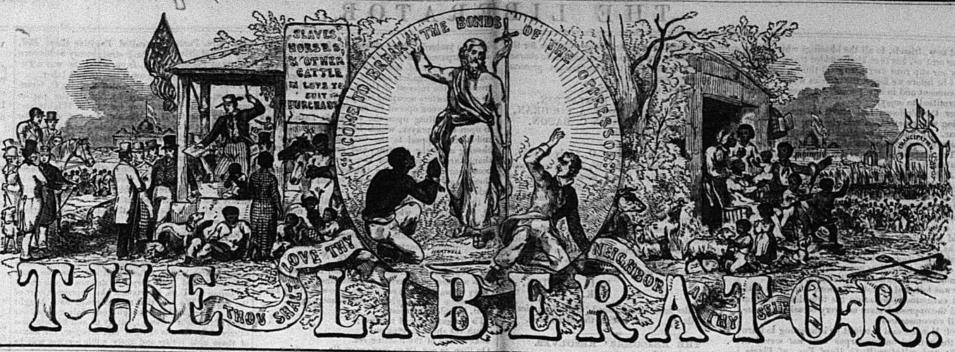
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three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, beania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soof a me authorised to receive subscriptions for THE The following gentlemen constitute the Pinan-

ittee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-QUINCT, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

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

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an sarighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in praming the Constitution, swerved from the 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 looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 29.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1859. WHOLE NUMBER, 1601.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Post.

MR. GEORGE SUMNER'S ORATION. These who are acquainted with the education and Mr. Summer are at a loss to understand how

id have allowed himself to enact, in Boston. farce of attempting to criticise an opinion of the ner a jurist, by habit of thought or early trainhe ever argued a cause in Court or either before a jury or the legislators of the ate, either octore a jury of the registators of the arry, or discussed a question of Constitutional before any tribunal? Does he pretend to know limitations of jurisdiction of either the District, the Circuit, or the Sapreme Court of the United 2 Did he ever earn a dollar in any business ich required professional training of any kind? the any associations of business pursuits in any age, or town, or city in the republic? What is business that has rendered his knowledge and dem and patriotism and integrity superior to endowments in Chief Justice Taney, and justi-s bim in babbling this wise about the Supreme

The case of Dred Scott was the occasion taken by judges of the Supreme Court to speak from bench on matters not legally before them—on my which they had no right in their judicial carest and the second which, as judges, they could teach without encroaching upon the functions of legislature—nor as indiciduals without prostituted figure of their office; converting the Temple stire into another Tammany Hall, and the Su-Bench into a caucus platform."

We would not pause to notice these ravings of Mr. mer were the city government not called upon to whether or not they endorse these inconsiderate incut expressions of their orator. The governsoft of the city of Boston is called on to say, ther the Supreme Court, or an itinerant lecturer he Mr. Sumner, is correct upon positions of law. the criticism upon him by the orator, we adopt lasguage uttered by General Cushing in New-

in the second place, as to the arguments of the Our Justice, a magistrate in that office for now senty years, before that Attorney General, and long at the head of one of the ablest bars in the United tes-that of Maryland-a man now more than thy years of age, infirm of body, but with a mind sich seems to beam out the clearer from its frail bly shrine, as if it had already half shaken off the mortality, and begun to stand as it were transand into the celestial glory and beauty of imstrity—I say as to his arguments, I think he might a speak to any one of his critics in the language adassid by Chief Justice Marshall, one day, to a lawmg gentleman, it may be assumed, for the purthis argument, that the Chief Justice of the ard States has some knowledge of the common

With the Chief Justice of the United States and seb Cushing on one side, and George Sumner on other, sensible men cannot long doubt which side spouse, and more especially if the question be

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In the present case, the orator of the city has derately assailed the Supreme Court of the United utes as corrupt and ignorant. Will the City Gov-

ment endorse the opinion?
As for Mr. Summer himself, he is of no especial imance, individually; but we mention him because pened to be one of the orators of the city of a like nearly a hundred who have gone before If he had not been pushed by busy friends for pst, and had not there been too ready complia pas, and had not the same as a such solicitations, by persons in power, we could never have heard of Mr. Summer, except as bear of hundreds of tourists who flit between on, Paris, Rome, and the great cities of the

From the Detroit Free Press, July 1. SHAMEFUL PROCEEDING .-- ABDUCTION OF A NEGRO GIRL.

A lawless proceeding took place at the dock on sarrival of the North Star from Lake Superior seniar afternoon, resulting in the forcible abduca, by a lot of negroes, of a young mulatto girl, in company with her sister, was travelling with mistress, a Southern lady. The fact of their sno was first made known by some negroes emwel on board the boat, at the moment of her arat at the dock, and, in a short time, a gang of sary or thirty had collected, who rushed on board but and took possession of the cabin, where the ds were sitting in company with their mistress. guis, who are aged sthirteen and seventeen, retheres by protection. She told them they were at letty to go if they chose, and inquired of the ne-Dead they had any means of securing them a sup-per of course, no satisfactory answer could be found this, but the girls were informed that they had to They refused, and the eldest ran into a sate-nom, and locked herself in. The other atsayed to follow, but was caught and dragged was tain, and fairly pushed off the boat, followed in the whole gang. The ferry boat Undine lay close gods, and the crowd rushed on board of her, the in immediately casting off, and running across or. While going across, the girl manifested temost unwillingness to go to Canada, and in-med Captain Chilvers that she did not go with tern consent. Her entreaties and expostulations , of course, of no avail, as the negroes surroundt, and would allow of no interference. They ber to Windsor, on the opposite side of the and stowed her away in some negro hut, where

the meantime, a messenger was despatched by acantime, a messenger was despatched by tag for an official of some sort to arrest the By a tecent act of the Legislature, any perbinging a slave within the limits of the State aits a criminal offence, punishable by ten years ranment in the State Prison. The lady was con-badly liable to the chances of a felon's cell through perisions of this very enlightened and characse measure. Fortunately for her the boat left beek before any such advantage could be taken or helpless position, and proceeded on her way to be a such as the suc The lady is a resident of Winches bear Louisville, and gave her name as Mrs. She has been spending the summer at So t City, and is now on a visit to Cincinnati. shand is still at Superior, his wife traveling with the two servants, who were kept merely prional attendants.

The Detroit Advertiser says :

The Captain of the Star promptly discharged all shards connected with the affair.

Anison to learn the precise state of the case, our price went over to Windsor, and obtained an instance with the facilities. The found her in the with the fugitive. He found her in the one of the colored citizens of the place.

nice looking girl, as before remarked, of very fair complexion, and hardly any thing that betrayed a negro origin. From conversation, our reporter concluded that she regretted, if she had ever consented and so far inferior that they had no rights which

The rescuers, we are convinced, believed that the girls were being returned to slavery.

If this be correct, we can only rejoice that in this instance the infamous cupidity of man, that compels him thus to traffic in human flesh, has been frustrated. If it be not the case, and there was no intention of again enslaving those whom God made free, we regret that it has happened; for it has separated a young and interesting girl, one who has evidently known only the comforts of a good home, from that home, from her sister, and from all that she has known and loved from childhood. It has also thrown her among entire strangers, and those of a class she is wholly unaccustomed to. In her present situation she will undoubtedly be surrounded by many evil influences, from which, if she is not removed, disgrace and ruin may be her end.

publican paper, in making the foregoing voluntary admissions, exposes in the plainest language the principles upon which its party-coadjutors act in carrying on the warfare which they have declared against the institution of slavery. We need no better proof that their professed philanthropy for the slave, their sympathy for his woos, their outcress tagainst the separation of families, and their solicitude for his temporal and spiritual welfare, are all law of each—that aliens have any rights at all; and neither the municipal law nor, the law of patients tude for his temporal and spiritual welfare, are all neither the municipal law nor the law of nations covered by a cloak of the shallowest hypocrisy. Freedom for the slave, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must,' is their object; and this they are determined to effect, even at the cost of the best interests of the slave. This freedom is most dearly bought only, and do not extend to barbarians, savages or when it requires the loss of home, friends and kindred, and the sacrifice of bodily comfort, peace of mind, virtue and morals. All this, the Advertiser asserts, is the price of that liberty which has been price of that liberty which has been shelpless girl so ruthlessly torn from facic a slave.

13. Under our statutes, negroes may be divided her friends and kindred by the negroes of Detroit; and yet it exults in the act, if so be that the 'traffic in human flesh has been frustrated 'thereby. But First-Slaves, or those legally held to service at the same time that these philanthropists demand life, and the descendants of the females of them. liberty for the slave, they are eager to deprive the master of the same blessed boon, and it was only by the veriest chance that a lady has escaped the punishment of a felon in a Michigan prison, if the people of that State were prepared to faithfully execute the

the oberlin rescue, and the penalty for the crime equality or association with the write race, by should be made much more severe.—N. Y. Journal statutes.

14. Alien free negroes or mulattoes are expressly

ABOLITION HUMANITY.

scrupulous as regards the rights of white men in county police, may be sold into slavery for life, for certain cases, however much it may respect the asserted rights of negroes, slaves especially deems the forcible abduction of the mulatto girl from her misment. It expresses the 'belief that the girl is now law applicable to alien enemics against them, except infinitely better off than she would have been on a cotton plantation, or in a Southern slave-breeder's 16. In the absence of laws confirming such rights, cotton plantation, or in a Southern slave-breeder's

had always been accustomed to the luxuries and re-linement of respectable society. She, with her sister, were travelling in company with her lady at the time she was torn from them by the negroes of De-troit and Windsor. As last accounts she was quartered in a negro but at Windsor, Canada, among those of a class she is wholly unaccustomed to, and, by the admission of the Advertiser, in a situation violation of our laws and policy, are entitled to no by the admission of the Advertiser, in a situation where ' disgrace and ruin may be her end ' if she is not speedily removed. And yet that philanthropic paper professes to believe that she is there infinitely petter off than she would be at home, among her friends and relatives. It is, indeed, a strange principle that actuates the humane endeavors of these Abolition philanthropists. It demands freedom for but the price of this liberty is almost invariably a life of misery, or eventual ruin-hardly

One of the strongest arguments against slaver employed by the Abolitionists, is based upon the alleged separation of families. This feature of the institution is held up in all its horror, and many are the sympathetic tears that have been shed while listening to the recital of scenes of domestic woe, consequent upon a forced separation of brothers and sisters, parents and children. But for this, slavery might be almost tolerated. Has the Advertiser no tears to shed in behalf of this girl, who has been forcibly separated from her sister, from the comforts of the home that she has always known, and from all that she has loved from childhood? Is the separation less painful under the circumstances, than it been, had it occurred under her master's direction? or is it any less a sin? Is it any less an tracts: an act of violence and injustice, than the wresting of the boy Mortara from his parents, which that paper has so carnestly condemned, in common with the civilized world? He who preaches should en-denwor to practise. That is, indeed, a questionable

CAN A FREE NEGRO OF ANOTHER STATE TAKE PROPERTY BY WILL IN MISSIS.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF ERRORS

AND APPEALS. [From the Mississippian, June 24.]

A case involving the right of a free negro of another State to take property by will in this State, has recently been adjudicated by the High Court of Errors and Appeals; and as the decision embraces principles of the utmost magnitude, we have imroved the earliest opportunity to spread it before ture—stands, to-day, exhibiting a broken column he public. The able and lucid decision was pro- for the South to weep over. unced by Judge Harris-Chief Justice Smith concurring. It is proper to mention that a dissenting opinion was delivered by Judge Handy. The following summary will facilitate the general

eader in arriving at an exact comprehension of the points decided by the court :

1. A free negro from another State, without perission by our laws, is incapable of taking property by will in this State.

2. In the absence of positive law in this State securing to them rights here, neither the citizens nor inhabitants of other States or nations have any rights

in the State of Mississippi, except those res rom the laws of comity existing among civilized States and nations. 3. It is especially true of the African, according the case of Scott agt. Sanford, 19th Howd., that was neatly dressed, and was, on the whole, a ernment choose to give him. he has no rights but such as those who hold the gov-

We learn with astonishment that the U.S. Dis-

to, what had taken place. She was evidently bewildered at the course things had taken, and no
doubt wished herself once more safely on the North
Star.

The rescuers, we are convinced, believed that the

many evil influences, from which, it she is not removed, disgrace and ruin may be her end.

The Detroit Advertiser, which is an Abolition-Regarded, therefore, not as alien friends, but as alien stranged in a superior of the control publican paper, in making the foregoing voluntary enemies; not personal enemies—but as alien stran-

10. The laws of nations embrace civilized nations

others who refuse to recognize them. 11. Under our statute law, the descendants of all

female slaves lawfully in this State are slaves.

First-Slaves, or those legally held to service for

Second—Free negroes or free persons of color, or those slaves and their descendants who have been manumitted; or African negroes who have never been lawfully subjected to slavery here. Third-Mulattoes, as intended to be embraced in

laws which they have made.

We trust that those who have been guilty of this the 21 article of the 1st section of the Code, chapter 33, or those who, though descended from free atrocity will meet the punishment which their con- white mothers, have one-fourth or more negro blood.

and on ten days' notice to leave, may be caught or The Detroit Advertiser, which is by no means captured by warrant, and by order of the board of

tress at Detroit a glorious and praiseworthy achieve- and to enforce the strictest doctrines of the ancient

seraglio, one of which would have been her fate the African can neither take nor hold property in this State by deed or devise, by descent or purchase. This girl was a waiting-maid to her mistress, and except those free persons of color who may reside here 'permissi.'

17. The free negro, even after manumission here,

only stands in the position of an alien friend, or enemies ' permissi,' and is, therefore, only capable of those customary rights which are founded on the

such rights; they are to be regarded as alien ene-mies or strangers 'prohibiti,' and without the pale of comity; incapable of acquiring or maintaining rights of property in this State which will be recog-

19. A bequest to a free woman of color, an inhabitant or resident, or citizen of another State not permitted to reside here by our laws, is void in this

From the Dadeville (Alabama) Banner LET THOSE REJOICE WHO CAN.

A correspondent, writing for the Banner of the 9th instant, under the signature of B. introduced an article from the Boston Liberator, an Abelition paper of the darkest shade, to prove that the Democratic party is a pro-slavery party. We here in-troduce an extract from the same paper, and one from the New York Ecening Post, a Democratic Free-Soil paper, in relation to the late Democratic Virginia. Whether this correspondent will join these papers in a jubilee over th of the Democratic party and Democratic principles in the Old Dominion, we cannot say, but would like to hear from him on the subject. Here are the ex-From the Boston Liberator, May 30, 1859.

ABOLITION VICTORY IN THE SOUTH. The Telegraph forms us of the election of a Virginia Abolitionis

desiror to practise. That is, indeed, a questionable to the office of chief magistrate of the Old Domin-doetrine that makes it right for a non-slaveholder to do that which is wrong if done by a slaveholder.—

N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Virginia, and that so large a portion of her people is imbued with the principles of the early, and best, and purest statesmen. The Governor elect lives among the Scotch-Irish, in the heart of the State, and was the ardent advocate, a few years ago, of the abolition of slavery in Western Virginia.

Alas! alas! for Southern protection, if it is to come from the Democratic party. Virginia, the mother of States—the mother of slavery and slave States-the State that has flooded every State in the Union with slaves of her own rearing, has fell a victim to National Democracy. Virginia, once the great bulwark of Southern institutionsthe most noble pillow in the whole Southern struc-

This pretended extract from the Liberator is an audacious forgery. Nothing of the kind ever appeared in its columns-not a single reference to the Virginia election. We have no doubt that the article attributed to the New York Evening Post, (which we need not copy.) is also a base forgery. |-Ed. Lib.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer. OBERLIN CASES NOLLED...HIGHER LAW TRIUMPHANT.

trict Attorney has nolled the indictments against the Oberlin Rescuers now in jail, on condition that the Oberlinites will nollie the indictments against the Kentucky witnesses who were under arrest on a trumped up charge of kidnapping. This ar-

rangement, we understand, has been made at the solicitation of the four Kentucky gentlemen, who, while under recognition of the U.S. Court to appear here and testify in these Rescue cases, were indicted by an Oberlin Lorain Jary, and arrested while in the discharge of their duties on a false charge of kidnapping. They were thrust into the Lorain county jail, but were subsequently released on bail.

A special term of the Lorain County Court was to be held on the 6th inst., to try them, and a Lorain county jury was all in readiness to send them to purgatory or the penitentiary, without any regard to constitutions, courts, or the laws of the land.

An effort was made to get them out of the hands of the Oberlinites by a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by Judge McLean, but the Sheriff of Lorain hid himself for several days, and the Probate Judge ran away, to prevent the bail from surrendering the prisoners up, so that the writ could take effect, and prisoners up, so that the writ could take effect, and more in the content is a wonderful magician.

To this gentlemen, who, iltry, they become devils. They do not love wickedness; but, if you denounce any great crime against human rights, they are sure to show themselves guilty of that crime! Therefore, he thinks, we should all become silent as the grave in regard to the African slave trade, else it will be suddenly re-opened to the disgrace of the country; and re-opened to the disgrace of the country; and re-opened who call it piracy. Yet, this gentleman regards who call it piracy. Yet, this gentleman regards to the disgrace of the country; and re-opened to the disg

penalties of the higher law. This is Mormonism, ever; but he furnishes a capital study of human na-with Prof. Peck acting the part of Brigham Young, ture. and it will have to be put down, as Mormonism

has been, by the strong arm of military power.

There will now be some unearthly shoutings by great accession to her calendar of saints. Those amortal men, who, armed with muskets, mobbed the United States officials, while in the discharge of their sworn duties, will now be canonized, instead of cannonaded, and Saint Peck will be listed with

THE LAST OF THE RESCUERS

Bushnell, the last of the rescuers, left town to-day and bob-tail in rear. He goes to Oberlin, where an ovation awaits him. Artillery Company A., Capt. Williams, left this morning at daylight, with their brass baby-waker, as an avant courier of his coming. His triumphal entry will be made amid the roar of artillery, the blaze of beauty,

SELECTIONS.

