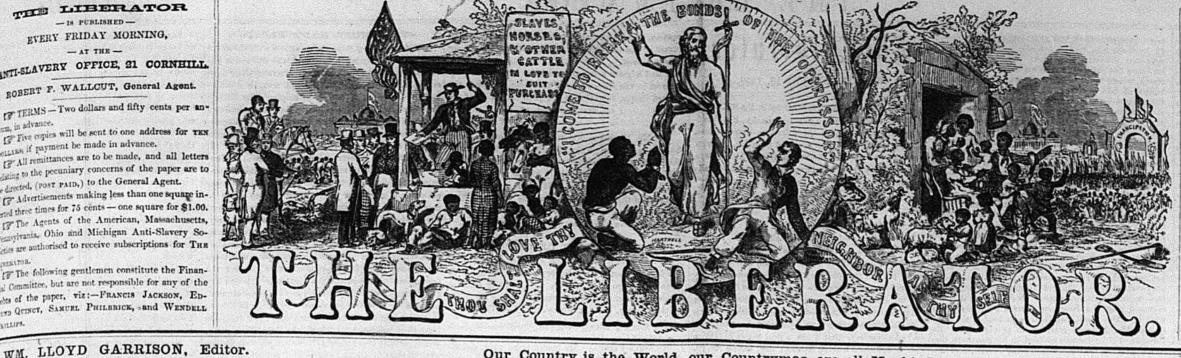
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-

13 Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN polities if payment be made in advance. B All remittances are to be made, and all letters related to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be drected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

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The following gentlemen constitute the Pinanna Committee, but are not responsible for any of the gots of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-RUTH QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.

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

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

BIGHT. 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. 33.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1859. WHOLE NUMBER, 1605.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The following straight-forward and unpretending the respecting the recovery of some fugitive slaves, the respecting the heart of the writer, and eloquent in the disclosures it makes of the privations and those to which lugitives are subjected by their pseudo shase to which lugitives are subjected by their pseudo freeds of Chicago. Mr. Frost, in writing the letter appended below, seems to have been mainly actuated by a desire to exculpate from blame those who had ben wrongfully charged with assisting in the re-overy of slaves; but incidentally, he has rendered a greater service in the revelations made of Abolition hypocrisy and injustice :

THE LATE RECOVERY OF SLAVES IN CHI-CAGO ... STATEMENT OF THEIR OWNER. St. Louis, August 3, 1859.

Editor of the Chiengo Times. DEAR SIR :- I observe from the Chicago papers that considerable excitement has existed in your city, in consequence of my having secretly brought thence my three negro men—fugitives from service

I regret exceedingly to see the noble sentiment of anthropy expended upon unworthy objects, and sill more regret to see it become the moving cause astice and persecution to innocent parties, be the black or white. For these reasons I propose to give rou the character of the individuals who have led forth this burst of sympathy, as well as the means by which they were brought home, trusting that when the facts are known, the reasonable people of Chicago will see that justice is done to their

Sime years since, Governor Scott, (now in Chione and recently a witness in certain proceedings blither,) together with his brother, Henry Scott, and his nephew, Washington Anderson, ran away from my father-in-law, the late Major Richard Graham, and all went to Chicago. Governor, from his haybool up, was notorious throughout the neigh-haybool as a gambler and thief. He left behind him shin be ran away, three wives—all now living here and within a circuit of three miles, and he has now a furth if not more in your city. Henry, the brother of Governor, was convicted of larceny and figged by the civil authorities; he afterwards stole share, for which he has not yet been tried, and for which offence I held, when I found him, the requisition of the Governor of Missouri; and sometime during the last winter, he was tried for larceny in the State of Indiana, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary. After about two weeks' sojourn, he brike out of jail, and fled to Chicago as an asylum, where he had doubtless lived by 'pilfering up to the time I brought him away. In every other vice, as well as thieving, he imitated the example of his older brother, (Governor,) but being neither as good

