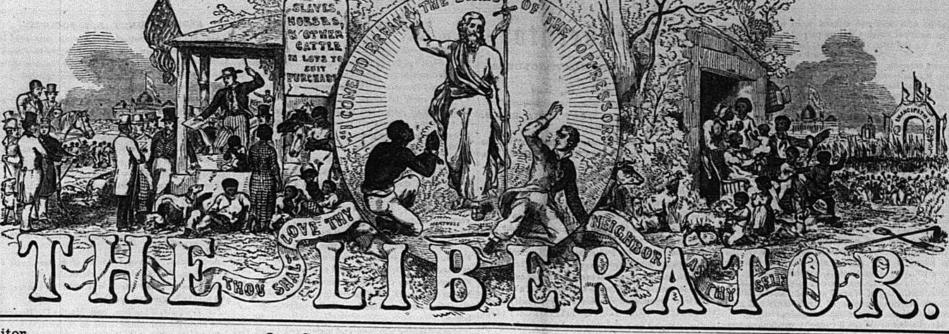
For explica will be sent to one address for TEN pulses, if payment be made in advance, All remittances are to be made, and all letters giring to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

percent (Post Part,) to the General Agent. P Advertisements making less than one square inated three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. IF The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pensylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soas are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the bes of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-GEST QUINCY, SANCEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTÓN & SON, Printers

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with helt.

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

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

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE

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

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

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

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1602.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Southern Citizen, SCHOOLING FOR NEGROES.

All reasonable and humane persons are in favor of estracting little negroes in all the accomplishments and useful arts that negroes ought to knowictand practically the treatment of sugar cane and tofec, to obey their masters and overseers-togethwith such other branches of liberal education as

will readily suggest themselves to persons who have had to deal with niggers. As for English composition and the use of the bes, the calculus, hygiene and 'deportment,' we might perhaps hesitate :- and we say fearlessly that we are against botany, perspective drawing, physiology, and comparative anatomy, altogether.

What theory the President, or Hon. Howell Cobb. Secretary of the Treasury, may have formed with repet to the scholastic requirements of our colored rethren, we do not accurately know. We only know that about the meeting of the last session of ogress, our philanthropic administration was full slowing and cheering hope, touching the good which might be done by sending the young Echo caninnies to college, and then letting them go oth over Africa, carrying the light of-so-and-so. In especial ends were to be gained-one (the encipal one, of course) was to do good, and make the prattical enterprise of the Echo an occasion of Mr. Buchanan's God-to difthe aforesaid light of so-and-so :- the other was, to get as much money as possible out of Conis projects, in the administration of Mr. Mon-Mr. Monroe was an abolitionist ;-that is, entemplated the eventual extinction of slavery this continent, and looked to Liberia as an outlet brough which in due time all the African labor which we have with so much care and pains and expense gathered around us here, might be judiciously oried away again, and poured out like water on of African sands. So, the first opportunity Mr. Marce had, he made an astonishing effort indeed in this direction. There were about thirty recap-ted Africans to be returned to their 'home' under

In the simple grant of power to an agent (by the actor 1819) to receive re-captured negroes, it requires broad construction to find a grant of authorto colonize them, to build houses for them, to mish them with farming utensils, to pay instructes to teach them, to furnish ships for their convenease, to build forts for their protection, to supply them with arms and ammunitions of war, to enlist trops to guard them, and to employ the army or pary in their defence.

Such are the reflections of Amos Kendall, 4th Austor, in his report on that transaction in 1830. In rith, long before the first of the thirty Africans hould be trusted on the shores of their native land, resident Monroe had shipped off to Africa, thirtythree American born emigrants to found a colony of the reception of the precious thirty. These were ill rated, and wages and support charged for, as in the United States service, either as mechanics, laborers, cooks, nurses, washerwomen, &c.,—all to make heir future convenience, also, the 'agent' took out in the first ship 'a wagon, wheelbarrows, ploughs, ron-work for a saw and grist-mill, a fishing-seine and a variety of farming implements '-together with two six-pounders, with shot, one hundred mus ists, with accourrements, ten kegs of common, and two of priming powder.' A four-oared barge was ent out from America, and a schooner was pur-

later in 1820, another agent was employed, and another assistant. The new agent took out another shipment of emigrants as colonists, and the first four aly) of the re-captured Africans. A new schooner was purchased, the first being ' much out of repair,' and among the articles sent out from time to time (while Ashmun was 'agent') appear charged 'ten

does not porter and ten gallons of Madeira. In short, according to the said Fourth Auditor's Report in 1830, there had then been sent out of libeated Africans, under 260; and the appropriations of their support, education and comfort, out of our Such is the precedent furnished by Mr. Monroe.

is true, most of these poor devils have relapsed inbarbarism; it is true that after forty years of Lirian life, they have not now a single plough in the Republic; 'it is true they have never been able in toyone year to feed themselves, in that luxuriant topical country; and of nearly 42,000 negroes sent om. America to that happy land, together with the midren they propagated, less than 7000 are now to be found in the colony -- the remainder, together ith the increase (say 40,000) have found a cogmial home among the Deys and Veys and Sooses, where they live on caterpillars, and have slave wagen to grease them, and keep the flies off.

earned Secretary of the Treasury, plants himself farissly on this precedent furnished by Mr. Monte. A considerable outery was raised by factious lesses (ourselves for example) at the audacious departs of \$2.55. theless, we find that Mr. Howell Cobb, our and of the President for an appropriation of \$75-Africans. The appropriation was resisted, and had arrow escape; but still people murmur and gramat the application of our taxes to the instruction young natural-born field hands, in astronomy and of the globes on the coast of Africa.

Mr. James Jackson, of Georgia, writes to Mr. cab, and asks if the case be really so.

Mr. Cobb replies in a very long and elaborate letter, declaring that although the agreement with the Colonization Society' did in fact require that the children should 'receive schooling,' and be 'instructed in the arts of civilized life,' yet that no part is the appropriate of the considered as paid the appropriation was to be considered as paid ary to this Mr. Jackson, we find these two sentenone at the beginning, and one at the end of the

I repeat what I before stated to you, that not llar was paid for the education or schooling of

African sent back to Africa.'
I again repeat in the most emphatic termsdollar was paid to the Colonization Society in aderation of the education or schooling of the Afwas which were committed to their charge by the

Mr. Cobb finding that rational persons are disgustat the idea of the public revenue being devoted to the idea of the public revenue being devoted to the idea of young niggers, protests that the basely was all paid for receiving the creatures, and the use physiology, the shorter catechism and the use globes, were all to be gratuitous on the part of he hessed missionaries. He says the President only quired a contract to receive these poor souls, and toride for their support one year. And the Col-

* For all these details, and much more of the same art, see Mr. Edward Ruffin's African Colonization treiled, a little pamphlet to be had at Randolph's,

| onization Society ' for a stipulated sum agreed to do

all this, and more.

Mr. Cobb then boldly appeals to Mr. Monroe's precedent; and bids us be thankful that whereas recaptured Africans in those days cost above \$1,000 per head, we now get rid of them at \$150 per head; schooling included.

This is really becoming too audacious a humbug. Those Echo negroes, if they had not unfortunately fallen into the hands of their enemies (that is, the U. S. government) would now be worth \$1,000 a head. Many of them would have watches and gold chains; they would have got religion at the nearest camptings; would have married likely wenches, and fulfilled the destinies of their race; would have made many bales of cotton, spread Anglo-Saxon civiliza-

We beg leave to inform the Secretary of the Treasury, that we do not care a button whether our poor dear \$75,000 went for French and extras, and the use of the globes, or not. What we say and swear is, that the whole concern, Liberia, piracy-laws, cruizing squadrons, Ashburton Treaties, echisms and double-ex-porter,-are all a humbug,

an imposture and a swindle. We hope this may be considered in plain Eng-

Extract from a speech delivered by Hon. Thomas Conwin, at a large Republican meeting held in Xenia, Ohio, on the evening of the 15th instant :-

with them earnestly upon Anti-Slavery principles. day to the very last cent, or the accumulated wealth opinion that Congress had the right, and it is its done, no right infringed, in either case.

To assert, therefore, the right of man to hold pro-

belonged to no party, it was with the gratification expressed or implied, that there were other. great questions interesting to the people of the United States, upon which the Republican party had not been explicit, and it was to these question he had addressed himself. It was his deliberate opinion that Congress has the power to make a proper and suitable law to recapture fugitive slaves, as well as furtives from interest and suitable law to recapture fugitive slaves, as well as fugitives from justice, and he could not agree with those persons of extreme views who maintained and this constraint of the could not agree nothing, and slaveholders act upon the assertion and this constraint of the could not agree of the coul it to be the duty of citizens conscientiously opposed to a law to resist its enforcement, and he believed

conscience. Swearing to support the Constitution lays no one under any obligation to support or aid in exe-

sacred duty of every citizen to obey the law when it should have been decided as such by the legislative and judicial departments of the country. He who would not, could not be a good citizen. t was rather absurd, and the principle carried out that one man should presume to say a law is unconstitutional, and condemn all of his fellow-citizens as ignorant, especially when every Court in the United States had declared the law constitutional. This Fugitive Slave Law, Judge McLean, an earnest Anti-Slavery man, had declared constitutional in so many words. Can any man say he is right, and all the world He would not countenance any man to do an act which his conscience would not justify. He would admire a man who would sacrifice himself for principle, because he would guarantee his honesty. et he would say the law must be obeyed; and if you do not like it, repeal it. Suppose Brigham Young should come here with his forty-two women, and be arraigned, how would you regard it if he should set up the plea, My conscience and the word of God, as I read in the book of Mormons, tells me I am right'? He (Mr. Corwin) would have men obey he law, and if they disobeyed, he would bring their neads to the block, if the law required it. He disliked the Fugitive Slave Law. It is a bad law, and an unjust law. He would not have voted for it if he had been in the Senate. But it is the law, and must be obeyed till the principle of obedience to laws s forgotten, and we are driven to anarchy and despotism. The Constitution recognizes this law. The right of recapture could be asserted under the Constitution, if you had no law. The Courts of the United State have jurisdiction of the whole country, and a writ of error would take a case before it from your highest State tribunals, and the Supreme Court inevitably decide in favor of the recapture upon evidence. If you would put the law aside in one case, you would in another, and what would be the result?

SEWARDISM.

as entertain it be undeceived.

The slaveholding States will act upon the principle that an honorable death is preferable to an ig-nominious life. We call upon the non-slaveholding States to relieve them from the awful dilemma in

any other political party, if it is not prepared to make any sacrifice for the sustenance of constitutional right against unscrupulous, inflated might, as embodied in the Seward manifesto ?- Washington States. | all pretensions to the Christian name worthless and

SELECTIONS.

THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN MAN. Extract from an impressive 'Discourse delivered in the First Congregational Unitarian Church, in Philadelphia, Sunday, July 3, 1859, by WILLIAM H. FUR-NESS, Minister ' :-

Putting the gross iniquity of this claim out of sight, to say nothing of its rank barbarism, what can be more palpable than its absurdity? Can there be any such thing as a right of property to anything whatsoever, save upon the ground of every man's inalienable right to himself? Here is the beginning and the basis of all rights of property. If a man do not belong to himself, if his hands and his feet, and the various organs and faculties of his being are not his, if his property in these things may be sequestered, when he has done nothing to forfeit them except being born of a certain compiracy-laws, schools, catholic and the state of his, then there is nothing obe, there houses, nor lands, nor implements of toil or beasts of burden, to which he can assert the snadow of a right. For if there is no such thing as a natural and inalienable right to one's THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW...SPEECH OF the exertion of those limbs produces. How, then can one man hold property in another when he does not own himself? Thus the assertion of such a not own himself? claim involves a flat denial of it; and it only shows into what depths of absurdity men plunge when they give up Right, and make Power law.

Deny the right of every man to himself, and there In relation to Slavery, he had, during forty years, are no such things as natural rights, which governmaintained the position occupied by the Republicans. Interest and legislatures are under the slightest obligation to respect. The hard won earnings of the day-record of his future life would show that he was laborer may be taken from him at the close of every Upon the subject of the power of Congress in re-lation to legislation for Territories, it was his fixed one who is strong enough to take it, and no wrong

who contend that Congress has not power to pass perty in another man, in other words, that one man's laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves, he could right to himself may be appropriated by another, so not and did not agree. He agreed with the Repub- that the latter may lay claim to him just as he lays licans, that Slavery is very mischievous-more in- claim to a horse or an ox,-the assertion of such a arious to the white than the black man—and he right of property is destructive of all rights of pro-Slavery has found a place, the slave has suffered less is the very central principle and soul of disorganization and anarchy. It exterminates human society. He had said, and would repeat the remark, that For it enthrones Brute Strength as absolute lord of the Republican party was organized upon the single the world. Recognizing no basis of things but arquestion of Slavery; and when he had said that he bitrary power, it degrades men to beasts of prey.

That I do not exaggerate, that I am uttering no ultra doctrine, no fanatical delusion, but only what is so plainly true that it is a shame that it should need to be stated, when I say that the claim to hold property in man destroys the very idea of right, and leaves no foundation for the holding of any property whatsoever, human or other, is evident from the fact that it is expressly asserted that slaves possess and this monstrous doctrine of savage power is actually carried out in what are styled, in bitter to a law to resist its enforcement, and he believed that nineteen-twentieths of the Republican party of Ohio-agreed with him. Just before coming upon the stand, a note had been slipped into his hand by some person unknown to him, which he would read, viz:

mockery, courts of justice. There have been cases, as you know, in which slaveholders, having made an agreement with their slaves that they should purchase themselves for a certain sum, and having received nearly the whole amount of the hardly earned The Hon. Thomas Corwin: In your speech here last Fall, you denounced as bad citizens those who would not and could not conscientiously aid in executheir property. And there was no redress for this would not and could not conscientiously and in execu-ting the Fugitive Slave Law. Now, Sir, I wish to know how any man who believes slaveholding to be nor make a contract. We are shocked at the inmuoral, can aid in the execution of said law, unless describable baseness of such proceedings. But they e undertakes to fight both against God and his own are the necessary consequences of the essential prin no one under any obligation to support or aid in executing said law; for you know, and every unprejudiced man knows, that it is unconstitutional in several of its features.

(Signéd) A CITIZEN.

Mr. Corwin remarked upon the note at length—

Mr. Corwin remarked upon the note at length—

sible right of every man to himself, is subversive of Mr. Corwin remarked upon the note at length—
the substance of his sentiments being that he did
not mean to denounce any man as a bad man who rethe word justice, with whatever words there are that used to obey the law, but that he regarded it the partake in the remotest degree of its meaning, may as well be erased from human language at on

How it conflicts with other rights as well as th rights of property, with the right of Free Speech for example, you all know; for the conflict between the two has been going on for years directly before our eyes; we are in the midst of it, and it is yet far from being ended. In the Southern States, this sacred right of Free Speech, once gloried in as an essential distinction of our form of society, is prostrate in the dust, and can be used only at the in peril of life. And throughout the North, the exercise of it incurs the loss of popular favor and personal success. It is denounced as treason, owene at as fanaticism. Mobs have been gathered again and again to silence discussion with fire and blood. Men high in office, of the best culture the country affords, well versed in history, familiar with th principles and philosophy of things, have preposed, in order to protect the right of property in man against free thought, the enactment of laws sbridg-ing the right of Free Speech. In one instance, the attempt to establish a free press in a free Stage cost the individual who made the attempt his life. The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, the brother of the present noble member of Congress from Illinois, for the take of protecting human property, was show down as an

But not only does the claim of property in man wage a war of extermination against the freedom of the Press and the Pulpit, it cannot be forgotten how the right of Petition, the right of the most abject slave that breathes to kneel to the proudest despot on earth, and supplicate for mercy and justice, was sought to be struck down in the halls of Congress, because it threatened the security of property in slaves. Do you not remember, and remember with pride and joy, how nobly the attempt was met, and resisted by one who had been clothed with the highest official dignity which this people can bestow, and yet all whose official honors faded away in the effulgence

of the glory that irradiated him in that great battle? But there are nearer and dearer rights even than An opinion prevails, even in Democratic circles in the rights of Petition and Free Speech, if any rights the North, that the South will stand the consolida-tion of the war programme of Seward also! Let such holy, if there is anything holy on earth or in heaven, which the claim of property in human flesh tends utterly to destroy, and which this monstrous claim States to relieve them from the awful dilemma in which they will be placed; if Sewardism is triumphant. We call upon Pennsylvania and Illinois, in particular, to patriotically ward off the blow aimed at the honor and the interests of the South. Pennsylvania can do it alone. Will she, can she refuse? Illinois, we are persuaded, will not; but, alas! she has not within herself the power to prevent the catastrophe. with all the forms of human law, in defiance of Al Is this a time for Democrats, who stood shoulder mighty God, and the universal conscience of mantos shoulder in other days in their devotion to practical principles, to be alienated upon abstract ques-tions? What is there in Democracy better than in Union, numbers have been prosecuted and imprisoned

blinded the understandings of most eminent promidens of the slave power operating through the fessors of religion, that they cannot distinguish the United States Officials. piereing shrieks of human agony from the dull creaking of dead political machinery, but stand unmoved and dumb when a hunted mother murders her child to save it from being treated as a chattel and a brute! To the most vital intents and purposes, the alleged right to hold human property expunges from the Bible the plainest precepts of God, and its self-evident for its treachery to humanity, and its complicity with truths from the Declaration of Independence; thrust- the basest dishonesty and corruption. It was truly ing itself in the place of both, usurping the authority of the Highest, and virtually declaring the did Mr. Beecher in this speech. It was scathing to