BURYING 'SAMBO'

Some time ago, certain gentlemen in New York evised a plan to 'bury Sambo,' as one of their levised a plan to riends expressed if; or to have the country ' forbear further discussion on the subject of slavery,' to use their own expression. They were not imposing in numbers, nor strong in political influence; but were very respectable, and they felt sure of the approval of a few like-minded men in various parts of the country. The real purpose of this movement was to raise from the dead the Whig party, and by this means, cause the Republican party to dissolve and disappear like mist before the reigness. disappear like mist before the rising sun. It was a be entirely practicable. They organized a commit-tee, and undertook an extensive correspondence; without much avail, however, for their zeal was

not as well directed as it might have been.

These gentlemen would doubtless consider them ised, if they should be denounced as demagogues; but we do not see that they have any an irrepressible passion for political prominence and leadership, and yet they find themselves without inown estimation. This obscurity, which they cannot ing magnificence of rising suns, if it could be made impossible for men to discuss the slavery question.

This is one of the most remarkable delusions of the others, in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. present day; and yet, those who cherish it have the Mr. Peck remarked that a portion of

arnest men, but treat it merely as an impertment carnest men, but treat it merely as an impertment political contrivance, which can at once be flung aside and forgotten with the utmost case; and herein all other can but the utmost case; and herein all other can but the utmost case; and heremake it plain to the whole world that they are incapable of understanding and dealing with the great question of their time—a question which takes hold of the great principles that underlie our institutions, and involves the old struggle between light and darkness,—a question which is forced upon us by the nature of things, which is discussed because the discussion cannot possibly be avoided, and which wise men will pursue to a just settlement, without consenting, for a moment, to bequeath it as unfinished business to the part generation.

consenting, for a moment, to bequeath it as unfinished business to the next generation.

In some of the letters addressed to that New York Committee, in reply to their circular, we find remarkable expressions of opinion (we should perhaps say want of opinion) in regard to the re-opening of the slave trade. One of the letter-writers says he fears this trade may be re-opened by means of the disastrous influence of strongly expressed objections to it. His view of the matter is, that slavery propagandists and slave traders are very innocent and harmless creatures, so long as their conduct is not should be should

ran away, to prevent the ball from surrendering the prisoners up, so that the writ could take effect, and in this way nullified the law, and sat at defiance that Great Writ of Right' which these same Oberlinites have resorted to, and have had the full benefit of, on two occasions since these arrests have been constitute a noticeable class. When the New School Presbyterian General Assembly met at mode. of, on two occasions since these arrests have been made.

Finding no law in Lorain but the Higher Law, and seeing the determination of Sheriff, Judge and Jury to send them to the Penitentiary any way, for no crime under any human law, but on a charge trumped up on purpose to drive them out of the county, and having been kept away from their families most of the summer, and away from their bailies most of the summer, and away from their business, at great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business, at great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business, at great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business, at great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business, at great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business, at great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business and great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business are great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business are great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business are great pecuniary expenses to themselves, (for the summer, and away from their business are great pecuniary expenses, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate clieveland, a few years since, there was an elaborate cliev ness, at great pecuniary expense to themselves, (for Of course, there were then many of these 'new the Government fees for witnesses do not pay board negroes' in the country, and he, a southern clergybills,) they proposed to exchange nolles, and the District Attorney consented to it. So the Government has been beaten at last, with law, justice and it upon public attention. Political reasons have included in the country, and no, a solution length bills, it was well aware of the fact. Of late, those engaged in this piracy have taken great pains to force ment has been beaten at last, with law, justice and facts all on its side, and Oberlin, with its rebellious duced them to parade their rascality before the publisher Law creed, is triumphant. Higher Law creed, is triumphant.

lic. They have intended to show us that pirates of The precedent is a bad one. All these factionists their sort cannot be convicted and punished in a The precedent is a bad one. All these factionists have to do in the future, whenever any of their number is arrested for the violation of our statute law, is to pay no regard to the writs of the lower law courts; but threaten the witnesses with the terrors of their own inquisition, and enforce the terrors of the higher law. This is Marmonism.

It is not possible for such men to meet the great want of the time; and to propose them as leaders of the party which is commissioned to redeem the govthese triumphant myrmidons of Mormonism. Oberlin will blaze in her new-won glory, and Te Deums outrageous folly as we do not ordinarily encounter will be sung in all her churches. There will be a outside of Bedlam.—Massachusetts Spy.

RELEASE OF THE OBERLIN RESCUERS. As we have already stated, the Oberlin rescuers were all released from imprisonment at Cleveland, Saint Peter, and as worthy to hold the keys of Paradise.

on the 9th instant, the government entering the plea of nolo contendere. Of the discharge of the rescuers, and also of the kidnappers, the Cleveland Leader

· The attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave act on in a cloud of darkies, dust, and damaged divinities, the Western Reserve by government officials for poli-with a band of music in front and a file of rag, tag tical effect, has resulted in a most disastrous defeat

of the projectors, and of the whole scheme. Never were a set of men worse used than have been in Oberlin, by the government officials who sought to make a good thing of it for themselves and for 'From snowy white to sooty,' Democracy. The prosecutions were commenced and the shouts and huzzas of a multitude which no without the knowledge or consent of those who man can number, all for, the glory of rescuing a nig- claimed to have even a running interest in John, and ger, and a nigger, too, that from his deprayed habits they have been obliged to leave their homes repeatedly had become a pauper charge upon the people of Oberlin. Great country!—Cleveland Plaindealer. working the conviction of the objects of their poli-

tical hatred and unrelenting persecation.

The men released yesterday were Messrs. H. E. Peck, Ralph Plumb, J. M. Fitch, John Watson, J. H. Scott, James Bartlett, David Watson, Henry Evans, William Evans, A. W. Lyman, Richard Windsor and W. E. Lincoln.
Dr. Bois, who is out on bail, and all the rescuers

who were indicted but not arrested, were included in the nolle prosequi.

Mr. Bushnell is still in jail, serving out his unjust

sentence. His time will expire on Saturday next. Mr. Langston was set at liberty, by expiration of

Just as the rescuers were leaving for their homes, they stepped into the parlor of the jail, where were present their attorneys, Messrs. R. P. Spalding, A. G. Riddle, F. T. Backus, S. O. Griswold, Sheriff D. Wightman, Jailor J. B. Smith, H. R. Smith, magnificent project, which those concerned held to be entirely practicable. They organized a committee their wives and numerous friends, when Mr. Plumb, in behalf of the prisoners, presented the ladies, for their husbands, each a beautiful silver napkin-ring, fork and spoon, engraved with the initials of their

husbands, and 'From Rescuers;' 'Matthew, 25 36.'
Mr. Plumb, in a brief and happy vein, said that agogues; but we do not see that they have any claim whatever to superiority over those politicians who usually deserve this appellation. They are about as far as men can be from disinterestedness, for the great purpose of their movement was to rescue themselves from political non-entity. They have an irrepressible passion for rediction provided them during their imprisonment—to their consequences and apply vein, said that the prisoners, though poor, were desirous of present-ing to them a small remembrancer, in token of the high regard in which they hold them, and in accordance to the prisoners, though poor, were desirous of present-ing to them a small remembrancer, in token of the high regard in which they hold them, and in accordance to the prisoners, though poor, were desirous of present-ing to them a small remembrancer, in token of the high regard in which they hold them, and in accordance to the prisoners of the prisoners, though poor, were desirous of present-ing to them a small remembrancer, in token of the high regard in which they hold them, and in accordance to the prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners. scarcely less valuable. And he wished to request their wives to place the gift before their husbands, fluence, and of but little consequence, save in their at meals, three times a day while they lived, that they might, at such times, when surrounded by their bear with such saintly patience as might soften and families and those dear to them, when noble and charm the callous multitude, they attribute entirely generous feelings were sure to come, look upon the to the slavery question. And it is their confident memento, and remember the exciting scenes through belief that it would cease entirely, and give them a chance to burst upon the world with all the ascendintended for their husbands, like all other dear

resent day; and yet, those who cherish it have the jolness to deny that they bear any likeness what- in jail had been spent in imploring the blessing of God, and it would be consonant with their feelings ever to that notable race, the demagogues.

God, and it would be consonant with their feeling to spend the last moments in thanksgiving to their their own affairs, so entirely monopolized by the schemes and longings of personal ambition, that they cannot comprehend the slavery question. They never look at it seriously, with the eyes of just and the Good Deliverer who had been their hope and support during the many days and nights of their confinement.

in all other men but themselves can see very clearly the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a hundred guns were why they are, politically, so insignificant. They fired, and several hundreds of our citizens gathered make it plain to the whole world that they are in-

The Cleveland Herald notices the affair as follows · We knew some weeks since that a proposition had been made by some of the Federal officials to some of the outside friends of the Oberlin rescuers, that the Oberlin men should enter the fashionable plea of nolo contendere, receive the mild fine of \$20 plea of noto contendere, receive the mild fine of \$20 cach, pay the costs, and in consideration of this grace, the presecution for kidnapping should be abandoned. The offer was indignantly spurned. Another proposition, on the arrival of the Kentucky men, was made. Of course, the Oberlin rescuers no way can control their own cases here, nor the case of the kidnappers in Lorain. If the Federal District Attorney sees fit to enter nolle in each of their cases, they cannot object. They have constantly asked a speedy trial, they have been imprisoned from sixty to ninety days awaiting a trial, and now they are ready for trial; but if District Attorney Belden says go

home, you shall have no trial, your indictments are nolled, of course they must obey.

All this shows the virtue of self-respect. The State of Ohio had rights, and Lorain county was determined those rights should be respected. This has termined those rights should be respected. This has put an end to nigger-catching in Northern Ohio.

We are informed that this morning (the 6th) the indictment against Jennings, Mitchell, Lowe and Davis, in Lorain, has been nolled, and the defendants discharged.

The Oberlin gentlemen, so well known as the 'Rescuers,' have also been turned out of jail. The government has abandoned the prosecution in their cases, and they will be with their friends at home before all our city readers will have perused this

From the Cleveland Leader, July 13. THE OBERLIN RESCUERS AT HOME. Enthusiastic Reception - Speeches and Spirit of the

Joyous Occasion - Oberlin not . Subdued. OBERLIN, July 7, 1859.

EDITOR OF LEADER : You left the ' Political Prisoners ' at the Depot, and gave them your hearty congratulation as they pursued their way home again, amid the roar of cannon, the peals of martial music, and the echoing shouts which came from a multitude of earnest friends of freedom. You heard Judge Brayton's eloquent speech in congratulation of the 'prisoners,' their friends, and the nation; and then 'you missed it' that you turned again to your labor and your sanctum. If you ever get an adequate idea of the glorious reception which awaited these humble and

persecuted, but now famous friends of freedom on their arrival at Oberlin—despised, persecuted Ober-lin—you will regret, to your dying day, that you had not 'been there to see.'

The wives of Peck, Plumb, Fitch and Watson met the company at Grafton, and here arose the first shout that was, in twenty minutes more, to be taken up, and borne along as 'the sound of many waters, and the roar of mighty thunderings.' If the conquerors of the old world have at any time had a more numerous reception, not one of them ever had a reception half so hearty as greeted these 'saints and sub saints' on their arrival at their beloved Jennings, Bacon and Mitchell, the Kentucky slave-owners and slave-catchers who tried to seize a negro | A sea of heads could be seen extending for a long distance on both sides of the track. Youth and be vied with men of venerable age, in their endeavors to catch a glimpse of these but recently contemptible, these reviled and abused men; and when they alighted from the cars, the heavens rang again with the united and prolonged huzzas of thousand persons, who, though styled 'fanatics,' were not a whit behind the brightest ornaments of our country, in intelligence, purity, patriotism, and every excellence of which a nation should be proud.

Joy beamed in every eye. Exultation marked every movement, and enthusiasm burst from every lip.

The eloquent Prof. Monroe was called out, and from the platform pronounced the following eloquent and thrilling speech in welcome of the prisoners:

PROF. MONROE'S SPEECH AT THE CARS. My FRIENDS :- In Behalf of this vast assembly, I

am requested to express, in a word, the unqualified satisfaction, the heartfelt joy which we feel, on welcoming you once more to the bosom of this community and to your homes. From that sad day when you left us to the present time, we have never, for a moment, ceased longing for the sight of your faces among us, whenever you could return consistently with duty; and to-night we are glad, from the very with duty; and to-night we are glad, from the very bottom of our hearts, that that time has come. We rejoice, not only because you have come back to us, but also because you have come without the shadow of a stain upon that strict integrity which it is the duty and the privilege of a Christian Anti-Slavery man to cherish. You have made no compromises with slavery. There has been no bowing down of the body, no bending of the knee. Erect, as God made you, you went into prison; erect, as God made you, you have come out of prison. Welcome! made you, you have come out of prison. Welcome! then, once more, to Oberlin. In behalf of this as-sembly, in behalf of Oberlin, in behalf of Lorain county, welcome! thrice welcome! friends of Lib-

The procession then formed, with Father Keep and Gillett (Matthew Johnson will remember him) in advance, and the vast throng, with banners dying, moved to the stirring music of the Oberlin Band, towards the great Church. As the 'prisoners' marched up the path towards the noble edifice, the fire companies, dressed in uniform, opened to right and left, and with heads uncovered, received the 'Rescuers,' with a right hearty greeting. The vast building was in a moment crowded to its utmost capacity. Scarcely less than three thousand persons were crowded within its walls. Here was such a scene for a painter as I cannot now describe. Not less than eighteen bundred of this great audience less than eighteen hundred of this great audience were young men and women. It was a grand and cheering sight. As the prisoners walked up the nisle, each was presented by some fair hand with a beautiful wreath, and boquets and flowers danced and sparkled in all directions. The pulpit was elegantly decorated, and all the 'Rescuers,' with many of their friends, were seated in the rostrom. The venerable Father Gillett, the kind-hearted but firm and manly Sheriff Wightman, and the genial and and manly Sheriff Wightman, and the genial and generous H. R. Smith, were among those who occu-pied the stand. The great organ opened with the most enlivening strains, and a glorious choir of one hundred and twenty-five choice singers poured forth a flood of song, which rolled over the vast congrega-tion and away through the town, like waves of heav-

enly melody.

The venerable Father Keep (may be live forever!)
took the chair at precisely 8 o'clock.

Father Keep opened the exercises by an impressive prayer to that God who will 'cause the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain,' and then addressed the meeting in the following impressive words:—

Christian Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I devoutly congratulate you that our brethren, heroic men, persecuted for righteousness' sake, have now retarned to our bosoms. On their counte-nances we, indeed, trace indications of a severe men-tal conflict: but, likewise, the divine favor in their personal vigor and health,—and, in the flash of

O, weep, sons of freedom, your honor lies low,

This was most splendidly performed by the choir setting every he beating with exultation and

when 3,000 citizens assemble to bid him The speaker gave a high tribute to the character of

Music by the Wellington band.

spond to their call.

Gillett, who told him at Cleveland that should

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings was then brought

He thought it ill became one of the previous

for twenty-one years, his constituents had con-demned him to Congress on that account.

Humboldt, that greatest man of the nineteenth

century, had said that he had always liked Webster

a thousand Samsons, who, with this law for the

upon them. Let them mark his word-it would be

the depth of his manhood, for their noble conduct and his bold eloquence was not lost upon his hearers

We have not space to do his remarks justice. He re-

lated many reminiscences of his twenty years in Congress, and of the eminent minds with whom he was

there connected. The audience could also stand i

and talked with those high in station and office-

With a few words of exhortation to his hearers.

and of hope and faith for the future, Mr. GIDDINGS

closed, to be enthusiastically cheered and applauded

Judge Spalding remarked that if Judge Gnotso:

was not right on the slave question, he should not vote for him, and many more would not. The Marseilles Hymn was then executed by the

(At this point, Mr. Giddings arose, and said that he remembered one Sunday morning, long years ago, when this man Plumb brought a whole wagon load

of slaves to his house on the way to freedom.) The speaker then went on to describe and speak of their

prison lives of eighty-five days, of the feelings that

actuated the imprisoned, and their trials when think-ing of their families at home. He had felt cheered

ith the thought which his daughter had written

him while in prison, that ' it is a great thing to be

the lever, or even the stone upon which the lever rests, that shall raise a whole people up into a pure tmosphere where they shall breathe freedom to the world, and all the inhabitants thereof.' They should

vents had soured the temper of the Oberlin peo-ole, and be must confess that Prof. Fairchild, one of

he most amiable of men, had become so soured that e was about to cane a person right there on the

ad found in their confinement many kind friends, and of these there was the Sheriff, who had dared to

nd of these there was the Sheriff, who had dared to seeive as friends and guests, those whom the officials ad condemned as felons. They had found, too, a silor, whom God made a man first, and man had hade a jailor. These men had been good Samaritans, and had not merely looked on their prisoners, but ad administered to their wants. The Oberlin peole had somewhat relieved their hearts by preparing

ro canes for presentation. Not that they meant imply that those men had a lack of backbone, or seded a staff to sustain their manhood, but if in seir journey through life they should fall in with

Prof. Fairchild here announced that the prison

14th of September

Mr. Granives thanked the Oberlin Rescuers, from

e costs and fines which have been imposed

when these heroes are laid in the dust.

their eye, the spirit and purpose of men whom, in such a warfare, tyrants cannot subdue. In your behalf I tender them a cordial and joyous welcome, and in your name I assure them that they are now

especially endeared to us all.