tinguished himself only as an expert pilterer of cornerable civil authorities of Indiana seized him also, found him guilty of grand larceny, and sent him to the penitentiary, from which, with much trouble and expense, I obtained his release, through the elemency of the Gavernor, last spring. Having voluntarily accompanied me home, he remained happy and contented with his relatives, without even a harsh word for past offences, until some two months ago, when, having fully established himself in the confidence of his father, mother and owners, he again ran away to Chicago, enticed away with him his younger bro ther Jin, who was an exceedingly good boy, and the loss of whom nearly killed his mother. This last act of treachery on Washington's part was considered so outrageous even by the other negroes, that they were unanimous in the hope that he might be eaught. Having now been thoroughly convinced that this family, whatever may be said of other negrees, were incapable of living honestly and decently in a free State, I determined to bring them home. I accordingly sent policemen from this city on their trail, who reported them to be in Chicago. I then repaired thither, believing that if I could meet them in respect the state of the st hem in person, they would willingly, if not gladly, accompany me home. I employed professional de-tetives to bring about an interview, instead of lawyes and the civil authorities to enforce the Fugitive Sare Law. The interview was had, and, as I expected, the three boys, Henry, Washington and Jim, were perfectly willing to come home with me, told ne of all the hardships and troubles they had suffirst, inquired after their friends and relatives at home, laughed and chatted merrily for half an hour, and then went fast asleep. Within ten minutes after meeting me, Jim communicated to me the fact that since he had left home he had not been able to collect a single dollar for all the hard labor he had done for tympathizing friends, and proved the truth of his statement by turning his empty pockets inside out, sthibiting his toes through his shoes, and his garments in rags, (all of which, by the way, I had given him from my own wardrobe a short time prior to his leaving home.) covered with shame that, since he had been in Chicago he had been in the standard of the standard he had been in Chicago, he had been forced to do that which he never expected to do—i. e., beg from dor to door to keep from starving. Henry had a similar tale to tell, except that, instead of getting terial, he had received written promises to pay for his labor, and looking upon me as his best friend, he andiately put into my hands to collect for him the

sald ever get for seventeen months of hard labor : CLIPTON, Feb. 14th, 1858. Six months after date, I promise to pay to the order of Henry Scott ninety-two dollars, at Clifton; value herived. (Signed) HENRY D. WALKER. Also the following :-

CLIPTON, Feb. 14th, 1858. Due Henry Scott, on demand, three 50-100 dollars.
(Signed) HENRY D. WALKER.

have promised Henry to collect the foregoing notes, and give him the money, and I presume that Mr. Walker's sympathy, if not his sense of justice, will induce him to remit to me the above amounts, which I faithfully promise shall be handed to Henry his own use and benefit. If not, my sympathy trand day to the poor negro will force me, however disgreeable it may be, to institute suit against him. I would not be at all disposed to press Mr. Walker in this matter, were I not credibly informed that he is

that he is a wealthy farmer, who has always pro-tased great sympathy for the negro race. Washington's circumstances were no better than those of Jim and Henry—his pockets empty, his clubes ragged, reputation buried in the Indiana Penitentary—he was truly a misorable object. After the foregoing statement, you will not be at all surprised, Mr. Editor, that these boys should have a surprised.

aibited, as they did, a real pleasure in again ting with a true friend in their master; one who never laid, or caused to be laid, the weight of t hand upon them in anger, or even used a harsh

After a speedy journey by Railroad, they were safely and willingly landed in this city—and I risk nothing in saying, that their experience of life in Chicago has satisfied them, that a good home and a kind master in a slave State are altogether preferable for them to starvation, or the Penitentiary in a

free State. The tale of Bloody Island brutality needs no contradiction here, but as it probably would not have been told in Chicago, unless some one could be found there to believe it, I think it proper to say that it is false from beginning to end, and could only have been invented by a brutal negro, or a still more brutalized white man. Instead of fiendish flogging, they received by the way and on their exist.

here; and although I could have taken him at any the Mayor, on the subject of British emancipation. hour during three weeks' time, yet as he seemed to be eking out an honest living—miserable, it is true St. Louis Republican: so miserable that he could not, or would not, give ABOLITIONISM.—In the Missouri Democrat of yeshis nephew Jim, as he is called, a mouthful of bread to keep him from starving (according to Jim's own the following advertisement: statement,)—I concluded to leave him there so long "Next Monday Evening, Aug. 1, being the Anni-

rnor of Missouri, under the great seal of the State; showed them the record of jail-breaking from the face to face with these convicts. I reminded them that if it was a white man I was after with such records of crime, neither they nor any other detectives in Chicago would make any difficulty about it. They finally agreed that I should have an interview with and expected. The name of "Philip P. Carpenter" them, and, (considering that they were negroes,) does not occur in Kennedy's excellent directory, and would do no more. I met the negroes, and asked from the circumstances that there is no handle to his them if they were willing to go home; they all re-plied that they were, and then, like children, began Mayor, it is a fair supposition that the meeting is to

to tell each his story of wrongs and sufferings.