We are sorry that the above caption seems to us the most appropriate one under which to announce the release of the Oberlin Rescuers from Cuyahoga County Jail. While many are exulting in the opening of their prison doors, and proclaiming it a triumph of the Higher Law, the manner in which their release was effected seems to us an exceedingly discreditable proceeding, and only to be described as what in similar cases is called 'Compounding of Felony,' and subjects the parties concerned to public reprobation, if not to punishment. Could their release have been effected in an honorable mannerhad their friends surrounded the jail, and brought them forth by an exhibition of a determination to raze the prison to its foundation if they were not set free, we should have rejoiced with exceeding joy; but we have no heart to exult in their dishonorable release, for as such we are constrained to regard it. We do not wish to be thought uncharitable, and still less unjust; and in order to show that we have not used the above language without due consideration, we will briefly refer to some of the facts in con-

nection with the case. The Rescuers were imprisoned to await their trial on a criminal charge under a United States law, on on a criminal charge under a United States law, on phases of the Fugitive Slave Law has recently ex-which, we presume, they anticipated conviction, hibited itself in Washington City, the national It matters not that the alleged crime was a Christian act, nor that the law under which they were to be tried was regarded by many as unconstitutional— resident of that city for twelve years, and had been the fact we have stated remains the same. Jen-regularly manumitted as was proved on the trial, nings, Mitchell & Co. were also bound over for trial and is admitted by the National Intelligencer, was as criminals, but before another court; and whether claimed a few days since under the Fugitive Slave ple of Oberlin, or any portion of the Ohio: and the efficiency of the law depends upon to the deed of manumission. The original bill of the promptness and certainty with which punishment is meted out to its violators. Here was a case the record that it had at any time been acknowledged in which the people of Ohio were the accusers—not or recorded. The woman had enjoyed her liberty, Lorain County, but the State at large; and if the with the full knowledge of the claimant for twelve accused were guilty, Ohio had pledged her State Sovereignty that the offenders should be punished The Prosecuting Attorney of Lorain County certainly had no moral right, and we don't believe he had any legal authority, to set loose upon the community four kidnappers, on condition that certain other persons should not be punished by the U. S. officials. Have law and justice become merchantable commodities in Ohio? Can kidnappers buy immunity from punishment? Can violaters of State law escape the penalty by promising to drop indi-vidual prosecutions? It would seem so, if this swapping of offenders is to be taken as a specimen of the administration of justice in our State Courts. If the precedent thus set is to be followed, where is the practice of legal dickering to end? What assur ance have the people in any case that criminals will be punished? The evidence against the accused may of the strongest and most positive character, his nviction and punishment be deemed essential to the protection of the community, but when he is brought to the bar, a nolle is entered, not upon pre tence of any extenuating circumstances existing in his case, not because of the slightest doubt of the weight of evidence against him, but because, forsooth! he has agreed not to prosecute somebody provided his case is not brought to trial. What a iserable mockery of justice! What a perversion

Plumb, Peck, and their companions in prison deserved the sympathy of the people of the State; but what would have been said to a proposition to have the U. S. Attorney enter a nolle in their case, provided some notorious counterfeiter or murderer freed from his penitentiary cell? The whole State would have been indignant at the insult, and the Rescuers would have utterly refused to accept an en-largement so purchased. But the same thing in largement so purchased. But the same thing principle has been done, and the Rescuers have gone ardson, Robbins, Robinson, Scats, perinciple has been done, and the Rescuers have gone man, Webster, Wilcutt—21.

This made a tie vote, when the Chair gave the castof Higher Law.

Triumph of Higher Law ! It isn't even a triumph of Ohio law. The transaction inflicts indelible disgrace upon the State, by proclaiming in unmistak-able terms that, in Ohio, kidnappers can purchase immunity from punishment. Swan's habeas corpus decision is spoken of as involving a surrender of State Sovereignty, but Ohio was never brought so low as when she bought the Oberlin Rescuers out of rison, by consenting to suspend the operation of er State Laws against kidnapping. 'We agree to your proposition, dear Messrs. Slavecatchers,' said Lorain County. 'If you won't punish our Oberlin citizens any more for man-freeing, we won't punish you at all for man-stealing.' 'Wall,' said the kidyou at all for man-stealing.' Wall,' said the kid-nappers, ' seeing that some of your fellows have been tried, and found guilty, and sentenced, and some of em plead guilty, and been sentenced, and the rest of 'em been imprisoned longer than they would have been if they had been tried, and thus has the Fugitive Slave Law been abundantly vindicated; and secing it is very inconvenient and expensive for us to be

contemptible, it divests a man of his personal honor, and ruins him soul and body.

Thus this unhallowed claim, of which I speak, makes good evil, and light darkness. Its mature is to render the performance of indispensable human duties impossible. And it has actually made itself effective to such an extent, that it has seared the conscience of the great Christian Church, and so of heroic self-devotion, maintained with the myronscience of the great Christian Church, and so of heroic self-devotion, maintained with the myr-

THE GREAT INCONSISTENCY. A few weeks since, we published a synopsis of

right of one man to enslave another, and the Fugi-the pious, evangelical man-stealers who rule and tive Slave Law, by which that right is acknowledged manage the Tract business—the men who stood out and secured.

Thus, my friends, it is apparent, not only in reason but in fact, that the claim of property in man is destructive of all claims, of all rights. It annihilates the ground upon which you hold anything that you call your own, your wife, your child, your right day in laying church followship, with them. He your own, your wife, your child, your right l, your own soul.

From the Salem (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle.

COMPOUNDING OF FELONY.

Inuman language, are Christians, and he stands to-day in loving church-fellowship with them. He rushes upon them—he harls huge avalanches of reproach and denunciation upoo them—he probes and lays hare their contemptible hypocrisies; yes, he calls them hypocrites, tricksters, moral delinquents, the degree replaces and Christians! Strange killing dodgers, robbers, and Christians! Strange, killing inconsistency, is it not? And this, too, is precisely the same inconsistent and unexplainable position in which we find Dr. Cheever placing himself—nullify-ing his noble and glorious words for freedom by criminal ecclesiastical connections with slavery. He is daily living out the paradoxlof exposing, with a fervor and a force akin to Divine inspiration, the terrible guilt and wickedness of slaveholders, and at the same time breaking with them, as fellow saints, the bread of the Lord's communion! This, reader, is what staggers people :-we scarcely understand from it what especial use Christianity is to the world, and no man, in view of it, is able to see what is to

be gained by 'getting religion.' We make these remarks only as introductory to an extract from an able review of Mr. Beecher on Tract Reform, by Charles K. Whipple, in a late issue of the Boston Liberator.—Eric True American.

INFAMY OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AGAIN ILLUSTRATED.

One of the most infamous of the many damnable or no they were guilty of kidnapping, legally considered, they were morally guilty beyond doubt. They were accused of violating a State law—a law Judge. By this slave-catching, slave-breeding Judge, she was remanded to slavery on the production which was made not for the special benefit of the of a record from an inferior court, consisting of a but for petition, not sworn to, setting forth that the claim especial protection of the colored citizens of ant had a bill of sale of the woman, dated anterior

years. There was nothing in the whole record under which a sheep could have been held in any Northern Court, yet this United States Judge actually refused to receive any testimony showing that the woman had been regularly manumitted, and not only enslaved her, but decreed that her child, who was not even claimed in the record upon which these outrageous proceedings were based, was also a slave. All this is done under United States laws, and by a United States Court. The only remedy for this enormous abuse of power is impeachment, and we hope to see proceedings instituted to test the question whether a judicial officer can disregard all the forms of law, and deprive a fellow-being of freedom. Such are the beauties of our boasted institutions, and such the very essence of modern Democracy. Ought we not to have an extra screech from the American eagle at the coming Fourth? Let him flap his wings without restraint !- Detroit Adv.

MR. GEORGE SUMNER'S FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

COMMON COUNCIL OF BOSTON, July 14. At twenty minutes before 11 o'clock, Mr. Burgess called up the vote of thanks to Mr. Sumner for

his 4th of July Oration.

Mr. Williamson moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed for a week. On this the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:—

In favor of postponement—Bartlett, Batchelder,
Bayley, Beal, W. C. Burgess, Doherty, Drake,
Ford, Frederick, Jones, Kelley, McCarthy, Mooney,
Page, Paul, Pierce, Poland, Riley, Slade, Tucker,

Against postponement-Bates, C. S. Burgess Burr, Carpenter, Clapp, Cowdin, Faxon, Fitch, Janes, Jenkins, Lothrop, Parkman, Richards, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Sears, Standish, Sted-

ing vote in the negative, or against postponing.

Mr. John L. Batchelder, of Ward 8, said he was

fully prepared to record his name against a vote or to George Sumner. He liked well enough to vote thanks, but never to a man who had outraged the feelings of a large part of our people, and who had cast contempt upon our President, and that up on a national day, and taking advantage of a tem porary and unaccustomed elevation. There would be little consistency in this city entertaining stran-gers from the South this week, and at the same time pass a vote in favor of a sectional demonstration like that which was made by the city orator on the 4th of July. Mr. Batchelder moved to strike out of the resolve all expression of opinion, and substitute in stead the words, 'We heartly endorse the sentiment

expressed in the last part of his oration,' and allow the clause for printing to remain.

Mr. Williamson of Ward 4 liked the amendment.
He held to being flat-footed on this matter. The 4th of July was a national holiday. It was for all the United States; and he would never vote to flat ter an orator who accused the President, or thing it is very inconvenient and expensive for us to be here, we agree to cry quits.'

There is nothing honorable to Ohio in the transaction, nor to the Rescuers and their friends, nor to the United States either, although the latter occupies decidedly the best position. We affirm, 1st, that neither the District Attorney of the United States, nor the Prosecuting Attorney for Lorain County had any right to enter a nolle against men whom they tard a Roston raper, and naturally turned to it to the first and a Roston raper, and naturally turned to it to the first and a Roston raper. any right to enter a nolle against men whom they believed guilty of crime, in consideration of the release of others who were charged with crime. We affirm, 2d, that to turn alleged kidnappers loose upon community in order to secure the enlargement of the Rescuers, was a mal-administration of justice, a susfrom a Southern State, he discovered that that gen

tleman had been treated to an oration which disgusted him. The speaker thought it highly inconsistent for the city of Boston to hold out their hands full of invitations to Southern merchants to come here and buy goods, and then ask them to swallow whole, such an oration as Mr. Sumner's.

But for one glaring defect, he found no fault with

Mr. Sumner's oration, although he thought it contained a little too much of Italy, and too little of New England. It would, in the opinion of the speaker, have been better if it had contained less of Hapsburg, and more of Bunker Hill; if it had contained less of Louis Napoleon, and more about Jef-ferson, Knox and Washington. He could not but contrast this frigid oration with those of the hundred orators of Boston, whose words were still gleamarea orators of Boston, whose words were still gleam-ing along the printed page. It must have been hard to sit down and listen to an oration two-thirds made up of foreign politics, about which we were reading every day in the newspapers, and the other third of villification of the President and Chief Justice. It was a funeral-baked meat that coldly furnished forth the banquet of the Union of the States. the banquet of the Union of the States. They asked , and were given a stone; they asked for

a fish, and received a scorpion.

The speaker did not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. He favored the largest liberty of speech and discussion. For that principle they had strug-gled. For asserting that right, a woman had been hanged upon Boston Common, and Roger Williams banished. But there was a time and place for every thing. The speaker did not believe in the infallibil-ity of the Supreme Court, or of any human institution, and did not object to fair-minded criticismsuch criticism as was used by Hamilton, Jay, and Jefferson in molding the Constitution of the United States; and such as was used by Hancock and Parsons in bringing into shape the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of Massachusetts.

The speaker read from the oration, and criticised it, saying that the chief executive should abide by the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court, as so learned an advisor as Mr. George Sumner was not always available in this country. They paid too well for them abroad. He declared that the opinions of Chief Justice Taney, cited by Mr. Sumner in his oration, were garbled and unjustly treated. He believed that if the orator had given a lecture on phrenology, and accused every man not agreeing with him with being a Tammany Hall politician, his oration would not have been well received; and if even the Chief Magistrate of this Commmonwealth had been attacked, there would have been a majority here, he believed, to refuse a vote of thanks for the oration, and to have spurned it, and the orator

also, if he was here.

He asked if the judiciary, so fiercely attacked, would be likely to be improved by such an attack, and declared that if such an oration had any tenden-cy, it was to lower the judiciary, as the rebellion of Shay in Western Massachusetts did in the same thing. It was this spirit which once dragged down a chief justice of Massachusetts, because he made a

decision unbiassed by party prejudice.

Should an orator have stood up, and said of our Governor what this orator said of the President, any proposition to print his oration would have be position to print his oration would have been orned. As little right or justice was there in animadverting upon the Supreme Court. When an orator left the high and holy memories of that day, and degraded it to serve his partisan purposes, and heap calumnies and vile language upon good and great men, we should contemn every proposition to make his animadversions permanent in print. This Mr. Sumner had not lived in this country for fifteen years, and had earned his money under foreign gov-ernments, and yet he came home and told us that our Sapreme Judges were a set of pot-house politi-cians. Such a spirit as he manifested was that which in France brought the noblest to death under the humbling of the judges to the cries of the mass. It was that spirit which bade every man obey the dictates of party, independent of equity, honor and truth. Never would be vote to thank a man who used such an occasion as that to asperse the President and the judiciary. If it was desirable to have our national Sabbath celebrated as it ought to be, we ought to condemn any man who would cast discord into our midst on such a time.

Mr. Burgess asked of the speaker if he didn't

vote for thanking the orator of the previous Fourth Mr. Williamson replied that he did, and asked if

that did not contain good sentiments; and further urged that the sentiments of the oration of the last Fourth of July should not be encouraged, thereby putting a stain upon the names of Washington, Jay, and Taney.

Mr. Stedman of Ward 11 said that he had a few

ords to say. He should vote to thank Mr. Sumner, because it was a matter of custom and courtesy. He didn't care what the sentiments of the orator were. If his party—the American party—had been roundly abused, he should have laughed at it, and voted the thanks just the same. Two years ago, he said, the same farce was played, and the result was that the oration was read all over the United States, when it would not have been read by two hundred persons if the customary vote of thanks had been passed. He believed that the oration was distinguished by learning, and that it contained many things which the Councilmen, with all their learning, had not known before. (Laughter.) He believed that the Fourth of July orator should not be cramped ne should not be confined to subjects that have passed away, but should be allowed to express his mind with the utmost freedom upon the great topics of

Last year the Chief Magistrate of the State had been villified in the oration, and no one thought of refusing the vote of thanks; not even the friends of Mr. Banks had stepped in to speak against it. It was only by free speech and the expression of untrammelled sentiments that the names of the great

nen of our country could be honored.

Mr. Kelley of Ward 2 said that he knew that many of the members wished to speak upon the question, and as the hour was late, he moved that the further consideration of the subject be assigned to Thursday evening next, at quarter past 8 o'clock. The motion was accordingly carried.

COMMON COUNCIL OF BOSTON, July 21. The special assignment-vote of thanks to George

The special assignment—vote of thanks to George immer, Esq., for his recent Fourth of July oration—was called up.

Mr. Burgess then moved an indefinite postponement of the subject. Rejected.

Mr. Poland of Ward 3 moved an adjournment,

which was lost. Mr. Williamson of Ward 4 called the attention of

the Council to the fact that the other branch of the city government had taken action in relation to the death of Mr. Choate, and thought the time proper to act in the matter.

Mr. Burgess moved a re-assignment of the vote of thanks to Thursday evening next.

Mr. Parker of Ward 1 opposed the motion. He was heartily sick of this whole matter. For himself, he was as ready to record his vote now as at any time. He should vote for the thanks, but at the same time should not endorse the sentiments of the

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Mr. Batchelder of Ward 8, moved for the yeas and

Mr. Parker hoped the business of the Council would not be pushed aside. He would be glad to take action in relation to Mr. Choate, but thought it might be taken at a later period in the evening,

or upon some other occasion.

Mr. Jones of Ward 9, desired to have the vote taken to-night. They had been playing ' Much Ado

About Nothing' long enough.

Mr. Robbins of Ward 2, wished the question dis-Mr. Robbins of the posed of to-night.

Mr. Kelly of Ward 2, was of opinion that the memory of Mr. Choate should be honored now.

Mr. Sumner would live a week or two longer.

The yeas and nays were then called on the motion than the position of the positi

for re-assignment, when it was rejected, 17 to 23.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Batchelder, viz: to thank Mr. Sumner for the latter portion of his oration, and it was rejected, 8 to 31. The vote of thanks was then passed to a second

reading, 24 to 15.

The question then recurred on the Board passing

the resolution of thanks.

Mr. Sears of Ward 6, took the floor, and addressed the Council. He said that something ought to be said in reply to those who had spoken in op-position to the resolution. He had been at a loss to account for this opposition—whether to some mys-terious impulse of eloquence, and that must be poured forth at all costs, or attributable in a degree to partisan feeling. He presumed it was to be as-scribed to the former cause. The spirit of eloquence that might have been hovering about the 4th of July, had probably found utterance. After a passing allusion to the position taken by the membe

Ward 3, (Mr. Moody.) the speaker proceeded to say that he was surprised at the sentiments uttered by the member from Ward 4 (Mr. Williamson.)

He was satisfied that his speech had its importance in the patriotic associations of the day. The gentleman from Ward 8 (Mr. Batchelder) had spoken in a party spirit. He trusted, however, that when the ild be taken, this spirit would disappear. He was glad to see that party spirit controlled but a small portion of the Council. In the vote on the final question, he hoped they should all unite without regard to parties. Why should they not give the orator a unanimous vote? In giving such a vote, they but followed a long-established usage, with but a single exception. It had become a kind of common law of the city government to pass such a vote; a usage that should not be departed from, except for the strongest reasons.

