural death, it the people against his sophistry, but they did not heed has grown up into a dragon, which now threatens to in his hand, and he sat down upon it. When it was his warning, and placed Pisistratus in power. Having devour their children, and all their rights.

found to be dead, the coroner came and said that he attained the object of his ambition, he oppressed the would have an inquest. 'I don't see why,' says the people, and they went to Solon, and asked him if he mother; 'it died a very natural death.' Mr. Web- would assist in removing the tyrant from among them. (Roars of laughter and applause.) He died a very late. I warned you when this tree was in its germ, hold an inquest on him. (Renewed merriment.) plucked up by the roots: that is the only saviour for Mr. Phillips then proceeded to urge upon his hear-ers the importance of making all parties in the State the people. So it is with Slavery. A few warned

advocated it was because it has a point upon which of the year by the slaves, because it was the great day every man's mind was made up, and every man's of sale in the Southern States. Many a husband and ed to take that as the battering-ram. Politics, so far as they were the signals for their separation from each which, with the spindle in his hand, the little boy of slavery; and he rejoiced that so many had felt called the distaif hung himself, seated in the Governor's upon to meet with them on that occasion. He thought chair of Massachusetts. 'Thank God,' said Mr. P. 'for these meetings did a great work, and were, perhaps, the field out of which that rope was grown and hack- the most important meetings held during the year,

all men are indeed free. He stated that a new organ-In this connection, Mr. Phillips spoke, in an ex- ization had just been started in England, with their ceedingly glowing and eloquent strain of the position noble friend, George, Thomrson, (applause) at its of Massachusetts, and New England generally, as em- head, to co-operate with the American Abolitionists, phatically the brain of the Union. It is a giorious and he believed they should receive the sympathy and country, said he, that God has given us, fit in every co-operation of the friends of freedom in Europe to a 'Stop!' then will Carolina or Mississippi say to the freedom ought to be made to burn brighter and brighter potency of New England, with her three million edu- upon our heart's altar, until the last chain shall fall

appeal for funds in aid of the cause, and stated that shall take the State of Mississippi by the nape of its the Finance Committee would now enter upon the

#### SPEECH OF EDMUND QUINCY, ESQ.

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., of Dedham, was the next black man; it is that your State teaches us, with this posed he was going to comment, but to which, as he narrow circle of Massachusetts law. Here, under the attention. I refer to the clause which states that this wherever you find a man down-trodden, he is your the difference of time, -at this moment taking place stolen the name of the Winthrops, [tremendous cheer- highest bidder? Of course, you know that the 'parwas out [loud laughter and applause]; that the true had some litigation about these slaves, and whose nder foot, but who will yet remodel both, by the tioneer, and the proceeds divided among themselves,

ample for the nation. [Prolonged applause.] This the fourth of July is the great day for the sale of from one end of the world to the other. The great The meeting then adjourned for one hour, to give market-day for slaves is the anniversary of the Decthe company time to make a thorough investigation laration of Independence! Good heavens, Mr. into the contents of sundry and several baskets, of all President, could there be such a commentary as that sizes, which had been watched with lynx-eyed vigi- upon our institutions ! Could there be such a gloss be perfectly satisfactory to the respective ' prospectors.' just what it should be. What other day should be the high market-day for slaves? What have the va-APTERNOON SESSION. At quarter past two o'clock, poring orators who have been tickling the ears of the the meeting was again called to order, and a hymn American people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, written by James H. Dean, was sung by the assembly. from the St. Lawrence to the Sabine, or whatever makes the other boundary of the United Stateswhat is it that they have been telling this people was their great duty, in order to prove that they were indeed worthy of this great bequest of liberty they had received from their fathers? It is, as you of course know, that they should 'preserve the Union'-that they should maintain inviolate their loyalty to the Constitution. And what the they mean by that? We following slaves: Ella, about 15; Freddy, about 11; all know that they mean that we should be as silent Joan, a girl, about 8; David, about 6; Ben, about 4; as that degenerate Winthrop tells up to be in regard to the wrongs of the slave on the South, and that we should be at all times ready, when duly called upon. This advertisement, said Mr. Brown, is a very cor- to catch, keep and restore to his master the slave who rect illustration of the idea the Southern people have has escaped from him unto use. When should not the of liberty. A woman and her children, herded with fourth of July be the high market day for slaves horses and wagons, and brought up, on the national throughout the South? It is but the fit expression birth-day, to be sold to the highest bidder ! Look at of the condition of the general heart, of the govern-

truths to be self-evident: that all men are created this thing. I do not think that, when old John Adequal; that they are endowed by their Creator with ams said that this day would be welcomed by the certain inalienable rights, among which are life, LIB- ringing of bells, the pealing of cannon, and the shouts ERTY, and the pursuit of happiness. I think that this of rejoicing multitudes, this idea entered into his mind assembly, in turning its back upon the pomp and show as one of the elements of his proposition. I do not their appreciation of the right of man to his liberty, to resound, and the shouts of men to go up, because and that feeling which must animate the heart of every this was to be the day when more slaves were to be sold under the hammer than any other; and yet, Mr. Brown said that at the South, the great fete such has been the inevitable sequence, the logical ne days were regarded as specially adapted to the sale of cessity of the state of things which they left-not on slaves, and used for that purpose to a great extent, the fourth of July, indeed, but in 1787, in the next because the people, on those days, gathered at some step of the Revolution, when the people came togethcentral spot, and the traffickers in human flesh found er to knit up the ravelled sleeve of their political in a larger market for their chattels. He held this to be stitutions, and to make out of it a girdle which was a fitter illustration of the practical workings of this to bind together the sovereign States into a common government, so far as human rights were concerned, empire. They listened to the temptation of the devil than any other illustration that would be presented in who then solicited their ear. They listened to the the Free States on that day, and it was a fair illustra- devil of compromise, and they consented that slavery tion of the ideas of the slaveocracy of the country in should enter into the elements of their Constitution If the men of the North had had the virtue and firm-Slavery, said Mr. B., is a great crime; and to-day, ness to say to the South, We will form no Union the Abolitionists ought to ring this fact in the ears of with any States in which all the inhabitants are not the people wherever they can. When the people are as free as we are ourselves, there would have been a thinking and talking about liberty, is the most appro- conflict, not of arms,-I think that would have been priate time to bring up the question of Slavery; when impossible, -but there would have been a conflict of the people are looking back to the time when the great opinion, which could have had no other end than the struggle for American liberty was about to be fought emancipation of the slaves of the South. But they is the time to make an impression. When Pisistratus, let that golden moment pass. They took the little egg I think it was, desired to obtain power in Athens, he of slavery into their bosom, hoping that the serpen went about duping the people, and promising them which it produced would die a natural death ;-as liberty if they would only put him in power. Solon, that were the normal way in which natural history

tion. Great was the price which they paid for that next day, only seventeen members had the courage to freedom which they believed we should inherit; but stand up in favor of its passage. Nevertheless, the we cannot forget that they also gave us that Consti-tution of the United States, in which those slave would have it, and it was not in the power of the party clauses have grown up into a tyranny which enmeshes leaders to prevent this result. He did not agree with us, and threatens to crush us. What has the United Henry Wilson that the leaders were shead of the States government done for us? By the rulings of people. He believed that now, as in ancient times the Supreme Court, and by the laws of Congress, it they make them to err. has virtually repealed the habeas corpus, the trial by As an indication of the popular feeling in this matjury, the right of a man to be tried by his peers, and ter, the speaker stated that he had the pleasure of lecall those old rights of Britons, to maintain which the turing in the town of Westport, the other day, where Revolution was mainly fought.