I observe from the newspapers of your city that a Mr. Charles Noyes has probably been obliged to flee from Chicago, to avoid personal harm. With regard to him I can say, and will so testify whenever called upon, that he did not 'forcibly steal, take or arrest,' either 'Henry Scott,' 'Washington Anderson' or 'Lames' Anderson' in the State of Illinois, (or anywhere else,) nor did he carry, or accompany anybody e.se in carrying, either or all the aforesaid will they not certainly be injurious? It is to be individuals out of the State of Illinois into any other country, State or Territory. Neither did he, or any one else, forcibly take or arrest any one, or all the draw it, and prevent the meeting. loking or intelligent, he did not succeed as well in the matrimonial line.

Washington was a lad, only sixteen years of age when he ran away, and up to that time had distributed himself succeed as well in the matrimonial line.

"The was done by myself. They came all the three lands of the state of Illinois."

"They came all the state of Illinois." way from Chicago in my company, and unrestrained cribs and hen-roosts. As he grew older, he grew by irons, threats or anything else, they freely walked bolder, and aimed higher, until at length the inexthemselves from the State of Illinois to the State of

Missouri. Again, I observed that a negro man called Turner, and another who would seem to have been 'most cruelly whipped,' and whose name is not mentioned, are suffering under the imputation of having assisted in sending their colored brethren back to their master. The charge against them is entirely false, and they

are unjustly, illegally and unrighteously suffering.
In concluding the already too lengthy communication, I desire to say that I did not have recourse to lawyers and the Fugitive Slave Law, because of a strong objection I entertain, in common with many others, to making my private affairs and losses assume the form of public nuisances. I did not then, nor do I now, consider that I had a moral right to place all the good people of Chicago in the dilemma of either endangering their lives in aiding me in a matter of no personal interest to themselves, or else of wilfully violating a law of Congress. Most of your brave and honest citizens, I know, would prefer the display of tyrannical spirit; but not one of the first alternative, but it was precisely because I knew they would, that I did not then, nor ever did, will

they would, that I that hot then, her ever did, was lingly ask them to do so.

Thinking, Mr. Editor, that this communication may have the effect of relieving the innocent, and placing all blame, (if any,) where it properly belongs, on myself, I remain, dear sir, Very truly yours, D. M. FROST.

SPEECH OF SENATOR IVERSON. The following passage from a synopsis of Senator

white man in the South, compared to the degraded white slave of the North, is owing to the existence of African slavery at the South. If the question f emancipating negroes were this day submitted to the people of Georgia, nine out of ten who own no vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, a FEMALE slaves would vote in the negative. Slavery must be SLAVE, the property of the said minor, named Ememaintained—in the Union, if possible—out of it. line, aged about twenty-six years. Also, her four if necessary,—peaceably, if we may—forcibly, if we children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively about two mass. He was once an advocate of the heresy and four years, and male twins, aged two months. of squatter sovereignty, but had repented of and recanted the error. Subsequent investigation had convinced him that the true theory in relation to the territorial governments of the Union is, that it is both the power and duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slavery everywhere it exists, or may exist, upon the common soil.

he was in favor of dissolving the Union from choice. He would surrender it only when convinced it had failed of the great objects of its creation. In a confederated government of their own, the Southern
States would enjoy sources of wealth, prosperity and
Our election, too, took place to-day, in which the power unsurpassed by any nation on earth. No power unsurpassed by any nation on earth. No neutrality laws would restrain our adventurous sons. Our expanding policy would stretch far besons. Our expanding policy would stretch far beyond present limits. Central America would join vond present limits. Central America would from the baby-selling, is the prominent organ of the Sun-

yond present limits. Central America would join her destiny to ours, and Cuba, now withheld from the baby-selling, is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling, is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the Subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ of the subath was vindicated at the baby-selling is the prominent organ or the subath was vindicated at the subath was vindicated at the subath was vindicated at the subath was vi With a republic larger in extent than all Europe, homogeneous in everything, we should exhibit to the world an example of greatness and power which nothing but the hand of God could ever weaken or destroy.