We invite a gentleman to deliver an oration: he

devotes himself to its preparation; he gives to it his skill, culture and learning; he comes before the citizens of Boston, and delivers it. We give him no instructions as to what he shall say, or the manner o saying it. Under these circumstances, shall we re-fuse to give a vote of thanks? What reasons for a refusal had been given? He had heard none that ought to weigh for a moment. It had been said that the orator, put forth sentiments not in unison with a great portion of the citizens of Boston; that he reflected on the General Government, and upon official persons. Mr. Sears said that those objections proceeded from a total misconception of the condi-tions under which the orator had been invited to address the authorities, and of what a vote of thanks

He by no means agreed with all the sentiments of the orator, and especially with what was said in re-lation to England, and he regarded some of the epithets as in bad taste; but what of that? This was no reason why they should not pass a vote of thanks. We invite a gentleman to address us, and give him the right to express the convictions of his judgment. In doing this, he violated no duty or right. He de-nied that the vote of thanks would be an endorsement of the oration. Such a proposition was utterly absurd. The Public Library recently received as gifts, volumes of Voltaire, Hume and others, and the Trustees, as was proper, returned thanks for the same. But in doing this, they did not endorse what was contained in the works.

An Anti-Slavery Committee in this city, a year or two since, invited Senator Toombs to make an address, and afterwards passed him a vote of thanks. No one supposed the Society thereby agreed to what he uttered. The orator of last year offended ten-fold more than did Mr. Sumner. He offered a direct he uttered. insult to the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth who was present as a guest of the city, and yet the Council passed a vote of thanks without opposition. Even the gentleman from Ward 4, (Williamson) did not vote against it. Circumstances alter cases. It made a difference whose ox the bull gored. That gentleman had made a distinction between an attack on a Federal and a State officer, but the speaker could see no other ground than party zeal.

The orator had made no attack either on the City Government, its guests, or upon the principles o be said was that he had criticised one branch of the Federal Government. That was a matter of individual judgment, and which he had a right to do Mr. Sumner gave his reasons for this, believing the only way to check it was to bring the popular opinion to bear upon it. Mr. Sears contended that the orator, by his knowledge of men and matter, both abroad and at home, was qualified so to speak, and in doing so only performed a duty. The speaker referred to the calumny uttered by the member from Ward 8, that Mr. Sumner had been employed as a spy in foreign countries, and denounced it in fit

He paid a tribute to the worth of Mr. Sumner, and said that our country, through his efforts, enjoyed an esteem that would not have been the case Mr. Sears next referred at some length to the opinion of Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case, in reply to portions of the speech made last week by the member from Ward 4, Mr. Wilkinson. Passing from this, he said it was wholly immateria whether they agreed with the orator or not in the action they should take. After referring to the characteristics of our American oratory, and to some of its vices, he closed with expressing the hope that the resolution of thanks would be passed by a large vote.

Mr. J. G. Webster of Ward 6 had not the least

solicitude as to the effect of the adoption of the vote of thanks. He thought by its delay and discussion the Council was doing much to get a wide reading for Mr. Sumner's excellent oration. The orator was peculiarly appropriate in his remarks, particularly now in this time of war in Europe. He thoroughly understood Europe, and was well fitted to compare Europe with America, to remind us of the blessings ijoyed, and warn us what care and vigilan were required to preserve these blessings. Seeing a worse than Austrian despotism cropping out in our midst, how could he help as a patriot speaking of it, whether he touched Court or President? subject of his oration needed no excuse. If we had never had any jarring of sentiments, where would have been our 4th of July? An address so tame as some gentlemen would have had, would have been unworthy of attention. Mr. Webster argued that Mr. Sumner was no partisan, and his address was

not a partisan address.

Mr. Kelley of Ward 2 said he intended briefly to give his reasons why he should vote against thanks to Mr. Sumner. No one doubted Mr. Sumner's right to speak as he pleased, but if we did not like his opinions, we had a right to refuse to give him thanks. It would have been much better had Mr. Sumner gone South, and become better acquainted with the institutions of his own land which he ignorantly strikes at, than to tell us about Europe. his own labor sweated for his country he would be the better able to appreciate her, and not so ready to say an unkind word of her, on such

Not long since, at the Essex Street church, Hon. Rufus Choate made remarks at which the orator's first attack was aimed. Mr. Choate said that in that church, only the word of God had been preached. For the orator's attack on Rufus Choate, he should not have a vote of thanks. The orator's second attack was upon the Supreme Court, upon Judge Taney, whose shoes he was not worthy to unloose, and whose opinion our citizens every day practically endorsed The Dred Scott decision struck at through Taney; now we all know that that decision was properly based upon the inferiority

The sweat of the negro has made Massachusetts what she is; cotton made everything go here; cot-ton prices were the first news told of in European telegraphing; yet the very men who grew rich by the results of slave labor were the men to turn around and carse slavery. This man Sumner lived by the sweat of other men's hands; he had never soiled his delicate hands; yet he came to us, and struck at those institutions of his native land which he had not given an hour's labor to support. Was it not a shame that generous Southerners should be guests of the city, and hear abuse from any fellow whom we picked up in the streets? America was our country,

nd he who said one unkind word against her on

hat national holiday was no patriot.

As for printing this oration, there had been to any such partisan harangues circulated at the ublic expense. There was no doubt that this oraion was delivered to suit the taste of the Governor nd his partisan friends. Something had been said ere of custom, but when we invite a man to paint a hip, and he daubs her with tar, are we bound to hank him? When we invite a man to say a good ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMANword for his country, and he villifies her, are

If the city could not have a man to deliver an ration who would for one day set aside partisan-hip, and speak from his love of country, the Demowould find the means of securing for themselves TON. he enjoyment of the day in a manner suited to its table memories and great objects. There were men here in this Council who talked one way and voted another; but there were others who would let them ee that they could not be cajoled by any arrange ment hereafter into returning to this Council men who sustained such as those advanced in this oration.

ile hoped if they wanted such orations delivered hereafter, they would select Wendell Phillips, and they would have the man suited to their purpose.

Mr. McCarthy of Ward 7 argued that the delivery of such an oration as that of Mr. Sumner was inappropriate to the day, and spoke at some length.

very inconsistent to refuse to endorse the sentiments of 'the suffering and the dumb' of our land, and of Mr. Sumner's oration, and then be anxious to give hasten the day when they, too, shall be brought forth him a vote of thanks. As for the oration of Mr. Holmes last year, no one ever heard that the Repub-licans were offended with any allusions to Mr. Banks. and so, of course, all members were bound to accept the oration as being all right. The Democrats the Supreme Judge, it was an attack upon the Democrats with whom he sympathized. When the orator made his oration, he knew he was insulting the Democratic members of the Council. Judge Taney was attacked for the same reason as was Judge Loring deprived of office—because he was true to the oath of duty he had taken.

Mr. Tucker made a defence of Judge Taney, and

spoke of the remark made by General Jackson, who appointed Judge Taney—'If there is one honest man in this country, that man is Judge Taney.' The Democrats of this Council believed this oration had convey passengers, o insulted them. Would the majority thank this man Grove, as follows: for insulting them? Vote the thanks, and the Democrats would think that the other members meant to insult them. Vote the thanks, and the Democrats would be compelled, to be clear of insult, to have their own celebration next independence day. Mr. Tucker also spoke of the orator speaking of Judge

Taney as Mr. Taney.

Mr. Sears of Ward 6 denied the supposition that the Democrats were anyways insulted by the oration or the vote of thanks, and replied to the remark re-

garding Judge Taney.

Mr. Stedman made a brief speech in conclusion. The question on the final passage of the vote of but at Centre Abington station, near by. thanks was then taken, and the resolution to thank

RETURNING—Leave the Grove at 5. Mr. Sumper was adopted-25 to 17.

Yeas-Baker, Bates, Beal, C. S. Burgess, Burr, Carpenter, Clapp, Cowdin, Faxon, Fitch, Janes, Jenkins, Jones, Krogman, Lothrop, Parkman, Paul,

Pierce, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Scars, Standish, Stedman, Webster. Yeas—Bartlett, Batchelder, Bayley, W. C. Burgess, Doherty, Ford, Frederick, Kelly, McCarthy, Mooney, Page, Poland, Richards, Riley, Slade, Tucker, Williamson.

AN APPEAL To all members of the great Methodist Family, affili-ating with the Methodist Episcopal Church,

throughout the World.

BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: copal Church in the United States of America would mencing at 10 o' clock, A. M.

respectfully represent, That at an early day in our history as a Church, slaveholders were tolerated among us as memberscaused a division of the original M. E. Church in 1845; and that, notwithstanding that division, the Methodist Episcopal Church (that is, the Northern Division of the original Church,) is still deeply involved in the sin and shame of slaveholding. We have thousands of slaveholders yet in the Church— Trustees, Stewards, Leaders, and Local Preachers: and even travelling Preachers have become slaveholders, in several instances, and are such still, with but little disapprobation, as a general thing, on the part of the Conference to which they belong. Such is our present connection with this terrible crime

against humanity.

The undersigned, and tens of thousands in the private membership of our Church, feel that these istence of slavery in our country should avail themthings are wrong in the sight of God-a disgrace to selves of every opportunity to rally together, -forgetstumbling-block to unbelievers. We therefore feel that this is our bounden duty to secure, if possible, at the next session of our General Conference, which testimony it is in their power to give, for its speedy takes place at Buffalo, N. Y. (U. S.) May 1st, 1860, a disciplinary rule, by which all slaveholders shall the anniversary of that wonderful event the immeeligible to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Slavery is deeply curring our nation, and its malign influence is not less deadly upon the Church of God; and we feel it to be our duty, as much as in us lieth, to remove this curse, to wipe away this reproach from the otherwise

pure escutcheons of our common Methodism.

But we have learned by experience that the slave power is a formidable power. Slaves bring high prices, and some of our members raise, and own, and sell them, as do others, to their great pecuniary profit. And a portion of the Ministry, especially in the slave States, are strongly opposed to any ecclesi-astical action that will exclude slaveholders from the Church, or even condemn the practice of slaveholding.

In this state of things, while we are determined to do all in our power to secure the exclusion of slave-holding from the Methodist Episcopal Church, we It will be seen by the official motice, feel the need of all the moral influence we can com- bration of this glorious coniversary will take place on mand, in order to a successful termination of our Saturday next, (to-morrow,) 30th inst., instead of labors. We stand on the original anti-slavery plat-form of Wesley, and Warson, and Clarke, and of We stand on the original anti-slavery plat-COKE, and ASBURY, the founders of our Church in tion of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slathis country; and we have no other object in view very Society; and that a special train of cars will leave but to purify our American Zion from this terrible Boston at 9 o'clock, A. M. Friends of freedom! be

To you, therefore, we appeal, sons and daughters of the Wesleys, under God, in all lands! Will you not east the weight of your influence into the scale of humanity and justice in the approaching contest? the strong pull, and the pull ALL WOGETHER, for the You can exert a powerful influence for good upon downfall of our American Bastile! the next General Convention of the M. E. Church in these United States. And is there not a moral pro-priety in your so doing? Every Methodist on the in the M. E. Church; and you have all a right to vention assembled. We are glad to learn that there speak, and, if need be, to remonstrate, in earnest and unequivocal language, in behalf of our common Methodism and Christianity.

We appeal to you, therefore, in this fearful, and, We appeal to you, therefore, in this fearful, and, Companying on the Occasion.

we hope, final struggle against slavery in the M. E. Church, to help us by sending memorials or deputa-tions to the General Conference of 1860. And we entreat those honored bodies in England and in Canada, who have heretofore favored us with deputations at our quadrennial sessions, if need be, to instruct their future delegates to give, while among us, an unequivocal voice for Freedom, and against able portion of old matter has been discarded and

oppression in the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. To all regular bodies of Methodists in England, lia, and Canada, and the West Indies, who may not send delegates to our approaching General Conference, we say: Men of Israel, help! May we not hear your voice with ours, in the memorials to our next General Conference? They would greatly strengthen the hands of the enemies of slavery in this land, and could not fail to hasten the day of the Church's purification from this great sin. In such a struggle against slavery, ought not every Methodist on the globe to speak? So we think, and so we hope it will be. This is the only land in which Methodists raise, and own, and buy, and sell slaves, and we are struggling to wipe away this reproach. O, brethren! Sons of the Wesleys of every clime! Will you not come to our aid, by your delegates, or memorials, in this, the grandest moral conflict of the age, that victory may be the more certain, and the blessing of many a liberated bondman, and of a regenerated Church, may come

upon you? norials should be addressed : General Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y. May, 1860. Care of Rev. H. Mattison, New York, U. S. A.

Your brethren in Christ.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JULY 29, 1859.

CIPATION!

The usual 'First of August' Celebration will ! observed, this year, on SATURDAY, July 30th, in the beautiful Island Grove, at NORTH ARING-

The liberation of RIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND sleen 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 Uncondition Emancipation gather from every quarter, to bear aner their testimony against a Government, deaf to the cry of the victims of its relentless tyranny-and a Church, by whose remorseless consent and complicity these millions of the Israel of God are held in chains; to re-Mr. Tucker of Ward 3 thought gentlemen were dedicate their 'lives and fortunes' to the redemption hasten the day when they, too, shall be brought forth from the ineffable misery of bondage, to be compassed about with the songs of deliverance.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ED MUND QUINCY, Rev. U. M. FISK of Taunton, J. FRANK BATTEY, 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 a Committee of Arrangements: - Francis Jackson, WM. LEOYD GARRISON, THOMAS J. HUNT, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, PHILANDER SHAW, SAMUEL DYER, E. H. HEYWOOD.

The Old Colony Rail Road Company wil convey passengers, on that day, to and from the Leave Boston at 9, A. M., Plymouth at 9.20, A.,

M., stopping at usual way stations. Fares, as follows :-Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Port Norfolk and

Quincy, to the Grove and back, 50 cents for adults, twenty-five cents for children. Plymouth, and all way stations not already named

o the Grove and back, at half the usual fare. Excursion Tickets will be good on other trains that day; but such trains will not stop at the Grove.

RETURNING-Leave the Grove at 51, P. M. Ample preparations at the Grove for Refreshmer If In case of rain, the meeting will be held

the Town Hall, contiguous to the Grove. In behalf of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Secretary.

FIRST OF AUGUST!

The anniversary of the Emancipation of eight hun 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 Town The Undersigned Ministers of the Methodist Epis- Hall in Milford, Mass., on Monday, August 1, com-

To this annual gathering, all those who have hearts to 'rejoice with those who do rejoice' in the posslaveholders were tolerated among us as members— that the practice had become so common, that in 1844 one of our Bishops was found to be a slave-with those who weep under the crushing weight holder-that a resolution requesting him not to offi- of slavery-who would do something to undo the ciate as a Bishop till that impediment was removed, heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free,' are most earnestly invited. Come one, come all!

Among the speakers who are expected to address the meeting are A. T. Foss, HENRY C. WRIGHT, ADIN We BALLOU, PARKER PILLSBURY, CHAS. L. REMOND, and GEO. W. STACY.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements. WM. S. HAYWOOD, Chairman. Hopedale, (Milford, Mass.) July 19, 1859.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

These who profess to deplore and execrate the exand utter extinction. No occasion is more fitting than diate abolition of British colonial slavery, without the shedding of one drop of human blood, or the loss of one farthing of property.

Every thing has been going on encouragingly in the Islands since it was consummated, and it not only leaves this guilty nation without excuse, but deepens its condemnation for its dreadful persistency in the work of oppression. The consequences that have attended it have been good, only good, and that con tinually, whether reference be had to the moral con dition, intellectual development, general prosperity, or safety and happiness of all classes; and any statement to the contrary is an audacious falsehood, coined

It will be seen by the official motice, that the cele Monday, August 1st, at ABINGTON, under the direcnot weary in well-doing ! Rilow mothing but insuperable obstacles to keep you away from the gathering on that occasion, and once more give 'the long pull,

This jubilee will be celebrated in this city, at the Tremont Temple, on Monday next, August 1st, by sgraced by the slaveholding now tolerated the Colored Citizens of Massachusetta, in general con-

> COMPENDIUM OF THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH By Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina. New York: A. B. Burdick, Publisher, 8. Spruce Street 1859.

In this admirable Compendium of a truly invaluable work, we perceive on examination that a consider several new features introduced, which are apropos to the time and subject, and which add materially to the interest of the work-rendering it incontestable in facts, irrefutable in argument, unimpeachable in tes timony. In small but fair and legible type, we have here, on 214 pages, equally as much matter as is con tained in the original work; and, as thus designed and prepared for general distribution, it will help to harmonize and consolidate all the noble elements of opposition to slavery. The eighth chapter, entitled Testimony of Living Witnesses'-an entirely new chapter-shows the views and feelings of leading, representative Republicans. This Compend, from the title-page to the end, like the original work, breathes but one spirit, to wit : DEATH TO SLAVERY.

It is to be regretted that, as yet, of the \$16,000 which it is proposed to raise by donation, in order that one hundred thousand copies of the work may be published at the low rate of 16 cents each, only about one-fourth of that amount has been obtained. Subscriptions will be received by William Henry Anthon. 16 Exchange Place, New York, or Samuel E. Sewall. of Boston. No better service can be done the Anti-This Appeal has been signed by TWO HUN- Slavery cause than by enabling this Compend to be DRED AND FORTY ONE Methodist ministers. read by THE PROPLE, in consequence of its cheapness.