Now, sir, you and I, I believe, agree as to the reme-

tion which shall overthrow the existing Constitution signed it! (Applause.) He was most hopeful in re of the United States, or which shall sunder the tie gard to this movement, and believed we should have which binds the Northern States to the Southern, the such a law, and the slave made secure on our soil, slave to the free, the living to the dead. But, sir, the friends of the cause would only labor earnestly to there are things, as Mr. Phillips has told us, which we that end. It was sometimes said that the Abolitionists can begin to do here. Freedom's battle can be begun were an extravagant people; but it was not so; they to be fought in all the distant provinces of the empire. were a very moderate people. They only asked for It is not necessary that we should meet in commor conflict at Washington, or anywhere upon the frontier. | noble the State to grant. They asked Massachusette Slavery has entrenched itself here. Slavery has set to take no stand that would not be to her credit, and up its fortresses and its fastnesses in all the Free give her an immortality of fame. (Applause.) States, and those fortresses we can storm, those fortifications we can carry; we can spike those guns; we to the audience a conductor on the Underground Railcan declare our own independence. Why, sir, we al- road, who, having first transformed herself from most did it last year, and if we had not had a Presi- chattel into a human being, had since transformed dential baby at nurse, we should have done it. sixty other chattels into other human beings, by her (Laughter and applause.) If we had not been oblig- own personal efforts. It was rather hard to introduce ed to take care of ourselves, to tread, as it were, upon her. She came here from # place in the slave States eggs, lest we should, peradventure, damage Mr. she came by land, and had been here a reasonable Banks's chances for the Presidency-which, thank dime. (Laughter.) At the South, she was called God, are now a cerly annihilated (applause)—if it had Moses'—after an ancient leader, who took men and not been for that, we should have had a Personal Lib- women into the promised land. (Applause.) erty Bill which would have rendered the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law and the recapture of slaves in audience, who greeted her with enthusiastic cheers. this State impossible. We were not very far from it in She spoke briefly, telling the story of her suffering New York, and we came within sight of it in Maine as a slave, her escape, and her achievements on the and New Hampshire. In two States, the work has Underground Railroad, in a style of quaint simplicity, been really begun. In one, by the decision of the which excited the most profound interest in her hearcourts, and in the other by the legislative expression ers. The mere words could do no justice to the of the sovereign will of the people, the Fugitive Slave speaker, and therefore we do not undertake to give Law is annihilated. No slave, if the will of the people | them; but we advise all our readers to take the earand the law of the land are executed, can ever be liest opportunity to see and hear her. taken from Wisconsin or Vermont. And what a glorious opportunity had Ohio just now to do the same thing! The Republican party, which now holds the that all her operations had been conducted at her own political destinies of that State in its hands, might, in the constitutional exercise of their power, by the elec- having brought her father and mother out of slavery, tion of such judges as would represent the mind of the people, have repealed, annihilated, nullified—(it is a rendered her incapable of doing any thing in the good word)-nullified those atrocious laws of the United States Congress. And why was it not done? Because they have there a political huckster, who hopes to carry his principles to the Presidential market next spring. I thank God that his chances are quite as desperate as those of our present Governor. Yet lest, peradventure, the chances of Salmon P Chase might be hindered in the Republican Conve ntion of 1860, a judge known to hold the pro-slavery opinions of a majority of the court (Judge Swan) was elected.

Well, Mr. President, this is not going to last forever. We shall have a Personal Liberty Bill here in Massachusetts; they will have one in Ohio, in New York, and in other States; and I hope to live to see the time, -and that, too, without living to be an octogenarian, like my father, -when, if a United States judge dares to disobey the law of Massachusetts, he will be taken from the bench and set to honest work in the penitentiary, and the United States defied to take him out. [Loud cheers.] Then, I tell you, Mr. President, the revolution will have begun to come to its conclusion. It was begun away back in the ages It was begun by Wickliffe, it was begun by Zwingle. it was begun by Huss, by Jerome of Prague, by al l those reformers who assailed the power of Rome, and so down to Puritanism, when it was wafted to these shores in the Mayflower. The field was planted and reaped by the sword of the revolution, but the harvest was not gathered in. That work was left for us. It is very true, as has already been said, that this day belongs to us. We abolitionists are the only me n who have a right to celebrate the fourth of July, for and we are engaged in finishing the work which they ed out into the usual pompous strain of glorification we are the men who stand in the place of the fathers. began. And if we do our duty in this State, and if of this country as the land of the free and the home the anti-slavery people of other States will do their of the brave. When he got through, a very insigduty in those States, they can deal a blow to slavery, of which, although it may linger for awhile, it must at last die. [Loud applause.]

crimes to the red men, to influence the prejudice would have given the world." against them. He thought the abolitionists would never succeed in the accomplishment of their object portance of preserving their children from contamina of freeing the blacks, until the wrongs of the Indians tion in the midst of the prevailing hypocrisy and wickhomes, protection, sympathy, and to be acknowledged had been prepared for the children to sing on the ocas men. The whites had preached to them, not 'glad | casion :tidings of great joy,' but bad tidings of great misery. From the pine of the North to the Southern savan-When we send them 'glad tidings of great joy,' they will become Christians at once. Mr. Beeson said a society had now been organized for the purpose of rendering effective aid to the Indians of the country, and he asked for this Society the sympathy and cooperation of the friends of humanity everywhere.

The President then introduced ANDREW T. Foss. remarking that, some years ago, he invited Mr. Foss to speak for him one Sunday at Worcester, and as he walked with him through the street, he (Mr. F.) having on a full canonical suit, the people whom they among the Abolitionists since then, and they had got him whitened out somewhat-more into the color of innocence. (Renewed laughter.)

SPEECH OF ANDREW T. FOSS.

It takes a long time to live down a bad reputation. [Laughter and cheers.] I am sorry to hear that I s ever so small a man as to be mistaken for a Bishop. [ More laughter and applause.]

Mr. Foss said, in reference to the appeal that had een made for the Indians, that, in his judgment, the greatest wrong that the whites had ever inflicted upon the Indians was in making them slaveholders. This was a wrong more to be deplored than taking away his lands, murdering his children, or whatever other wrongs had been committed against them. He appreciated the motives of the gentleman who had spoken for them, and felt for them, but he could not spoke very briefly. He said that Mr. Phillips had forget, that he could not deliver an anti-slavery speech given them, in the letter of Mr. Winthrop to Mr. among the Choctaw or Cherokee Indians to-day, ex- Ketchum, the product of Harvard University and the cent at the risk of his life.

but during the time which intervened before it could say. be put upon its passage, the politicians were busy Mr. Remond, after referring to the tyranny and opamong the members, telling them it would not do to pression to which white men, even, are subjected in pass this bill, and that it must be indefinitely post-

We give all honor to the fathers for their revolu- poned. In consequence of this, when it came up the

last year, only two names were obtained to a petition for a Personal Liberty Bill. After his lecture, the dy for this. We believe there is only one thing that petition was presented, and over seventy signers obcan entirely cure all these evils, and that is, a revolu- tained. Marvellous to tell, all four of the ministers justice; they only asked for that which it would en-

The President then said that he wished to introduc

'Moses,' the deliverer, then stood up before

Mr. Higginson stated that this brave woman had never asked for a cent from the Abolitionists, but cost, with money earned by herself. Now, however, she found that the labor required for their support way of business, and she therefore desired to raise a few hundred dollars to enable her to buy a little place where her father and mother could support themselves, and enable her to resume the practice of her profession! (Laughter and applause.)

A collection was taken in her behalf, amounting thirty-seven dollars, for which, at the conclusion of the meeting, in a few carnest and touching words, she spoke her thanks.

GEORGE W. STACY, of Milford, then addressed the audience. He referred particularly to the false and hollow declarations which were everywhere made in the land, that ours was a free and enlightened country, and spoke with severity of the countenance which was given to these falsehoods by the clergy. Their conduct reminded him of the story of the old lady who, when some one asked her what she thought of total depravity, replied, 'I think it is a very good doctrine, if people only lived up to it.' [Laughter.] He certainly thought these men came as near 'living up to it' as any class of people in the world.