The sanctity of the Sabbath was vindicated at 11 1-2 o'clock, Saturday night, by an old and prominent citizen holding the conspicuous place of Dean of the St. Louis Medical College, in this wise:

News, a stanch Republican paper, thus discourseth:

SELECTIONS.

EMANCIPATION IN ST. LOUIS. Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 1, 1859. It may not be a matter of indifference to the

been invented by a brutal negro, or a still more brutalized white man. Instead of fiendish flogging, they received by the way and on their arrival home new clothes, new blankets, plenty of money to buy their tobacco, &c., &c.

The question will naturally be asked, why I did not bring Governor home also. My reply is, that I found him with a new wife and a new family, apparently confining his roving affections to them, and trying by honest labor to support them. I knew he would be utterly worthless, as he always had been urday morning, that he would lecture, by consent of would be utterly worthless, as he always had been urday morning, that he would lecture, by consent of

statement,)—I concluded to leave him there so long as he chooses to behave himself.

In conclusion, I desire in justice to innocent parties in Chicago to say, that no person whatever used any violence of any kind towards the three negroes in question. It is true that I employed professional detectives to perform their professional duties, and no more. I showed them the requisition of the Government of Misseuri under the great scal of the State.

. The anniversary referred to is one, of late years, faithfully observed in those portions of the Northern States where Abolitionism is most rampant, and wears Indiana Penitentiary, and asked them to bring me its most aggressive aspect. At such festivals, it is cusbe for blacks, or for blacks and whites.

CONSERVATIVE.

On Monday morning, Mr. Carpenter received the following business-like note through the Post Office:

'Sr. Louis, July 31, 1859. MR. P. CARPENTER: A Committee of fifty staurch men, of which I have been elected Foreman, has been appointed for the purpose of tarring and feathering

and riding you on a rail, should you dare attempt the lecture to-morrow night, as advertised. ZACHARIAH BROWNING, Foreman.

PHIL. P. CARPENTER, Abolition nigger-thieving

Mr. C. decided to dare, and at the appointed hour went to the hall, and found that the house he had hired was locked against him. Mr. E. Wyman, through his agent, refused to give entrance to the few assembled, lest a mob should tumble down its walls or break its windows.

Mr. C. took his position as near the door as pos-

sible, read his correspondence with Mayor Filley, his letter from the gentlemanly 'foreman' of the 'staunch committee of fifty,' and with the lecture in his hand, offered to read it, if the gentlemen and ladies ladies present desired. Nearly an hour passed, in 'staunch committee' appeared; the fumes of the the ripping open of pillows, nor the hissing of geese was heard

The passage was small, with no scats. The friends of Emancipation retired, leaving the boys in their glory.
But I must not forget the beginning of the cele-

bration of this day.

According to the notice given in the following ad-

'GUARDIAN'S SALE OF SLAVES .- Public Iverson's speech at Griffin, Geo., we find in the columbus, Ga., Sun:—

The proud and enviable condition of the poor the Probate Court of St. Louis County, made at the June term, 1859, thereof, on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1859, at the eastern front door of the Court House of St. Louis County, and between the hours of ten o'clock in the foresoon and three in the afternoon of that day, sell, at public heresy and four years, and male twins, aged two months.

Of and WILLIAM G. SALE,

jy 21 Guardian of Caroline V. Anderson.

The slave Emily appeared, and scated herself on the Court House steps; her two older children, the oldest about four years, crouched at her feet, and her rists, or may exist, upon the common soil.