But, beloved sufferers, this welcome is not intended But, beloved sufferers, this welcome is not intended to cover the fact that you have come to us jail birds. You must ever bear this appellation. It, however, comforts us, and it must cheer you to know, that you have earned the title after the example of the Prophets and Apostles, having been imprisoned for the act of witnessing for the truth as it is in Jesus.

Prophets and Apostles, having been imprisoned for the act of witnessing for the truth as it is in Jesus.

In your persons, at this joyous interview, we thus publicly acknowledge the gift of God in answer to prayer. In all your confidement, our sympathies for you have been a deep flowing current. We have felt called of God to the special mission of prayer in your behalf. In the daily reports of your persistency in the 'Right,' we have received the rich, sustaining answer to our prayer. We have been also strengthened and comforted to know that this sympathy is next to universal in the country. The press pathy is next to universal in the country. The press has given it voice. Its breath, to you in prison, to us in our watchings, has discoursed music along the We have felt honored that you have so faithfully

represented the moral sentiment of this community, and of our fondly cherished college. Your firmness in this crisis has sharply admonished us for our sluggishness in the present conflict for Liberty, and what is more, for our lack of moral courage; and

what is more, for our lack of moral courage; and still more, the obtuseness of that moral sense in men which counselled compromise.

In your imprisonment, you have nobly represented a great principle. The Divine Law supreme, every-where. Human enactments subordinate. Thus you have stood before the country the intelligent, saga-cious, unflinching friends of human freedom. Your testimony will live, a permanent record

Nour testimony will live, a permanent record in history—a memorial to present your names to the undying recognition of an approving posterity. We thank you for you wisdom and firmness in the rejection of all compromise between right and wrang. In this whole movement, your instructive and impressive example is before the country as a model for Church and for State. God has given you the spirit and the courage for the crisis. Your reward is before you and sure.

before you, and sure. Let Politicians, Statesmen and Christians bu follow this example, and our own Obio shall be free personal rights will be held as sacred, and be sustained. Our country shall be free!

The Hon. Ralph Plumb was next called for. He came forward amid immense and prolonged cheering, and said :-

What a scene here greets the eye! This vast mul-What a scene here greets the eye! This vast mutitude—the whole population almost of this usually quiet village, filling every niche of this vast edifice with joyous countenances and glad hearts—are before us; and for what do they come?

They come to welcome us, their neighbors—their husbands, fathers and brothers—back to this com-

munity—to our dear families and our sweet homes! They come, too, to learn not only that we, their entatives, have been released from the prison representatives, have occur resonance confined us, but walls that for eighty-five days have confined us, but to learn also whether this enlargement, so valuable to us and to them, has been purchased at the cost of one iota of principle, or one grain of self-respect.

Fellow-citizens, it gives me great pleasure to as-sure you that the band of Rescuers whom you greet, stand before you to-night, with yourselves breathing the free air once more of free Oberlin, without having in the least degree compromised themselves or

Nay, permit me to go farther, and say, that the officers of Lorain County, to whom the government pursuers proposed the entering of nolles in the cases, have throughout maintained the honor and the dignary and they stand before nave throughout maintained the honor and the dig-nity of Lorain, so that we and they stand before you without having yielded dishonorably to any ex-action of those who sought to humble us, and de-stroy the principle so clearly apprehended by your intellects, and so warmly cherished in your hearts. Fellow-citizens, it is meet that your rejoicings should be without restraint, for the victory has been

complete. (Prolonged cheering.) Prof. H. E. Peck next came forward, and was received with such a hearty greeting, with such en-thusiastic and prolonged cheering, as we never be-fore witnessed, and never expect to hear again. The Professor, after long waiting for the resounding waves and the mighty thunderings to die away, ad-dressed the audience in the following eloquent

An event like this is surely a marked occasion in one's life. It constitutes for him a stand-point from which his mental vision can take a wide reach, both

backward and forward. In the months of trial now brought to a happy close, it has been the lot of myself and my associates to be called upon to make, in behalf of the cause of God and Humanity, frequent and practical surrenders of things dear to us. And in every case, the thing surrendered has been more than restored to us. We have offered health, and even life, upon the altar of duty. The sacrifice has been restored to us in the consciousness we have had, that our lives were being used to good purpose, and that, in the privi-lege of looking iniquity 'framed into law' in the face, without qualing or faltering, we were being amply paid for our self-sacrifice. We have surrendered home, with its daily comforts and constantly renewing endearments. But home and kindred—wives and children—have never before been so dear, and have never before so stirred our best affections and kindled our tenderest delights, as while we were We have given up making the sacrifice of them. our usual associations, have separated ourselves from you whom we love so well. And yet we have found, in our isolation, closer affinities, warmer spiritual fellowship than we ever knew before. Never before, dear friends, have you been so near and precious to us as you have been while we were consenting to b

separated from you.

So, in all respects, the words of our Lord which I

have recited have proved to be true.

Let me and my associates, let this great multitude. let our hundreds of young people remember always that he who is willing to lose his life for the truth's or Christ's sake, shall surely find it. Let no fear of consequences ever persuade any of us to draw back from any consecration which a good cause may re-

quire.

Before I take my seat, let me add, in such discursive method as I may choose to follow, one or two statements respecting our circumstances while in

First, let me certify to you that we have enjoye the comforts of religion, The spirit of God has bee with us in our seasons of private devotion and social worship. The Word of God has been both open and illuminated to us, and its rich promises have cheered us abundantly. When taunting enemies have crowd od about us, the Saviour, who preceded us at the bar of unrighteous judgment, has presented himself to assure us that He who was for us was more than they who were against us, and in every dark hour the assurance that Jehovah reigns has made our

In the next place, let me gratefully acknowledge the fact that we have been favored with earnest an continued sympathy and approval from steadfast friends. If the tide of popular sympathy has ceased at times to ebb, the regard and practical approval of thoughtful, Christian men have risen to the last hour. Not a breeze has blown from east, or west, or north, or even south, without bringing the tidings that wise and good men were taking up our ings that wise and good men were taking up our cause, and remembering it in a practical way. The incidents of the single hour which followed the coming of our mail, on the last day of our stay in prison, illustrated the fact that sympathy for us was at once widely extended and profound. A modest letter from a member of the Society of Friends, residing in Philadelphia, whose family name is honored in the annuls of Christian resistance to federal to in the annals of Christian resistance to federal tyranny, brought us with words of cheer a check for one handred dollars. And while our eyes were yet moist with gratitude for the thoughtfulness of our benefactor, a citizen of Cleveland, distinguished for his years and his standing as a Christian, and a member of society, not less than for his wealth, came in, and after handing us a donation which ex-ceeded all but one of the many gifts we had received, blessed us for what we had done, and assured us that God had made us the ministers of abundant good. God had made us the ministers of abundant good. And to prove how widely the influence of our struggle with oppression had reached, he rehearsed a recent conversation with the venerable Dr. Nott, of Union College, in which the now almost dying sage had tenderly spoken of us, and had expressed the hope that our firmness would stay the progress of tyranny towards the overthrow of our liberties.

Thus have wise and Christian men remembered us to the end. And in the sympathy we have enjoyed, we have had abundant proof that the Christian and

we have had abundant proof that the Christian ar ti-slavery element of society is at length stirred, and that the change in public affairs which must follow this quickening is close at hand.

And now, friends, to all the blessings which Heaven has sent us, has been kindly added this greeting. Surely our cup runs over with good things, and long terized your conduct, in these unpleasant prosecutions, we have the honor to be imprisonment and in our release, we have been and imprisonment and in our release, we have been and are permitted to enjoy.

After the Professor had closed his remarks, the

After the Professor had closed his remarks, the cheering was renewed. Such cheering it was good to hear. It was only equalled by the grand performance of the great organ and choir which followed. The Marseilles Hymn was then sung, as, we were about to say, that choir only can sing it, and then J. M. Fitch was called for, and was received with a cordial welcome which must have been gratifying to any man. He gave a brief history of their ifying to any man. He gave a brief history of their imprisonment, and recited several lessons which they had learned in the bitter school of experience. They were conscious of having acted rightly, and he should look back upon the events of the last three months, spent with his fellow-prisoners, with feelings of satisfaction, in being able, under Providence, to so conduct himself as not to bring reproach upon

the cause they had aimed to vindicate.

He was followed by John Watson, who spoke with much carnestness, declaring his firm determination to aid the oppressed slave on every occasion and un-

er all circumstances.

Prof. Mongor said it might be interesting to learn how the write of habeas corpus were not served in Lorain, and called on R. G. Horr, Esq., of Elyria, who gave a very amusing account of the tribulations of the officers and their Kentucky friends, in attempting to surrender them to the Lorain County

Wm. E. Lincoln and John H. Scott were next called upon, who responded briefly, after which Henry Evans spoke with much apparent emotion of the necessity of vigilant action in guarding the cit-adel of Liberty from the incursions of its enemies. He was followed by R. Windsor, who thanked his

friends for their hearty welcome; after which, A. W. Lyman spoke with much earnestness in justification of their conduct, and made a stirring appeal to the friends of Republicanism to bear unsullied the standard placed in their hands.

Loud calls were made for Sheriff Burr, who wa

nection with the person the highest compliments for the uniform and the highest compliments for the uniform and the highest compliments for the uniform and the highest compliments while contributing to their comfort, and many hours while contributing to their comfort, and many feelings of sympathy while listening to a recital of their wrongs. He cordially invited them and their friends to make his house their home when they pleased, assuring them that he had the deepest sympleased, assuring the state of the slave, and the oppression of the slave of the sl

George G. Washburn, of the Elyria Democrat, was next called to the stand. He had watched with deep solicitude the events connected with the prosecutions which had just been abandoned by the Gorerment, and although at times the future looked dark and gloomy, he had come here to reforce that a glorious day had dawned upon our cause. He felt it was well the blow had fallen where it did-upon community who had the boldness to meet it, and the discretion to act in such a manner as to result in the triumph they had met to rejoice over. He urged the friends of the slave to make a city of refuge for the oppressed in every township, and to permit no

slave-hunter to enter, if in pursuit of his victim.

At the conclusion of Mr. Washburn's speech Prof. Monroe happily alluded to the fact that they by honest men of various pursuits. There was an honest carpenter, shoemaker, professor in college, editor (strange as it may seem) and lawyer (still more wonderful)—but a stranger man than all was before them—an honest Post-master! He, therefore, introduced Mr. John Smith, jr., jailer at Cleveland, and postmaster for the rescue

Mr. Smith took the stand, and explained in a very happy manner the connection he had in the Post Office Department, saying that if his services had been of any value to the prisoners, in visiting the post office for them, they had afforded him much incere pleasure in being able to contribute to their

aid and comfort.

Father Gillett, who was long since sent home because the Government was ashamed to prosecute so venerable a patriot, was called out, and made a speech which was received with unbounded enthu-

During the evening, a collection was taken up for the relief of the prisoners, and the choir sang with thrilling effect The Marseilles. Several of the speakers alluded to their fellow-

prisoner, Bushnell, who still had a few days to remain in jail, and promised him a hearty welcome when he returned again to his home.

It was now a quarter to 12, and still the immense

remained without the appearance of fatigue. A prayer was then offered by Professor Morgan, and the meeting then closed by singing the Doxology, in which all the congregation joined.

HOW THE LIBERATION WAS EFFECTED. The following correspondence, just handed us by the District Attorney, explains how the matter was compromised, and the liberation of all the par-

HON. GEO. W. BELDEN.

U. S. Dist. Att'y for the Northern District of Ohio: tions already had in the prosecutions for the rescue of the boy John are a sufficient vindication of the law; and, in view of the fact that a large portion of us are residents of another State, and are remaining here at very great personal inconvenience and sacrifice; and of the further fact, that the authorities having charge of the indictments pending in the that those pending against Peck, Plum and others, in the District Court of the United States, are not further prosecuted, we therefore suggest these facts, and respectfully ask that you will, with the consent of the Court, enter a nolle prosequi, in each of the indictments referred to, now pending in the said District Court of the United States. This course will relieve us from great trouble, anxiety and expense, and not, as we conceive, compromit, in the least, the perfect vindication of the laws of Congress already accomplished in the convictions above refer-

It is proper to inform you, that this arrangemen is made with the explicit and distinct understanding, that the eivil remedies, in which we, or Mr. Bacon, the owner of the boy John, may be entitled. are in no respect interfered with or impaired; and it is also due to us to say, that we made every reasonable exertion to surrender ourselves to the au-thorities of Lorain county, with the view of having the writ of habeas corpus, issued by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, executed upon us, that the matters charged against us might be fairly, impartially and clearly heard, but were defeated in this purpose by the intentional absence of the officers of law authorized to take the surrender, and receive service of the writ.

Very respectfully, A. D. JENNINGS, J. K. LOWE, SAMUEL DAVIS, R. P. MITCHELL. Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1859.

Hon. G. W. Belden, U. S. Dist. Att'y: Sir-Under our counsel and advice, Messrs. Jennings, Mitchell, Lowe, &c., have agreed with the State officers having charge of the prosecution against them, in consideration of their dismissal in the Lorain Court, to ask you to enter, with the consent of the court, a noile prosequi, in the cases pending against Plumb, Peck and others, in the District Court of the United States. The Constitution and laws of Congress relating to fugitive slaves have had a just and righteous vindication in the conviction of a portion of the rescuers, after a fair and impartial trial by a jury selected from the body of the citizens of the Northern District of your State, and by the voluntary plea of guilty, by others, and their punishment by the Court. As Kentuckians, this is all we could ask at your hands. The parties yet under indictment have been imprisoned already for a longer period than they would per-haps have been, if convicted; and there appearing to be no important reason, under all the circumstances, why they should be proceeded against, we carnostly unite with Messrs. Jennings, &c., in the earnestly unite with Messrs. Jennings, &c., in the above request, Mr. Bacon reserving to himself all the civil remedies to which he is entitled. Most one seldom sees. The fair and blooming young la-

R. H. STANTON. ROBT. A. COCHRAN, JOHN C. BACON. Cleveland, July 5, 1859

CLEVELAND, O., July 6, 1859. It is due to the Hon. G. W. Belden and other officers of the United States Government, to say that he nor either of them had any agency what-ever, either directly or indirectly, in originating or ever, either directly or indirectly, in originating or perfecting the settlement agreed upon between Mesers. Jennings and others, and the Attorneys engaged in the prosecution of the indictments in Lorain county against them. Whatever responsibility is attached to the agreement or settlement belongs to Messrs. Jennings, &c., and to us as the frien and Attorneys of the parties, and to none others.

R. H. STANTON, D. K. CARTER. The Nolles have been entered, and all parties are

O, weep, sons of freedom, your honor lies low,

'Tis weeping on Liberty's desolate fane;
They whom you have rescued have bowed to the foeOppression has vanquished your country again.
But, lo! gleaming hosts,

'Tis the gathering of the free;
With the shout surging on,
Like a swell of the foaming sea.
On them as one list to conserve dis ow at liberty. Here endeth the first less THE RESCUERS' RESOLVES. At a full meeting of the 'Oberlin Rescue Com-

pany,' held in Cuyahoga County Jail immediately after their discharge from custody, it was unanimously

in which we have been confined for the last three months, we cannot refuse to ourselves the privilege of giving public expression of our gratitude to God who has been our constant keeper, and who, as we have passed through sore difficulties and trials, has well fulfilled the promise, ' As thy day, so shall thy strength be.'

also return thanks to Sheriff Wightman, and Jailor Smith and family, whose kindness has great ly mitigated our troubles; and to the Attorney who have nobly defended our cause; to the friends

Loud calls were made for Sferiff Burr, who was fairly forced upon the stand, and who responded briefly, explaining his connection with the kidnappers and their official friends in Elyria.

Sheriff Wightman of Cuyahoga was loudly called for, and in response spoke at some length of his connection with the persons under his care, paying them the highest compliments for the uniform and almost the highest compliments for the uniform and almost to be our duty to say, that our hatred and oppositations are the stand of the present the pre

liberties, and whether they should not use instant and earnest endeavors to recover the rights which they have lost.

Resolved, That, for the sake of Liberty, Justice and Right, we rejoice that the recent decision of our Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, has already met with public rebuke, and that we exhort the people of Ohio to pro-test against that decision until, by a reversal of it. the lost dignity and sovereignty of our noble com-monwealth shall be restored to her.

Resolved, That we furnish a copy of the above esolutions to the Daily Morning Leader for publi-

J. M. FITCH, Chairmon. S. M. Bushnell, Secretary. Cuyahoga Co. Jail, Cleveland, O., July 6, 1859.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 13. BUSHNELL AT HOME. The Oberlin Demonstration.

Yesterday was a proud day for the 'Oberlin an Wellington Rescuers.' Previous notice had been given that Bushnell, the last of the jail confined Rescuers' and 'Felons,' was to proceed to he ome in Oberlin; and as the hour approached fo his departure from the stone castle many weeks he had been confined, an immense crowd gathered in and about the jail to see him off Both jail and yard were densely crowded with the friends of the prisoner. Mr. John F. Warner was endowed by the sheriff with the power of Marshal. and under his guidance the procession was formed hended by a guard of colored men with a banner i scribed 'Oberlin and Wellington Rescuers.'

Then followed the Chaplain, (Rev. J. C. White, followed by the Hecker Band in full uniform, dis coursing lively and spirited national airs. Then came a long line of triends on foot, followed by Mr. Bushnell in a carriage with his baggage; he was accompanied by the ladies of Sheriff Wightman's audience, filling the church to its utmost capacity, family. Several other carriages followed, decorated remained without the appearance of fatigue. A with banners and flags. A great crowd followed the procession to the depot where there was gathered an mmense crowd who welcomed the hero of the occa

sion with hearty cheers.