Mr. Stacy said he could not feel so hopeful in re gard to the future as Mr. Brown did. He saw no signs of encouragement either in politics or in the Church. Speaking of the shame and disgrace of slavery, Mr. S. related an anecdote told by Philip S. White, the well known temperance lecturer. Mr. White, while travelling in Europe, on one occasion was sitting at the table of a hotel where were representatives of several European nations - Italians Frenchmen, Germans, and others-and it was proposed that each one should say something in praise of his country. When his turn came, Mr. White launchto him, 'Mr. White, is South Carolina in your country?' 'Yes,' he replied. 'Well, just listen !'-and the Frenchman read an advertisement of a runaway Mr. John Brison next presented the claims of the slave, from a South Carolina paper, described as near-Indians to the sympathy of the audience. He spoke | ly white, and having sundry scars upon his body, and of the gross wrongs and outrages to which they were in conclusion exclaimed, Good God, Mr. White, is subjected by the whites who stole their children and that your country?' 'Oh,' said Mr. White, on tellsold them as slaves, and attributed their own atrocious ing the story, 'if I could have sunk out of sight, I

Mr. Stacy then spoke, with deep feeling, of the im were redressed. That was the root at which he be- edness, and from being led away by those who sought lieved they should strike. The Indians had many to instil into their youthful minds a belief in the lies noble traits of character, one of which was, their de- which they themselves utter. In this connection, he termination never to be slaves. The speaker said the referred to a celebration that day in Milford, and Indians did not want missionaries nor creeds, but quoted the two following verses from hymns which

nah, From these dark sounding shores to the brigh

Western tide,
How glorious the sweep of the star-spangled banner!
How vast thy dominion, O land of our pride!

That freedom the fathers from heaven receiving, Preserved unpolluted by Tyranny's breath,

And bequeathed to their children the birthright

believing
It hallowed the morn by their lives and their death.'

Their work was to secure their children from the influence of these men. No matter what sanctimomet regarded him wish some suspicion, as if he had nious faces they put on, we know that they are the stolen his companion. They mistook him for an Epis- children of the devil, for his works they do. 'I copal Bishop. (Laughter.) He had been round speak with feeling on this point, said Mr. S., because I see that our great labor is perverted in this way. We are soon to go. The tell-tale hairs upon our heads show that our work is nearly done-who are to follow us?'

Mr. Stacy cencluded with an earnest appeal to his hearers to redeem that day from the desecration to which it was subjected by vaporing politicians and time-serving priests, and never to cease from their labors until the nation was brought to repentance, and Massachusetts stood up in the vanguard of freedom Then would the angels come again upon the battlements of heaven, and sing, 'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will to men!' (Loud applause.)

#### SPEECH OF C. L. REMOND.

CHARLES L. REMOND next took the platform, and Whig party, and he wished to present the product of Mr. F. then proceeded to speak of the efforts to the Democratic party, in the form of a resolution secure the passage of Personal Liberty Bills in the which had been adopted at the recent Democratic Southern States, which he said he did not regard as Convention in Maine, which, referring to the Two the main work of the Abolitionists, but a work need- Years' Amendment' in Massachusetts, declares that ful to be done, and one which, if accomplished, would this amendment is a denial to the foreigner of the be of great advantage to the cause of anti-slavery. rights which are granted to the black man in this He gave an account of the manner in which a bill of country, inasmuch as the foreigner is compelled to this character was received in the New Hampshire wait two years before he is allowed to vote, while the Legislature at its recent session, and the causes which black man could vote in one! Which of these parled to its defeat. On ordering the bill to its third ties was the meanest, the most illiberal, anti-demoreading, the votes stood 124 in favor, 101 in opposition; cratic and anti-patriotic; it did not belong to him to

I want all those who come here to feel that they are here to speak in thunder-tones those truths which the pulpit and press dare not utter. God hasten the day when Massachusetts shall occupy that defiant attitude to which Mr. Phillips has alluded. If we shall accomplish nothing more than that, we shall have done a work of which we may well be proud. (Applause.)

The following resolution, offered by G. W. Stacy, was unanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That, feeling the necessity of obtaining the passage of a Personal Liberty Bill at the next session of the Legislature, we recommend an efficient organization in each town, that the latter may be laid before each school district, that all may have an opportunity to give their signatures to redeem Massachusetts, and place her on the side of universal free-

Speeches were also made by E. H. HRYWOOD, of Hubbardston, and WILLIAM C. MARTYN, of Worcester, which we regret that want of room obliges us to omit, at least for this week.

Two hymns, appropriate to the occasion, were then sung, after which the President adjourned the meeting until the next Fourth of July, 'unless slavery should be abolished in the mean time, in which case we shall meet sooner.'

At quarter before 6, the cars left the Grove for Boston, Worcester, Milford and Marlboro', bearing 'the great congregation' to their respective homes, which they all reached, we believe, without accident, and with, we doubt not, pleasant recollections of a DAY HAPPILY AND PROPITABLY SPENT.

· EASTMAN'S WHITE MOUNTAIN GUIDE. A second edition of this neat and reliable work,-making a volume of nearly 200 pages, -has just been published by Edson C. Eastman, Concord, N. H. Mr. E. says that he has been greatly assisted in the preparation of it by Rev. Thomas Starr King, of Boston, Mr. Daniel Goodwin, and Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Providence, who have each contributed largely to its pages. It contains a map of routes to the White Mountains. and a number of pictorial representations of the most remarkable objects of curiosity, as well as a large amount of valuable information and interesting reading -being just the work which every tourist to the White Mountains should be eager to possess.

CORRECTION. In the article in last Liberator, headed 'Africa,' it is printed that Dr. Delany was hoping to aid the African Colonization Society to found a new nation, &c. It should read African Civilization So

A CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF THE COL-ORED CITIZENS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES. FELLOW CITIZENS:

We issue this call to invite you to attend a Convention to be held in the City of Boston, commencing at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1859. The primary object we have in view is, to take into consideration the Moral, Social, and Political elevation of those with whom we are identified, by complexion and condition, in the New England and other States. In all, except five of the Eastern States, the colored

citizens are deprived of the privilege of voting on

citizens are deprived of the privilege of voting on equal terms with the whites.

Free suffrage is the basis of a free government, the safeguard of a free people, the strength of the strong, the defence of the weak, a powerful auxiliary to re-spectability, wealth and usefulness; and just in pro-portion as men are deprived of this, they are shorn of their strength, and are subject to poverty, disgrace and

We are convinced, fellow citizens, that not only our political, but our depressed condition in all oth respects in the Free States, is owing in a great degree to the fact, that we are politically weak, not possess-ing the unrestricted use of the elective franchise. The tional body politic see in us nothing to fear, and no favors to court.

We therefore urge upon colored men in all sections of New England, to evince their self-respect and love of freedom in efforts to promote their moral, social and political elevation, by assembling at the above time,— a day consecrated by the signal and successful example of Great Britain emancipating 800,000 men, wo-men, and children, in her West India colonies, and hence eminently suggestive to us to strive in securing equality to the half free colored citizens of the North-ern States, and thus hasten the day of full emancipation to the millions yet groaning in the Southern prison-house of our country.

With the exception of Connecticut, the New Eng-

land States have magnanimously acknowledged our po-litical rights, and great progress has been made in our moral and social elevation within the past twenty-five years. But let us, fellow citizens, extend the words of encouragement to our brethren struggling in other States, until the rights of colored Americans shall be We cordially invite our brethren from New York,

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the far West, to meet with us, that the cause of our several grievances may be discussed, and the remedy sought.

This call is issued by authority of a public meeting held at Bethel Church, Boston, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, LEWIS HAYDEN, WILLIAM C. NELL, JEREMIAH HARVEY, JOHN J. SMITH, NELSON L. PERKINS, HENRY WEEDEN,

MARK R. DEMORTIE, Secretaries.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Can-ton, Sunday, July 10.