There she sat for hours, to be questioned and gazed at by the gaping crowd; but no purchaser appearing, she was at length withdrawn by her husband, by the order of his owner, to await in torturing suspense another

' Dr. McDowell, who had just completed a Sunday Reform address in the Mercantile Library, then rose, Swan and Gholson. The Springfield, (Ohio,) and delivered a speech, which, for obscenity and pro-News, a stanch Republican paper, thus discourseth:

'If the issue had been the approval or disapproval of Judge Swan's decision, there would have been a majority in its favor. We do not claim that the approval would have been unanimous, but, if there had been an opportunity for expressing it, it would have prevailed triumphantly. In reality, the action of the Convention, in nominating Judge Gholson, sustained Judge Swan; for it is well known, in all portions of Ohio, outside of 'benighted Ashing in the results of Sunday beer drinking, he said: 'I here the gentleman to desist trom the indulgence, and then resumed. Alluding to the results of Sunday beer drinking, he said: 'I here the gentl

being present, Mr. McDowell resumed his speech, and conscience, the New Bedford Standard bears the Hon. Linus B. Comins, the Hon. Henry Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Gannett, the Rev. Mr. Waterston, him in a week. They would not have him in the Control of Church Wilson, we cannot think it a model for imitation. We cannot think it a model for imitation. church would have him, because they would expelhim in a week. They would not have him in the Catholic Church, because he would not "wear a cross on his shirt." Here he cried out: "Jim Carlisle, fetch me a toddy." He was reminded that it was very near Sunday morning—11 1-2 o'clock—but he said he didn't care a d—n for that. About a dozen glasses filled with various kinds of liquor were now brought him, and he took one in his head and impress upon his age. He did not help forward the now brought him, and he took one in his hand, and was informed that "Frank Blair sent it," and was requested to drink Frank's health. But this he would not do, replying: "Not by a 6—d sight—I won't drink the health of a man who will put an African on the same level with me. Nor I won't drink to a man who will go to Boston to make Abolition speeches, so as to get a position in Congress. now brought him, and he took one in his hand, and lition speeches, so as to get a position in Congress.
He was whipped here, and then went to Boston.
When I am whipped, by G—d I'll fight on the same soil over again." The driver of a hackney carriage standing by, ventured to say something, but the speaker retorted very closured by You drive on the same speaker retorted very closured by You drive on the same speaker retorted very closured by You drive on the same agenius—a great man, in many respects; but the speaker retorted very closured by You drive on the Frovincetown Banner does not nesitate to pronounce that he has been 'weighed in the balance, and found wanting,' as the following paragraph from 'We freely admit that Rufus Choate was a brilliant man—a genius—a great man, in many respects; but commenced to "wade into" all the newspapers in the city, and said that "the Republican is against the Democrat, and the Democrat against the Herald, and the Anzeiger against the whole d—d lot of the hour are over, the age will pronoun them." In a strain similar to the above, he spoke will not always be deceived by exhibitions will not always be deceived by exhibitions.

I leave the public to make their own comments. F. D. GAGE.

OF THEM.

The public has lately seen almost the whole king- and what we should say of them.' dom of journalism engaged in emblazoning the name of a fellow-mortal, who has now passed from earth, with next to divine honors; and because some have

pudiate the Roman maxim, De mortuis nil nisi had some excellencies, and perhaps many friends, give bonum (of the dead, nothing is to be spoken but the name of a Christian, a patriot, and a statesman, good.') Let no man stand over our grave when we to one who merited none of them. good.') Let no man stand over our grave when we are gone, and heap-lying praises upon our dust, to save our name from any infamy which may justly attach to it. Praise thus unjustly bestowed—besides the fact that it can do no good to the departed, but, on the contrary, (supposing the disembodied spirit to be cognizant of what is said of him when he leaves his clay,) must tend rather to aggravate he leaves his clay,) must tend rather to aggravate of his mind; and we noticed—what every other auditor of his has noticed—that he sacrificed everything to his unhappiness—is hateful to God, and injurious to effect. This we remarked to be the leading feature of man. It is injurious, because when such men as Rufus Choate, for instance, are held up as models of excellence, and the young and rising generation are instructed to believe that his example has been one which they may safely imitate and follow, we know very well, when we come to look serjously at it, and analyze it carefully, that that life has been far, very far indeed, from being a true conv of what we should speak to the sacrificed—that he sacrificed everything to his has noticed—that he sacrificed everything to effect. This we remarked to be the leading feature of other talents this speaker might possess, he was deficient in one talent which we consider indispensable to true oratory—moral vision—a sad deficiency indeed. No man ever attained immortality without it.