FUGITIVE SLAVES, NO. 2.

is due only from those who one obedience to the same. stirring remarks. I say as such, for there may be laws which, from by all living under their jurisdiction, whether they year, were then appointed. owe allegiance to the government or not. When the class of laws must, I think, be excepted from the in- doctrine of 'No Union with Slaveholders.' quiry, for of their duty to obey them I think there | The discussion was continued by Thomas Haskell, can be no doubt. The inquiry, therefore, resolves itself into this; Do slaves owe allegiance to the government under which they are living, and, in consequence, are they bound by all its laws-those which treat them as slaves, and deprive them of all their P. M. rights, personal, social, domestic and political, as well as those laws which are just and equitable, and which act equally upon the whole community, the free as well as the slave? And to this inquiry, the result of my reflections leaves me in no doubt, that they are not It is a doctrine admitted and maintained by all ci-

vilians and jurists, I believe, that allegiance and pro tection are in themselves reciprocal duties, due from the governed and the government, and that where the latter is not afforded, the former is not due. By protection is meant, as I understand it, that the citizen or the bject shall be secured in the exercise of all his rights, which have not been parted with in consequence of his becoming a member of a civil community, and which are resigned for the benefit of the whole community, himself included; and that he shall be placed upon the same footing with the other members of the community. And if any class of men are singled out from the rest of the community. and deprived of their essential and inherent rights, which are allowed and guaranteed to the rest, this class of men do not owe allegiance to the government which treats them in this manner, and are not bound by the laws as proceeding from such a government. Protection to them, on the part of the government, is here wanting, and allegiance from them to the government is therefore not due.

Taking this view of the subject as sound, then, it is evident that slaves do not owe allegiance to government, as such. They are deprived of nearly all the rights that are enjoyed by the rest of the community and reduced almost to the condition of brutes. They are considered and treated as the property of others with nearly all the incidents and conditions of other kinds of property. They are completely outlawed, and are held not to have even the rights of human beings. They do not become members of the Commonwealth, by any voluntary act of their own, whether directly or by implication, but are held as such by the slave trade should remain unmolested for twenty brute force against their consent. Their disposition years by which a slavery basis of representation was to remain subject to such a government cannot be in- made for the election of members of Congress-by ferred from their living under it, for it is not a matter which it was agreed that fugitive slaves should they cannot escape, which they would gladly do, if in nation agreed to use its power for the suppression of It is true, that there are other classes of persons

neither voters nor eligible to office, and who cannot Resolved, That the entire history of the American persons under age, and persons not having the requi- within itself, and any further attempt at this folly site property in some of the States. But, in these the insanity of Bedlam. cases, it is in the power of such persons to live under | Resolved, That we still continue our testimon the government, or remove beyond its jurisdiction, at against a pro-slavery church, denouncing it as the syntheir pleasure. If, therefore, they choose to remain, agogue of Satan, and will do so till it repents of its it may be fairly inferred that they intend to be sub- wickedness, or rots to death in its own moral putresject to its control, and are therefore justly subject to cence. willing subjects of such a government. So far, there- and bereaved family. and treat them as such, I hold that they are not bound by the Society. they have the opportunity, and that if any one, whether nearly dark. an authorized officer of the government, or any one else, with or without law, attempt to retake them, and subject them again to slavery, such a person they have a perfect right to consider a wrong-doer, and defend hemselves from him in the same way they would resist an attempt by a highwayman, an assassin, or or other trespasser; and if the death of the assailant FRIEND GARRISON : is caused by such a defence, it is and ought to be considered a justifiable homicide, committed in self- pendent celebration at Framingham, we find it quite and upon the right which is given to him by God T. W. Higginson's, I see the following: 'And, for himself, to protect his liberty from the wrong-doer, at another thing, do not let us be afraid of personali all hazards, and at any sacrifice. And such, I am ties . . . Let us, therefore, be just, but do let us be pergovernment has no more right to return a man to talk will prove abortive: But, does friend Higginson slavery than a sheriff has a right to hang a man, whom salt these words down with action? We recollect in his soul he believes to be innocent of the crime reading a speech of his, some time since, in which of murder. His official station will afford him no he stated that the editor of some spiritual paper wish justification at the bar of his conscience and of his ed him to write for its columns, provided he would slid God, in either case.

Again : no people have a right to make a Consti- lent about that abstract (?) question, slavery. Seve tution which shall recognize a certain portion of its ral correspondents (who had a right to know) ad population as slaves, and subject them to all the disa- dressed him through the Liberator, asking and en subject. And such provisions in the Constitution and recreant editor, or speak the name of his time-serving this in regard to the colored population, one portion of ers. be glad to. Or is Mr. Higginson a Spiritualist regard to another portion of the white population, posing his spiritual brother? He seems extremely mission that they have the right to do this would be cians should be stripped of their masks, and presented an assertion that government was not founded upon to the world in all their corruption, but extremely any thing like right and justice, but upon mere paw- tender of a Spiritualism which is no better than th er and physical force, upon the right of the strongest, most hunker Orthodox church, unless it arrays itself It would be an assertion, not that government de- on the side of humanity, and seeks for communica rived all its just powers from the consent of the gov- tions from the four millions of spirits groping their erned,' but from the weakness of the governed, and way to light and immortality through a worse hell that might does indeed constitute right. For cer- than Milton ever imagined, or Pollock conceived. As tainly it cannot be inferred, either directly or by abolitionists, we have nothing to do with religious implication, that one class would consent to reduce creeds or spiritual theories, but we have something themselves to the condition of slaves, and become to do with a Spiritualist or Spiritualism that seeks to I say, then, that the assumption by the white popu. of imbruted, chattelized human beings in our midst lation, of the right to frame a Constitution and pass Will friend Higginson be personal? Let us have that laws under it, which shall subject the colored or any 'devil' (inconsistency) you speak of in abolitionists other population to a state of slavery, is in itself an cast out. unjust assumption, without the least color of right and justice, a bold defiance of the laws of God, and of eternal justice, and should be indignantly spurned W. S. A.

The Boston Board of Aldermen, Monday afternoon, concurred with the Common Council in the order of thanks to George Sumner for his recent Fourth of July oration. The vote was 9 to 3. The discussion was confined to one speaker-Alderman Holbrookwho opposed the measure in a speech neither long nor strong. The vote was then taken. The opponents were Messrs. Emerson, Holbrook and Pierce. See the action of the Common Council on our first page.

Correction. In the communication on our last page, entitled ' A Word of Liberal Christianity in the Green Mountain State,' a few lines from the commencement, in the sentence, 'But a fair proportion of the ministers of this sect are quite sectarian in their views, &c., read 'Parkerian' for 'sectarian -meaning, inclined to Theodore Parker's theological views.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in It is a proposition too manifest in itself, and too gen- North Danvers, July 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock, erally admitted to require an argument in its support, A. M., the President, C. L. REMOND, in the chair, that obedience to the laws of any government, as such, who opened the meeting with some spirited and

A committee on finance, and a committee to non their intrinsic justice and wisdom, should be obeyed inste officers of the Society, to serve the ensuing

Mr. Endicott, of Danvers, made some remarks, inquiry is made, therefore, whether slaves owe alle- objecting to sentiments being advanced, and not backgiance to government, and are bound by its laws, this ing them up with the proof. He objected to the

> James N. Buffum, and Joseph Merrill, in a very interesting manner. Mr. Foss and Mr. Remond made some further re

> marks, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock AFTERNOON, Met at the hour of adjournment, J N. Buffum, Vice President, in the chair.

> Mr. Foss took the stand, and made an instructive and highly interesting speech.

Mr. Foss, Mr. Burnham, and Martha O. Bennett were chosen a committee to act on business. Joseph Merrill, chairman of the nominating con

mittee to nominate officers to serve the ensuing year, made the following report, which was accepted and approved :-President-CHARLES LENOX REMOND, of Salem.

Vice Presidents-William Ashby, Newburyport Thomas Haskell, Gloucester ; J. N. Buffum, Lynn ; Martha O. Barrett, South Danvers; D. P. Harmon Haverhill; Mrs. Lucy Ives, Salem; Henry Elwell Jr. Manchester; John Cutler, Danvers; Thomas J Chipman, West Newbury.

Recording Secretary-Moses Wright, Georgetown Corresponding Secretary-Sarah P. Remond, Sa-

Treasurer-Ira W. Roberts, Danvers. Executive Committee-E. F. Burnham, Danvers Mehitable Haskell, Gloucesser; Caroline P. Putnam,

Mr. Remond made a short speech. Mr. Endicott again addressed the meeting, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Haskell and Mr.

Adjourned to meet again at half past 5 o'clock,

Evening Session. Met according to adjournment the President in the chair, who addressed the meeting in a cool, calm and dispassionate manner, and to good acceptance.

Mr. Foss, chairman of the Business Committee, re ported the following resolutions :-

Resolved. That the formation and continuance the American Union, by which it was agreed that of choice with them, but of necessity, from which given up to their claimants-and by which the whole domestic insurrections, was, and its continuance is, as unwise and impolitic as it is indisputably a crime and who are disfranchised of all political rights, who are an outrage upon the rights of man.

participate in any way in the administration of gov. Government proves the utter impossibility of harmonernment-such as foreigners who are not naturalized, izing the discordant elements of Slavery and Liberty

its laws. But slaves are not in this predicament. Resolved, That in the death of our much beloved Whether they will or not, they must remain, and friend and co-laborer, Joseph H. Putnam, one of the come under the operation of laws, which not only de- Vice Presidents of this Society, we are sensible of a prive them of all political participation in the gov- deep and irreparable loss. The ability and fidelity ernment, but of almost of all their rights of every with which he served the cause of humanity are left u kind whatever, personal, social and domestic, which as an inspiration to a devoted and manly life. Although reduce them to the condition of brutes, and make he died in early manhood, his life was not short, for them the property of other people. Surely, such a 'that life is long that answers life's great end.' We condition takes away all pretence that they are the also tender our heartfelt sympathies to his afflicted

fore, as the laws of a State consider them as slaves, The above resolutions were accepted and approved

by them, but that they have the right to disobey them, and make their escape from them, whenever so full of interest as to keep most of the audience till Seventeen dollars were collected for the cause.

The meeting then adjourned, sine die.

MOSES WRIGHT, Sec.

PERSONAL FIDELITY. TOLEDO, July 16, 1859.

When it is an impossibility to attend your Inde defence. The slave is thrown upon his natural rights, profitable to read your speeches. In looking over persuaded, would be the verdict of every jury in the sonal to-day.' The advice is very good indeed, and free States, not packed. An officer of the national that which every reformer must practise, or his over the giant crime of our land, or at least keep si dities and privations to which the latter are made treating him to be personal, and call the name of that

laws made under them are morally void, and of no pro-slavery sheet 'right out in meetin'.' Did he de effect; for if the white population have a right to do it? If so, I have never seen it, but would, with oth the white population has the same right to do it in himself, and consequently feels a little timid about exand reduce them also to a state of slavery. An ad- anxious that a rotten church and huckstering politisubject to the most absolute and degrading bondage. build up its sect by ignoring the claims of the millions

THOMAS CORWIN AND SLAVE-CATCHING. By referring to the extract we have made from his recent speech at Xenia, on our first page, it will be seen that Hon. (?) Thomas Corwin, the Whig-Republican, goes for sustaining the Fugitive Slave Law! An 'honorable 'kidnapper indeed!

Mr. Corwin has addressed the following letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, correcting an error in the report of his Xenia speech :

XENIA, July 16, 1859.

Your report of my remarks at Xenia, in your issue of this morning, makes me to have declared that I would not vote for the admission of a Slave State into the Union, even if instructed to do so. This is a mistake. I said I should carry out my opinions as to the exclusion of Slavery in the Territories, and if my continuous should instruct mathersize I would not constituents should instruct me otherwise, I would not obey them, but consider whether I ought to resign. I said nothing on the subject of admitting Slave State into the Union. Please insert this in your paper.

Very respectfully, THOS. CORWIN.

That means that Mr. Corwin is ready for the admis sion of more slave States into the Union !

DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE. But Jesus said unto him, Follow me; and let the FRIEND GARRISON: Nothing has occurred, for a

long period, which has so impressed me with the in. long period, which has a simple direction of the Savier, as portance of this sample on connection with the death of Mr. Choate. A frail, erring mortal, he has page Mr. Choste. A passed from us at the zenith of his intellectual greaters. That such a star should be missed from the nervi That such a stat singular; but that the strengt should be made to magnify him into one of the grater lights in the moral heavens, whose place cannot be filled, perhaps, in an age, is simply foolish and sigh, ed. At the imposing pageant on Saturday, at the ed. At the single Adams, in an invocation by Dr. Blagden, at the opening of the ceremonials, the Dr. Biaggen, at the opposed by that eminent divise upon those who had assembled to honor the deal There was no intimation of an intention, or wab, to There was no internation the living God, the living God, the living Savior, or living men, but simply to honor a dead men The Doctor should have pondered the passage, [see Leviticus xix. 14,) 'Ye shall do no unrighte in judgment; thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honor the person of the mighty; but is poor, nor nonor the pull in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor; -ud (see I. Peter, ii. 17,) Honor all men, Leveth brotherhood.' The Scriptures declare, 'The deal know not any thing.' If this be true, (and D. B. endorses it,) it seems as unwise to honor them and would be to honor an idol, or any other senseless of ject that might have either an ideal or real existence. But this is all in keeping with the Christianity of the times. We honor dead men, a dead Christ, dead cuttimes. We house the dead religious rites and ceremonis, (for they have no power to give or sustain life while we dishonor a living God, a living Savier, (who ever liveth to make intercession for us,') and (who ever meet to me affected, beneficially men, who alone can be affected, beneficially or otherwise, by any thing we may do. We would commend to those who are willing to be led by such teachers, the following instructive passage in Leg. nh-(see Is. iii., 12 to 15 ?) O my people, they which lead thee cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths. The Lord standeth up to plead, and standeth to judge the people. The Lord will take into judgment with the ancient of his people, and the princes thereof-i. e., the leaders, or teachers)for ye have eaten up the vineyard; the spoil of the poor is in your houses. What mean ye that ye beg my people to pieces, and grindsthe faces of the poor? saith the Lord God of hosts.' What a picture is here of the popular religious

teacher's and teachings of the present time! Who should wonder that there are so many who call evil good, and good evil; that put light for darkness and darkness for light '? (See Isaiah, v. 20.)

I have something to say of the funeral address of Dr. Adams, to which I was permitted to later, which, for want of time, I will defer till another is sue of your paper.

Yours, for impartial justice. Boston, July 25, 1859.

RUFUS CHOATE.

The following communication was written for the Worcester Transcript, but denied an insertion in that paper.] MR. EDITOR:

I have just finished perusing your eulogistic conments upon the death of Rufus Choate; and I must say that I read the article with much sorrow ad

You observe that 'the occasion of his death is to recent to permit of any language but that of eulegi." When we review the life of Rufus Choate, glass at his brilliant genius, immense learning, and wonderful abilities, and behold a man fitted in all respects (had he but had a heart) to be a benefactor, not of our race and our clime only, but of all races and d all climes; and yet perceive such a man prostitutor his talents, through a long life, in the service of sa and oppression-traducing the motives of men working earnestly and prayerfully for down-trodden hamanity-standing aloof from, and ridiculing all the great reforms of the day-refusing to identify himself with any noble idea or thought calculated to increve. elevate, and equalize mankind-I ask you, sir, if death should shield his person from the condemnation of all honest and good men,? The idea that death coun respondent totally false. If the grave that encloses Mr. Choate's body could swallow the evil he has doce, and the example he leaves, we might enjoy at least the luxury of forgetting him. But, unfortunately, the evil that men do lives after them,' and example acquires tenfold authority when it speaks from the grave. Shall Rufus Choate, on account of his genius, be suffered to do wrong, and to trample truth under foot through life, and then be allowed to descend into the grave unrebuked-nay, covered with eulogy as a true patriot and a public benefactor? No!

Yours, very respectfully,
W. C. M.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, presents a remarkably rich table of contents. It opens with The Dramatic Element in the Bible, by the late Rev. Spivester Judd. Then follow : The Ring Fetter, by Rose Terry; The End of All, by R. H. Stoddard; Hirds of the Night, by Wilson Flagg; A Trip to Cuba, by Mn. Howe; Daniel Gray, by Dr. Holland; My Palm, by Whittier; Enceladus, by Longfellow; The Italian War, by C. C. Hazewell; &c., &c. There is also a very interesting article on the Zouaves, prepared in France; while Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe continues her 'Minister's Wooing,' and the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table ' discourses in his usual happy vein.

ERRATA. In the Treasurer's Report, published in the Liberator of July 1, the following corrections

Mrs. A. Boutelle, Plymouth, instead of Bouter !! Atkinson Stanwood, Newburyport, instead of New Bedford. In the next paragraph, the \$4 87 should be carried

out as the total, instead of being credited to Atlan and Bee, whose overcharge was 37 cts. only. In the last paragraph, the last name should be, Mr. Anna E. Sibley, of Chelsea, (not Libbey.) to redeem

pledge, \$3. Also, in the Treasurer's Report in Liberator of June 17th, the sum of two dollars, for sales, should be credited to Mrs. Caroline Remond Putnam.

BUXTON SETTLEMENT OF FUGITIVE SLAVES IN ELGIN, CANADA. Rev. Wm. King has started on a mission to England, Ireland and Scotland, accompanied by Wm. H. Day, Esq., of Chatham Mr. King's talents and sacrifices are well known both here and in

Europe. Mr. Day is a young colored gentleman of acknowledged high talents as an orator, and of mental ability

in other respects. These gentlemen sailed in the North Briton, from Quebec, on the 25th June.

HAYDN'S SACRED ORATORIO, THE CREATION-Composed in the years 1797 and 1798-in Votal Score, separate Accompaniment for the Organ of Piano-Forte, Edited by V. Novello, Boston; Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington st. This imperishable Oratorio' is published in the same convenient form and elegant style as Handel's Messiah. Both of them are now within the reach of the public, and at a reasonable price.