PARKER PILLSBURY will speak at Na-Sunday, July 10.

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at West Wrentham, Sunday, July 17.

ESSEX COUNTY.-The annual meeting of he Essex county Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, Sunday, July 10. C. L. REMOND and A. T. Fosa will be present as speakers. Whosoever rill, let him come CHARLES L. REMOND, President. Moses Wright, Secretary.

All communications for the undersigned hould be sent to Leicester, Mass. SAMUEL MAY, Jr. MARRIED-At the Jay homestead, Bedford, West

MARRIED—At the Jay nomestead, Bedford, West.
Thester county, (N. Y.) June 23, by the Rev. John
Henry Hobart, D. D., of New York, Herry Grapson Charman, Esq., of Boston, to Eleanor, daugher of John Jay, Esq. WOMAN'S RIGHTS MEETING. A FULL Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting at Mercantile Hall, May 27. Speeches by Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Dall, Wendell Phillips, and thers. Just published by S. URBINO, 10 Winter

### rreet, (up stairs.) July 8.

NEW AND USEFUL BOOKS MESSRo. 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. IAND-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 ENCYCLOPÆDIA-the most complete work on the subject. \$3 00.

HE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM-Applied to the development of Body and Mind.

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

June 24.

#### POETRY.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT? Addressed to . The Anti-Slavery Watchman. What of the night, Watchman, what of the night-The black night of Slavery? Wanes it apace? Do you see in the East the faint dawnings of light, Which tell that the darkness to day will give place Do you hear the trees rustle, awoke by the breeze? Do you catch the faint prelude of music to come Are there voices that swell like the murmur of seas When the gale of the morning first scatters the foam

And what of the fight, Watchman, what of the fight-The battle for Freedom-how goeth it on? Is there hope for the Truth-is there hope for the

Have Wrong and Oppression the victory won? Through the long hours of darkness we've listene in fear

To the sounds of the struggle, the groans and the cries; Anon they were far, and anon they were near,

Now dying away, and now filling the skies. Say, what of the night, Watchman, what of the

fightf Doth gloom yet the bright Sun of Freedom enshroud? Are the strongholds of Slavery yet on the height?

Is the back of the Negro yet broken and bowed Then send forth a voice to the nations around; Bid the peoples arise, many millions as one, And say- This our brother no more shall be bound-This wrong to God's children no more shall be done!

WATCHMAN. The night is far spent, and the day is at hand; There's a flush in the East, though the West is yet dark;

Creation hath heard the Eternal command, And light-glorious light-cometh on : Brothers, hark! There's a jubilant sound, there's a myriad hum!

All nature is waking, and praising the Lord; And the voices of men to the list'ning car come, Crying- Up, Watchman! send the glad tidings

In the dark Western valleys yet rageth the war, And the heel of Oppression treads down the poo But his eye sees the dawning of daylight afar.

and save : The Standard of Freedom, all bloody and torn, And trampled, and hidden awhile from the view, Upraised by the hand of a Woman, is borne In the thick of the fight, and hope liveth anew.

And he knows there are hands stretched to succe

Oh, joy to the Watchman! whose eye can discern, Through clouds and thick darkness, the breaking

And, joy to the Negro! whose glances may turn To the quarter whence cometh the life-giving ray It cometh-that Freedom for which we have striven We have seen the light gilding the hill-tops, and heard

The promise of ONE by whom fetters are riven: 'Tis as sure as His high and immutable Word! H. G. A.

#### FREEDOM'S GATHERING. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A voice has gone forth, and the land is awake ! Our freemen shall gather from ocean to lake; Our cause is as pure as the earth ever saw, And our faith we will pledge in the thrilling huzza. Then huzza, then huzza:

Truth's glittering falchion for Freedom we'll draw Let them blacken our names, and pursue us with ill, Our hearts shall be faithful to Liberty still; Then rally ! then rally ! come one and come all, With harness well girded, and echo the call.

Thy hill-tops, New England, shall leap at the cry, And the prairie and far-distant South shall reply; It shall roll o'er the land till the fathermost glen Gives back the glad summons again and again.

Oppression shall hear in its temple of blood, And read on its wall the handwriting of God; Niagara's torrent shall thunder it forth, burn in the sentinel star of the North

It shall blaze in the lightning, and speak in the thunder,

Till Slavery's fetters are riven asunder. And Freedom her rights has triumphantly won, And our country her garments of beauty put on.

Then huzza, then huzza, Truth's glittering falchion for Freedom we draw.

Let them blacken our names, and pursue us with ill, We bow at thy altar, sweet Liberty, still! As the breeze from the mountain sweeps over the river So, chainless and free, shall our thoughts be for ever Then on to the conflict, for Freedom and Truth; Come, Matron-come, Maiden-come, Manhood and

Come gather ! come gather ! come one and come all And soon shall the altars of Slavery fall.

The forests shall know it, and lift up their voice, To bid the green prairies and valleys rejoice; And the 'Father of Waters' join Mexico's sea In the anthem of Nature for millions set free.

Then huzza! then huzza! Truth's glittering falchion for Freedom we draw

#### COURAGE.

BY ALICE CARRY. Knowing the right and true, Let the world say to you Worst that it can; Answer, despite the blame, Answer, despite the shame, I'll not belie my name,

Armed only with the right,

Standing alone to fight

Wrong, old as time, Holding up hands to God, Over the rack and rod, Over the crimson sod. That is sublime! Monarchs of old, at will Parcelled the world, but still Crowns may be won; Yet there are piles to light,

Putting all fear to flight, Shouting for truth and right-Who will mount on?

#### SLEEP. BY JOHN KIMTS.

What is more gentle than a wind in summer? What is more soothing than the pretty hummer . That stays one moment in an open flower, . And buzzes cheerily from bower to bower? What is more tranquil than a musk-rose blowing In a green island, far from all men's knowing? More healthful than the leafiness of dales? More secret than a nest of nightingales? More serene than Cordelia's countenance? More full of visions than a high romance? What but thee, Sleep? Soft closer of our eyes! Low murmurer of tender lullables? Light hoverer around our happy pillows! Wreather of poppy-buds and weeping willows Silent entangler of a beauty's tresses! Most happy listener! when the morning blesse Thee for enlivening all the cheerful eyes That glance so brightly at the new sunrise.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF SOUTHERN A. TROCITIES AND HORRORS.

consideration of all reflecting minds.

Burnt Alive.—A correspondent of the Galveston News writes from Grand Cone, May 2, as follows: 'A dreadful murder was committed last Sunday week by a negro on his master. Mr. James Roper passed here with his negro on his way home to Peach Tree Village. They camped out a mile and a half above Smithfield; the stage driver in the evening saw them sitting together; half an hour afterwards, the negro dashed out his master's brains, as it appeared, with an axe while he was asleep, and then burned his body. He then proceeded toward home, and stated to some of the citizens that he did not know what had become of his master. Suspicions were excited, and he was taken to the spot where they had camped; the ashes of the fire were examintation. were excited, and he was taken to the spot where they had camped: the ashes of the fire were examined, and pieces of bones, buttons and rags found. The negro said the Indians had killed him, but the evidence of the stage driver was against him, and he owned the whole. On Saturday, the 30th April, the negro was BURNED ALIVE on the spot where he had killed his master. He acknowledged he had a good master. His back was bared, and no indication appeared of his ever having been whipped. Mr. Roper was a new comer, and the negro had left a wife in Alabama. The rest of Mr. Roper was opposed to it, but promised the negro to purchase opposed to it, but promised the negro to purchase opposed to it, but promised the negro to purchase. opposed to it, but promised the negro to purchase his wife next year if money could be obtained, as he had to return and collect some money. This the negro thought was too long to wait, and he thought that if his master was, put out of the way, some of the family would go back to Alabama.

of the Maysville Eogle gives the following particu-lars of the recent burning of a negro at Troy, Ky., for the murder of his master :