At 11:25 the train, with six crowded coaches left the depot, the band playing national airs as they commenced the journey. On reaching Oberlin, the guns of Artillery Co. A. Capt. W. R. Simmons, who had gone to that place on the early train, spoke forth in booming notes of welcome and triumph. That Company, with the Oberlin Hook and Ladder and Engine Companies, was drawn up to receive the Clevelanders. Besides these, there were thousands Sir.—The undersigned, believing that the condi-ions already had in the prosecutions for the rescue citizens by the hand. One banner which they can ried was curious and noticeable. An immense horn labelled 'U. S. District Court,' was the princips feature, the 'Rescuers' issuing from the large end while from the little end of the horn the Official at which one was grinding at ' Public Opinion.' At Court of Common Pleas of Lorain county, against a little distance from the Rescuers were friends who us, are willing to dismiss the same, upon condition greeted them with, 'Well done, good and faithful that those pending against Peck, Plum and others, servants.' Besides these there was uppair of scales, with ' Higher Law' going down in one scale, while

"U. S. Laws' were flying up, being seeighed in the balances and found wanting. It was expressive.

On leaving the cars, Judge Spilding said to the crowd, 'My friends, Bushnell had no regrets to express that he had aided in resening the boy John; we have no regrets to express that he has been im-

Mr. Bushnell was then welcomed hime by Prof. FAIRCHILD, nearly as follows:

Mr. Bushnell-We proudly welcome you to the of one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen least) joining in the chorus with splendid effect. home which you have heretolors honored; we welcome you heartily; we are not ashamed of you or your conduct. When you returned with the boy John from Wellington, we were not ashamed of you; when you were seized and dragged to Cleveland to be tried before a waked in a few seized and dragged to Cleveland to be tried before a packed jury for committing a God-like deed, we were not ashamed of you; we now bid you welcome to your home, and how sincerenthis welcome is, let the cheers of these 5000 assembled citizens of Oberlin and Lorain reply. (Three hearty cheers.) But we should do you and ourselves injustice, were this welcome the only object for which we have met. We wish, too, to pay a tribute to the act for which you have suffered. You went forth nobly to rescue a fellow-man, and violated no laws of God, but merely a base execution of man, to which only two Senators from the North could be brought to vote. How long we shall follow your example, we will not now tell; we will submit to that law only so long as we lack the moral, political, and physi-cal power to resist. We belong to no new school but to that which, in our Fathers' sime, announced that 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God,'or that more ancient one which said, 'Whether we ought to obey God rather than man, judge ye,'-or that still more ancient one which said, 'We will not

that still more ancient one water said, "Te will solve bow down and worship the golden image."

Three more cheers were then given, when the procession, headed by the Wellington Sax Horn Band, and including the Artillery, Fire Companies, the Elyria Band, the 'Rescuers,' visitors, &c., marched to the immense church, which was most densely the best citizens of Loran. crowded with thousands of the best citizens of Loran county and vicinity. The spacious galleries of Lorain county and vicinity. The spacious galleries of the church presented a beautiful spectacle, being almost entirely filled with the ladies of the College and neighborhood. These ladies held a prominent banner inscribed:

THE LADIES. 600 WELCOME YOU, Thrice Welcome. GREETING.

ition surpassed nowhere on this terrestrial ball. A large choir of ladies and gentlemen occupied the front of the gallery, and by their execution added greatly to the interest of the occasion. The speakers and reporters occupied the pulpit.

Prof. Monror opened the exercises at half-past one o'clock by calling upon the venerable Father Keep to come with prayer, which he did in an eloquent of the property of the come with prayer, which he did in an eloquent of the come with prayer, which he did in an eloquent of the come with prayer, which he did in an eloquent of the come with prayer, which he did in an eloquent of the come with prayer, which he did in an eloquent of the come with prayer which he did in an eloquent of the come o o'clock by calling upon the venerable Father Kerr to open with prayer, which he did in an eloquent and stirring appeal to the God of heaven for his blessing upon the meeting, and rendering heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the blessings which had been poured forth on the 'Rescuers,' and enabled them to go through that trying ordeal and despotic rule.

Prof. Monroe, as Chairman, first called upon Hon.

D. K. Cartter, who responded in his usual off-hand, sarcastic and impetuous manner.

a similar one for H. R. Smith; a set of spoons for Mrs. Smith; a dress for her sister; and a book for Mrs. Smith; a dress for h

D. K. Cartter, who responded in his usual off-hand, sarcastic and impetuous manner. which was carried :

which was carried:

Resolved, That the people of Oberlin in mass meeting assembled, tender to R. P. Spalding, F. T. Backus, A. G. Riddle, and S. O. Griswold, our heartfelt gratitude for the unwearied zeal and devoted self-sacrifice with which, refusing all compensation, they have conducted their very able defence of the rescuers before the U. S. Courts and the Supreme Court of the State. We feel that no fees could have bought such services, and that no gift can duly express our sense of the debt we owe; but by us and by countless others of the friends of right and freedom, the names of these able jurists and their noble services will be had in everlasting remembrance.

Esq. Goodwin, of Sandusky, was then introduced, The speech was followed by singing by the choir of a magnificent quartette and chorus, entitled 'The Gathering of the Free,' by George N. Allen:— Like a swell of the foaming sea.
On then, as one, let us conquer or die,
For God, the Slave, and Liberty!—
From mount and from valley, from cot and from dome
A host of the free we come, we come!
Our banner waves for truth and right,
Our watchword ' Liberty.'
Our arms are peace, and love, and light—
Then on to victory!

Esq. Goodwin, of Sandusky, was then introduced and spoke of the present contest between common and higher law—claiming that nothing was 'law save that which commanded what is right, and prohibited what is wrong—with words of counsel and hope for the future, and with a prophetic eye and hope for the lature, and with a properate yellooking through the coming ages to the last day, when kings and beggars, black and white, bond and free, should meet together before the great white throne, to be judged for the deeds of the body. Mr. Goodwin held the attention of his audience.

A. G. RIDDLE, Esq., was then called upon, and Goodwin held the attention of his audience.

John Langston, Esq., rose in response to a call, to apologise for the absence of his brother Charles, and to speak a word for himself. In his characteristic bold eloquence, he spoke fearless and startling words in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. He paid a high and proud tribute to the speech of his brother in the United States Court, which was received with loud applause. He thanked his noble friends who had gone up to Ouyahoga county jail—thanked them in his character as a negro—as a white man—as one in whom the blood of both races joined—as a man—and as an American citizen. We wishrehearsed with hearty eloquence the history of the trial and incarceration of those who had so long felt the force of a tyrant's prison. At one point the speaker brought Bushnell up to the stand, who was greeted with rousing cheers.
At the close of Mr. Riddle's remarks, which were heartily cheered, the Hecker band gave some of their unsurpassed music. After which Hon. R. P. Spalling was introduced to the audience as the man who, when he was on the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, announced publicly that should a fugitive slave be becaught before him, he would get him free. be brought before him, he would set him free. He was received with cheers, and remarked,
When BUSHNELL was asked by the Judge if he had —as a man—and as an American citizen. We wish
ed that the wide world could all have seen him stand ed that the wide world could all navescen his scalding there, pouring forth in clarion-notes his noble, man-like and Godlike thoughts. No more cloquent speech was made yesterday than his.

Prof. Monnog then introduced Prof. Peck, exany regrets to express for his conduct, how would he have leapt from his seat and shouted, 'No, sir'ee,' could be have looked forward to this proud day

ressing his doubt in the mathematical assertion that

ight quarts were equal to one Peck.

Prof. Peck remarked that he had been put in he plead ' nolle contendere,' his sons at home should ntimate association with the noble men wh brought eloquence and talent to bear upon their de-fence, and expressed his gratitude to them in touch-ing words and kind remembrances, and also in the highest and tenderest terms of Jailor Smith, his shut the door against him. The speaker then gave a history of slavery from the fifteenth century to the present time, with appropriate and earnest comments.
Mr. Bushnell was then brought up to the stand. family, and those associated with him in impriso ment, expressing as his will and testament, that those brethren should be the first to follow his body The applause and cheers that greeted him spoke truly of the sympathy and welcome which the audience felt for the noble 'felon.' He remarked that while to its burial, and the ones to offer up the last praye he had felt no regret when before the Court, he did over his lifeless clay.

Judge Spalding and Mr. Riddle, for the counse now regret that he could not in fitting language re-

for the defence, expressed their thanks for the com-pliments paid them, but asserted that the Bar of Cuyahoga, with possibly a few exceptions, were en-titled to equal gratitude, for they were ready and eager to leap forward for the defence of such men-

with music by the Hecker Band, the immense congregation of not less than 3,000 persons was then dismissed, it being 6 o'clock, and at 7:50 the Clevespeakers (Mr. Riddle was meant) to detract from the State Convention which nominated Judge Gholson, who would go for the execution of the Fugitive

Law, when that same speaker, rather than go to the Convention himself, sent a delegate who went him-self for the execution of that law, and for Democratic dismissed, it being 6 o'clock, and at 7:50 the Cleve-land delegation returned to the city, 'satisfied.'

The meeting was an earnest and a good one—not less than 5,000 persons gathered to do honor to the occasion. Notwithstanding the dust—the intense heat of the sun's rays—the time in the middle of harvesting—and the fact of its being the first work-ing day of the week, the hosts of freedom came up and encamped in the stronghold of liberty and equality. Oberlin is not 'subdued,' and never will be. Of all the features of the day, there was nothing principles. He then proceeded to exonerate Judge Gholson from the charge of treachery to the pledges he made at the Convention to carry out every part of the Republican platform. Mr. Riddle had told his hearers to vote for Judge Gholson as a man who was hearers to vote for Judge Ghoison as a man who was not pledged—but he should vote for him as a man who was pledged by all the promises and oaths pos-sible, to carry out Republican doctrines.

A speaker had said that no man could hold office, Of all the features of the day, there was nothing that was of more interest than the singing by the and yet be an independent speaker and thinker; but a living refutation of that stood before them, for,

vast and well-trained choir. It was, without ex-ception, the most grand and glorious singing—the nearest to our conception of a grand choral harmony of any thing we ever heard.

A lady remarked to us on the homeward passage she 'didn't believe we would hear better singing i

until he showed himself the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, but from that time he had hated him. like that one in the country. No words, no lan-guage can express the beauty and sublimity of the execution of the Marseilles Hymn, or the Gather The speaker went on, pouring forth ' words that burn and thoughts that breathe, in the same fearless manner as upon all occasions and all times, in Con-gress or out of it, with high tribute to the few ing of the Free,' and so we will not attempt it. It was beyond all praise.

The day was intensely hot, and the congregation noble ones who have stood up for God and the right, presented a general appearance of white dresses, fair faces and flitting fans in the portions principally and scathing rebuke to those who have been found treacherous to the claims of humanity. Let the Fugitive Law not be repealed, for it has raised us up

occupied by the ladies. After partaking of a bountiful supper at Prof. Peck's, we returned home, hearty cheers rising as the excursionists left the station; and when next weapon, shall go forth conquering and to conquer. The history of these trials will be known and read Oberlin celebrates, and her 1,100 students are ' ou He told his friends to-day that, in coming time of school,' and the latch-strings are out, ' may we be there to see.' the Congress of the United States shall refund and

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JULY 22, 1859.

ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMAN-CIPATION

the old halls of Washington, as his thrilling and burning words filled the Church. He said he had shaken hands with Lords and Dukes—had known The usual 'First of August' Celebration will be and the only apology he had to offer was, that he bad shaken hands with James Buchanan, but he beautiful Island Grove, at NORTH ABINGcould heartily and truly say, that he had never TON.

offered his hand to any human being, and felt so proud of the privilege, as he now felt to grasp SIMEON BUSHNELL by the hand. The liberation of RIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND slave by the government under which they were held, is an act of disinterested philanthropy, as uncommon in human legislation as it is full of righteous rebuke and touching appeal to this slaveholding Republic.

Let the friends of Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation gather from every quarter, to bear anew their testimony against a Government, deaf to the cry choir, the solo being finely sung by Miss Church, a of the victims of its relentless tyranny—and a Church, last year's graduate, and the full choir, (apparently by whose remorseless consent and complicity these by whose remorseless consent and complicity these millions of the Israel of God are held in chains; to re dedicate their ' lives and fortunes' to the redemption Hon, RALPH PLUMN (one of the Rescuers) was the of the suffering and the dumb' of our land, and last, just hasten the day when they, too, shall be brought forth ten months ago, he had, it is true, been glad to know of the rescue of John Price, but he was ashamed to say that he did nothing to aid in the rescue. It was not these men alone, but it was the spirit of Oberlin, from the ineffable misery of bondage, to be compassed about with the songs of deliverance.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ED which was opposed to all oppression, which was indicted. But years ago he had been guilty of rescuing. Balley, late of Brown University, WM. Wells BROWN, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., ANDREW T. FOSS, CHAS. LENOX REMOND, HENRY C. WRIGHT, and other speakers are confidently expected to be present.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Committee of Arrangements: - FRANCIS JACKSON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, THOMAS J. HUNT, ELERIDGE SPRAGUE, PHILANDER SHAW, SAMUEL DYEE, E. H.

The Old Colony Rail Road Company will convey passengers, on that day, to and from the Grove, as follows :go on until the whole world, from North to South nd from East to West, shall be free. Prof. Monroe announced, at the close of Mr.

Leave Boston at 9, A. M., Plymouth at 9.20, A., M., stopping at usual way stations. Fares, as follows :-

Boston, Savin Hill, Derchester, Port Norfolk and Plumb's remarks, that it had been said that recent Quincy, to the Grove and back, 50 cents for adults, twenty-five cents for children. Plymouth, and all way stations not already named

to the Grove and back, at half the usual fare. Excursion Tickets will be good on other train that day; but such trains will not stop at the Grove, but at Centre Abington station, near by.

RETURNING-Leave the Grove at 51, P. M. Ample preparations at the Grove for Refreshmer nd Recreation.

In case of rain, the meeting will be held the Town Hall, contiguous to the Grove. In behalf of the Managers of the Massachusetts Ant Slavery Fociety,
PRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Secretary.

FIRST OF AUGUST!

The anniversary of the Emancipation of eight has dred thousand slaves in the British West Indies will be celebrated by a public mass meeting of the friends of universal freedom, to be held in the spacious Toxa Hall in Milford, Mass., on Monday, August 1, com mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

To this annual gathering, all those who have hears to 'rejoice with those who do rejoice' in the poo 'rejoice with those mon of liberty, and to 'weep with those who weep' under the crushing weight of slavery-who would do something to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, an most earnestly invited. Come one, come all!

Among the speakers who are expected to aidre the meeting are A. T. Foss, HENRY C. WRIGHT, ADIX BALLOV, WM. S. HAYWOOD, and GEO. W. STACK. Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

WM, S. HAYWOOD, Chairman Hopedale, (Milford, Mass.) July 19, 1859.

DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE

Considerable sensation was felt in Boston, on Wednesday of last week, by the telegraphic intelligence from Halifax, that the Hon. Rusus CROATE had suddenly expired in that place early that more ing. He had started for a voyage to Europe in quest of health, but was obliged to leave the steamer at Halifax, though not deemed very seriously indisposed He was in the 60th year of his age. Since this intelligence was received, the daily pa-

pers have been crowded with unmeasured laudations of his genius and character-in the Superior Court, br Mr. Brewster, Hon. John C. Park, and Judge Bris. ham; at a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, by Charles). Curtis, Esq., Charles G. Loring, Esq., Hon, George Lunt, Hon, Sidney Bartlett, F. B. Crowninshield Richard H. Dana, Esq., Gov. Banks, Hon. Benjanis F. Hallett, Hon. Caleb Cushing, and Stephen H. Phillips, Esq.; in the Legislative Committee on the Revision of the Statutes, by Mr. Spefford, of New. buryport, Hon. Charles F. Upham, of Salem, Mr. Merrill and Charles A. Phelps, of Boston, Mr. Sun. ner of Great Barrington, and Mr. Wentworth of Lovel . in a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Clab by William C. Williamson, Esq., Henry W. Haynes, Esq., F. J. Parker, Esq., Oliver Stevens, Esq., Bern. min F. Hallett, Jr., Esq., and Peter Harvey, Esq.; Whigs, Democrats, Republicans-all extelling the deceased, to the utmost reach of the language of suloge, as one almost miraculously gifted on the score of genius, intellectual power, and legal and former ability-as the most brilliant orator, the most ensummate advocate, the most learned jurist, the most accomplished scholar'-as 'a broad, national mas, a true patriot, and a genuine Christian' (!)-&c., &c., &c. Last, and least, the Rev. Nehemiah Adams D. D., of 'South-side' notoriety, from his pulpit last Sunday repaid the deceased for all the compliments. ry (?) things said by him of his paster, as never meldling with the sins of the week in his poloit, but allowing even the most gigantic sinners to go unship. ped of justice.

Through all the mass of complimentary reduce that has been bestowed upon the memory of the deceased, we look in vain for any just discrimination. or moral independence of criticism-any intinging that he was blameworthy in anything he ever sail be did. It is nothing but exaggerated, excessive, wholesale panegyric. In all that constitutes true greatness, we conce

that no man has been more overrated than Mr. Change Intellectually, he was well furnished, though not well balanced. As an adroit special pleader, to make the worse appear the better reason '-to those dust into the eyes, bewilder the understanding, ad overpower the judgments of a jury-to shield vilany from its merited deserts, and make it no goal risk to commit any crime, however atrocious-he las probably never had his peer at the American lat, Sometimes he was employed on the right side; times he had an innocent and wronged client to defend : sometimes respectable and upright men availed themselves of his legal and rhetorical ability; but he was quite as frequently engaged in an opposite diretion, and by a different class of persons. He had a passion for the defence of what was morally indefensible,-springing not so much from a depraved nature as from intellectual pride of victory against ourwhelming odds,-and those who were brought into great peril by their wickedness or knavery, were sun to employ him if they could procure the fees. His course in the case of the infamous Tirell was the key to his professional life. No matter her black or how desperate the case, he was ever ready to espouse it, and was quite as well satisfied with his success as though it were the triumph of justice and the rescue of persecuted innocence. This is illustrate ed in the following statement, (intended as panegitical !) made by the New York Evening Post :-

A single act which he once incidentally related. lustrates very strikingly his whole professional our an achievement of which he had reason to be prosibut which we do not remember to have seen in pr It was at a Criminal term of the old Supreme Court at was at a Criminal term of the old Supreme Derignat Salem, when Jourteen criminals were arrigand to be tried, some for high crimes, and some for low. Mr. Choate defended them all, and one after asade, partly through flaces which his keen eyes detected at the indictments, partly through verdicts rightly address. dered, or serung from an unwilling jury, they we acquitted and discharged. And the best of it was said he, in conclusion, I never got a red crai from any one of them.'