For the latest, dirtiest and most impudent effusion of John Mitchel, the Irish renegade, in his Southern Citizen, see . Refuge of Oppression.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT. The following letter, in regard to the death of Mr. Chare, from the President of the United States, was crired on Tuesday night :

Washington, 18th of July, 1859. My DEAR Str. -I deeply regret the death of Mr. My Deat. I consider his loss at the present time to be a charte. I consider his loss at the present time to be a great public misfortune. He was an unselfish patriot; great to the Constitution and the Union; and the Jacobs to the Constitution and the Union; and the depoted to the Constitution and the Union; and the moral influence of his precepts and his example would have contributed much to restore the ancient peace and harmony among the different members of the con-

inderace, In him the elements were so combined, that all his sequantances became his devoted friends. So far a I know, even party malevolence spared him. He ess pure and uncorruptible; and in all our intercourse, have never known him to utter or insinuate a senti-1 have never known thin to after or institute a sent ment respecting public affairs which was not of a high ment respecting public affairs which was not of a high ment respecting public affairs which was not of a high ment respecting public affairs which was not of a high formation of the sent respectively.

Yours, very respectfully.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. JOHN CLARK.

Mr. Choate's Last Day at Halifax was apparentishs best day. Indeed, from the moment of his arrival at that place until the hour of the fatal attack, there were encouraging indications of improvement in his condition; and on the fatal Tuesday, he instructed his conducer; and on the latar ruesday, he instructed his son to notify the family here that he should set exter Boston the next morning. In the afternoon, however, while reposing on a couch, his son became however, wante repeating our a cough, his son became alread at the sudden change in his appearance, and costioned him as to how he felt. Mr. Choste anexectioned him as to how he left. Mr. Choste answered that he was growing weak and faint, and he immediately became insensible. The doctor who was called stated that the sudden insensibility was ocged by the effusion of water on the chest, and casing by the charson of water on the chest, and that everything depended upon the constitution of the patient. But Mr. Choate hever spoke again, and he passed away calmly at two o'clock on Wednesday

THE REMAINS OF MR. CHOATE. EASTFORT, July 11st, 2 P. M. The remains of the Hon. Rufus Choate are just passed here in the steamer Eastern City, from St. John, N.B., accompanied by his son. The fla on the shipping and in the town have been at halfon the shipping and in the town have been at half-mast during the day. The flags from the Democratic and Republican headquarters are stretched across the street, draped in black. Minute guns were fired by Artillers Company B., from the time the steamer came in sight till she reached her wharf, and from the time she left the wharf till she passed out of the harbor. The bells were also tolled during the same time.

DEATH OF MR. CHOATE. The citizens of Boston DEATH OF M.R. CHOATE. The citizens of Boston and vicinity held a meeting on Friday, at Fancuil Hall, to do honor to the memory of Rufus Choate. The hall was draped in deep mourning, and speeches were made by Edward Everett, J. T. Stevenson, P. W. Chandler and Mayor Lincoln.

Edward Everett's closing remarks were :-

Never more in the temples of justice-never more in the Senate chamber—never more in the crowded assembly—never more in this consecrated hall where of moften held listening crowds in rapt admiration shall we catch the unearthly glance of his ey laten to the strange sweet music of his voice. morrow we shall follow him-the pure patriot-the onsummate jurist-the cloquent orator-the honored -the beloved friend, to the last resting-place and who will not feel, as we lay him there, that a crithter genius and a warmer heart are not left among

The following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That we render to his (Mr. Choate's) family our carnest and respectful sympathy in their great hereavement, and request permission to attend the remains of our departed friend to their last resting-piace in the grave.

THE FUNERAL. On Saturday last, the private fu seral services were held at the late residence of Mr. heate in Winthrop Place, at half past 10 o'clock At their conclusion, the remains were delivered to the committees from the City government and the Bar, and taken to the church in Essex street, which was growded in every part. Rev. Dr. Blagden read the scriptures and prayed, and a discourse was delivered. v Rev. Nehemiah Adams.

DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE.

This distinguished law advocate died at Halifax (Newa Scotia) on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in his 60th year. He was born at Essex, (Mass.) on the 1st of October, 1779. He graduated at Dartmouth Col-lege in 1819; studied law with William Wirt at Washington, and with Judge Cummings of Salem and on his admission to the bar, speedily attained high reputation as a lawyer. He had served in both ranches of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was U. S. Senator from 1841 to 1845,—taking the place of Webster, who entered President Harrison's cabinet; -since which period he has held no public office, but confined himself to the business of his profession, rendering occasional service to his party. He professed a considerable veneration for the Christian Religion, but there is much reason for believing that he knew nothing of its power, because he spurned God's elder law of love, liberty, and brotherhood, by placing above it, n his regard, a code which commands Christians to bewray him that wandereth; forbids them, under imprisonment, to give food or shelter to the hunted victims of a horde or race of petty tyrants; nullifies the Declaration of Independence, making liberty sectional and treasonable, and slavery the supreme law of the land. He occupied a mighty eminence in our nation's history, but it was a bad one. As Mil-ton's Satan thought it better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven, so he seems to have preferred the splended but guilty and empty honors and applause of an hour among the Catalines and Neros of America, ose calmer, and deeper, and surer, and purer, but less pompous, showy, and pretentious honors which are the crown of a life-time of well-doing for rightecusness' sake. Yes, Rufus Choate was a great man, not as God reputes greatness, but as the world defines it. We pause over his sepulchre now that he is gone, and while remembering the transcendent genius which postrated itself before the broken and unholy shrine of a false ambition, now fallen to rise no more, this said thready resume to translet in music from the interest resume to the said threads a second nody seems to tremble in music from the in visible silences, like the wail of a fallen angel :

Weep not, sad moralist, o'er desert plains Strewed with the wrecks of grandeur,-mouldering

Arches of triumph now with weeds o'ergrown, And regal cities, now the serpent's own: EARTH MATH MORE DREADFUL RUINS!—one lost mind hose star is quenched, hath lessons for mankind Of deeper import than each prostrate dome, Mingling its marble with the dust of Rome!

Atlantic Messenger RUFUS CHOATE.

The papers of the day seem to indulge in that species gy of this distinguished lawyer which would a young into the error of supposing that his areet was one worthy of their imitation in all repects. Against this fatal error we must protest. An imitator of Rufus Choate would only be vile; as the most brilant points in his character are inimitable, and those incipient pleaders might attempt to copy, unitended with the lustre which belonged to Choate, sould leave them in the lowest condition of despised karery, of unworthy aims, and of corrupt and tricky schee. The following, from the Springfield Repubalagies in the Boston papers:

'It is the highest evidence of his genius and his industry, that they attained for him this position, in spin of the greatest failing a lawyer can have. We to what was notorious to the profession, to what, is one form, had passed into a by-word with the pubhe his disregard of truth and justice in the undertak-ing and trial of cases. In assuming a suit or a defence, he herer seemed to ask, is this right? does my client sex the ends of justice and truth? Nor, in the prosof soutiful and dishonest means to secure the end. Es-possing the interest and object of his client with great he used all the powers of his mind, all the Dices of his oratory, all the suggestions which a reckagenuity or a desperate strait prompted, to reach desired result. Too often, doubtless, he was sueessful by these means; and if many a time justice has been vindicated, and the truth unravelled, and enasseted right has triumphed through his splendid floris, when they would otherwise have failed, too sum by the same intervention has the arrong glories is maces, justice been percerted, and the criminal n the punishment due to his offences.

No cause seemed so desperate, or so bad, that he sould het houldrake its defence; no subgestion of law, no tick of forms, so shallow or puetile, that he would not press into service for his purpose. So, in the trial of his cases, he would astonish judge, jury and law-jur, by his perversions of evidence, and his manipulations of the plainest matters of fact into strange and appartual and upform forces and the interest of the plainest matters of fact into strange and appartual and upform forces and the interest of the plainest matters of fact into strange and appartual and upform forces and the interest of the plainest matters of fact into strange and appartual and upform forces and the interest of the plainest matter of fact into strange and appartual and upform forces and the interest of the plainest matter of fact into strange and appartual and upform forces and the interest of the plainest matter of fact into strange and the plainest matter of fact i spatural and untrue forms and theories. Every bar which he has practised will tell you the illustrathe sarprise, or provoke displeasure, or even to preju-ties argument. They were heard with a similar wonder and curiosity to that with which men look spon any surprising and unnatural performance, and aughed at as good jokes are.

SUPPOSED SLAVER.

Some weeks since, the ship Atlantic arrived at this port, and entered at the Custom House in the usual

at Boston, on account of information there filed, the Revenue Cutter Campbell, Capt. Clark, stationed at New London, was ordered to this port, and arrived alongside the Atlantic this morning. What the in-formation was, and by whom filed, are facts which we formation was, and by whom filed, are facts which we are not yet in possession of. It was feared that the cutter would not arrive here before the ship sailed, consequently deputy Marshal Riley had business to the city yesterday. The ship was seized this morning by Deputy Marshal Warren, who now holds her in custody. Steam-tug Spray brought the ship up the river about noon.

The Atlantic is said to have on board a large number of casks filled with water, considerable grain and other articles not usually sent upon a legitimate whaling voyage; and that notwithstanding two-thirds of her crew have American protections, there is not that number of bona fide citizens of the United States belonging to the ship, the captain himself being a Portuguese. But, on the other hand, it is stated that all the articles on board, above the ordinary supplies of a whaler, are such as could readily be exchanged at the Westward Islands, for such other commodities as the Westward Islands, for such other commodities as the voyage would demand. The Atlantic is about 700 tons burthen.— New Bedford Mercury, 21st.

From the New Bedford Standard.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Our reporter has just re turned from a visit to the ship and the cutter, which now lie in the stream. He gleaned the following adfitional intelligence: Information concerning both the Atlantic and Comoro has been in the possession of Marshal Rynders, of the Southern district of New York. He was informed that the sum of \$20,000 had Amedes, Ambreges & Co., of Pearl street, New York.

Amedes, Ambreges & Co., of Pearl street, New York, for the purchase of two ships for the slave-trade,
Marshal Rynders despatched Deputy Marshal Lorenzo De Angelis, who discovered the purchase of the
ships Atlantic and Comoro, and has been watching their outfit. Amedes has been in New Bedford, it is Saturday night. Mr. De Angelis joined the cutter Campbell on Tuesday night, and set sail to intercept the vessels.

Had the cutter been fully manned, she was to have taken the Atlantic, and then lay off for the Comoro, but as it was, they were obliged to take the Atlantic this morning, and Lieutenant B. H. Travers was put

in charge of her.

The Atlantic will have to be discharged, in order to search her, and this will be done at once.

New Bedford, July 25. Ship Atlantic, seized last week by the U. S. authorities on suspicion of being fitted out as a slaver, and grounded in this harbor, was got off to-day, and was towed to the wharf, where she awaits further orders from U. S. Marshal Freeman. She will probably be discharged.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PENDLETON COUN-TY. KENTUCKY.

During the progress of the storm, Saturday night and Sunday morning, a German named Green, who seemed to be religiously fanatic on the subject of run-ning off slaves, was taken in the act of aiding in the escape of a couple of women and children, the property of Messrs. Kirby & Ellis, who resided in Pendleton

county, near Flour Creek.

Green has for some time been in the employ of Col.

Wheeler, and when taken said he had been doing his duty, and would at the next opportunity do the same thing. There were four persons—two women and two children—in the party, who had almost reached the Ohio river when they were arrested. They were on horseback, and in a short time would have made good their escape but for the fact that the horses being missed, caused search to be instituted, and not until they had been taken was it known that the slaves had

made an attempt to escape.

When the citizens of the county learned the extent of the offence of Green, they were very indignant, and threatened to lynch him, which undoubtedly they would have done but for the interference of some of the more prominent of the number, who induced them to abandon their design, and allow the law to take its course. Green is about thirty years of age, has been in the State four or five years, and is a natu ralized citizen. The women are said to be quite valuable, and the children, one of which is ten and the other six years of age, are healthy and promising .-Cincinnati Enquirer, July 5th.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENZION. A dispatch in the St. Louis Democrat, from Wyandotte, July 18, 8ays :--

'The Convention has spent most of to-day in Comports of the Committees on Legislative Department, finely formed hands and feet, black skins, and woolly on Judicial, on Education and Public Institutions. The article establishing Common Schools, as reported from the Committee, does not prohibit negroes from receiving the full benefit of the Schools. A proposition to insert the word ' white,' so as to effect that object, was laid on the table. Another amendment of the same virtue was pending when the Convention adjourned. A lengthy discussion was had on that point. A provision giving children of African descent an equitable proportion of the common school fund of the State was stricken out. The Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the ladies of Kansas, praying that the Constitution be framed so as to give females the right of suffrage, reported that in the opinion of the Committee, woman-kind would be more profitably employed in attending properly to mestic duties, and at the same time have sufficient cares to engross their whole attention."

The Wyandotte correspondent of the New York

'The Secretary of the Convention has prepared a The Secretary of the Convention has prepared table of statistics, illustrating some interesting facts relative to the members, from which I gather the following: The number of Republican members is 34; of Democratic members, 17; Independent, 1. As to occupation, 18 are farmers; 20 attorneys-at-law; 3 merchants; 3 manufacturers; 2 physicians; 11 land agents : mechanics, editors, surveyors, clergymen and journalists, 1 each.'

Sam Houston-now running for Governor in Texas -in a letter of the 2d instant to the Galveston Union. says that he regards Know-Nothingism as dead. He proceeds to say:

There are isms of a most dangerous character which I am unafterably opposed. These are the isms of Nullification, Secession and Disunion, which are in vogue with many men, who claim to be friends of the South, but are in reality demagogues, who live on agitation, hoping to be elevated by the confusion of the times. Many of these are prominent advocates for re-opening the African slave trade, than which no greater evil is to be apprehended to the South. If this was once done, the South would be overrun by African barbarians, and our lives, and what is worse, our homes and our families, would be subject to their barbarities and it would in no possible way advance our general or national prosperity. In my opinion, all these devi-ces are intended to bring about Disunion. Hence I am opposed to all isms, and henceforth will rely for

the State, and immediately market.

The Universalist Herald, published at Montgomery, Ala., with the Rev. John C. Burrows as its editor, and S. J. McMorris, B. F. Strain, and J. Shingdey, as corresponding editors, thus laments the loss of Parke Custis, though freed by his will, (15 of them are his own children—he was no kin of Washington,) a belowed and only chattel:

· Our heart has been recently grief-smitten by the death of our only servant woman Nancy. For a long time she had been affected with chronic disease of the throat, which baffled the skill of physicians. We did all we could for her, but to no lasting effect. After our removal to Montgomery she grew worse, and con-tinued to fail, until the evening of the 21st of May, when she gently breathed her last without a struggle Never before had we seen such a quie death. Her age was about 38. In her death we feel ment between master and servant, in this instance, was strong. Poor Nancy! never more shall we behold her in the flesh. She has finished her mission on earth, and entered the climes of glory above. A post-mortem examination showed that ossification of the trachea had taken place."

A GOLDEN WEDDING. A large number of the friends of Deacon Samuel May and wife assembled at their residence in Hollis St. on the 19th inst., to congratulate them upon the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The happy pair were made the recipients of many valuable gifts, including an elegant silver pitcher and salver, which were presented by the pro-prietors of the Salisbury Mills, of which corporation Deacon May has long been the worthy President.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE - PEACE DE-CLARED!

The Italian war is over. On the 8th instant an ar manner. The ship was fitted for a whaling voyage under command of Capt. Silvia, who is the sole owner of the ship.

The ship cleared from the Custom House on Tuesday, in a legal manner, having the requisite number of American seamen on board. For two weeks past, a U. S. Deputy Marshal has occasionally made his appearance in the city, and an officer of the U. S. government has remained here during the whole time, though unknown to our citizens.

From a process issued by the U. S. District Court, at Boston, on account of information there filed, the tion' are to enjoy, what position the Pope will, as 'Honorary President,' occupy, whether the condition of the Papal States is to be improved in any respect, of the Papal States is to be improved in any respect whether Venice is any better off than she was before the war, whether the Grand Dukes are to be reinstated, how the King of Naples is to stand-what, in a word, is the full import of this 'Italian Confeder-ation,' and what part Austria or French bayonets are henceforth to play in the Peninsula, are questions yet to be answered.

> The following is the telegram from Napoleon, announcing the fact :

This despatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse or the 12th, and the funds rose 2 1-2 per cent. The closing quotations are not mentioned, but were about

70 fr.

The Daily Ness affirms that the past hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived. It adds: History will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretensions, and signed a mock and selfish peace—a peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in Northern Italy—that connects Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope, and to the constant menace of military intervention on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors—that takes no account of the welfare of the people, and substitutes for national independence a confederation under the lock and key of Austrian garrisons. The Emperor of France has sown the seeds of future wars, and the closer we examine the pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears.

The Times correspondent says that typhus fever raged in both the camps in Italy, and that 10,000 to 12,000 were attacked with it in the allied army.

COLORED SEAMEN IN BRITISH SHIPS IN THE AMERI can Trade. The British Board of Trade has lately issued the folloons instructions to shipping masters:

'The attention of vy Lords has been directed to the stringent laws in five in the Southern States of American

ica, with regard the admission of free negroes.

It has happened that colored seamen serving British merchant ships have suffered in American British merchant sings and these laws, and when the British consul has endeavored to protect them, he has been embarrassed by the difficulty of producing proof of their nationality.