On New Year's day, the annual negro sales took place at Troy, the county seat, and there was quite a collection of people there; everything went on smoothly until about 3 o'clock in the evening, when Mr. James Calaway, a brother-in-law of the deceased, mounted upon an old goods-box before a storedoor, and addressed the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people felt as he did, and would do their duty, which he believed they would, that they would take the black murderer out of jail and burn him at the stake, in the presence of all the negroes that were there, to set an the stand, and there was a general shout given, are he led the way to the jail, and nine-tenths of the multitude followed. On arriving at the jail, by found the sheriff and jailor, who did all they could to suppress the mob, but all to no purpose. now mustered some 800 or 1,000 strong.

brought forward their victim, (the negro murderer.) duced them to violate instructions. Garrard inter They marched him to the centre of the jail-yard, erect position, hand and feet fast to the stake. There was an abundance of shavings and fine split commenced drawing pistols about the same time, wood piled around him; this consumed some half but Rice's weapon hung in his pocket, and he threw an hour. During this time, the negro talked to the himself upon Garrard, who fell backwards over a for them to take warning in time, and never do as he both Garrard and his antagonist received shots at had done. Then the torch was applied, and he the hands of the bystanders—the former a slight seemed to be entirely indifferent about it until the wound in the hand, and the latter two or three severe flames began to burn as high as his knees. Then flesh wounds in the arm. One other person was he began to twist, and snort, and groan, and in shot during the melee; but we are glad to learn that about a minute more he commenced to scream. He none of them were considered as being very danger

When I left, the flames were burning as high as his head. I was only a spectator, took no hand either for or against. I think that there were some 1,500 to 2,000 people to witness this dreadful scene, and 200 or 300 negroes.

out to the perpetrators with dispatch, and in the

lessness, had frequently overdriven his cattle and injured his wagons. Having occasion to get something hauled, he hired a person to do it, which exasperated the negro. He went into the road, and as his master came along, attacked him with a knife, and stabbed him fourteen times. The wounded man ran to a fence, which he was attempting to scale, when the ruffian came up behind him, and cut him again and again in the back. The wounded man managed to crawl to a house, and was there taken care of, but he died shortly after. The murderer was secured, and committed to jail in the town of Troy, in Lir the prison and burned him to ashes .- St. Louis Dem-

Captured, Tried, Convicted and Sentenced .- The negro Henry, who murdered Wm. Watkins in this parish two weeks since, was captured last Sunday, that Hill had murdered Lyons for his money. and brought to town and tried on Tuesday, before Justices Harris and Hillman and ten freeholders. agreeably to the provisions of the Black Code. The murderer was allowed to make his own statement, of Lyons'. It is singular that such and the result was a full confession of the horrid crime of which he stood accused. The prosecution, on the part of the State, was

onducted by H. D. Wagnon, Eq. The jury, after retiring for a short time, returned with a verdict of guilty, and Judge Harris then pronounced the sentence of death, decreeing the murderer to be hung on Friday, 11th, (which was yesterday) at the plantation where the deed was committed.

Steamship. Where could the watch have been Either sound asleep, or abertors of the crime—in either case criminal.—New Orderns Courier, 8th.

White Man Killed by a Negro.—On last Saturday morning, the people of the neighboring county of Union, in Kentucky, were startled and horrified by

was executed according to the terms of his sentence. opposite shore of the Ohio, a short distance from the remained obstinate and unrelenting to the last. this place, had occasion to chastene some of the slaves It was feared that an attempt would be made by cerunder his charge for their mistemeanor. One of Morgan) who had charge of him, with a view of punishment, he called on a young Irishman, by the hurning him at the stake, so great was the feeling of name of John J. Clark, engaged upon the farm, to

ertheless, when we obtain a full supply of cheap la-lorers, the community will soon be rid of such des-

Murdered by his Slaves .- The Louisville Democre gives an account of the murder of Mr. James Maxwell, of Spencer County, Ky., by three of his slaves. Mr. Maxwell resided on the road between Bloomfield and Bardstown, a few miles from the Nashville Rail-road. He is stated to have had occasion to correct two of his negro women, and gave them a whipping Business called him away an hour or two afterwards. and he did not return till late at night, when he was waylaid about a me from his house, by three men slaves, who attacked him with clubs. He wounded two of them, but they finally knocked him down and killed him. The other two who had been wounded then fled, and the other returned home, and, claiming to be innocent, told of the deed which he and the others had committed, though he had endeavored to prevent them. The informer is in jail in Spring-field. Pursuit having been undertaken as soon as the neighborhood could be aroused, the two murderers were overtaken and arrested near Bardstown, and lodged in iail in that town.

The long catalogue of atrocities and horrors pecu-liar to the South has been accumulating until it be-comes indispensable to place them upon record for the of murder, and acquitted. The main facts of the case were detailed by a witness named Sellers, as fol-

lows :-Witness was in Walker's field, and Brown v in Bell's field; saw a man coming, who Brown said was Col. Bond. Bond rode near, and prisoner said, 'Good morning, Colonel.' Bond said, 'Good morning; you are the rascal that whipped my negro,' striking Brown with a stick. Bond struck prisoner

A sad difficulty occurred in Sidon, says th Carrollton Democrat, on Wednesday, between a cit-izen of this county, Mr. A. C. Jackson, and a man whose name is supposed to be Unitiers. From an at if his master was put out of the way, some of the family would go back to Alabama.'

Burning a Negro at the Stake.—A correspondent of the Mayavilla Fagle gives the following particuself with a shot-gun, having been threatened by Childers. As soon as he was seen by Childers, I started towards him, with a large knife upraised his hand. Jackson called to him several times, that if he did not stop, he would shoot-having the gun cocked and leveled at him all the while. Regardle of the warning, he rushed headlong, as if bent on his own destruction, to within about fifteen paces of Jackson, who then fired. Six buckshot took effect in his breast, causing instant death.

Jackson had his trial before S. T. Lane and J.W McRae, Esqrs., and was acquitted.

Fight between Kentucky Candidates for Congress presence of all the negroes that were there, to set an The Frankfort Yeoman gives the following account example before them, and show them what will be of the recent fight between two Democratic candithe result of all such conduct if there should ever be dates for Congress: 'A personal difficulty and rensuch again. Then he closed by saying, 'All that counter occurred at Bonville, Owsley county, on feel as I do will follow me.' He then leaped from last Monday, a week ago, between Col. Theophilus T. Garrard, the Democratic nominee for Congress is the sixth District, and Benjamin F. Rice, Esq., an dependent candidate of the same politics. nave the particulars of the affray from a gentlema who was present. Rice, in the discussion, intimated They now mustered some 800 or 1,000 strong.

They then commenced with sledge-hammers, crowbars to get the vote of the delegation from Floyd and and axes, and in about an hour entered the jail, and Johnson in the Boonville Convention, and had inrupted him by saying that the charge was as false down a large stake, and chained him, in an as h-ll, or something to that effect, when Rice position, hand and feet fast to the stake. negroes that gathered round him. He told them that he had a good master, and that he was always treated too well and given too many liberties, and treated too well and given too many liberties, and gave some of the most hideous screams that I ever heard come from any human being.

I could not stand to see any more, and left.

We suppose the affair will be allowed to parties participated pretty freely in the fight, and we suppose the affair will be allowed to rest as it is -at least we hope so.'