As a public speaker, we have seldem listened one of any reputation for eloquence with less satisfies tion. Whether at the har or on the platform, he sai a professional Zouave. His gesticulations vet 1 combination of tragedy, comedy and farce, and his speeches distinguished for labyrinthian verbosity, beyond all power of extrication. A more vicious sije is not to be found in English history-inflated, dejointed, flashy, sophomorical, double-and-twisted, beter-skelter, and whatever characterizes the spreadeagle' school. In this respect, the difference between himself and Mr. Webster was almost infinite. Her clear, forcible, terse, was every sentence uthered a recorded by the latter! How like a will-order. was the former, whether with pen or tongue ed that he was remarkable for his Greenry and legal attainments—for his copiousness of speciexuberance of imagination, and power of persuasion there is nothing to quote, nothing to remember is any of his oratorical efforts, because of endless circase locution and metaphysical cloudiness.

But, admitting all that is claimed for Mr. Chast by his most idolatrous eulogists, in regard to his genius and talents, so much the more is he to be held to the strictest account for the use he made of thes. He had not a particle of moral courage, or meri sesibility; his patriotism, like that of Webster, with made up of glorification of Bunker Hill and Pigmouth Rock, and the meanest subserviency to the cottonocracy of Massachusetts and the slavorier the South; he was the enemy of the Anti-Sarri movement in all its phases; he refused to total against the daring insuit bestowed upon his ratif State by the murderous assault made upon Casals SUMNER at Washington, and had no words of sympton thy for the distinguished sufferer, as he lay welter a irrhis blood; he was the shameless and inflexible up porter of the accursed Fugitive Slave Law, and it its stern enforcement to the bitter end; he endered and applieded all those acts of Webster which have stained his memory, and consigned him historically to association with all who were false to their times. and traiters to the cause of God and humanity; anceringly described the glorious 'self-evident truths of the immortal Declaration of Independence as men glittering generalities, -thus striking a blow at the foundation of American freedom and all human rights. in the spirit of arrant toryism. Is such a man to be held up as worthy of admiration and imitation? forbid!

St. Joseph.

Missouri.

The trial came off in the latter part of March, and

viction. Every thing seemed favorable. The Judge

returned home. From this state of the case, we con-

trial should come on. This took place the 21st of

this month, and, contrary to every person's anticipa-

tions, resulted in the conviction, and sentence by the

What makes this case a particularly enormous one

is the fact, that Dr. Doy proved on trial, from the tes-

away from Missouri, but came into Kansas with the

the intelligent jury with five years' imprisonment for

abducting him! I know this to be the case, for I

No testimony whatever was introduced, on the

second trial, to proment Dr, Doy had been in Mis-

ble doubt, from the evidence, that he had been in

At the first trial, one man swore that he had ar

impression that he had seen a man resembling Dr

Doy in Missouri, but that he could not say certain.

The counsel for the State told the jury that 'the im-

pression of one good pro-slavery man ought to weigh

nore with them than the oaths of a hundred God-

forsaken abolitionists.' The same clear-headed son

of Satan told the jury, on the second trial, that they

must rise superior to all legal technicalities in this

case.' Said he, 'Gentlemen, your own safety, and

that of the community in which you live, require you

you may be fully satisfied the prisoner has not vio-

lated. It is enough for you to know that Dr. Doy is

for the sake of your fair daughters, who, if these mis-

saw the pass myself in Dick's possession.

the Missouri penitentiary.

WAR AND CIVILIZATION.

Among the able and interesting articles in' the last among the Christian Examiner is one relating to Asiatic Civilization. The author of it, however, ad-Against a sentiment from which we must strongly dis-We have placed war, he says, samong the gent. the Peace Society, (!) though not to the extent of general non-resistance, which would make civilizaerry other crime, or system of criminality, be also elect among the promoters of civilization ? If was, which is the opposite of peace, may be justified, why may not sin, which is the opposite of holiness, be also defended? If peace and war are interchangeale, according to circumstances, why not liberty and tranty, right and wrong, truth and falsehood, Chrisganty and heathenism, Christ and Belial ? What is earty and leases but the involving of the innocent with the guilty—the perpetration of the most shocking enormites on a wholesale scale—the gratification of the mines on a animal nature and a revengeful spirit—the denial of the sacred and inalienable right of life, whereby all the sacred and the land to light of life, whereby at rights are put in peril? What is war but (in the land guste of Robert Hall) the repeal of all the comguage on the Decalogue '-all the precepts of the gospel: When or where did it ever promote civilizaton? When or where did it ever fail to demoralize those who engaged in it, and to sow dragon's teeth? and when or where did the spirit of peace ever work fissirously for any people? It is astonishing that any one, claiming to be a Christian-i. e., a disciple and follower of Christ-can defend the horrid practice of war. Are the death-dealing implements of the batle-field-are the terrible passions necessary to use those implements,—to be drawn from the Sermon on the Mount? Is the Princeof Peace sometimes found acting as commander-in-chief of the army and navy? Does Christianity know anything of Americans or Englishmen, Frenchmen or Austrians, natives or foreigners, as such? To these inquiries, the dogmatic assertion of the writer, that ' war has helped to create cirilization, it is still needed to maintain it,' is no anseer. As rationally affirm that knavery has helped to create honesty, licentiousness virtue, idolatry the true religion, and that these are still indispensable It is easy to affirm that 'war is not unfrequently a scourge and corrector of greater evils than itself, like the thunder and the tornado clearing the atmosphere; but the analogy here drawn is as sophistical as the deduction is immoral. The thunder and the tornado are among the beneficent and indispensable laws of nature, and not moral and accountable agents; but because of their operation, are men to be justified in tking the lives and imbruing their hands in the blood o their fellow-men, under any provocation however great? Moreover, we should like to be informed how general non-resistance would make civilization immaniple.' Was Christ uncivilized? He was undeniably a non-resistant, 'leaving us an example that we should follow his steps.' Does civilization depend upor giving blow for blow, refusing to return good for rd, substituting Bunker Hill for Calvary ? We have not so read history; we do not so understand the naare of man. 'Non-resistance' is a term as little unbritted as it is appreciated; it is the antipodes of all that is selfish, cowardly, servile, or oppressive; where it prevails, every man may sit under his own vine and ig-tree, with none to molest or make afraid; in its presence no wrong, no injustice, no tyranny, can find my sanction; it is the martyr spirit which in all ages has been superior to the stake and the gibbet, and which, in the person of Jesus dying on the cross, and supplicating forgiveness for his enemies, has shown

PIC-NIC OF THE 28TH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

the true process of overcoming the world.

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The 18th Congregational Society of Boston (Rev. Theodore Parker's) held their third Annual Pic-Nic at Waverly Grove, Belmont, on Wednesday, the 13th inst. They filled seven cars in a special train which left Boston at 9 A. M., and were joined by friends from various towns nearer the place of assemblage, making in all, perhaps, 700 persons. The day opened with warm weather, pleasantly moderated by clouds, and all seemed to promise a day as favorable as that of

Shortly after the arrival of the party at Waverly nounced, to the following effect: that at 10 minutes before two o'clock, the bugle would sound, announcing that the speaking would presently commence : that then various persons would address the Society, and a letter would be read, addressed by Mr. Parker to that very meeting, and received only the previous evening; that the speaking would be varied by the music of a band and of a vocal quartette club; and that until dinner-time, each could amuse himself. as he pleased, in strolling through the beautiful and extensive grove, or joining in some of the amusements which were at hand, or viewing the sports of others, or enjoying the society of friends.

The grove contained a fine clastic dancing floor, with a roof to shelter from sun or rain, a fandango, and plenty of swings and see-saws. Water was liberally provided for all, and such other drinks as temperance allows, with ice-creams and more substantial refreshments were for sale, for the accommodation of those for whom their own forethought, or the hospitality of their friends, had not otherwise provided.

The music soon struck up, and the floor was filled with merry dancers, while various games of ball and other amusements were going on without. At noon, numerous dining parties were formed, some using the convenient tables and benches belonging to the grove, and some spreading their repast, frugal or luxurious, on the grass beneath the trees; and, so bounteous had been the preparations, more than twelve baskets fall of fragments were carried away from the enter-

At the sound of the bugle, the company collected apon and around the very insufficient provision of ests in front of the speakers' stand. Mr. John C. Haynes, President of the Fragernity, called the meeting to order, and, after a few introductory remarks, teal the following pleasing and graceful lines, written for the occasion by Frank B. Sanborn, Esq., of Conturd, which were sung by the assembly, to the tune of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

From dusty street and grassy lane We turn our willing feet, And here beneath the trees again In summer's glow we meet.
How friendly nods the rough old Oak!
How smiles the courteous Pine! They sing to greet the thronging folk A sweeter song than mine.

II. 'In peace beneath our branches rest,' The gentle murmurs say; liere Love and Quiet build their nest, Here may you play or pray. Jur ceaseless music well accords With childish glee and noise, With childish give and noise,
With youth's light laugh, and earnest words,
And manhood's sober joys.

III. As we with singing charm your care, And thrill your hearts to-day, Our brothers chant the same soft air To yours so far away.
In Arden's wood, by Leman's wave,
Our kindred welcome yours;
We love the loving, bless the brave,
On all the world's wide shores.

After Mornington's beautiful Glee, 'Here in coo that and mossy cell' had been sung by the quartette ab, Mr. Frederick Henshaw addressed the meeting and read a note from Mr. Garrison, who regretted that business would prevent him from attending it. Several other letters, from gentlemen who had been larited, and who, though unable to attend, wished, like Mr. Garrison, to express their interest in the meet-

ing, and their regard for Mr. Parker, were not read, subject, and addressed by some of the same persons principally because they had been accidentally left in We trust that the excellent ladies who arranged and Boston by the clerk of the Society, who had so many things to think of, that day, that it was impossible to remember all.

Mr. Sanborn of Concord next made a few remarks, after which Mr. John R. Manley read a letter from Mr. Parker, which was listened to with intense interest, and which will be found on our last page.

By the courtesy of Mr. Manley, we are allowed to make the following extracts from a letter of the same date to himself from Mr. Parker :-

We left London June 12, at 5 1-2, A. M., and reached Paris at 5, P. M., -staid there about a week, and left it at 1, A. M., June 19th, and passed the night at Dijon—one of the queerest old places I ever saw. It was the capital of Burgundy, and the residence and burial-place of the famous Dukes of that ness of the family, and show whence come the (ugly) features of the Hapsburgs of Austria, and the Bourbons of France, which are traceable to them through

From Dijon, we went to Genoa; next day and the

'From Dijon, we went to Genoa; next day and the following, came by boat to this charming and most delicious spot, Montreux—Vaud, Suisse—where we propose to remain with our good friends, R. E. Apthorp and family, for a month or more.

Since I came here last Tuesday, and it is Saturday now, I have been better than before. I have slept better, and coughed less than in any four days since I left Santa Cruz. That looks well, but the time is a light as about to draw hour informers from, still I little too short to draw long inferences from; still I have never had so good news to write about myself as

These letters were followed by more music, vocal and instrumental, after which the audience were notified of the time when the train would start for Boston, and desired to occupy the interval in such amusements as they chose. The sports recommenced with much spirit, and some capital games of base-ball, played by the young men of the Fraternity, showed that they had followed their minister's counsel to improve and educate their bodies, as well as their minds and souls.

There had been a sprinkling of rain about noor with thunder, and late in the afternoon a considerable shower fell, interfering with all the sports except the dancing, and scattering those who had their means of conveyance at hand. The rain, however, ceased before it was time to move to the cars, and the train started punctually at its appointed moment to return, all hearts having been cheered by the day's recreation, and encouraged by the good news of Mr. Parker's amended health .- c. x. w.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. By WILLIAM A. ALCOTT, M. D., Author of 'The House I Live In.'

Since the last edition of this excellent treatise was published, its author has been called to another sphere of existence, having lived to some purpose here below, and, by his numerous writings on subjects intimately connected with the intellectual and moral elevation of the human race, signalized himself in the broad field of philanthropy. He was a thoroughly conscientious and good man-amiable as a child in his daily intercourse with others-firm and resolute in what he regarded as right and proper to be done-well informed in regard to the topics upon which he treat- of jail, and whose speech before the Court will ed-and particularly interested in matters pertaining to physiological reform.

The present work on Marriage has already attained most sacred and responsible relation that exists on young, married and single. The following are the topics discussed :- Chapter I. The True Relations of This cannot last much longer. the Sexes. II. Premature Marriage, and its Consequences. III. Errors of Education. IV. Errors of Courtship. V. Individual Transgression, and its Penalties. VI. Social Errors, and their Punishment VII. The Physical Laws of Marriage. VIII. A Fundamental Error. IX. The Laws of Pregnancy. X. Grove, a programme of the day's proceedings was Crimes without a Name. XI. The Laws of Lactation. XII Crimes that deserve no Name. XIII. Direcas a dving legacy.'

Edition. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1859.

This work is designed as a Companion to the 'PHY-SIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.' The first portion of it treats of the Nature and Objects of Courtship and Marriage; the second, of the Proper Qualifications for Marriage. Entertainment and instruction are equally blended in the elucidation of these topics. Every household should have a work of this kind.

World of Matter, considered as a Revelation of God. Dr. Doy as an unworthy character, &c. I am very By Rev. Theodore Parker, Minister of the 28th Congregational Society. Prenched at the Music Hall on Sunday, July 15th, 1855; [and now first published.] He has lived in England many years, and has all the with a prefatory letter from Mr. Parker at Santa Cruz. Boston: Published by the Fraternity. Sold reference to slavery. He is none of your circumby H. W. Swett & Co., 128 Washington St. 1859.

We are now again in midsummer, and this beautiful sermon, (which we intensely enjoyed in the hearing, four years ago,) is given us again in print, in its appropriate season, and doubled in value by Mr. Parker's preface written in Santa Cruz.

It is hard to stop short in quoting from such a sermon; but we must limit ourselves to a single passage, following a series of delightful pictures of the common natural beauties which our eyes daily look upon without seeing, and giving their interpretation, thus:

This must be the meaning of it all,-it is a Revethis must be the meaning of it and the line of the pond. That is what it is. Consider the lilies of the pond,—they teach all this: If God so clothe the lilies in brother Jacob's mill pond, watch over them, ripen their seed thus curiously under wa- over them, ripen their seed thus curiously under wa- lican stock the hateful scion of 'Squatter Sovereign the ter, sow it there, and keep the race as lasting as the stars, will he not much rather bless every soul of saint or sinner, O, Rev. Dr. Banbaby? Oh, foolish hands of the Democrats, in consequence thereof. But, congregations of self-denying men, who think you to return to Doy. Some time last January, the must believe all the clerical nonsense and bad sense friends of the fugitive in Kansas employed Dr. Doy which ministers preach at you! where are your eyes, where are your hearts, where are your souls, that you fuss about?

"Why this longing, this forever sighing, For such doctrines ghastly, hateful, grim— While the Beautiful, all round thee lying, Offers up its low, perpetual hymn? Would'st thou listen to its gentle teaching, All that restless longing it would still,— Flower and Pond and laden Bee are teaching, Thy own sphere with natural work to fill.

tile Hall, May 27th, 1859. Res non verbs. Boston S. Urbino, 19 Winter St., (up stairs).' 8 vo. pp. 32. This handsomely printed pamphlet gives a full account of the proceedings of a highly interesting and important meeting which was briefly reported in the Liberator at the time, the precursor, we hope, of an were then incarcerated in a fifthy dungeon, almost uninterrupted series of annual meetings until the without air and light, and filled with such a horrible great object of them is attained. A preface, by Mrs. stench that visitors could scarcely endure it. Their Severance and Mrs. Dall, the Committee of Publica- treatment was of the worst possible kind, until they tion, briefly rehearses the proceedings of a two days' were removed to St. Joseph. meeting held in 1855, at the Meionaon, on the same | The drunken men and boys about town were per-

. Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting at Mercan-

conducted these two meetings will secure, by early application, some large hall for their next assemblag in Boston, and it is safe to predict that every reader of this pamphlet will desire to attend that meeting.

Release of the Ohio Rescuers by the same Pow er that Imprisoned them-Ohio Buled by Kidnappers.

RAVENNA, (Ohio.) July 8, 1859. DEAR GARRISON .