For this reason, with all his shrewdness, he was no statesman; with all his passionate and imaginative speaker. analyze it carefully, that that life has been far, very far indeed, from being a true copy of what we should wish the youth of our land to be, or to become.

All experience proves that the young are just as ready—nay, they are even more likely—to copy the faults and errors of their exemplar, than they are to rule their lives by the practice of the more difficult virtues of his mind and heart. The evil that men have done lives after them, as well as the good; and the more transcendent and exalted the genius of a man has been, if, after all, we find it to have been for his race worthy of the position he held: and it man has been, if, after all, we find it to have been marred and corrupted by mean and unworthy aims, or by knavish and tricky practice, we shall find the example of their lives to be a thousand times more character.—East Boston Ledger. infectious and dangerous than if they had been known upon the lists of fame only as pirates and outlaws. The notorious sinner dies, and is remembered only as a terror and a warning; but the man of brilliant and shining parts, who has dazzled the world only to prove how beautiful and alluring falsehood and crime may be made to seem, erects to him-self a throne of authority even in the grave, and the

nerable ones—his unjust and unrighteous deeds, rather than those which have reflected true honor sanctify the most damnable crimes and treasons the world has ever known. Thus it is that the apologist for American slavery appeals to the example of Washington as a slaveholder, and thinks the infa-mous Fugitive Slave Law triumphantly vindicated in the fact that the 'Father of his country' gave in the fact that the 'rather of his country his sanction to a similar law in his time, and captured human chattels under it, while he puts all his virtues in the background, making them only secondary to his wrongs and errors. Thus it is that Webster himself,—yea, even the 'godlike Daniel,'—did more mischief to the cause of liberty and humanity by his speech of the 7th of March, 1850, in defend f the infernal slave bill, than all the friends of freedom will be able to repair for years to come. For, just think a moment: Webster is never mennow, by his chief admirers, in connection with the very much that he had previously said in favor of human freedom; but all the weight of

that mighty intellect which he possessed is made to glorify his last, his crowning deed, that brought diffusation on this guilty land.

Now, it is for reasons like these that we feel bound to protest against the unwarrantable and guilty homage which has been burdening the press of nearly the whole country from the moment Choate's death warrantable and guilty homage which has been burdening the press of nearly the whole country from the moment Choate's death warrantable and guilty homage which has been burdening the press of nearly the whole country from the moment Choate's was announced, down to the present hour,and the Boston journals in particular. Concerning the dead, we would speak nothing but what is true. It would have pleased us better to have passed over his death in silence; and this we should have done, had the press of the country generally been satisfied with giving such notice of his life and death as would have accorded with the known facts of his history. Not but it was perfectly right and proper, if they saw fit, to make an honest and truthful report of the fair side of his character; but, in doing

impress upon his age. He did not help forward the car of human progress a line. He lived in the past, not in the future. His professional course was a brilliant but fatal example. His memory will not outlive

The Provincetown Banner does not hesitate to

standing by, ventured to say something, but the speaker retorted very eloquently, "You drive on out o' there, or I'll d—d soon make you." He was asked to say something about "Mitchell," and replied: "Mr. Mitchell has never said anything to me—he never hurt me any. I was too insignificant for his notice. I never had an office to give: still, I have to be satisfied as to his honesty." He then commenced to "wade into" all the newspapers in the city, and said that "the Republican is against the Democrat, and the Democrat against the Herald, and the Anxeiger against the whole d—d lot of them." In a strain similar to the above, he spoke for the stance, and found wanting. Men will not always be deceived by exhibitions of more learning, and the flash of genius; but will demand that solid virtue which has a purpose, and that pur-pose the exaltation of human destiny, the triumph of eternal right.'

The Cape Cod Advocate also bears witness to the From the Atlantic Messenger.

From the Atlantic Messenger.

Mr. Buchanan's government-fed whiffles, one of which (the editor of the New Bedford Times) gets very furious over the matter. The Advocate should repeat to him the admonition of Peter to the jailer, Do thyself no harm !'