Under these circumstances, and in the absence of

any means available in this country of furnishing colored seamen with official certificates of birth, my Lords think that all shipping-masters before whom colored seamen are engaged for voyages to the Southern ports of the United States, should warn such seamen, and the masters who engaged them, of the inconvenience and risk to which they may be exposed through the operation of the laws above mentioned, and should point out to them, in case the masters determine to carry free colored seamen to such ports, that they should be prepared with full evidence of their place of birth and of their nationality,"

WHO ARE WHITE PERSONS. The Cleveland Review says: A decision was rendered yesterday in the case of Freeman HI Morris vs. Sanborn, Christian and Gardner. Morris has about one-fourth negro blood in his veins, and was not allowed to vote at the late election in the First Ward, Sanborn, Christian and Gardner being the judges of the election. Judge Foot, at the Common Pleas of this County, held that under the Old Constitution of Ohio, all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution merely mentioned white persons,' without defining what constituted a white person, consequently the definition of a white person contained in the old Constitution remains in force, and any law declaring a person having more than half white blood to be a negro must of necessity be uncon-

LEARNED AND WEALTHY APRICANS. Mr. Bowen, a a lecture at New York, said there were several libraries and a number of learned men in the heart of Africa. Know a great deal more about us than we do about them. They asked, for instance, if the day of our week were, not named so and so; and when answered affirmatively, replied that they had found it so in their books. The names of Abraham, David, Marianna, and Susannah are common in Central Africa. Mr. Bowen saw men with Roman noses, heads. They were called the black-white men, and were esteemed the most learned among the Africans. In Abcokuta there is a market two miles long. Dres are sold there as high as sixty dollars apiece. The lecturer knew an African intimately, whose was estimated at more than two millions of dollars. The women do not work in the fields in the interior The language has more abstract nouns than the Eng-lish, which shows that Africans know how to think

EMANCIPATED NEGROES IN VIRGINIA. At this time there are hundreds of emancipated negroes in the State who have no right to remain here, but who seem to prefer the chances of being detected and sold into Slavery to taking up their residences in any of the free States. If they knew the true condition of free negroes in the North, their sufferings from cold and hunger, and their inability to get employment, we should no wonder at their unwillingness to accept the freedom of starving and freezing; but as many of them can know nothing of negro Northern life, it is somewhat surprising that they do not see for themselves. Yesterday morning, a yellow fellow named Wm. Taylor field, was arraigned before the Recorder for remaining in the Commonwealth contrary to law. Me had many excuses for not leaving at once, but, or promising to bid farewell to Old Virginny's shore in a short time, was set at liberty.—Richmond Dispatch, May 4.

NEGRO CONSPIRACY IN VIRGINIA. The Clarksoner (Va.) Régister, July 15, says: 'A negre woman belonging to Mr. M. J. Nixon, of this country, gave information on Wednesday last that there was a combination among the negroes of the neighborhood of Shinnston, for the purpose of running off, and defend-ing themselves in so doing. She states that some of ing themselves in so doing. She states that some of the negroes about Clarksburg are engaged with them; that they are well supplied with fire-arms, &c. Ten of the negroes suspected were arrested on Wednesday, and are now in jail; the negro woman giving the in formation is also in jail. She further states that these negroes were supplied with poison, which was dis-tributed among them at a convention of them held at Shinnston not long since, and that their intention was to poison their masters' families.'

There is much excitement in Davies county Kentucky, relative to a plot among the slaves, the object of which was robbery, poisoning, arson and burglary. A few nights ago, a house was burned near posed to all isms, and henceforth will rely for Masonville, and seven negroes were implicated in the and for government upon the Constitution and crime. The offenders would have been executed at once, but their owners promised to remove them from

> Custis property now belong to Col. Lee, near Washington, D. C. Some of them recently attempted to Some of them recently attempted to escape from bondage, but being caught, the men were whipped by a driver who refused to whip a woman of the company. The gallant Col., representative of patriot blood, stripped her and gave her 39 lashes with his own hand. All were then sent to Richmond to find new masters.

THE DETROIT ABDUCTION CASE. The white slave girl who was rescued from the North Star a few days since, and taken over to Windsor, and whose rather sudden change from a condition of Slavery to that of Liberty has excited a deal of grief hereabouts, has been adopted into a respectable and well-to-do family, and is doing much better than serving any owner of her soul and body. She is learning to read, and will loubtless acquire some other dangerous practices of which will tend to make her contented with her lot. What a crying shame it is that she should be allowed to indulge in such luxuries!-De-

At the Inauguration of the Webster Statue on the 17th of September next, which is the 219th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, an oration will be delivered by Hon. Edward Everett.

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE. John C. Underwood, of Virginia, says in a communication in the N. Y. By Finance Cor.

'I have had ample evidences of the fact that those are greatly behind the times who speculate on the probabilities of re-opening the African Slave Trade; it is already a thing accomplished, and the traffic is brisk, and rapidly increasing. In fact, the most vital question of the day is not the opening of this trade, but its suppression. Shall it be longer tolerated in defiance of all laws of God, and of all laws of Christian, and even Mohammedan nations? The arrival of care and even Mohammedan nations? The arrival of car-goes of negroes, fresh from Africa, in our Southern ports, is an event of frequent occurrence. Many of the public journals of that region are supposed to be in the interest of the traders, and the publishers of the interest of the traders, and the publishers of others are prevented from announcing such arrivals by well-grounded fears that such action would expose themselves to the vengeance of the brutal and barbarous men engaged in this business. In all the cotton States the ery is for cheap negroes. They denounce our laws against the slave trade as a protective tariff of twelve or fifteen hundred per cent. on the price of labor for the benefit of the slave broading States. in labor for the benefit of the slave-breeding States; increasing the price of negroes for consumption in the cotton fields from one hundred dollars each (the full cost of importation were it not for prohibitory laws) to twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. With the hope of enlisting the whole South, they point to the advance of Free Labor, and declare that the defeat of Slavery in the struggle for Kansas was owing solely to

WASHINGTON, July 10. Carefully as the secret has been guarded by those interested, it is well known throughout the entire South that a very large number of slaves have been landed chiefly on the Florida coast, within the past twelve months. A very estinguished Democratic Senator informed me within the last week, that his estimate of the number of cargoes of 'savages' that had been successfully transported into the interior of the country since May, 1858, was between sixty and seventy. He added that the boast had been semiconfidentially made to him, six weeks ago, by an indi-vidual interested, that twelve slave vessels, whose names were known to him, would discharge their living freight upon our shores within ninety days. Supposing each vessel to contain, deducting loss by death, 250 blacks, the late increase of slave population of the South, by importation from the coast of Africa, must have been over 15,000. Startling as this fact appears, I have not ventured to communicate it to you until fully persuaded that it cannot be contradicted; or, if gainsaid, that its truth may, within a short period, be demonstrated.—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

MR. YANGEY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE. Mr. Yancey believes the laws against the slave-trade, and making it piracy when it is not, should be repealed. But as to re-opening the trade, that is a question he is not prepared to advocate, and regards as premature. He concludes a recent letter on politics, addressed to J. D. Meadows, as follows :

As to re-opening the African slave-trade, that is a grave question, of the highest political and economi-cal import, and should be decided alone by the several States - each for itself, and with reference alone to the industrial interests of each. The time for its decision has not yet arrived, and as I have formed no opinion upon its expediency, with that thoughtfulness which its great importance demands, I will not discuss it

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

Twenty leading Democratic papers of Mississippi advocate the re-opening of the slave trade, and Mr. Buchanan's Collector at Vicksburg openly and offensively urges it as a party measure.

LYNCH LAW IN MISSOURI. A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis to the New York Express, dated July 20, says that accounts from Marshal state that three negroes who were on trial on the 16th, at that place rape and murder, were at night taken forcibly the jail by a mob, and two of them hung, while the other was BURNT AT THE STAKE.

THE PLYMOUTH CELEBRATION. The people of Plymouth, Massachusetts, are preparing a grand celebra-tion on the 2d of August, at the laying of the cornerstone of the National Monument to the Forefathers. The dinner will be given in a tent capable of holding twenty-seven hundred persons. The list of speakers invited is numerous. Among other gentlemen who have promised to attend the celebration is Governor

Chandler and the Rev. J. J. Daniel indulged in a street fight at Enterprise, Miss., the other day. No heads were broken, or hearts either. What a pretty fashion they have in the slave States of employing their Reverends and Honorables in the light and genteel business of shooting and stabbing each other.

Doy, under sentence, in St. Joseph jail, for an alleged kidnapping, was rescued on Sunday morning, during nt storm, and is still at large. Great excitement prevailed at St Joseph on the announcement of his esape, and a pursuit was attempted, but without suc-

Thirty men and boys, and seventy women and the colored race is an object that should interest every philanthropist, and particularly the colored people of girls were sold under a provision of the city charter, directing the sale of all free negroes who fail to pay their taxes. What scoundrelism! ance must be placed mainly on the colored people We find among the 'married'-On Thursday themselves.

the 17th inst., at the Colonization Receptacle in Mon-rovia, by the Rev. John Seys, Kabendah, alias James lectual and moral, is the lever by which their elevation is to be accomplished; that while industry, economy Buchanan, to Kandah, alias Ann Liberia Jeffs, both liberated Africans of the company by the U. S. steamship Niagara. Rev. Dr. WAYLAND has been elected President

of the American Peace Society, to fill the vacancy oc-casioned by the death of the Hon. Wm. Jay. Jenny Lind has been presented by the Lord

the way can be prepared.

Resolved, That this Committee would invite the co dayor of London with a marble bust of the Queen, for singing in aid of the Nightingale Fund at Exeter operation of all denominations of Christians, to unite Liberia held her election on the first of May

last, resulting in the re-election of President Stephen A. Benson, without opposition. D. B. Warner, Esq., of Monrovia, was elected Vice President.

sized near Cleveland, the former losing ten of her crew and passengers, and the latter her two mates.

Reuben Johnson, the colored man charged with at tempting to rescue a slave from the custody of the U. S. Marshal at Zanesville, Ohio, a few weeks since, and run off by that officer to the Hamilton County jail, where he has since been confined, has been tri-United States Court, found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Leavitt to thirty days more imprisonment,

An unofficial census of San Francisco make the population 49,353 white males, 23,985 white fe-male, 3150 Chinese, and 1605 colored people. Total,

Francis A. Maffit, said to be a son of Rev. John so extensively some years ago, died of an apoplectic fit, in the St. Louis jail, on Sunday night last. The deceased, together with several others, had been ar rested and imprisoned on suspicion of forgery.

ducting expenses, there would be a balance of \$90,000. The receipts on the last day, when 'Israel in Egypt' was given, amounted to very nearly eighty thou

Blondin walked his rope for the last time or the 14th, in the presence of ten or twelve thousand people, wheeling a barrow over his private way, which wheel had a grooved rim to fit the rope, and the handles of the vehicle were suspended by a cord around his neck. He carried his balancing pole with him while pushing the barrow.

A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Plorence, gives a horrible account of the massacre of the inhabitants of Perugia, by the Papal troops. He says many a woman was saved a life of shame by death, for they left them not alive to tell what they suffered. Women were ripped open with the bayonet—young infants were struck against the walls, and their bodies thrown out the windows. The hospitals were all cleared of the sick-every one killed In a boarding school the children were all butchered.

off by Capt. John Brown, of Kansus, and who arrived at Windsor, C. W., early in the spring, are doing well.

Heraid, July 13, andressed 10 Anti-Stavery Chickens and who arrived throughout the State, and signed by a number of the at Windsor, C. W., early in the spring, are doing selergy and laity of Cleveland and vicinity, calling for a meeting at Columbus, Ohio, August 10 and 11, to

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

. COLLECTIONS.

mmittee, at Framingham 1859, for Expenses, &c. Francis Jackson, Boston, Cyrus Houghton, Holliston, Kate M. Whitney, Honolulu, D. F. Goddard, Geo. W. Staey, Milford, 2 00 James S. Draper, Wayland, R. Boyden, Marlboro', A. L. Babcock, W. R. Lewis, J. B. Yerrinton, Ira Mitchell, J. Merrill, Charles T. Tucker, J. N. Morse, Sherborn, Charles A. Hovey, Framingham, Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, Esek Pitts, Millbury, Samuel Barrett, Concord, Friend, Thomas B. Rice, Boston, William Sparrell, Boston, A. Wood, 2d, J. H. Brigham, Aaron Rider, E. D. Draper, Hopedale, Wm. Doane, Jr., " Cyrus Cook, Cumberland, Abijah Allen, Millbury, L. Bigelow, 2d, Marlboro', Dr. Russell, Milford, J. R. Davis, "J. G. Parmenter, Marlboro',

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Mrs. W. Cox.

A. F. Mann,

J. Wilmarth,

E. H. Greene,

H. G. O. Blake.

S. P. Carpenter.

I. H. Marshall,

C. W. Cook,

E. N. Thwing,

Henry Adams, George Woods,

A. Studley, Mary Garnet, Mrs. Denny, M. B. Goodrich,

ittee was \$97 55.

these United States.

may direct.

these ends.

On motion,

quested to copy this call.

A. Kent, J. Cushing, Cash, in various sums,

Lyman Coolidge, Feltonville, Mrs. Holmes, Boston, George Forbes, Boylston,

Henry J. Prentiss, Boston,

N. B. The entire collection by the Finance Com

PLEDGES

aid of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, July 4, 1859

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

From Adin Ballou, E. D. Draper and Francis

Jackson, Trustees under the Will of John Calkins, late of South Wiibraham,

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR

THE COLORED RACE.

1858, the following resolutions were adopted

At a Convention held at Montrose, Pa., Sept. 4,

Resolved, That the improvement and elevation of

Resolved, That in promoting this great object, reli-

Resolved, That we fully believe that education, intel

and temperance are immensely important, still educa

tion is the great instrument that will render effectua

Resolved, That as union is power, we would re

ommend a General Convention, to be held as soon as

with them in calling a National Convention, to meet

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of sever

Resolved, That a circular be sent by this Commit

Resolved. That the following named gentlemen

ompose the Executive Committee : The Revs. Thomas James, John Anderson, William

Sanford, Burr Baldwin, B. B. Emery; the Hon. Wm

Jessup, B. S. Bentley, Esq.
In accordance with the above resolutions, a Nation

stated. A celebration worthy of the day is expected

will do much for the redemption and elevation of our

crushed people.

All journals friendly to the cause are earnestly re

TO NORTH ABINGTON .- There will be an

Anti-Slavery meeting in Union Hall, North Abington, on Sunday, July 31st, to enable the friends to re-

deem their annual pledges to the cause—session: commencing at 10, A. M., and 2, P. M. Miss Sal-LIE HOLLEY, N. H. WHITING and others will speak

The meeting of the Plymouth Co. Society, a nounced last week, will be deferred for the present.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES SPEAR will

speak at Plymouth, next Sunday.
On Monday evening, Mr. Spean will give his lec

A circular has been published in the Cleveland

Herald, July 13, addressed 'To Anti-Slavery Christians

pray, deliberate and give a public expression against slavery. This proposed Convention has been suggested chiefly by the revival of the slave trade.

ture on Church-Yard Literature

and we trust that a Convention will be held

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

J. Grant.

J. Cook, F. O. M.,

A. H. Thompson,

S. Aaron, A. J. Ballou, Lonsdale,

W. S. Haywood, Hopedale,

Henry O. Stone, Framingham, G. Pillsbury, N. C. Dennett. W. L. Garrison, A. T. Foss, Wilbur F. Brigham, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Sawin, R. Clapp, Jr., F. T. Valentine,

WILLIAM L. YANGEY.

HONORABLE AND REVEREND. The Hon. Greene C.

LEAVENWORTH, July 25 .- Rescue of Dr. Doy. Dr

A sale of free negroes, who have failed to pay their taxes, took place on the 10th inst., at Portsmouth

on the 1st day of August, 1859, at Harrisburg, Pa., and join in a general celebration of West India Eman be appointed, with power of enlarging their numbe as they may deem expedient, to make such arrange ments in relation to the Convention as their discretion

The barques Sunshine and Standard were cap-

tee to all churches and communities where colored people are located, requesting them to call meetings as soon as convenient, to appoint delegates to this Convention, who shall present us with statistics of the Convention, who shall present us with statistics of the population, Sabbath and day schools, and of the general prosperity and progress of the colored people in their vicinity.

Resclved, That all free colored persons in the Uni-

ted States, and all others friendly to the object, be in-vited to attend this Convention, to confer on all the best methods to promote the best interests of the col-ored race, and to adopt such means as will accomplish

Newland Maflit, the eloquent preacher who flourished

The receipts at the great Handel Festival, recent held in London, fell not far short of \$140,000. De-

The Detroit Advertiser says that the slaves run

A true bill was found at the late s Federal Court at Oxford, Miss., against M. Brodnox, a slave-dealer of Memphis, for offering four or five Congo Africans for sale in the Columbus market last March. The negroes were not sold, nor has Brodnox been averaged.

Miss Florence Nightingale is so extremely ill that the worst results are apprehended. Her strength should be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

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

FELLOW CITIZENS:
We issue this call to invite you to attend a Convention to be held in the City of Boston, commencing at 10 o'clock, an Monday, the 1st day of August, 1859.

10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1859.

The primary object we have in view is, to take into consideration the Moral, Social, and Political elevation of those with whom we are identified, by complexion and condition, in the New England and other States.

In all, except five of the Eastern States, the colored citizens are deprived of the privilege of voting on equal terms with the whites.

Free suffrage is the basis of a free government, the safeguard of a free people, the strength of the strong, the defence of the weak, a powerful auxiliary to respectability, 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 abuse.

We are convinced, fellow citizens, that not only 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 possess-ing 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 We therefore urge upon colored men in all sections of New England, to evince their self-respect and love of freedom in efforts to promote their moral, social and political elevation, by assembling at the above time,—a day consecrated by the signal and successful example of Great Britain emancipating 800,000 men, women, and children, in her West India colonies, and hence enjuently suggestive. 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 prison-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. Langs-TON, prominent in the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue

This call is issued by authority of a public meeting held at Bethel Church, Boston, Tuesday, May 3, 1859. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, LEWIS HAYDEN, WILLIAM C. NELL JEREMIAH HARVEY, JOHN J. SMITH. NELSON L. PERKINS, HENRY WEEDEN,

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

THE CONVENTION OF COLORED CITI-ZENS of the New England States will commence at Tremont Temple on Monday, August 1st, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue throughout the day and Tuesday, holding three sessions each day. Among those expected to be present, and participate in the proceedings, are as follows:

Rhode Island — George T. Downing, James Jefferson, John T. Waugh. Connecticut—Rev. J. T. Holly, Robert Gordon.