The Oberlin Rescuers are all at liberty. The came out of their prison on Wednesday, July 6. The same power that put them in, took them out. The United States Government, the Union, at the bidding of slavehunters, thrust them into prison. The Union, the Federal Government, at the bidding of slavedence and buriat-place of the lamous buses of the the receral Government, at the ording of name. Their high-nosed statues still keep the like-hunters, has now opened the prison-door, and let them out. To gratify the malice of kidnappers, they were seized, and confined eighty-five days in a felon's prison. To screen the guilty kidnappers, they are now taken out. They were imprisoned solely because they fed the hungry, clothed the naked, gav shelter to the houseless wanderer, delivered the spoiled out of the hands of the spoiler, and bound up the wounds of those who had fallen among Christian, (? praying thieves and robbers. They were delivered from prison, solely, at the request of Southern slaveholding kidnappers, to save themselves from prison prison which they had little reason to fear. Ohio is not yet prepared to protect her men and women from kidnappers. Salmon P. Chase and the Republican party, in this State, have no thought of driving kidnappers from their midst-especially when a souri, and the Judge instructed the jury to acquit they come as presidents, marshals and judges of the | him, unless they were satisfied, beyond all reasona-Union. Republicans still think more of the Union than of man-that man is made for the Union, not the Union for man-and that it is all for the glory of their Republican and their Christian god to enslave and sacrifice four millions of men, women and children, to save the Union. SALVATION TO THE UNION BY THE BLOOD OF THE SLAVE! is the watchword of their warfare. Why not? If the blood of one man can save the world, surely the blood of four millions can save the Union. It is horrible. Let the Union, let the world perish, if it can be saved only by the stripes, the sufferings, the tears and blood of even one innocent man. Let the Man be sacred, though the Union and the World be destroyed.

The enclosed scraps will show you how the rescu ers were Celivered. The Republicans of the State are goring in their mighty achievement in freeing these men fr a prison. These letters of the kidnap pers will show you with what reason they boast, The whole is done in obedience to the behests of Twentieth Thousand. Boston: John P. Jewett & slaveholders. The Republicans have had nothing to do with it. But, read these letters. In the history of human governments. I do not believe so cool and boastful a contempt for justice and decency can be found as is presented in the imprisonment and deliverance of these Oberlin rescuers. If it was just to fine and imprison them at all, why should they be pardoned out for fear some kidnappers should be punished? If the South assents to this without a roar

of wrath, I am much mistaken in their character. I have just come from a lecture in the Town Hall, by Charles H. Langston, one of the rescuers just out not soon be forgotten for its power of eloquence. He lectured on the bearing of the Fugitive Law, and of slave-hunting on the part of the North. He showed wide circulation; but if millions of copies of it were that the same demon that put them in jail, took them sold, the sale would only be proportionate to its mer- out. It was laughable enough to see a Republican its, and much would thereby he effected in the way get up, and claim it as a triumph of freedom, of Reof human redemption. It is written with simplicity publicanism, that Langston and the rest were released and clearness, with fidelity and delicacy, and embod- from prison. But the people in Ohio, especially on ies a large amount of instruction essential to the phy- the Reserve, are all in advance of Chase and their sical welfare and moral purity of the great multitude other leaders in politics. Yet, they are not prepared who are rushing thoughtlessly and blindly into the for revolution, whether by force or otherwise. Their reverence for Union is still greater than their reveearth. We press it upon the consideration of old and rence for man. God, manifest in the Union, not God, manifest in Man, is the object of their worship.

Yours,

TRIAL OF DR. DOY -- READ THIS! LAWRENCE, (K. T.) June 30, 1859.

You have heard of the arrest and trial of Dr. John Doy, one of our oldest and most valued citizens, who is now pining in a Missouri dungeon. My object in tions to Parents and Guardians. XIV. General Di- writing to you at this time is to describe the enormity rections. In his Preface, Dr. Alcott says- If the of the outrage committed upon him. Dr, Doy came writer has aught of which to boast, or which should to this place nearly five years ago, from Rochester, obligate the world to give heed to his words, it is his N. Y., where he had long been known as a sterling long and abundant experience among the young. He anti-slavery man. Upon his arrival here, he united has probably attempted to guide a greater number of with others in opposing the Slave Power, and, during erring young men, during the last half century, than the whole of our fearful struggle with the Border any living individual in this country. And this work Ruffians, he was always at the post of danger, ready to young men may be regarded as a farewell, if not to perform any service, however hazardous, for the defeat of the enemy. He was one of about a dozen horsemen who rode out of town to meet the advance THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY OF COURTSHIP AND MAR- guard of 150 men of the enemy, on the ever memo-RIAGE. By WILLIAM A. ALCOTT, M. D. Fifth rable 13th of September, 1856, when our town, containing only 200 fighting men, was attacked or threatened by 2700 men, according to the statement of Gov. Geary, who was in the enemy's camp, ..

Dr. Doy was an industrious, hard-working man. He erected with his own hands the first frame house ever built in Lawrence, which he occupied until the summer of 1855, when he removed to his claim, a few miles from town. I am themparticular in alluding to Dr. Doy, because some of the Democratic pa-A Sermon for Midsummer Day. Beauty in the pers, at the East and elsewhere, have represented intimately acquainted with the Doctor, and know all these statements to be faise and grossly slanderous. outspoken character of a genuine Englishman, in spect, mealy-mouthed Yankees, afmid to wall things by their right names. On this account, he has made many enemies, even in Kansas. Some sycophantic, mean-spirited, toad-eating Free-State measurate him, on account of his bold and unequivocal condemnation of the slave system, and of their concemptible fawning at the feet of the Slavocracy; for I am sorry, very sorry to say, that even we, beautiful, classic, heroic Kansas, a country that I love morn than almost any other on the globe, we have some, yea, many lick-spittles of the Slave Power, men who will vie with your Northern Democrats in their acts of subserviency to the South. A few of that class of friends of the fugitive in Kansas employed Dr. Doy to superintend the earrying of a family of free negroes from this town to Holton, about fifty miles distant. One of the professed friends of the blacks proved a spy, and for \$500 betrayed the party into the hands of the slaveholders; who, aided by some miserable creatures from the Territory, waylaid Dr. Doy and his party, and carried them into Missouri. On their arrival there, in company with the blacks, they were treated with every possible indignity, as you may well imagine. The bells were rung, cannon fired, and every demonstration of joy made, as they passed into town. At first, the mob were determined to hang them, or burn them alive; but afterwards concluded that a long and dreary imprisonment would prove more terrible than death, in striking terror into the hearts of the abolitionists. Dr. Coy and son

creants are allowed to pursue their hellish work of

aiding our slaves in escaping, will be driven to perform the drudgery of the kitchen; for their sakes you must convict the prisoner. If he has not committed this particular crime, he has committed other like it, and, above all, has it in his heart to commit many more of the same character.' This ingeniou [infernal] argument was irresistible, and Dr. Doy was convicted of having a 'd-d black abolition heart.' The case is carried up to the Supreme Court of Missouri, on a writ of error, and we hope for a reversion of the sentence. Its execution is suspended for two months. In the mean time, the expenses of the case are very great, and have to be borne wholly by the friends of freedom here. The Legislature appropriated a sum to pay the lawyers, but the expenses of witnesses to and from the place of trial, and while there, have to be met by Dr. Doy's friends. Our friends have given very liberally, but it has already

cost over \$300, and if we have a new trial, will cost Dr. Doy has a very large family to support, and can do nothing whatever towards defraying these ex-Yours, for Disunion, as ever. C. STEARNS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY; HENRY C. WRIGHT. IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY NEXT, IN BOSTON, 1860.

> In a year when Americans find themselves citizens of a country where the African slave trade is going on, and slave-hunting unforbidden, and sheltering the fugitive indicted as a crime, and the leading religious and political influences so dead to this public shame as to discount prance legislative reform, we are those who sprung from one parent stem. confident that we have only to open our subscription in order to be becomingly and effectually sustained of Boston, in regard to which he says: 'We have read

> the foes of Slavery, every where, in the South as at the North,—in Europe as in America,—philosophers in connection with the Revolution is but incidentally referred to. Where she is criticised, it is done in a as well as Christians, Catholics no less than Protestants, to subscribe to a fund and a mode of expenditure which prepares the way before every sect, every party, every association; which makes all other men's anti-slavery labors light; and which about our Fourth of July orators: has, for six and twenty years, been laying the foun- But what shall we say of the sensitive people of those blessings of liberty which the last generation passed away without enjoying.

THE UNDERSIGNED, while asking the favor of their ture, by the universal and fundamental character of its principles,-to entreat also the assistance of all. The crisis in the nation's life makes the occasion :-The crisis in the nation's life makes the occasion:

making a vast deal of unnecessary fuss over Mr. George Sumner's 4th of July oration. The sentiticipate in. And while thanking our European friends ments uttered by the orator do not quite suit the fasfor their generous cooperation of last year with
tidious taste of all the 'first people' who live around
the 'hub of all creation.'—Buffalo Express. America, we ask its continuance yet a little longer ;till a spirit of devotedness adequate to this great

mise our means, greater or smaller as the case may to meet us at its close, for cheer, counsel, sacrifice, resolve, and generous co-operation. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

MARY MAY. LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, SARAH PARKER REMOND. LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL AUGUSTA G. KING. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP, ANNE LANGDON ALGER, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH, ELIZA ANDREW.

Dr. Doy with expressions like these: 'Hulloa, old fellow! you'll soon be hung. Hanging is too good for such a G—d d—d abolitionist.' This I learned from a prisoner who escaped from an adjoining room in the prison, and who had been imprisoned for some time, on a similar charge. A change of cense was granted mitted to howl around the prison walls, and taunt A FEMALE SLAVE RESTRAINED OF HER LIBERTY.-Plymouth. The petition set forth that the said Maria is a married woman, and is restrained of her liberty by one William Holmes and wife of New Orleans, on this 18th day of July, 1859. The writ was issued and made by the Judge, on account of the excited state of the public mind, and Dr. Doy and son were carried to Judicial Court, and placed in the hands of Duputy Sheriff John Atwood, Jr. The Sheriff proceeded at once to serve the process upon Mrs. Holmes, and taking Maria into custody, brought her to this city the jury stood eleven for acquittal, and one for conleaned sensibly to the side of Dr. Doy, and a nolle and returned his writ as above stated. Maria states that she is about thirty-live years old, was born in Savannah, Ga., and was purchased by Mr. Holmes, who took her to New Orleans. When Mr. Holmes prosequi was entered in Charles Doy's case, and he fidently expected Dr. Doy's release, when the second who took her to New Orleans. When Mr. Holmes and wife left New Orleans, a few weeks since, she (Maria) was told that they were going to take her to her friends in Savannah, instead of which, as now appears, they took passage up the Mississippi River, and came across the country to Plymouth. She further states that she is restrained of her liberty, and has not jury (a Western custom) to five years' hard labor in near as much liberty here at the North as she had in New Orleans, as her mistress did not like to have her go out at all, but she went out Sunday to church, and timony of the slave Dick, whom he was charged with found friends to whom she related her story, and this abducting, that Dick was never abducted, or persuaded of witnesses, the case was postponed till 9 o'clock this morning for examination. Wm. L. Burt, Esq., appeared in behalf of the slave.—Boston Atlas of Tuespass of his master; and yet Dr. Doy is sentenced by

> THE PLYMOUTH SLAVE CASE-The Woman Dis-THE PLYMOUTH SLAVE CASE—The Woman Dis-charged. The case of Maria Gaskins, a female slave, came up before Judge Metcalf of the Supreme Judicial Court, in chambers, yesterday forenoon. The hearing was on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to relieve her from restraint. John A. Andrew, Esq., and Wil-liam L. Burt, Esq., appeared as counsel in her behalf. Mr. Burt moved, that as no one appeared to urge the restraint of Maria, she be discharged.

the restraint of Maria, she be discharged.

Mr. Spooner said the train from Plymouth had ar-

Mr. Spooner said the train from Plymouth had arrived twenty minutes before, and that, therefore, ample opportunity had been given to them to appear if they wished to do so.

Judge Metcalf—I did not think it proper to compel the attendance of these parties yesterday morning, and accordingly postponed the case, to give them ample time to sweet if the desired to the second ple time to appear, if they desired it. There is no evidence that this person has been deprived of her liberty, except that which is contained in the testimony of the girl herself. That does indeed imply a degree of restraint, sufficient, I think, to entitle her to her discharge. She can go; and let the matter end here. She can go where she pleases; I should advise to trample under foot the lower law of the land, which her to go back to Plymouth; and get her trunks and clothes.

Mr. Burt—We have a precedent, your honor, in a

lated. It is enough for you to know that Dr. Doy is case similar to this, under which we ask your honor an abolitionist—is President of the "Under-Ground that a record of this proceeding may be made, for the Railroad." You can but be satisfied on this point, and future benefit of the party, should she need to use it, in consequence of being again deprived of her liberty.

Judge Metcalf—If you will leave the papers here, I
will make my own record. I shall not go into any

work of supercrogation.

The case ended here, and the woman and her friends left the Court. The hearing lasted about five minutes. -Atlas of Wednesday. A MARYLANDER UPON SUMNER'S ORATION. A COT-

respondent of the Baltimore American, a citizen of Baltimore, communicates to that paper an account of the festivities of the Fourth of July in Boston. He was much pleased with everything he saw and heard, and came to the conclusion that he had never seen a Fourth of July before. But the most noticeable part of his letter is, that in which he speaks of the cration of Mr. Sumner. With a liberality which should put to the blush those who defer to what are suppose Southern opinions, he does not conceal the pleasure which the oration afforded to him, notwithstanding the allusion to Chief Justice Taney and the Dred Scott decision: "The reading over, more music followed, when the

rator of the day was introduced by His Honor the Mayor. He is a pleasant looking gentleman, brother cost over \$300, and if we have a new trial, will cost of Senator Sumner, and is apparently thirty-six years \$100. Cannot that amount be raised at the East? of age, with a foreign air, and evidently clad in Paristime, for a number of years past, abroad—supposed to be in the secret employ of the government. His ad-dress was marked by great historic research, and gave evidence of a highly cultivated literary taste. I was exceedingly pleased with it, but some objected to that portion of the address in which the orator took occasion to give Chief Justire Taney two or three heavy broadsides about his Dred Scott opinion. I thought, however, as the speaker was in Boston, and not in Baltimore, he was privileged to do as he pleased on this point, and it was not for me to censure, even if I did

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF MR. SUMNER'S FOURTH OF has an article upon Fourth of July Orations in this country, which in his opinion often contain harsh say-ings against the Mother Country, not calculated to create a brotherly love between the descendants of by the awakening virtue of the people, in the enterprise to which our lives are given.

We entreat, then, all the friends of Liberty, and
the first of Slovery where in the South as at least of the whole production, the conduct of England generous spirit.

> BOSTON AND MER FORETH OF JULY ORATORS. The New York Post sympathizes with the people of Boston in their troubles. Hear what the Editor says

dations of many generations, so as to exclude slayery Boston, and the success of their experiment of culti-from American institutions, and secure to posterity vating Fourth of July oratory? Like the Israelites of old, they say to their orators, 'Prophesy unto us smooth things,' or, as a Boston paper expresses it, something which will 'assist the digestion;' but for some reason or other, the orators will insist on cram-The understoned, while asking the favor of their subscribers' company, on their customary Anniversary occasion, are impelled by the goodness and the grandeur of the enterprise,—by its indispensable na- is to abolish the institution altogether.'

ATRENS EXCITED. The Boston papers and the Common Council of that prim and particular city are

From this day forward through the year we begin to arrange our plans, organize our efforts, and econoThe oldest of her sisters married the late Hon. Jos. Bell, of this city, formerly of Haverhill, N. H., and for a long time one of the leading lawyers of that be, to meet this great national claim: and we desire
State; the next daughter, younger than Mrs. Choate,
all who would see slavery abolished, and truth, honmarried Dr. Wm. R. Haddock, brother of Prof. Haddock, of Dartmouth College; the next married Charles E. Thompson, Esq., a lawyer, late of Haverhill, N. H., now of Philadelphia; and the youngest married W. H. Duncan, Esq., a lawyer of learning and accom-plishments, of Hanover, N. H. Mr. Choate has four children, one son and three daughters. The son Rufus Choate, Jr., was admitted to the Bar about year ago, having been graduated at Amherst College. The oldest daughter married Joseph M. Bell, Esq., of this city. The second married E. Ellery Pratt, Sub-Treasurer of Boston, and the youngest is unmarried.

Mr. Choate's life was insured for \$25,000, as follows: \$10,000 in the New England Mutual Com-pany, and \$5000 each in the Massachusetts, Charter Oak, and Connecticut offices.

A bust of the Hon. Charles Summer, by Brack ett, ordered by a committee of the citizens of Boston, soon after the Brooks assault, has been presented to Harvard University, and now stands in Grove Hall, the Library building at Cambridge. A portrait, or-dered by the same gentlemen, of Mr. Wright, has also been finished, but its destination is not stated.

GERRIT SMITH ROBBED. Burglars made a visit t the office of Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro', one night last week. They broke open the door, blew open an iron safe with gunpowder, and carried off about \$100 in money. MORE WILD AFRICANS. We have heard a gentle-

man who is 'up to snuff' say yesterday, that another cargo of Africans had been landed upon our Gulf coast, within a few days, and that the captain of the eraft that brought them was it our city; he had seen him, and talked with him.—Mobile Mercury, 2d inst.

By UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. A party of ten fugi-By UNDEROROUND RAILWAY. A party of ten ingitive slaves—two men, three women, and five children—stopped at the U. G. Railroad office in this city yesterday, and was sent on to Canada by the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. The party originally consisted of twenty persons, but was divided up in Pennsyl' vania. The party looked rather the worse for wear.—Rochester Democrat.

A CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF THE COL-ORED CITIZENS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATESHTHUOT' BUT HOT BASKATE Fritow Ciripans to anadonia ai round root ton frehell

We issue this call to invite you to attend a Conven-tion to be held in the City of Boston, commencing at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1850. The primary observe have invited its 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 Bastom States, the colored of citizens are deprived of the privilege of voting on equal terms with the whites.

Prec suffrage is the basis of a free government, the safeguard of a free people, the strength of the strong, T the defence of the weak, a powerful auxiliary to re-spectability, wealth and usefulness; and just in proportion 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 other respects in the Free States, is owing in a great degree to the fact, that we are politically weak, not possessing the unrestricted use of the elective franchise. The national 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 a day consecrated by the signal and successful exam-ple 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 Northern States, and thus hasten the day of full emancipation to the millions yet groaning in the Southern stripes house of our country.

rison-house of our country.