Joseph Charles, one of the oldest and most r spected of the citizens of St. Louis, was shot and nortally wounded on the street yesterday, by J. W Thorton, formerly teller of the Boatman's Savings Another Negro Horror .- Instances of the murders Institution. Thorton was tried and acquitted about of masters by their slaves have become alarmingly a year 1go on a charge of having stolen \$20,000 fron frequent of late, and retribution seems to be dealt the bank, and Charles happened to be one of the principal witnesses against him. At about noon from 2000 to 3000 persons repaired to the jail with form to which only a people wrought up to the highest degree of indignation and excitement would resort. The Democrat of yesterday contained a short account of the murder of Mr. Simon B. Thornhill, the police, and the influence of several prominent account of the murder of Mr. Simon B. Thornhill, of Lincoln county, in this State, by one of his slaves, citizens, the excitement was somewhat allayed, and and the subsequent lynching of the regro by the excited citizens. We received yesterday some further particulars of the affair, which are as follows:—

Mr. Thornbill award a perro, who by his rock. streets, threatening vengeance upon the cultrit. To

prevent violence, the Mayor has ordered out the military, some of whom now (8 o'clock) are standing guard in the jail yard, while others are patrolling the streets, prepared instantly to suppress any threat

A New Yorker Murdered .- We learned from gentleman yesterday P. M., that a horrible murder was committed last Saturday night on the steamer Matagorda, which left the port of Matagorda on Saturday, 4th inst. Mr. W. Lyons, agent for a New York firm, got on board at Indianola with Mr coln county. The people of the vicinity assembled, Hill and wife, and disappeared during Saturday and in a great fury and excitement, took him from night. At daybreak on Sunday, Captain McKay found clots of blood and portions of human brain on the after deck, with evidences of a terrible crime. and that the victim had been thrown overboard. He instantly traced the deed to Mr. Hill, and had him landed at Galveston. Circumstantial evidence proves examination at Galveston, which is still going on, elicited the fact of Hill's clothes being bloody, and his having, in his trunks, valuable papers and deeds violence and robbery could be committed upon the deck of a steamship. Where could the watch have been?

the occurrence of a deed of blood in their midst which P. S. Since the above was written, we learn from has few parallels in the annals of crime. It seems D. L. Morgan, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, that the negro the overseer on the farm of Mir. Burbanks, on the tain parties to wrest the negro from the officer (Mr. them, a boy of about 17 or 18 years, resisting the indignation against the wretch; but through the aid him in subduing the rebellious spirit of the slave. indignation against the wretch; but through the prudent management of Mr. Morgan, the fiat of the law was carried out inviolate.—Lake Providence Herald, 5th.

Branding Negroes.—The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, in alluding to the punishment of a negro at Claiborne, Miss., by branding, says: 'This seems to us a new feature in the puishment of slaves. We were under the impression that such luxuries as the penitentiary the impression that such luxuries as the penitentiary and branding were reserved exclusively for the delectation of white folks. It was once the fashion to lang negroes for the crime of arson; but such property is probably too valuable to choke off in that way rety is probably too valuable to choke off in that way now. Perhaps the next step may be to send them to the penitentiary for life, when convicted of murder, and pay their owners for the time lost. Won't that he philanthropy? But we cannot see that any philanthropy? But we cannot see that any philanthropy? But we cannot see that any of the citizens of Union, a better judgment prevail-punishment' has been inflicted on the negro by ed, and the negro was lodged in jail at Morganfield branding, as he is not at all cigraced by it. Nev-

At the University of Virginia, a shooting a fair recently came off between two students, who quarrelled about some college medal. The parties were Mr. J. M. Bentley, of Kentucky, and Charles Gachet, of Alabama, in which the former was ser ously, if not fatally wounded—the ball of his adversary passing through the right arm, entering the right breast, at the nipple, and ranging toward the heart. His physician has not been able to extract the ball. Mr. Grachet was admitted to bail.

A terrible tragedy occurred recently in Bell Co., Texas. Mr. Ashley, who married a daughter of Murrell, the land pirate, killed a brother-in-law, McCormiek, and wounded another man, who was standing near; then fled, and ended his own life by taking strychnine He was a native of Kentucky had left his home under unfavorable circumstances and a short time ago wrote an autobiography, in which he involved some of the best and most respect aroused, the two murderers ed citizens of Bell County.

New Orleans Picayene, writing May 17th, gives the following particulars of the recent duel between Mr. Stith and Mr. Vick, two young men belonging in New Orleans, at Mobile:—

brought his weapon down, and discharged it. At the Gospel. Young Hudson is considered one of the one, Mr. Stith fired, and his antagonist fell instantaneously dead. The ball took effect immediately under the left cheek, and, running upward, passed into the brain, where it lodged. The unfortunate victim fell, stiffened himself out, and was dead before his seconds weaked himself out, and J. Taliaferro, of Gentry county, who reached this was dead before his seconds reached him.

Duel .- A duel took place vesterday on the Metairie Ridge, between Mr. W. C. Lipseomb of the firm of Wilson, Lipseomb & Co., of this city, and Mr. Samuel Nelson, of the firm of W. S. Donnell & Co.,

New Orleans June 10 .- An affair of honor took place vesterday within the limits of this city. The The combatants were two young Creoles, and they fought with small swords. One of them was badly wounded in the neck.

John H. Gindrat, editor of the Mobile Mercury, challenged H. Ballentyne, editor of the Tri-bune. Ghallenge declined; whereupon, Gindrat denounces Ballentine as a coward and scoundrel.

Beaumont, of the Republican Banner, between whom a personal collision had occurred at the Banwhom a personal collision had occurred as ner office in the forenoon, met in Cedar street, opposite the Capitol, each accompanied by a friend, for the purpose, evidently, of settling their difficulty. With a coolness, which, under the circumstances, might be considered commendable, they stances, might be considered commendable, they took positions so as to fire across the way, thus avoiding the danger of injuring persons passing up and down the street. Using pistols, they fired almost simultaneously, neither shot, however, taking effect. On the second shot, Mr. Beaumont received a slight flesh wound in the leg. Mr. Poindexter was unharmed. With the wounding of Mr. Beaumont, hostilities ceased.—Nashville Gaz., 21st.

was thought that Glidden, who is an Englishman, could not recover. McMullen was arrested, and yesterday morning he was conveyed to St. Clairsville, and it is said that McMullen, being slightly intoxicated, had publicly announced his intention of killing Glidden, and invited a number of his friends to follow him and witness the act.—Wheeling Intelligence.

Fatal Rencontre in a Kentucky Court House .-Louisville, (Ky.) March 2 .- An old political feud has existed for some time between Thomas S. Low of Hawkesville, and Cicero Maxwell, of Hartford, (Ky.) the prosecuting attorney for that district. Mr. Low had threatened to cowhide Mr. Maxwell on meeting him. To-day, while Mr. Maxwhll was addressing the Court at Hawkesville, he was interrumpted by Mr. Low, denouncing him in grossly insulting language.

Mr. Maxwell and others then fired several shots

at Mr. Low, wounding him in the thigh and arm, cutting off his thumb, and riddling his shirt. A general fire with pistols now ensued, and John Alridge, a friend of Mr. Low, was killed, and a Mr. Miller shot through the thigh. Mr. Low has been committed to jail for protection from the mob.

Hawkesville, March 3 .- The mob last night broke into jail, and seizing Mr. Thomas S. Low, confined there for protection, shot him dead. Low was the individual who yesterday made the attack in the court-house upon prosecuting attorney Maxwell.

izens of the counties of Texas bordering on Louisia-na, was arrested in the latter State, and taken to and was cruelly murdered. The brothers Devlin Bastrop, Texas. While the Sheriff was taking were arrested, and, after examination before Justice measures to secure him in jail, a number of citizens took him about a mile out of town, and hung him.

At Louisville, on the night of the 4th ult. Jack Pender was shot dead, and five other persons vate letter from Arkansas County the particulars of were wounded during an attack by Pender and a horrible murder and execution of the murderer, on some companions upon a couple of watchmen.

Tar At West Point, Ga., on the 15th ult., Mr. his pupils only twelve years old, whom he was correcting with a switch for protanity. One of the boy's play-fellows advised him to commit the crime. The Austin Intelligencer of the 17th says:

· Hugh Tinnin has been indicted for the murder of his negro girl last summer. It is charged that she died from a chastisement inflicted by the master. Mr. Tinnin has been for some months under bail.'