Maine—Rev. Amos G. Beman, Rev. John W. Lewis.

Massachusetts—Wm. Wells Brown, Charles Lenox
Remond, Dr. John S. Rock, Lewis Hayden, Robert
Morris, Esq., William C. Nell, John T. Hilton, Chas. M. Gardner, Edward Garrison Walker, Rev. J. B. Smith, Henry O. Remington, Bela C. Perry.
New York—Rev. J. Sella Martin, J. H. Townsend,

New York—Rev. J. Sella Martin, J. H. Townsend, Esq., Rev. J. N. Gloucester, Wm. H. Leonard. Pennsylvania—William Still. Charles H. Langston, Esq., prominent in the Oberlin Wellington Rescue Case, and Lewis Clark of Canada. The Public are respectfully invited. Boston, July, 1859.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The friends of freedom will celebrate this glorious event in the village of Geneva, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1859, at which time a grand enthusiastic demonstra-tion may be expected in favor of Liberty and Equal-

ity. Reading of the Act of Emancipation, by J. Au-GUSTUS JEFFREY, of Geneva.

Opening Address, by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, President of the Day.

Oration, by Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Cheever, of New York City.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN POUGH. KEEPSIE.—The friends of freedom will celebrate in Poughkeepsie, on Monday, August 1st, 1859, the Twenty-First Anniversary of West India Emancipa-

WM. J. WATKINS, Esq., of Rochester, will deliver the oration, and other eminent speakers are expected to be present.

The few remaining copies will be sold at one dollar each. Please apply to WM. C. NELL,

HOVEY PHOTOGRAPHS.

FEDERAL TYRANNY!

THIRTY-SEVEN MEN, Lawyers, Doctors, Ministers, Legislators and Men of Business, arrested and dragged to a Frion's Prison; 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.'

so to them.' WE HAVE IN PRESS. And shall publish about the 20th of July. A COMPLETE HISTORY

OF THE Obe rlin-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, incarce-

READ IT AMERICANS And MOURN over your country's degradation; scatter it broadcast over the land, that a SLAVOCRATIC it broadcast over the land, that a SLAVOCRATIC NATION may see the depth of depravity and wick-edness into which it has fallen, and arouse, repent and

We want 1000 active, whole-souled Agents to

sell this book. Price, 50 cents, \$4 50 per dozen, and \$38 per 100 in paper covers, and 75 cts per 100 bound JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 20 Washington street, Boston.

NEW AND USEFUL BOOKS. MESSRs. POWLER & WELLS.

308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Have recently Published. HINTS TOWARDS PHYSICAL PERFECTION, Illustrated. \$1.

NEW RURAL HAND-BOOKS, embracing The House, The Garden, the Farm, and Domestic Animals-in one illustrated volume. \$1 50. HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

How to Write-How to Talk-How to Behave, and How to Do Business. One vol. \$1 50. THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPÆDIA-the most complete work

on the subject. \$3 00. THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM-Applied to the development of Body and Mind. \$1 25.

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. June 24.

WORCESTER WATER-CURE.

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

WOMAN'S RIGHTS MEETING.

FULL Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting A FULL Report of the Woman's Regules by Mrs. 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.)
July S.

Pen ciet Lin Cial deb sun Pai

POETRY.

For the Liberator. A LESSON OF THE PAST. The old man lay on his dying bed, While his children knelt beside; Three noble sons, who had crowned his years With honor, and love, and pride.

In one fair boy he was proud to trace The type of his own lost youth, In the open brow, and the flashing eye, And the love of stainless truth.

And one, whose careless boyhood seemed Just slipping from his hold, Upraised his mother's eyes of blue, And wore her locks of gold.

A third, with form of riper grace, And brow like a summer morn. Knelt first among the group of three, For he was the eldest born.

Right tenderly the father spoke, And blessed them, one by one; But the fondest of his parting words Were for his first-born son. 'You are heir,' he said, 'to your father's lands,

With a vow upon his tongue :-

By older usage, and English law,

He was held the rightful heir.

And the bearer of his name : Ah! the goodly heritage keep, my son, From a single spot of shame. And the young man bent his youthful head

Alas! that words so solemn and sweet Should cover a grievous wrong ! Days passed—he stood in his father's place. And sat in his father's chair :

But there came a troublous dream one night, Wandering through his brain; He knelt by his father's death-bed now With a new and unknown pain.

However he strove to settle it right, Strangely the dream went wrong, For another knelt in the honored place, And he was the youngest born.

A few good words, and a blessing kind The sire right fatherly gave, But never a dollar from out his store. Nor land for a five-foot grave.

With a pang at his heart he felt the wrong, And the deep injustice saw, And he turned him away from the homestead gate Cursing the English law.

The heir awoke, but the waking brought No sudden and sweet release. For the haunting vision oppressed him still, Granting nor rest nor peace.

He strove to banish the troublous dream, To smother the nameless pain, But he found ne rest till he wandered out, Seeking his brothers twain.

He led them in at the homestead gate, Under the threshold tree, Then acre for acre he measured straight, And counted his gold for three. 'My brothers, he said, 'will ye deign to take

I vowed to wear our father's name, And keep its honor white; And dare I fling the hap of birth Across my brothers' right?'

Your right as a gift from me?

Then brightened o'er his manly cheek The quick young color, showing How warm along his youthful veins The generous blood was flowing.

And warm and true was the clasp of hands, While the soul of his angel mother Seemed smiling tenderly on her son, Through the blue eyes of his brother.

Full many a June, since then, the fields Have worn the reddening clover, Uncounted harvests, with their gifts. The green hill whitened over

Were but folly in our own, And what was then self-sacrifice Hath simple justice grown.

And while we reap the harvest Of that unselfish deed, Will we, for future gleaners, Cast in our better seed.

From the past gleams out the story, And I read its meaning thus :-That to-day, the poor, the sinful, Younger brothers are to us.

And whatsoe'er our heritage Of wisdom or of gold, 'Tis given for a generous sake To share, and not to hold. June 18, 1859.

dving.

For the Liberator THE CHAIN OF THE TYRANT. Say, hear you that wail. Borne aloft on the gale, From the land of the South in the warm sunlight

lying? 'Tis the cry of despair Rising wild on the air. 'Tis the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the

There the children are torn From the mother forlorn ; There the wife far away from her husband is driven There the maiden is sold For the Southern's base gold,

And the lone loving heart wide with anguish is riven. There the dark sons of toil, Bending low o'er the soil.

Hear the crack of the driver's lash fiendishily ringing.

Till the woe-stricken slave Turns his eye to the grave, And a sigh for its rest from his bosom is springing. There fierce tyranny reigns

Over millions in chains, And Might is his law, and his sceptre is Terror; And the God-given mind Is in fetters confined,

Locked up in the dungeon of darkness and error. Is this, then, is this

The bright vision of bliss Which our fathers foresaw in the land's future story, When ' Columbia' they sang, Till the wide forest rang,

. As in language prophetic they told of her glory? And shall freedom no more Moor her bark on our shore, Where her sons on the bosom of glory lie sleeping?

Shall 'the home of the brave' Be the land of the slave, And 'Columbia' the watchword of wailing and weep

Dark, dark is the night ! But the morn shall be bright, And the day shall arise of which seers have spoken For Jehovah's just reign

Still the right shall maintain, And the chain of the tyrant shall surely be broken. SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.

The Liberator.

A Word of Liberal Christianity in the Green Mountain State.

The Universalist denomination, just at present, is evidently making friends, and advancing in temporal prosperity. An appeal might be made to the num- treating him with utter contempt as he is manifes the State by the Universalists, and the localities of can worship God in one whom they see not, whil those houses, to substantiate this proposition. But a they despise him in those whom they do see. fair proportion of the ministers of this sect are quite sectarian in their views and preaching; and, of course, their societies more or less sympathize with their ministers. The popular notions of plenary and verbal in- Mr. GARRISON : so disgusted with dead forms, empty professions, sensecutions and Jesuitisms, that they assume the degrasmall, and diminishing. But you would be glad to know the fruit of the

revivals of the last two years. I will not say, 'evil I would say in reply, the good God-who makes the and only evil'; for I think some good has resulted to sun to shine on the evil and the good; and sends the certain individuals, who have washed up, and made rain of the just and the unjust; the Creator of this personal reformation external, at least. And this in- beautiful universe, suns, moons, stars, oceans, moundeed may be internal and permanent in certain in- tains, valleys, rivers, and all the inhabitants of al stances; but more evil than good is the aggregate re- these suns and planets, earth, air and seas. sult. Many are confirmed in their bigotry and superstitions, and, worst of all, a new baptism has been had of their selfish and wicked conservatism-or. rather, do-nothingism and hypocrisy, in relation to letting the slave struggle and die in his chains, and Auburn, N. Y., last week. Mrs. L. A. Strowbridge neglecting other great works of love and mercy, while of Cortland, was elected President, and Miss Abbie they give themselves up to cummin-seed carving and small decoctions of mint and rue, spicing all with anise and other sweet mixtures. Of all the pitiful trifling ever enacted in this silly world-scarcely excepting the mumbo-jumbo of Rome itself-the cating of the wafer gods, the tossing of 'holy water,' the counting of beads, genuflexions, tinkling of bells behind the priests-&c., &c .- the penny-royal sermons, handorgan prayers, and other tweedle-dees of the modern Evangelism for the reformation of society and the salvation of the race, seem most ridiculous. It is impossible for men of sense, of thought, to full in with, ETHAN ALLEN. such stuff.

FACT AND FICTION IN RELIGION. Qu.ney, (Ill.) 1859.

DEAR GARRISON : In the Vedas, or Holy Bible of Hindooism, is thi sentiment :-

Those who see and worship God in every man, wo

Yet the Hindoo dreams that God, the Supreme Spirit, the Great Life Principle of all things, is made manifest in the flesh only in Crishna, in one man. ed improvements that we think could be made in it. Him they adore as God made manifest in human At the same time we are free to say, that it conform. No disrespect, no irreverence, no wrong, must tains features which we must highly sanction. Its form. No disrespect, no irreverence, no wrong, must tains features which we must highly sanction. Its be conceived or manifested towards him, though numbered with the Dead Past 5000 years. But what regard have the worshippers of God in Ctishna to the laws of nature and health committed by the living men and women around them? Mere devout common style of dress, on the vital organs of the worshippers of a dead Crishna can and do crush, muti- chest, annually hurries thousands of the females of worshippers of a dead Crishna can and do crush, mutilate and destroy millions of living human beings.

Though 300,000,000 worship Crishna as the only manifestation of God in human form, we know this cardinal doctrine of their religion is a pure fiction. We
know that God is as really manifest in every human

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Now that God is a series of the industries of the attention our country to a premature grave. The attention our country to a prematu being as in Crishna. We know that what is said and we should decidedly prefer the latter. done to and about Crishna, is said and done to and about God. The same is true of all that is said and done to and about every other human being. If the Hindoo saw and worshipped God in every other hu—

The following resolutions were adopted by the man being as he does in Crishna, how soon would his Convention :- [Ambassador.

that every slave is the express image and personifica- the walks of private life, we are actuated by no de tion of God, in the same sense that Christ was? Is it sire to attract public attention by an eccentric dis a Fact, that what we do to the slave we do to God, in the same sense that we do to God what we do to form a serious and important duay to ourselves and the same sense that we do to God what we do to God, mani-Christ? I believe it is. Each slave is "God, mani-to society.

Resolved, That in the delict which we are mak Not that each slave embodies God to the same extent that Christ did, but in the same way, and as really. is so essential to the enjoyment of life, to contentment of mind, and to the accomplishment of the true object of our existence. We believe that the blightby American Christians, are done to God, in the ing curse of weakness, degeneracy, and hereditary same sense in which the wrongs done to Christ by Judas and Pilate were done to God. God Manifest and deplored daily by an enlightened press and in the plesh in every human being is the one great central idea of all true religion. Religion as a Fact Society, in a great measure, by long continued viosees and worships God alike, in kind, in every man, its of female dress. We seek to become exempt from woman and child. Religion as a Fiction sees and these evils, and to reclaim society from these abuses worships God only in one man; and that man dead, and we advocate, therefore, the entire repudiatio as to corporeal presence, two thousand years—having of all form and appearance of dress, which needlessly no wants that we can supply—who cannot be benefitted by our love and worship, and whose whole life teaches us not to expend our time and energies in ef-

gy of this nation, as a whole, what has it to do with the

Facts of life?—with the Living Present? It is a terinterest in behalf of female industry, and the popurible Romance—a frightful Fiction; as destitute of lar cry from certain quarters of * work for women, living fact as is the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainment. living fact as is the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainment. It sends us back to hunt for salvation among the dead bones and sepulchres of the Past. The very people who so devoutly reverence and worship God in Christ, custave him, sell him, and hunt him with rifles and bloodhounds in the person of the slave. They weep over the sufferings of a dead Christ, (for, as a corporeal presence, Christ is dead, as is Paul or Isaiah.) but they have no pity, no tears, for the woes of unuttrable anguish, for living Margaret Garners. They, themselves, crucify living slave mothers and fathers, living slave husbands and wives, and living sons and dangetters in the advantages to a woman and to society of equality between the saxes, are only tantalizing us with visions of the impossible—visions of blessings unattainable, so long as Fashion holds the seeptre of her supremacy, and enforces upon woman the adoption of a dress which in the industry daughters in slavery, while they seek to arouse a whole nation to weep over the sufferings of a dead Jesus. They seek to arouse the indignation of the nation against Judas, because he betrayed and sold God in Christ, 2000 years ago, for thirty pieces of silver; and, at the same time, they seek to arouse the nation to betray and sell God in four millions of liv-

God is love-God is justice. By incarnating in him-God is love—God is justice. By incarnating in him-self that God of love and justice, as Christ did, let every Abolitionist be himself a Messiah, a Savior, to played in the life of the great mass of American wo-

the slave, to redeem him from his wrongs, and to the slaveholder; to redeem him from his deep and horrid

What a delusion! Reverence for the dead; contempt for the living! Worship God in the dead; enslave, sell, whip, hunt and scourge him in the living! Tenderly and reverently mindful of the honor and glory of God, as manifested in Jesus of Nazareth, but ber of meeting-houses now in process of erection in 100,000,000 slaves! They are liars who say they

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

THE LOVE OF MONEY.

spiration, miracles and literal interpretation, have DEAR SIR-On former occasions, I have written or been freely handled by these ministers, the last two the love of money. If you would abolish slavery years, in the organ of the denomination, the Chris- and rum-making and rum-selling, you had better tian Repository. Of course, the old school combat begin with the love of money, which Paul says is these liberalists stoutly, and occasionally with some the root of all evil. The same might be said concernpious horror. But the people get light from the con- ing the cause of much of the oppression of the poor in cussion: and it is the opinion of the writer, that the the non-slaveholding States. Is it not known that the progressives have, generally, had the best of the ar- love of money prompts the speculator to obtain it that gument. The conservatives have introduced a sort of he may thereby buy up articles which the poor need. liturgy which will do no harm, and, in some respects, and oblige them to pay great prices for the same with a certain class, accomplish good. It is a con- And is it not the love of money which prompts the venience, at any rate, both in family and public wor- manufacturers of paper money to make such an artiship. The so-called Orthodox, as you know, have cle? And is it not a fact that the more money there is had some revivals, within the last two years, in the in the world, so much more the poor are oppressed State. They fancy they are increasing in numbers, Is it not the love of money that induces the manufac wealth and influence, faster than those who think turers of strong drinks to create articles that they freely and teach liberally. But they are quite mis- know are sending their victims to the poor-house, or taken. The spirit of the age will not brook narrow prison, or gallows? And is it not the same love of limits, ghostly terrors, creed-bonds and fetters for money which influences those who sell these articles thought. There are many among us who discard to be engaged in such employment, when they know, many portions of the Old Testament, as having been or might know, that they are cursing the world? Is foisted in by cunning men, and as being rather the it not the love of money that keeps alive the slavebarbarism of the age in which it was written, than the trade on sea and land? Would not slavery be imme inspired word of God. Some, who have worn the diately abolished if the love of money were destroyed strait-jacket of Evangelism very tight-laced, have Would you destroy a tree? Pluck it up by the roots gone clear over to blank atheism. They have become rather than by cutting off the branches. So would you destroy all evil; or the tree which produces such fruit less ceremonies and little church oppressions, perse- Cut off not only the branches, but pluck it up by the roots. Perhaps some will say we believe that the love ding nature of all religious worship whatever. Their of money is the root of all evil, but how shall we deoracle is the Investigator. But this class is quite stroy it? I would say in reply, get people to love God supremely, for he only is worthy of the supreme affections of all. Perhaps some will ask, what God

Plymouth, June 8, 1859.

DRESS REFORM CONVENTION. The National Dress Reform Convention met in B. Barker and Mrs. S. D. Porter, Secretaries. The meeting was largely attended, not only by the friends of this Reform from abroad, but also by the citizens of Auburn. Many speeches and addresses were made during the session by speakers of both sexes. Prof. Brackett, formerly of New York Central College, de livered several brief and pointed speeches, character-ized by great good sense. Professor Toohey uttered some very sensible remarks on the physiological prin-ciples of health, and the importance of the proper adjustment of the dress to the chest and limbs. Among many female speakers, Miss Barker made a very sensible speech; and Mrs. Joy, the wife of Hon. David Joy, of Massachusetts, delivered a brief address, which, for purity and polish of diction, good sound sense and practical wisdom, we have rarely heard excelled—and it was delivered with an easy fluency and modesty which won the admiration of the large assemblage. Speaking of Mrs. Joy's address, the Auburn Daily Advertiser says:—

· Mrs. Joy made the speech of the occasion. I was written with great care; full of pungent and well taken hits at the follies and extravagances of the day. It was delivered in a modest and firm manman and child, can never wrong, nor treat with scorn and contempt any one.