The Convention will be held in Tremont Temple. Arrangements are making for reduced fare on some of the railroads. Many distinguished speakers from abroad are expected, including Charles H. Landston, prominent in the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue cases. [Further particulars next week.] cases. [Further particulars next week.] bluoted.

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

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. WILLIAM C. NELL, WILLIAM C. NELL, bas JEREMIAH HARVEY, pro oT JEREMIAH HAARA JOHN J. SMITH, NELSON L. PERKINS, HENRY WEEDEN, Committee.

MARK R. DEMORTIE, GEORGE L. RUFPIN. Secretaries.

We learn that, on Monday evening, a crowded and highly interesting meeting was held in the Twelfth Baptist Church, in this city, in promotion of the objects connected with the approaching Conven tion. Among those who took part were Wrn. Wells Brown, Charles Lenox Remond, Lewis Hayden, Wm. C. Nell, John T. Smith, Dr. Rock, Charles H. Gardner. Edward Garrison Walker, and others. A large suxiliary committee of ladies was appointed. Unanimity and enthusiasm were characteristics of the

LEICESTER, MASS .- Miss SALLIE HOLLEY. an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on American Slavery, in the Town Hall, Leicester, on Sunday afternoon, July 24, at 6 o'clock.

TF SPRINGFIELD .- ANDROW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will speak at Springfield, on Sundoy, July 24, afternoon and eve-

TWINCHENDON.-JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Winchendon, Sunday, July 24.

TT PLYMOUTH COUNTY.-The Anti-Slavery Society of Plymouth County will hold its annual meeting on Sunday, July 31st, in Union Hall, North Abington—sessions commencing at half-past 10, A. M., and 2, P. M. Miss Sallie Holler, N. H. WHITING, and others will be present as speakers.
BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL CYER, Sec'y.

Jonathan Walker's post-office address, for a few nonths, will be at Hopedale, Milford, (Mass.)

All communications for the undersigned should be sent to Leicester, Mass.
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

FEDERAL TYRANNY!

THIRTY-SEVEN MEN, Lawyers, Doctors, Minis-ters, Legislators and Men of Business, arrested and dragged to a Felon's Paison; their only offence being a compliance with those divine injunctions, 'Feed the hungry and clothe the naked,' and, 'As ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them.'

WE HAVE IN PRESS. And shall publish about the 20th of July, A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE

Oberlin-Wellington Rescue,

And the cruel persecution of the noble men who chose to obey God rather than man. A most infamous chapter in American History, which succeeding generations will wish to have expunged. This volume comprises a full account of the rescue, incarceration and trials.

READ IT, AMERICANS,

And MOURN over your coutry's degradation; scatter it broadcast over the land, that a SLAVOCRATIC NATION may see the depth of depravity and wickedness into which it has fallen, and arouse, repent and

sell this book. Price, 50 cents, \$4 50 per dozen, and \$38 per 100 in paper covers, and 75 cts per 100 bound in cloth.

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

WOMAN'S RIGHTS MEETING.

FULL Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting A at Mercantile Hall, May 27. Speeches by Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Dall, Wendell Phillips, and others. Just published by S. URBINO, 10 Winter street, (up stairs.)

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE number of parcels of land are kereby offered for sale to persons of liberal and reforma-A offered for sale to persons of liberal and reforma-tory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fun-damental principles and general objects of the Hopedale Community. These parcels, lying in and contig-uous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and uous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community Domain, are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pasturage, together with some woodland—most of the tillage being under a high state of cultivation—and are designed either for simple building lots, or for small farms, as may suit different classes of purchasers. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and tenements in the village may be rented by those unprepared to buy orerect buildings. In the immediate vicinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop room and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for those who may desire to combine with their usual avocations such horticultural employment as health, pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of literary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that quiet retirement, and the opportunity for active, out-door manual or other exercise necessary to the highest usefulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And any or all of the class to whom the lands are offered, who may desire for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopodale, or who may wish to secure for their children the advantages of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Institution of much excellence, both in its general character and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practical Education—will find here unusual inducements for making themselves at Home.

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

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to the circumstances of any honest, industrious, econom-

ical family.

For further particulars and all necessary information, inquire of

June 17, 1859,—tf.

June 17, 1859,—tf.

For the Liberator. STANZAS FOR THE 'FOURTH.' Unfur not your banner in gladness to-day, Fold the stars and the stripes from our sight far away; Let your eagle unfold his strong pinions no more, For the blood of our brother has stained them with

The cannon, loud booming, but tells of our shame, Of the stain and dishonor that rest on our name; Should the bondman demand but his birth-right to

That death-telling voice would his pleading repay. It speaks of our freedom-'twould sound his death-

Our triumph proclaiming, his dirge it would tell : Can we then rejoice, as its echoes we hear?

Do they bring aught of hope our slave brother to

The bells are loud chiming a joyous refrain, But their music is jarred by a deep wail of pain; There's sadness and anguish, and woe and despair, In the cry that is borne on the soft summer air. Is it right, is it just we should welcome this day With vain, empty pageants, and mocking display

Alas! 'tis the birth-day of Freedom no more :-

Where now are the shrines that were builded of yore In rains they lie o'er our fair, pleasant land, And beside them doth Slavery in triumph now stand Proclaiming, while o'er them his gory hands wave-· Who builds here an altar, shall find it a grave.

. Your North-land is only our hunting-ground still, And ye are our minions, aye, tools of our will; You dare not refuse our commands to obey, Should we seek 'mong your hills for our chattels to

· Ye boast that your sires were the Pilgrims of old, But you've bartered their birthright for commerce and gold;

To our idol ye bow, in meek homage, the knee : Ye're servile and cringing-not noble and free; Have we not turned away from meek Pity's sad eye

And stifled with cotton Humanity's cry? Dare we follow the Right, where'er it may lead? Do we listen to Justice and Truth when they plead Have we not said to Mammon, 'Our god thou shalt be Behold, we will bow in obedience to thee ! Give us land, give us gold, and our homage is thine We'll do all thy bidding, and kneel at thy shrine."

Oh! then let us boast not of freedom to-day, Since we have not the manhood oppression to stay; 'Twere surely more fitting our guilt to deplore, Than recount the high deeds done by brave hearts o yore.

Barre, July 4, 1859.

For the Liberator. MUBINGS. I am sitting, sadly musing, Though the scene is wondrous fair. And the sounds of glad rejoicing Are borne on the evening air.

I list to the cannon's booming, And the sound of the noisy bells, As their jubilant voices reecho Among the hills and dells.

'Tis the birth-day of our nation, And thousands of hearts rejoice: Can it be they do not hear it, That sad and earnest voice?

For above the roar of cannon, And the clang of bells, I hear A cry, so fraught with anguish, It fills my soul with fear. Four million human voices

Blend in the piteous strain; They only ask for freedom-How long must they ask in vain? Is there one of us so selfish

As to count our nation free, While men, and women, and children Are doomed to slavery?

This very day, a mother And her babes were to be sold, With wagons, horses, cattle! Oh! let such horrors not be told. And now perhaps they're parted,

To meet no more on earth; If this is a free country, Then what is freedom worth?

These sounds of vain rejoicing, What mockery are they! While our fair land is steeped in crime Keep no vain holiday.

But let us live to labor Every day with spirits brave, Until throughout our country There shall not breathe a slave. My vow shall here be registered,

While I kneel on this dewy sod : I will be true to Freedom While I live-so help me God! Sherborn, July 4, 1859.

For the Liberator. THE RICH MAN'S PRAYER.

Great God! when Thou didst man create. Thou gavest him a ' large estate,' Intending thus the world to teach Twas thy design man should be rich.

But, ever since Creation's dawn, Some have to poverty been born; This gives the rich the right to rule, Which he who questions is a fool.

I thank Thee I the poor can use To brush my clothes, to clean my shoes, And do all kinds of menial labor,-'Tis thus I'll prove I am their neighbor.

I thank thee, gracious God in heaven, That thou to me such power hast given, That what they think, they dare not say, Till they have asked me if they may.

Though they should starve, why should I care? I have enough, but none to spare ; While I look out for 'number one,' I'll leave the suffering poor alone. VI.

While I admit 'tis often true I could not well without them do, For luxuries they should never lust, But be contented with a crust.

While I, in my palatial home, Can sit and let my fancy roam, And feel from yexing cares I'm free, While all around are full of gleeviII.

I'll heed not how the poor may fare ! Great God, I give them to thy care; Since I'm not cursed with poverty, If they should starve, 'tis nought to me.

Some say the poor man is my brother; But I my head shall never bother To trace our common pedigree; JUSTITIA. If 'tis so-I've no wish to sec.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER FROM THEODORE PARKER. MONTREUX, (Switzerland,) June 25, 1859. To all the Good People of the 28th Congregations in body, let me salute you as face to face in spirit; so I will study brevity. indeed we are, for I feel as near you as if my eye read | It is very easy to say that Mrs. Ober died presnow shifts and varies on its top and sides from day to such relations to Him as shall make us as unconsci-Handsome vineyards are all around me here; yet Pocahontas of the vegetable world, the great American Empress of the cereal grasses. The chateau Chillon and physical, is spiritual. That is to say, it belongs to is within fifteen minutes walk-built on a rock in the the world of mind, and only manifests itself, or come lake a few yards from the shore, where the water is to consciousness, in these visible effects. What then structure was put in its present shape in 1248.

grey stone church, is perched on the side of the moun- ator? In this respect: that whereas God sees us to tain, one or two hundred feet above my head. Most be inwardly and indissolubly one, and refuses to recogpicturesque are the pleasant places where the lines of nize any individuality in us which does not imply such my present lot have fallen to me. So good comes out inward unity, we on the contrary feel ourselves to be of evil! The people here seem contented and happy, and

look intelligent and virtuous; they work less than we, respective of other men. I am really one with all my sare more, and enjoy more. The country is rich, not kind. I have no affection, no passion, no appetite, no by nature, but by the toil of many generations. For though no emotion, no sensation, neither faculty of while in New England our last cultivation of the soil is not 240 years old, here you count the triumphs of was cultivated here before the time of Julius Casar! not to speak of corn and other needful things which human toil wooed out of this sunny land perhaps 3000 or 4000 years ago. The soil is poorer than what you stand on, and more stony too; the slopes are steeper than the most abrupt descents about you. . But labor conquers all; the steep mountain sides are notched into terraces, whose sides are protected by the stones which once cumbered the ground; the shores are lined with stone to withstand the plashings of the uneasy lake. The soil is rich by art, and bears enormous crops of costly grapes. I love to see the Indian corn lost; no foot of soil, no ray of sunshine on a wall, but an apricot, a peach or a grape is ripening there. Use has not driven BEAUTY off; men are not content with the sublime of nature, they must have the handsome artifice of flowers. Pinks, hollyhocks, marigolds, gillyflowers and the queenly rose bloom in all the little gardens. In the homely windows of a stone cottage in the narrow street of Montreux, you will find a truth of things, and sure to issue in very baleful fruit. finer show of cactuses than all tropic Santa Cruz now presents to its proud and lazy inhabitants, equally incapable and regardless of beauty. Here, too, all is dawning intelligence, and is perfectly credited by all peace-it is the incidents of peace I have been speaking alike, so that practically all alike are off the true of. But only 80 miles off as the crow flies, are the out- spiritual foundation, or err from the truth, and all posts of the Allies; two armies, numbering 300,000 alike suffer the consequences of such error; only you men, are drawing near to kill each other, and before in one way, Mr. Wright perhaps in another, and I these lines reach you, I suppose they will have reddened the ground with dreadful murder. No doubt strictly universal, and the remedy therefore can never the Austrians are the Devil to Italy; their name is Legion, and they have possessed it many a sad year- cover not at all. No doubt that either you or I or any i damnati Tedeschi, as the Italians call them. Now Napoleon III., the Prince of that class of Devils, the human unity, that is, by putting away from our lives very Beelzebub, comes to cast them out. It is good all those things which the existing Church and State to get rid of the old German Devil, even if a new teach us to do in contravention of such unity, may get French one turns him off in this rough fashion; -it is spiritual extrication from this malady, and realize conof a kind that goes not out, except by fire and sword. I rejoice, therefore, in every French victory-it gives cence so perfect as to be now almost ineffable and in-Italy some chance for freedom, though I hope little for these effete nations.

tredden by the hoof of war; not yet, I mean, but the invincibly to our kind. How then shall we escape? days will come when we also must write our great Only by so wide-spread a recognition of human unity charter of liberty in blood. No nation in Europe has as shall issue in a more complete society-a more sciso difficult a problem to solve as America; none has entific fellowship-among men, than we have yet enso great a contradiction in the national consciousness. joyed. We must become so penetrated with the truth The spirit of despotism has a lodgment in the United of the unity we have in our creative source, as to ab-States of America; 350,000 slaveholders keep 4,000,- hor all those existing inequalities which now so arbi-000 in a degrading bondage which Europe only knows trarily divide mankind, and to insist that every memin her ancient story, not from present facts. Besides ber of the community enjoy an equal exemption with these are 350,000 Hunkers, entrenched behind the colleges, courts, markets and churches of America, who are armed, in their way, for the defence of this des- of the truth; when we demand that every man by the potism, and are deadly hostile to all the institutions

A great struggle goes on in Europe to-day, in all Europe. The actual war is local, confined to a small part of Italy; it may become general before you read that of passion, will rapidly disappear this note, and be spread all over the land-for the side are the progressive instincts of the race, demanding development-the enjoyment of their natural rights : on the other are the ecclesiastical and political dynasties which now possess the seats of power and the weapons of authority, and say to mankind, 'Thus far, but no farther!' We all know how such quarrels must end. Human instincts are a constant force, con-

perish, and are not renewed. The Pope with his Christianity will go where slaves, her attempts to revive the African slave-trade, ear, and your own, I whisper what has long seemed to her courts which lay waste the principles of Democracy and Justice, her churches leagued with the stealers of claimed the authentication of some more universal men, are arguments for despotism and against a Repub- doctrine than they themselves constitute, or were lie. No doubt Austria is the hindmost State of Christian themselves housed in some more general truth as wide Europe, the most mediæv al and despotie; light enters as human hope, and therefore able to enlist every in-Russia, and is welcome, while Austria repels the dawn terest in its behalf, they would be greatly enhanced in of day. But even this despotism has not a slave, while democratic America chains one-seventh of her population, and sets 4000,000 men for sale! France is the ally of rising Italy; America the helper of Austria, which would hold back the world. Even in your festivities, dear friends, I beg you to remembe this, and not be unmindful of what we owe the world. I trust you will enjoy the day before you, and return home the wiser for your delight. I know you will

> Faithfully, yours, THEODORE PARKER.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL MALADIES.

To the Editor of the Liberator: Your friend and coadjutor, Mr. H. C. Wright, is a man of sense and spirit, and what is more, a man of heart; but he does not seem to me to have hit precisely the cause of our physical and moral maladies Society, in Pic-nic assembled :- Young Men and Wo- in his recent funeral sermon. Will you allow me to men, and Men and Women no longer young : Far off say a word to him, and perhaps through him to others?

your welcome and familiar faces, and saw there what turely, because she did not practically conform to the you have been doing the last five months. A year ago, laws of health. But what are these laws? I know when I told you of the great oak trees, near by, about multitudes of people who are zealously seeking to asas large as John P. Hale in circumference, who stood certain the laws of health, and conform themselves up before you as the unit of measure, I had a dim thereto; but I do not find that they succeed in securpresentiment that I should not be with you bodily at ing health or cheerfulness. Thousands of lusty sinyour next annual meeting-for I then felt the approach ners on every hand enjoy enough and to spare of both, of the evils which have so disturbed me since, and while these pale captives to anxiety, who make a conwas long in recovering from the night fatigues of that science of every mouthful they eat, and daily soak festal day. But I did not then think that when you themselves into superfluous cleanness, and go about the should again look at Wellington Hill, 400 or 500 world gasping for pure air, grow only more spectral feet high, the Pic dis Midi, 10,000 feet high, sheeted every day. Look at the lilies! how beautiful their with snow, would seem as near to me. How little do health appears compared with ours! and yet it all takes we know what shall happen! That tall mountain-it place without any pains on their part. Let us be passes for nothing in this Alpine family of giants- ashamed to ask less things of God than He fairly looks in at my window all day; and all night long it lavishes upon these dumb, unasking lilies. If our glitters white in the surrounding darkness; then Divine fountain-head be all and more than all we as blushes rosy red as morning comes up the sky. 'The cribe to Him, let us fearlessly though reverently ask day; but never wholly disappears, 'tis said. I can of our health, as utterly irresponsible for our meat and throw a walnut from my chamber into the Lake of drink, our clothing and shelter, as the least sophisti-Geneva, whose blue-green waters are so fair all day, cated hily that blows. In short, let us forsake these puny individual methods of overcoming evil, and take their crop is not so fair as our own Indian corn—the at once to the social method, which alone is profitable. The cause of all our evil, as of all our good, moral

500 feet deep-they say. It is very old; there was a is the spiritual cause of all the evil, moral and physicastle there, used as a prison in 830, and the present | cal, we undergo? It is sin : by which we mean the state of a creature not yet reconciled to his Creator A romantic little village, full of old houses, with its In what respect are we yet unreconciled to our Cre reciprocally disunited and discordant, and in obedience to that feeling, cherish aims and ambitions utterly irthy t, nor capacity of any sort, which is not incessantiy vib ized by that unity. If I were as really di industry by thousands of years. I think the vine vorced non this inward and unsuspected unity, as I outwardly seem to be ; if I were in very truth isolated from all those nutritive influences which from the unseen world incessantly vivify my moral and physical organization, I should fall into instant imbecility and unconsciousness. I am utterly dependent, in short, for all my natural powers, upon my inward and intimate oneness with every other partaker of my nature. Ac cordingly, the mother-evil in me which whelps all my special evils, moral and physical, is my spiritual unonsciousness of this great truth; is that fallacious estimate of my own independence, of my own abso luteness, which leads me at one moment to appro scattered here and there among the vines. Nothing is priate all manner of good to myself, the next all manner of evil. All my good and evil, both moral and physical, are in truth a perpetual derivation to me from spiritual societies, unknown to my natural sight. When therefore I attribute this influent good and evil to myself, in such a manner as to feel clated by the one and depressed by the other, I manifestly cherish a conception of myself utterly disproportioned to the