A slave died from the effects of unmerciful whipping, in New Orleans, on the 26th, adminis-tered by her owner, John T. Hatcher.

Murderous Assault .- Capt. Desmakes, while returning from the theatre on Wednesday night with his wife, was attacked by four men, and shot. His wounds will probably prove fatal .- Nashville

A little son of Francis Best, of Wilkinson, Miss., threatened one of his master's slaves that he would tell something about him, which so enraged the negro that he knocked the boy down with a brick, and then jumped upon him and choked him till he was dead. The negro narrowly escaped

Peter Nicolovich was shot dead in Mobile, on Monday, by G. W. Jordon. They had quarrelled before the shooting.—Port Gibson, (Miss.) paper.

The Shelbyville, (Ala.) Expositor reports the de tails of a 'Sickles tragedy,' enacted in Bedford Co., Tenn., on the 21st of April—the part of Sickles by one Allen, and that of the victim of sin and vengeance by Mr. Handy.

On Monday night, 28th ult., a boatman named Dayid Bryant was shot dead in the street at Wilmington, (Del.) by a man named Thomas McCoy. It sppears that McCoy had been living with the wife of Bryant during the above the stable of Bryant during the stable of Bryant McCoy. It spears that McCoy had been living sued Torrence, with the intention of taking his life, with the wife of Bryant during the absence of the He, however, reached his home in safety, barred the latter, and that on the two men meeting in the doors, and thus kept the infuriate mob from him un-

In Pickens county, (Ala.) recently, a man had a controversy with his father, and discharged a shot-gun at him, killing him instantly: he then turned and shot his brother dead with the other barrel, and fled. He was hotly pursued and overtaken, when he attempted suicide, but failed, and was taken

The San Antonia (Texas) Herald learns from a letter from Fredericksburg, that four house thieves were recently caught, and shot or hung in Mason county, some thirty or forty miles from that place.

Tribune furnishes additional particulars of the latal shooting affray at Liberty, Casey county, Ky., recently. The parties were Win. Ousley, of Hustoncently. The parties were Win. Ousley, of Huston-ville, Lincoln county, a nephew of Ex-Governor Ousley; V. Peyton, Granville Johnson, Thomas Evans, and others not mentioned. Ousley shot Johnson and Evans. Johnson died instantly, and Evans shortly after, and Peyton stabbed Ousley, but following from the Marksville, (La.) Central Ormal fatally. The difficulty was 'altogether personal

The negro boy, Cary, who murdered his mas

Fatul Affray.—A correspondent of the Fredericks-burg Recorder, writing from King George county, Vn., says:—

Mr. Stith and Mr. Vick, two young men belonging in New Orleans, at Mobile:—

'The meeting took place at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the old race course, (Bazoome.) The weapons were common Mississippi rifles; distance, forty paces. They fought on the inside of the course, some eighty yards from the enclosure, and under the open sun. Coolnoss and calmness marked each antagonist as he walked to his position, and indeed until the tragical denouement. Mr. Vick won the choice of position; Mr. Stith won the 'word.' All preliminaries being arranged, and the weapons placed in the hands of the belligerents, the usual command was given. Each gentleman answered audibly, 'Rendy.' At the word 'Fire!' Mr. Vick brought his weapon down, and discharged it. At the Gospel. Young Hudson is considered one of the

J. Taliaferro, of Gentry county, who reached this city yesterday, from the Blue, at which point he turned back from his gold hunting expedition, we learn that a bloody affray occurred at the Marysville ferry on Wednesday, the 18th inst., between the ferrymen there and some returning emigrants, in which Wm. Murray, of Hardin county, Iowa, and C. C. Stanly, of Kanawha, Va., were killed, and J. S. Barnum, of Hardin county, Iowa, was severely wounded. It seems that a difficulty originated between the ferrymen and the emigrants about the same l Nelson, of the firm of W. S. Donnell & Co., also of this city. The weapons used were shot guns, loaded with ball; distance, forty paces.

After three shots were exchanged, and no damage done, except killing a borse which was grazing within range of Mr. Lipscomb's bullets, the parties left the ground. The cause of the difficulty was some private quarrel, Mr. Lipscomb being the challenged party.—N. O. Delta, 15th.

ferrymen there and some returning emigrants, in which Wm. Murray, of Hardin county, Iowa, and C. C. Stanly, of Kanawha, Va., were killed, and J. S. Barnum, of Hardin county, Iowa, and wounded. It seems that a difficulty originated between the ferrymen and the emigrants in which Wm. Murray, of Hardin county, Iowa, and C. C. Stanly, of Kanawha, Va., were killed, and J. S. Barnum, of Hardin county, Iowa, and wounded. It seems that a difficulty originated between the ferrymen and the emigrants, in a several shots were fired by the ferrymen, whose names are H. D. Williams, of Ray county, Mo.; names are H. D. Williams, of Ray county, Mo.;
Peter Valliton, formerly of the Empire Saloon of
this city, and a Mr. Thompson. The fatal shots
were fired by Williams. The emigrants did not fire
at all, and the killing is represented to us as a great
outrage. The ferrymen are said to have fled, to save themselves from the rage of the indignant emigrants who immediately collected in numbers at the scene of the tragedy. This is the report of those who were on the ground.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette

Editors Shooting Each Other in the Public Streets.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Poindexter, of the Union and American, and Mr. Beaumont, of the Republican Research of the Research of the Republican Research of the Researc Glidden being a strong athletic man, seized firing. Glidden being a strong athletic man, seized McMullen by the arm, and though he succeeded in turning the muzzle of the pistol, he could not escape receiving three balls,—one in the abdomen, another in the right leg, and still another in the left. It was thought that Glidden, who is an Englishman,

Fatal Affray.—A letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer, dated Harrodsburg, Ky., says: 'An unfortunate difficulty occurred at Cornishville in this county, between Harney Walker and Thompson Sallee, resulting in the death of the latter. fought in the street, with revolving pistols, and each had fired four or five times, when Sallee received a wound in his breast, fell, and almost instantly expired. Walker had previously received a shot in his thigh, which, however, did not disable him. Salled fell backward, throwing his arms above his head, and his pistol flew over the fence. His son, a stout boy of some eighteen years, jumped over the fence, seized the weapon, and fired at Walker, who immediately fell, the ball having taken effect in his neck, passing entirely through it. He is said to be dangerously, if not mortally, wounded.

Yet Another Murder .- A cold-blooded murder was yesterday afternoon added to the metropolitan chroncle of crime. Mr. Thomas Berry, the victim, called at the house of his wife's mother, (on Pennsylvania avenue, between 1st and 2d streets east,) to visit his A few days since, a notorious desperado wife, and to change his clothes. While there, he amed Tom Middleton, the dread of the quiet cit-Goddard, were committed to jail. The testimony was full and conclusive.— Washington paper.

The Overseer and the Negro .- We learn by pri-Dr. Bell's plantation. A negro man having some unknown cause of enmity against the overseer, crept up behind him, and with an axe struck the overseer (Levi Lowery) on the head, the blade entering the brain up to the handle, and splitting the head entirely open—death of course ensuing instantly. The negro was immediately taken in custody by the con-stable. The night following, a number of research stable. The night following, a number of persons assembled, and getting forcible possession of the negro, hung him to a neighboring tree .- Arkansas In

Homicide in Madison, Ark .- We learn from the Pioneer that two men, named Lawson and Bowles, new comers in the town, became involved in a difficulty over a game of cards, last Thursday, in the course of which Bowles drew a pistol and fired two or three times at Lawson, the shots taking effect and producing death in a few minutes' time. Another man, name unknown, was also shot through the arm, but the wound is not serious. Bowles was arrested and taken to jail .- Louisville Journal.