As a literary production, the address would do credit to the first class speakers.'

We cannot say we are a convert to the Reform of

contempt and wrong-doing towards all others cease!

Is God made manifest in each and every slave in theory and faith, whether in our own Convention the same way that he was in Christ? Is it a Fact, assembled, in our public appearance abroad, or in

ing, we seek first of all the wessing of health, which to encourage among women the cultivation of mor active habits, to awaken a fuller sense of bodily free efforts to honor God in him, but to devote all our efforts to honor God in him, but to devote all our efforts to loving and worshipping God as he is embodied in living men and women.

dom, to remove the growing button is rendered a task and a dread, and by these means to secure unto woman the proper development of her physical powers, and the full measure of her usefulness in the cross and the full measure of her usefulness in the cross are the control of the control great social scheme of which she forms a part.

because it is a truth too obvious for argument, that

work for women implies the necessity of a dress for women to work in.

Resolved, That they who demand for women an enlargement of her sphere of industry, and commend man the adoption of a dress which in the industry urged upon her is utterly impracticable, and in which it is impossible for her, with any efficiency, to exhibit a practical use and exemplification of the rights demanded for her.

Resolved, That woman's entire subjection to the

rule of fashion is the evidence of her dependence and inferior position; that her present style of dress is the badge and sign of a useless, inefficient and aimnation to betray and sell God in four millions of tieming en, women and children.

God, crucified only in a dead Christ, is the watchword of Christendom. God, crucified in research and appropriate condition, may be expected to opny living slave, is the great watchword of Freedom.
God is love—God is justice. By incarnating in himridicale and contempt.

men, is totally incompatible with that thoughtful he State will doubtless very generally agree in that and religious character which a Christian people ought to cultivate; for real religion exempts from every false devotion, and leaves us to be mindful of every self-duty, of all obligations to the laws of our being, and of all considerations of public and private

From the Boston Journal. MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE THE OLOGICAL SCHOOL.

At the close of the exercises of the Graduating Class, at Cambridge, the Alumni of the Theologica School sat down to one of Smith's unexceptional dinners, in Harvard Hall, which having been duly discussed, the annual meeting of the Association was held in the Old Colony Chapel. The President, Rev. Dr. Newell of Cambridge,

occupied the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Rev. Dr. Newell. Vice President dent—Rev. Nathaniel Hall of Dorchester. Secretary—Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Cambridge. Committee of Arrangements for 1860—Rev. O. E. Everett, Rev. F. A. Whitney, Rev. Amos Stone. Rev. James Freeman Clarke of Boston, was chosen to deliver the next annual address before the Asso-

The President announced that gentlemen were free to offer such remarks upon the exercises of the morn-

ing as they thought proper.

Rev. Dr. Osgood of New York, Rev. Dr. Burnap of Baltimore, and others, expressed their gratification at the thought and spirit of the Essays of the Graduating Class, commending especially the rev-erent and religious tone which pervaded the addresses, in marked contest with like productions in former

The next and most interesting topic of discussion however, was elicited by the introduction of the fol-lowing resolution, offered by Rev. M. D. Conway of

Resolved. That the Association has heard with deep regret of the failure, during the past year, of the health of the Rev. THEODORE PARKER; and we hereby extend to him our heartfelt sympathy, and express our earnest hope and prayer for his return with renew-ed strength and heart unabated to the post of duty which he has so long filled with ability and zeal. This resolution was seconded by the Rev. James

Freeman Clarke, who said that he took great pleasure in doing so. Though Mr. Parker had gone out from them, and said many hard things of them, he still cherished, as the speaker had reason to know, When the two parties came to said the sold lead. When the two parties came to said the sold lead. the tenderest feelings towards the members of the Association. Upon no one would kindly sentiments fall with a happier effect than upon Mr. Parker.
They would do him good. It would be manifesting
the spirit of Christianity towards Mr. Parker to
bless him, and he hoped the resolution would be

Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, opposed the passag Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, opposed the passage of the resolve. He objected to it as unprecedented. It had never been the custom of the association to pass votes of this nature. For Mr. Parker, personally, he entertained feelings of the deepest kindness. He recognized Mr. Parker's earnestness, his great learning, and his conscientious devotion to duty. He sympathized with him in his personal affliction, but he was not prepared to vote for the affliction, but he was not prepared to vote for the resolution, because it would be a virtual endorseresolution, because it would be a virtual endorsement of Mr. Parker's position as a preacher. He commendation of Mr. Parker's position as a preacher. He commendation of Mr. Gannett) was free to say that he believed a here to supply the pulpit of the Baptist Church during portion of his preaching was calculated to do great good to the world; that it struck deeper into the heart of the great public and social sins than the of his preaching was doing a great harm to society, by unsettling men's faith in the doctrines of the Church and in Revelation.

Besides, Mr. Parker had said in past years such

severe and bitter things of this Association, that he was convinced that even Christian charity did not demand that they should in this particular case depart from their established custom for his benefit. He closed with renewed assurances of esteem for Mr. Parker.

Rev. Dr. Burnap, of Baltimore, followed in much

the same train of argument, urging that the preaching of Mr. Parker was hostile to faith in the Bible. Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York, expressed for Mr. Parker the warmest attachments of a classmate, and sympathized with him in his affliction, but he was not prepared to vote for the resolution. He thought that Mr. Conway had violated the courtesies of the occasion by asking them to vote for such a resolu-tion. While he sympathized with the man, he could not endorse him as a Christian. Especially his spirit he believed to be unchristian. This had been manifested not only in former 'years, but in his late book it appeared in a great degree.

Rev. Charles E. Ellis, D. D., of Charlestown

took the same view as former speakers of the impro-priety of the resolution, and intimated that the object of the mover was not fully expressed; that there was something more than sympathy for Mr. Parker's sickness intended.

At this stage of the discussion, the meeting became somewhat agitated. Various propositions vania, it should be remembered, are strict Allopathic were made, and it was suggested that the mover so we are forced to conclude that the objection to

of this kind, sympathizing with brethren removed by sickness from their fields of labor, that was no reason why they should not change their custom, which would be 'more honored in the breach than in the observance.' If the association felt the sympathy for Mr. Parker which they expressed, let them say so by their vote. He re-affirmed that he had no esire to commit the association to the theology of Mr. Parker, and he respectfully declined to with draw his resolution.

A motion was then made to adjourn. Rev. James Freeman Clarke insisted upon a vote on the passage of the resolution being taken. He said that here was a question that seemed to him to interest everybody. It was something more than a question of mere form, and he hoped the Association would express their honest conviction. If they entertained sympathy for Mr. Parker, he wished them to say so. But if they did not, he wished them to say that too.

Rev. Dr. Burnap again addressed the chair. He commenced an elaborate argument to show that Mr.
Parker was an enemy to the Bible, condemning him
for continuing to preach from it while he denied its Divine origin; but he was interrupted by Rev. Dr. Stebbins of Woburn, who objected to the passage of the resolution, urging the discontinuance of the dis-cussion, and the suppression of the question. About this time, Rev. Mr. Ware, the Secretary,

rose and said that this was a private meeting of the Alumni, and as he observed individuals present who did not appear to be members of the association, some of whom were taking notes, he suggested that the meeting be cleared of all who were not connected with the association, and that reporters especially be he was set at liberty. requested to retire.

Rev. Dr. Stebbins expressed the hope that the re-

porters would not be sent away, expressing his belief that they knew well enough what to report and what The hour—4 o'clock—having arrived for the de-livery of the address of Rev. Dr. Bellows of New

York before the Alumni, the motion to adjourn was renewed, but before the vote was taken, further dis-Rev. Dr. Gannett said he valued honor more than the pleasure of listening to the address of Brother

Bellows. The question was whether they should extend their sympathy to Mr. Parker, and pray for his return to a post where he had been engaged with all his zeal and ability in disseminating principles in opposition to the tenets of their faith.

doing a good work. But while he sympathized with Mr. Parker, he regarded the resolution as an impo-

From the Claremont (N. H.) Advocate. MORE GROWLING.

The Boston City Government have had the annual growl about their Fourth of July orator. At their meeting on Thursday evening last, some of the members, probably those most afflicted with the cotton mania, dissented from passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Sumner for his admirable oration at the City Celebration, and some did not besitate to utter the worst and most insulting language in relation to him. It is said he was used very much as Rev. Mr. Alger was used last year; and finally, by a vote of 21 to the last year; and finally, by a vote of 21 to the last year. 11, the vote for the customary vote of thanks was postponed one week. Some of the members thought sexes, recently arrived at St. Francisco from New this vote would prove them dolts, and the people of leans, having been manumitted by their owner.

opinion. The whole proceeding was most supreme ly ridiculous and sickening.

The Nashua Telegraph thus refers to the matter

Poor Boston! Boston folks will have to go to Poor Bosron! Boston folks will have to go to South Carolina to get somebody to deliver their Fourth of July orations. People there are not troubled with any notions about freedom, which are apt to occur to Boston folks on the Fourth of July. George Sumner, one of the best scholars, and one of the best informed men in all matters of law in the country, delivered their oration last week, and be said something about what our fathers used to talk said something about what our fathers used to talk about on these occasions, and Boston propriety took fire, and got itself into quite a muss. In a short time, these modern Athenians will not allow the Declaration of Independence to be read.

THE 'HELPER' FUND. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Mr. John C. Underwood of Virginia, having nobly consented to devote a portion of his time, dur-ing the present Summer, to the collection of subscrip-tions in the Eastern States, in aid of the fund for the tions in the Eastern States, in aid of the fund for the publication and distribution of a cheap edition of 'Helper's Impending Crisis of the South,' has received full authority from the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Underwood has accepted this commission on the express understanding that his labors in the cause are to be considered as his subscription to the fund, and on this account, a well as on account of his past ser.

on this account, as well as on account of his past services in the cause of Freedom, the Committee would be peak for him the kind attentions and hearty co-öperation of the liberty-loving citizens of the Eastern States. Mr. Underwood will leave New York early next week. Respectfully yours, &c., WM. HENRY ANTHON,

New York, July 15, 1859. Treasurer, &c.

A FATHER RUNNING OFF WITH HIS FAMILY. Satur-

day last, an old negro man of Steubenville, named Tom Snowden, in connection with one or two other sable gentlemen of that place, hitched up a conveyance and went to West Liberty, in this county, for the purpose of carrying away a slave girl and her child, mother and brother, the property of Josiah Chapline. The old man Snowden is the father of the family. In the evening, the family was sent down to the mouth of a lane some distance from the house, where they were to take a carriage which was provided for the purpose. Some of the citizens of the vicinity, having observed the colored folks during the day, decided to When the two parties came together, it is said, the old man Snowden fought desperately, and was several times knocked down before he would yield. All th negroes engaged in the affair, slave and free, were ar rested and committed to jail by a magistrate, brought to this city, and safely confined for trial.—Wheeling Va.) Intelligencer, July 7.

MERITED Success. A very large audience last Sabbath listened to the closing discourse of the colored preacher, Rev. J. Sella Martin, whose efforts, during the six weeks he has supplied the pulpit of the Fire Baptist Church, have attracted much attention and high commendation. Of Mr. Martin's history we have heretofore spoken. He came to Boston in the spring an entire stranger, and spent a week at the Harvard Street Church, with Mr. Eddy, with so much acceptance preaching of any man among us. But another part out notes, are full of fresh thoughts, eloquent passages of his preaching was doing a great harm to society, sound argument and forcible illustrations, while his manner and style are peculiarly pleasing. His closing discourse was one of unusual power and clearness, and evinced a mind of no ordinary depth and originality The surprising genius of this young fugitive has we the attention and warm eulogium of all who have heard him, and their best wishes will accompany him abroad. We learn that he goes from here to supply the pul

pit of the Tremont Temple Church in Boston, during a two months' absence of the pastor, and if those who sneeringly deride the capacity of the colored race, desire to put their sentiments to a practical test, let them note the entire success with which he will hold and interest the largest congregation in New England. numbering 3000, and mostly young people.

On our outside of to-day may be found a poem from

the pen of Mr. M., which possesses unusual merit, and is stamped with the unmistakeable marks of talent and poetic genius, meriting an attentive perusal. We know we but express the wish of our citizens, when we hope soon again to see Mr. Martin among us .- Lawrence

The Pennsylvania Medical Society has exhibited a arrow-mindedness altogether disgraceful to its memhers, by adopting a resolution recommending the members of the regular profession to withhold from the faculties and graduates of Female Medical Colleges all countenance and support, and that they cannot consistently with sound medical ethics consult or alumni.' The Female Medical Colleges of Pennsyl one. Conway explained, remarking that he had no intention of committing the association to the theology of Mr. Parker; and though it was an unprecedented thing for the association to pass resolutions of this kind, sympathizing with heads of the means of education to women. We can the means of education to women and the means of education to women. We can the means of education to women and the means of education to women are the means of education to women and the means of education to women a supporting themselves and their families. Such in finitessimal littleness cannot benefit them. The pub lic are ever willing to aid the weak, and support then e sustained by the public voice; it will recoil upo and injure those who are so arbitrary and selfish as t endeavor to interfere with them.'-A. S. Standard.

> Manumission of Slaves. A very interesting scen occurred yesterday at the Probate Court, says a Cin cinnati exchange, and as it is national in its character we desire to call the attention of political philosopher of every section of the Union to it. There is nothin new in the affair, but nevertheless it involves an un answered problem, and one which politicians generall answered problem, and one which politicians generally avoid. Anthony Gustave, recently a slave of Heloise Cory of New Orleans, and Lucy, a negro woman about 40 years of age, and her child four years old, late the property of Charles DeBlane, also of New Orleans, had their manumission papers recorded in the Probate Court yesterday. Mr. Leonee Boudousquie of that city exercised the power of attorney for them. They are now citizens of Ohio, and will henceforth endeavor to do here what the Republican State of Louisiana prohibits their class from doing. prohibits their class from doing.

A NARROW ESCAPE. We learn that a free-born col ored man of this city, named Henry Price, narrowl escaped being sold into slavery, in the State of Mis souri, a short time ago. It seems that Price being it St Louis, a steward on one of our boats, was sent of some errand into the city, was caught by some thief, put in jail as a fugitive, and laid in jail more than of week, and was finally obliged to pay \$14 fees before he was set at liberty. Had he not been able to prove his condition—that of a free man, he would have beer sold into slavery to pay the charges of his keeping Such outrages need no comment, they speak so loud! for themselves.

To steal a family of free people, as was done in

Cumberland county a few days since, and to sell then into hopeless slavery, is a matter of small import when compared with the escape of a fugitive from slavery -Pittsburgh Gazette.

The New York Tribune, National Era, and Peninsular News and Advertiser, by some process of law known only on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, were made to appear before the Grand Jury of Dor-chester County, at its last session, to answer to the not sufficiently-to-be-abhorred crime of opposition to the 'peculiar institution.' Like the Baltimore Conven-Position to the tenets of their faith.

Rev. Dr. Hedge expressed the hope that Mr. Parker would come to the Music Hall. He was doing a good work. But while he sympathized with Mr. Parker, he recarded the resultance of the Eastern Shore subscribed, Mr. Parker, he recarded the resultance of the Eastern Shore subscribed, spectable citizens of the Bastern papers, they wisely paid for, and read Republican papers, they wisely concluded not to do it. The freesoilers laughed, and Mr. Parker, he regarded the resolution as an imposition, and hoped it would not be adopted.

The question on adjournment was then taken, and carried by a vote of about two to one.

The question of adjournment was then taken, and carried by a vote of about two to one. imprudent neighbors f cule.—News and Adv. from further contempt and ridi-

Kidnapping Coolies. Advices from China state, that both at Canton and Whampon men detected in kidnapping have been seized by the people, and cru-

A Bad Showing for the Slave Trade. The Ox ford, Miss., Mercury says that three out of four, or seventy-five per cent. of the imported Africans pur-chased by planters in that vicinity, have died.

Eighteen or twenty colored persons, of both

from New Or-

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 Saras, parilla, 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 waiged by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

many of the way:

ing complaints:

Schofula and Schofulous Complaints, Entr. SCHOYULA AND SCHOFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERETTIONS AND ENUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PERPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILISIC APPECTIONS, MERCEPAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA ON THE DOULDURSEY, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY
of the Blood.

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

Sarsaparilla nas, 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

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 think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary nm of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to receive their convolute reading time from the convolute reading time from the convolute reading time. secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Ayer's Cathartic Phis,

For the Cure of

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspessia, Indigestion, Dysestery, Foul Stonach, Erysipelas, Heedache, Pin,
Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Disease, Lier
Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Sait Rhem,
Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for
Purifying the Blood.

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

Price, 25 cents per Eox; Five bases for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesme, and eminent personages, have lent their names to estify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our Ambitus Almanxo, 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 their preparations they make more profit on. Demad Ayen's, and take no others. The sick want the lest aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for safe by Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen,

BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are kerely

A offered for sale to persons of liberal and refernatory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fundamental principles and general objects of the Hopedale Community. These parcels, lying in and contiguous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community Domain are of different sizes, ranging from two to twesty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and paturage, together with some woodland—most of the tillage being under a high state of cultivation—and are lage 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 purchases. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and trements in the village may be rented by those unprepared to buy orerect buildings. In the immediate incinity 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 commence or continue a business, and especially let those who may desire to combine with their usual av-ocations 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 may be a superior may be superior rior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for their children the advantages of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Instituand in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practi-cal Education—will find here unusual inducements for making themselves.

for making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Milfor 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 Eng-

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

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

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

tisement as above, offering for sale sundry parces of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-holdwas individualized and divided among the stock-held-ers, a large portion of the Community Domain west legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper. He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to our distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends, cherishing a general avenuathy with our people, and distinguishing principles, who may choose to our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends, cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of our excellent select and common schools, will avail themselves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social arrangements, the anticipation of which originally attracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Practical Christian.

July, 1859.

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