But this evil is no way peculiar to me. The old serpent (sense) tells me the same deceitful tale to every myself in still another. The malady is thus most be individual. We must all recover together, or reone else, by a living acknowledgment of the truth of conceivable. But by no assiduity of individual effort can we dodge the law of natural solidarity, which You and I may be thankful that our land is not binds us for health and disease, for weal and for wo, every other from purely natural want. When we shall have attained to this practical acknowledgment simple virtue of his manhood, be entitled to every social advantage we ourselves enjoy; then at last our deep spiritual disease will avow itself healed, and all

its malignant fruits, either in the sphere of action or I am not absurd enough to suppose that I am saying causes of war are everywhere. It is the great battle of any thing substantially new. My doctrine is at least mankind against institutions which once helped, but as old as the letter of Christianety, and partakes, unless now hinder the progress of humanity; human nature I am greatly mistaken, the eternal youth of its spiritagainst the limitations of human history. On the one What does Christianity spiritually mean by its denunciation of the natural heart (or selfhosal) and its injunction of a renewed heart? It means to say, that inasmuch as men are born, by the very necessity of their finite consciousness, into such meagre relations of amity and unity with each other as suggest the most preposterous and inflated conception of themselves and lead them rationally to infer that they really are tinually active, never wearing out, while dynasties the independent centres of life and force which they sensibly seem to be; therefore a Divine redemption is urgent in human nature, which shall overcome this the Pontifex went with his Heathenism; and one by heart of stone, and give us one of flesh, whereby we one the despotisms of the kings will yield to the con- shall gradually unlearn all our pride, and find our stitutional governments of the people. 'Forward! selves at last in perfect harmony with all other men Upward!' is God's word of command. All thrones, Such appears to me the obvious meaning of Christiall markets, all churches which stand in the way, will anity. It points to a flagrantly diseased condition of be trodden under foot of men! The past life of man- human nature, and asserts a Divinely perfect redemp kind is a struggle with the elements, and a battle tion from it. Now this redemption is already vividly against its own rulers; but the handsome vineyards of manifest in that growing sentiment of human brother Switzerland, and the vast cities of Europe, are the re- hood and equality, which in the old world is fas sults of that struggle; the constitutional governments overturning every throne and altar established upon of England, Old and New, are the triumphs won in other foundations, and in the new world is vivifying that battle! Alas, the fight must continue for years, all those vigorous reforms, such as unti-slavery, tem perhaps for generations. Hut peace is sure to come at perance, the woman's movement, and so forth, which last. In this great European strife I find no man dares if they are not the eternal day itself, are at all events appeal to America for encouragement. Her 4,000,000 its infallible harbingers. Pardon me if in Mr. Wright's

me true; that if all these specific reforms of yours importance to the popular conscience. Christianity rationally or spiritually viewed, offers so Divine a doc trine of human freedom, or predicts as the ultimate aim of God's providence on earth so unsullied a righteousness for the whole family of man, that your anti-slavery movement (for example) might, as it ap pears to me, gather an impulse from it utterly unpre cedented to your past experience. However, these ar merely my private convictions, which you must regard

or disregard as you please.

Newport, R. I., July 3d.

Yours, truly,

A JUVENILE MILITARY DISPLAY.

WORCESTER, July 15, 1859. PRIEND GARRISON :- There is quite a rage in Worcester for 'Military Discipline' for boys; and three of our prominent schools advertise and have military classes; and the 'Cadets,' arrayed with the grey suit with fancy stripe and cadet cap with the metallic buttons, thus indicate the class to which they belong, are daily about the streets with an enlarged pomposity and arrogance that is quite disagreeable to quiet, sober

A short time since, one of these classes paraded the streets, the sights of which parade produced the following article, which neither of our city papers caring or daring to publish, not wishing to enter the lists so directly against the movement, I send it to you for no deep-rooted prejudice to oppose, and no interests

Walking into Main Street the other day with my sidewalks quite crowded with people of all sizes and dians are (on the maternal side) the progenitors of qualities. Looking about to ascertain the cause of this unusual gathering, we heard music, and seeing a nucleus of the crowd centering about its apparent source, we squeezed in, and found a hand organ discoursing crank-ground sweetness, accompanied by a monkey fantastically dressed in red, blue and black, who, with ludierous gravity, went through the varied evolutions, that he had been taught, with all the precision and propriety of a drilled veteran, to the great amusement and astonishment of the boys, large and small, gathered round. We passed on, wondering that so many people should turn out to see the per-formance of commonkey. But presently we heard the loud strains of a band, and waiting a moment, we saw them coming with blood-red pants and other horns with great valor and vigor, and surrounded the gaudy trimmings with which they are wont to the Indian is the surest way to free the Negro. bedeck themselves; and we stopped to listen awhile, wondering what all this pother and display that made so much noise, and brought out all the people, were

Looking over the heads of the gathered crowd, we saw following the band a few dozen boys, dressed in that peculiar grey suit with side stripes, (so like some State prison dress,) that almost every other boy you meet on the street, this season, is rigged with, making him feel, for some mysterious reason, a good deal smarter and bigger, and appear much more impudent and crank in all his demeanor, than ordinary boys. On this occasion they had great guns, with real sharp bayonets, and all the accourrements with which boys of a larger growth play soldier, and seemed trying to look and feel as though they were, or wanted to be and went to the cars for assistance, passing ten or taken for mighty warriors.

A halt being ordered, these novitiate trainers were out through the evolutions of a military drill, entirely comprehensible to my unsophisticated understanding, but which was presumed to have some reference to killing human beings on scientific principles. But I could comprehend that they performed what they had been taught, with nearly or quite as much precision, propriety and gravity as the monkey, whom we had just before seen, went through with his in-

What do you think of that?' said I to my pious riend, the Deacon. · First rate! I like it-it gives the boys good ex-

itement and amusement,' said he. · But what do you think of war and the military vstem ?' asked I.

· A curse and nuisance, schools of vice and dissipaion,' was the reply.

· Well, is not this a nursery thereto, by which these boys will be inspired with the military and warlike and dead bodies. I saw several with their backs spirit, and from which they are liable to get a taste broken and their lower limbs paralyzed, writhing in spirit, and from which they are liable to get a taste broken and their lower limbs paralyze, withing in for and initiation into the vice and dissipation that the sand. Some of them would clutch me as I passed, with a grasp from which it was almost impossible to free myself. Several beautiful boys and girls were taken from the water, and laid upon the bank.

Well, yes-it is so,' said he reflectively, as we separated.

The next friend I encountered was a clergyman, looking smilingly at the sad sight. Bad business for boys, said I.

is nothing like the military discipline to make boys children from the wreck, dead. Two more fine stand straight, square their shoulders, and be orderly and precise,' replied he. · Send them to a gymnasium, or put them through

a course of Calisthenics,' said I. 'They don't do it as well,' was the reply.

Then it should be improved till it does do it; wounded had been carried thither on a litter made and if it cannot be done by any other process than of carpets. About daylight four physicians had artists, better that the bodies of the boys should be crooked, than that their souls should be thus bent into the discipline of the art of human butchery, to take the ed on the floor, he caught me by the hand and cried risks of the dissipation and vice, without which none out, 'Friend, kill me; give me some opium; some

We gave our coppers to the monkey, willing to en-courage anything that tended to raise the brute to-wards the human, rather than that which trained the We gave our coppers to the monkey, willing to enhuman towards the brute, and went home with sad him to pierce his breast. He pierced it in four reflections upon the influence of this military training places, and told me to press the wind out. It soon upon the future of their youth, and the community relieved him. The wind in escaping made a noise like a whistle. He held me by the hand—would in which they should live.

As several of our good Anti-Slavery friends have was dead. He said he hoped his father was spared misapprehended the movement in behalf of the Indians, as though it were a rival institution, and got was a Christian; that he wished he had lived as his upon the supposition that the school-boy question, father had done. He asked me to pray for him. I whether the Negro or the Indian is the most wronged, was decided, and that this movement is the result; permit me to assure our friends, that the movers in this cause regard the oppression of both races as Michigan; tell him that I died calling on God for united in the 'sum of all villanies,' and, therefore, mercy; tell him not to live as I have lived, but to be in carnest to redress the wrongs of one race, and whilst in health prepare for death; tell him how on the borders of the grave I regretted my past life.' of the other, is partial, unwise, and must be unsuchome to marry. He requested me to write to her, and he gave her his property. I called a witness to cer-tify to this his last will and testament. He was comcessful. And it has been with deep regret that we have heard allusions made to the existence of slavery among the Cherokees, as though that was a good reapletely exhausted. The doctor gave him a dose of morphine to alleviate his pain. I left him to visit son why all the tribes, both east and west of the Rocky Mountains, should be left unprotected from the wreck. Border Ruffian outrage. It should not be forgotten that slavery among the civilized tribes has been engrafted upon them by their civilizers; and even if they were disposed to abolish the system, they cannot do it while the Slave Power is dominant among them. The Indians themselves are not free, and therefore are not responsible. And in regard to the speaking. I believe their bitterest enemies will contribes in California, and Oregon and Washington ter. cede to them the palm of oratory, which is their ritories, they are subject to the most galling and mur-

derous oppression, whilst against those in New Mexi-co and Arizona, a war of extermination is waged. Now, when it is considered that several of these abolitionists are sincere in what they set forth. It tribes are among the finest specimens of the race, and is a great pity that we do not have Wendell Phillips tribes are among the finest specimens of the race, and is a great pity that they are nobly contending for life and freedom, surely they have a claim upon the sympathics of every sentative of him, or, better still, the Legislature will freeman in the land. The necessity for immediate action arises from the fact that the tide of emigration press' of able seamen to man the ship of State; and the ship of Stat the friends of justice do semething immediately to re-but the cruel and atheistic notion, that the Indians must necessarily 'perish before the march of civiliza-tion' PELAY IS DEATH. Already the murderous work tion.' DELAY IS DEATH. Already the murderous work is in progress, and so long as anti-slavery men are silent, or, like the Priest and Levite, pass by on the ion that they are moved by La Marseillaise from a lent, or, like the Priest and Levite, pass by on the other side, it is construed as approval of the work. The first thing which the Indian needs from us is a sometimes made that he is occasionally unjust, that practical acknowledgment of his manhood, which would secure for him a sufficient domain, upon different field from that which he has chosen, and in the practical secure for him a sufficient domain, upon different field from that which he has chosen, and in the practical secure for him a sufficient domain. which no soldiers and no creeds other than what themselves desired, should be allowed to obtrude in this, but it has been the same with all great re-

Instead of forts, there should be colonies of practical Christians, whose guide would be the Golden Rule located among them in sufficient numbers to become self-sustaining by developing the resources of the country, and aiding in the highest attainments and avocations of civilized life.

I need not dwell upon the advantages of the above over the present system of waste and war. There are none so blind but can see that peaceful, industrious and prosperous communities upon all our borders would be vastly more conducive to the general good than demoralizing war and roaming savages. The plan proposed commends itself to the conscience and intellect of the nation, and, when fully understood, will meet with general co-operation, because there is a corner in the reformary department of the Liberator. to clash with it, except those of the grossest specula tion; while, on the other hand, there are pleasing historical associations. It is not forgotten that the In Randolph and Jefferson, and that, as a people, they possess traits of the highest order of manhood, and that when our fathers were few and feeble in the land, they, on many occasions, gave them aid and comfort. There can be no just reason why each of the fifty

thousand pastors and the three thousand editors should not appeal to the magnanimity of our people in behalf of these poor Indians; and, when this is done, the pity of the nation will be moved towards them. Such a movement would send a thrill of joy among all classes; it would cause the moral pulse to throb with stronger life. Savage men, both white and red, would feel it, and yield to Love's all-conquering power, and as a consequence of a common effort in a work of justice to blot out the oldest national sin, trimmings much in style and color like those of the there would be an increase and quickening of the monkey we had just seen, blowing their mighty brass moral element, which would work on to remove all existing wrongs; and as it contemplates no sectarian or by a great crowd of admiring citizens. Well, I like party aggrandizement, there is reason to believe that, the music of a band; there is something inspiring and from the President to the lowest official, there would inspiriting in it that compels our admiration, despite be hearty concurrence. Hence, it is clear that to help Respectfully, yours,

JOHN BEESON.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN MICHIGAN RAILROAD. HORRIBLE SCENES.

W. J. Hawks, Esq., of Charlestown, Va., fures the Free Press with a thrilling account of the late horrible accident on the Southern Michigan railroad. Mr. Hawks, after stating that he was passenger, and that he was swept forty yards down

the stream from where the train was precipitated On reaching the shore, I stumbled over a manturned and found him alive. I asked him his name. He replied, 'Walworth.' I could not raise him.

wreck, I found some one had procured a light; returned, and found Walworth dead. He was a large, fine-looking old gentleman. I afterwards assisted his son in his last moments. The first thing that arrested my attention on entering the car that I had left was, that I was standtering the car that I had left was, that I was stand-ing on a pile of dead bodies. One man I thought alive, and gazing into my face. I turned the lamp around, and the glazed eye of death told me that all was over. A lady had her arms clasped around his neck, with a frightful wound in her head, her feet caught and crushed in the wheels of the car. At

their feet lay a beautiful boy, with his head severed from his body as closely as it could have been done by the guillotine. Some were just in the pangs of death. Others, caught and crushed by the falling timbers, begged me to kill them, and put them out of their misery. There was a lady, going to meet her husband, with her daughter six years old, and a babe at the breast. The mother and little girl were killed. The mother had clasped the babe in such a

manner that it was unhurt.

The ground was strewed with heads, arms, legs They were drowned, but looked beautiful in death Others were crushed between the wheels, with their faces and hands upturned in a supplicating manner.

I passed a woman who begged me to find her children. She was crying, 'Oh! my dear family! oh!

my six children!' Both of her legs were crushed my six children! Both of her legs were crushe off below the knee. She lived ten or fifteen min Well, there are two sides to that question; there utes. I afterwards assisted in taking two of her

the other had lost an arm, and both were living

After assisting some time at the wreck, I led an

when I left.

old man to the farm house, who had a frightful wound in his foot. Twelve or fourteen of th doing all in their power to alleviate the suffering of the wounded. Stepping over a man that was stretch of the glory of the military system could be sustained,' thing to put me out of my misery.' His lungs were said I. wanted me to 'run my knife into him.' He was a not let me go—said 'his poor old father lived in Adrian, Michigan, and had been to Kansas for him : To Help the Indian is the Quickest Way to Free and that they were both now on their way home -said his name was Walworth.' I then recognized Mr. Editor:

As several of our good Anti-Slavery friends have

As development that died on the beach. I did not tell him his father several moments in a most sublime and affecting manner; asked me to make a memorandum for him to this effect: * Write to William Walworth, Adrian the borders of the grave I regretted my past life.' He then told me the name of the lady he was going

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

A correspondent of the Providence Tribune, in giv ing an account of the proceedings of Anniversary

Week in Boston, says :-

The abolitionists had the usual quantity of good from the simple reason that they are downright in make him a Senator. There ought to be a hot

formers. If a man sees a great truth with an eaglelike glance, which not even the sun can blind, he is very apt to become irritated with those whose vision is limited, and who are under the necessity of feel. ing their way along the dusty highroad of life

ing their way along the dusty highroad of life.

There was a very enthusiastic woman's rights meeting on Friday afternoon, at which good speech, ca were made by persons of both sexes. The women are more liberal than men—perhaps I should say, more logical, though logic is not thought to be the more logical, though logic is not thought to be the sex's strong point—and allow the whiskered portion of humanity to speak in their meetings. Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, Rev. James Freeman Clark, Miss C. A. Way, Wendell Phillips, Mrs. C. H. Dall, Rev. Charles Ames, and J. T. Sargent, were the principal persons who 'agitated;' and they spoke well, too. The men were even more earnest than the women, probably inspired by the presence of the latter. For myself, I am quite willing that women should rote, serve on juries, and perform all or sundry the duties myself, I am quite willing that women should rote, serve on juries, and perform all or sundry the duties of men that they are physically able to perform. It is all stuff that women are not, intellectually, the equals of men; and it is intellect, moir force, that rules the world. When the great empire of France is placed in the hands of a handsome young woman,
—as in France, the Salique law country to boot.— —as in France, the Salique law country to boot,—why should not American women be thought up to the business of politics and law? They would not, certainly, get the country into a worse mess than the men have got it into. I ought not to forget to mention that Mrs. Severance, who presided, filled the chair as well as occupied it, and that she showed herself well qualified for the office of Speaker, should crinoline ever get its just deserts.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

Senorula and Senorulous Complaints, Erentions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulceus, Phillis,
Blotches, Tumons, Salt Rheum, Scald Head,
Syphilis and Syphilitic Appections, Merchan DISEASE, DROFSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULDUREUL, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indication, Easing-Las, Rose on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Infully OF THE BLOOD.

OF THE BLOOD.

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

wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

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

any thing else.

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

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

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we read not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be reind on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

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

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

Price, 25 cents per Eox; Flys baxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statemen, Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicans, cales and eminent personages, have lent their names in certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies below our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish graits our Americas Almanac, in which they are given; with also ful descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

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

All our Remedies are for sale by

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

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

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

WORCESTER WATER-CURE.

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

May 27 3m.