Outrogeous Murder .- At Swift's camp, an elec Liewellyn Bush, an old and much respected citizen of Owsley county, was stabled and instantly killed by a man named Davis. While talking with Davis by a man named Davis. While talking with Davis in regard to a horse trade, an affray occurred with other persons, when Davis started to go and take part in it. Mr. Bush took him by the arm, and advised him to stay away. Davis knocked him down, and then stabbed him several times, causing instant death. death. Davis was arrested, and is now in jail. Llewellyn Bush, deceased, was the father of A. E. Bush, of this city.—Louisville Courier.

A letter to the Louisville Courier gives the particulars of another bloody tragedy in Kentucky. The following is an extract :

latter, and that on the two men meeting in the street on Monday night, some words ensued, when a pistol was fired by McCoy, the contents of which took effect upon the person of Bryant, causing his death. McCoy is in jail.

doors, and thus kept the interiate mob from him until a late hour in the night. The proper authorities left our town at two o'clock last night, with the intention of arresting Torrence, but since that we have learned that T. J. Davis, a brother to the deceased, shot Torrence through the window. The parties were neighbors, highly respected by all who knew them, though perfect maniacs on their respec-tive sides in politics, out of which, we are informed, the difficulty originated.'

Wholesale Poisoning in Virginia. - A letter from Lexington, Va., March 31st, to the Richmond, (Va.) Despatch, says: This community has been thrown into a state of extreme excitement by the poisoning of Dr. Junkin, President of Washington College, and his entire family, on the night of the 20th of Fatal Shooting Affray.—The Danville. (Ky.)
Tribune turnishes additional particulars of the tatal shooting affray at Liberty, Casey county, Ky., recently. The parties were Wim. Ousley, of Hustonville, Lincoln county, a nephew of Ex-Governor Ousley; V. Peyton, Granville Johnson, Thomas Evans, and others not mentioned. Ousley shot thus swing their lives.

We are told that a negro man was lately whip

We are told that a negro man was lately whipped to death by his master, one Elijah Fisher. Two
night last, while sitting in his dwelling. A gun was
fired at him through a window, and he instantly
fell dead on the floor. It is said that he had a large
This occurred in the parish of St. Landry, but near fired at him through a window, and he instantly of our informant, 'a clear case of man-slaughter.' fell dead on the floor. It is said that he had a large sum of money in his house, which is supposed to have been the object of the murder. One of his say, Fisher has not yet been arrested, though he slaves and a white man have been arrested on sus-

Mr. L. Roberts, a planter living near Ellis The negro boy, Cary, who murdered his master, Mr. Frank Hampton, near Orangeburg, in Mason county, has been tried, and found guilty by the jury of murder in the first degree.

In Holderts, a planter living near Ellistown, (Miss.) was waylaid and shot by a man named Holloway, who then fled. The murderer was pursued, captured, brought back and hung by he citizens on the 15th ult.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

produce the most effectual alterative that companies. It is a concentrated extract of Para's parilla, so combined with other substance of greater alterative power as to afford an effort greater alterative power as to afford an effect antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is repaired to the diseases Sarsaparilla is repaired to the cure. It is believed that such a rensely is well by those who suffer from Strumous comploate, at that one which will accomplish their cure may prove of immense service to this large and afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely the one pound will do it has been proven by experiment a many of the worst cases to be found of the faire, in a complaints:

g complaints: —
Schofula and Schofulous Complaints, Em. Serofula and Scrofulous Complains, Inc.
Tions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Propa,
Blotches, Tundes, Salt Rheem, Scale Ria,
Syphilia and Syphilitic Affections, Mercha
Disease, Dropsy, Neuraldia of Tie Douberg,
Debilafy, Dyspersia, and Indication, Educatass, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed to
whole class of complaints arising from layers whole class of complaints arising from larter

whole class of complaints arising from larter or the Broop.

This compound will be found a great present of health, when taken in the spring, to expel in foul humors which fester in the blood at that so, son of the year. By the timely expulsion of the many rankling disorders are nipped in the ball Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, we themselves from the endurance of foul crupous and ulcerous sores, through which the system via strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assend be do this through the natural channels of the ball by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vising blood whenever you find its impurities bants. by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the visual blood whenever you find its impurities bands through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sease cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sugish in the voins; cleanse it whenever it is to and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people easy bette 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 so lasting health. Sooner or later something most this pandidith of the disordered, there can be is lasting health. Sooner or later something mast p wrong, and the great machinery of life is disorder. or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much the post-

Sarsaparilia has, and deserves much, the resta-tion of accomplishing these ends. But the will has been egregiously deceived by preparatizes of a partly because the drug alone has not all the rates that is claimed for it, but more because many pep-arations, pretending to be concentrated extrated it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparila of any thing else.

During late years the public have been middle

by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Et-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of the tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of the have been frauds upon the sick, for they not salt contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often to curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter adpainful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flod the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and that. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and interest to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the mass from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it have: tues which are irresistible by the ordinary and the diseases it is intended to cure. In order b secure their complete eradication from the spira, the remedy should be judiciously taken accorden to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cun of eury variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is etirely unnecessary for us to recount the endented in virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it his lar been in constant use throughout this section, we not not do more than assure the people its quality is que up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be not on to do for their relief all it has ever been found in a

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigention, Drestery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Indigention, Drestery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Ilendacks, Rig. Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Disease, Lian Complaint, Dropsy, Telter, Tumors and Salt Rhea, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dusser Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

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

Prico, 25 cents per Eox; Five boxes for \$100.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statemer, Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Sutems, emity the unparalleled usefulness of these reachs, is our space here will not permit the insertion of the. The Agents below named furnish gratic our Animar Almanac, in which they are given; with alse fill descriptions of the above complaints, and the trainest that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with size preparations they make more prefit on. Jeans Anim's, and take no others. The sick want is let aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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# LANDS FOR SALE

A LARGE number of parcels of land are kerif A offered for sale to persons of iheral and risma-tory ideas and tendencies, sympathing with the in-damental principles and general objects of the life-dale Community. These parcels lying in and compuous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mss., mil constituting a part of the original Community Dema are of different sizes, ranging from two to test are of different sizes, ranging from two to reputarises, and present a good variety of tillage and parage, together with some woodland—most of the lage being under a high state of cultivation—midst designed either for simple building lots, or for sail farms, as may suit different classes of purchase. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and insements in the village may be rested by those units. ments in the village may be rented by those usprpared to buy orere et buildings. In the immediate neintly there is a Foundry, suitable shep rom ad power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, reading the location a favorable one for mechanics either commence or continue a business, and especiale le ocations such horticultural employment as heath, pleasure, or profit may dietate. Persons also distrpleasure, or profit may dictate. ary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that qua-retirement, and the opportunity for active, set-dor manual or other exercise necessary to the highest se-fulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And any or all of the class to whom the lands are offend who may desire for themselves and families the sup-rior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or the may wish to secure for their children the advantage of the Hopedale Home School-a flourishing leads tion of much excellence, both in its general changing and in its methods of instruction, designed to all a the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practal Education—will find here unusual inducement for making the contract of the con

for making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Miles
Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by what communication may be had three times a day side.
Boston and the principal thoroughluses of New East

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to the circumstances of any honest, inc

For further particulars and all necessary marmiion, inquire of E. D. DRAPER,
Hopedale, Milford, Mas. tion, inquire of June 17, 1859.-tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE MENT. We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's sard

peld is t al. 1. The the point a C cond end of the tribute of the

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Drajer's abretisement as above, offering for sale sundry parels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when not of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-holders, a large portion of the Community Donain westers, a large portion of the Community Donain westers, a large portion of the Community Donain westers, the host recently caused his lands to be surreyed in homesteads of from two to twenty acres 2000, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to eat distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friendly cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of or excellent select and common schools, will avail themselves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social rangements, the application of which originally aldisappointed in not realizing the Unitary social in rangements, the anticipation of which originally attracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as god a Neighborhood built up as circumstances still above. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crossed with success.—Practical Christian.