Thus endeth our chapter concerning ' The Dead,

RUFUS CHOATE.

with next to divine honors; and because some nave timidly, and others more boldly, ventured to declare their opinion that these honors were far beyond the measure of praise which justly belonged to the one upon whom they were lavished so profusely and vehemently, not a few of the public prints have taken it in hand to call them to account for their be sorry to undervalue his good qualities; whatever the marries of his heart as a friend and comnonconformity;—because, at the 'sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and dulcimer' panion, whatever the reach of his talents, or the exformation, they have not fallen down to worship tent of his learning, let him have due credit for all; their golden call, they bitterly reproach and upbraid them, calling them most unhandsome names.

Now, we do not hesitate to say that we utterly re-sify the notorious facts of his life, and because he

DEATH OF HON. HORACE MANN.

The announcement of the death of this eminent man by telegraphic despatch, Wednesday, was re-ceived with deep and universal regret by his late fellow-citizens, and in every community where his noble and praiseworthy efforts in the cause of edu-cation and the elevation of men, during the past self a throne of authority even in the grave, and the base will be evermore appealing to the worst points of his character to justify their own sinful passions and practices.

Thus it is that the weak and assailable points of the control of the c every eninent man, (from the earliest times down to the present,) rather than the strong and invulnerable ones—his unjust and unrighteous deeds, rather than those which have reflected true honor and glory upon his character—are seized upon to was born in Franklin, in this State, in May 1796, consequently he was in his 64th area. consequently he was in his 64th year. With very limited means, being a farmer's son, he prepared himself for college; he entered Brown University in 1816, and graduated in the class of 1819, maintaining throughout a prominent scholarship. He was tutor and librarian from 1820 to 1823; he subsequently studied law, and commenced practice in sequently studied law, and commenced practice in Dedham, where he resided several years; and he was elected to the Legislature from that town, where he filled a prominent position. In 1836 Mr. Mann re-moved to Boston, and in that and the following year, was elected to the Senate as a national republican, from Suffolk county, and was chosen to preside over that body each year, where he exerted great influence in promoting those noble and benevolent enterprises which have given his native Commonwealth an unwhich have given his native Commonwealth an un-dying name. In 1837 he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Education, by Governor Everett, where he continued to labor with great zeal until 1848. When he retired from this position, to accept the nomination of representative in Congress, in the place made vacant by the death of John Quincy Adams, Governor Everett said—' I honor Quincy Adams, Governor Everett said—'I honor beyond all common names of respect, the distinguish-ed gentleman, Horace Mann, who for twelve years has devoted the indomitable energy of his character to this noble cause. He will be remembered till the history of Massachusetts is forgotten, as one of her greatest benefactors.' A noble tribute to Mann. served in Congress from the Norfolk district until 1853, with distinguished ability, when he received the appointment which he has filled to the hour of his death. His loss to that institution is irreparable, and it will be sincerely lamented by friends every where in our land. Truly, a good man hath de-

the Rev. Dr. Gannett, the Rev. Mr. Waterston, Prof. Badger, of Antioch College, and others, in which the labors of Mr. Mann in the cause of edu-

cation were appropriately and feelingly alluded to.

The following Committee was appointed to carry
out a resolve to erect a suitable monument to his
memory at Mount Auburn:—Hon. Josiah Quincy,
Samuel G. Howe, George S. Boutwell, George H.

Emerson, Prof. Crosby, and the Rev. Messrs. E. E. Hale, E. Edmunds, and R. C. Waterston.

It was stated that a fund of \$20,000 had already been invested for the benefit of Mr. Mann's chil-

MANN AND WEBSTER.

The Boston Courier stated, in connection with the death of Horace Mann, that he would probably have been continued in Congress many years, if he had not assailed the course of Daniel Webster.' To this the Springfield Republican well replies, that it is as near the truth as the Courier can be expected to hit, when speaking of any man worthy of the honor of Massachusetts. The plain matter of fact is, that those who dishonor the name of Webster, by calling themselves 'Webster whigs,' undertook to defeat the re-election of Mr. Mann to Congress, but failed, and he was re-elected by a majority of 2,530 over the 'Webster whigs,' and 260 over both parties of the opposition. And the whole State endorsed Mr. Mann's position, by electing Boutwell Governor, and sending Rantoul and Sumner to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Mann peremptorily declined a second reelection. We do not believe that many, who were in that day 'Webster whigs,' take pride now in their opposition to Mr. Mann, or will thank the Courier for reviving the subject.—Bellows Falls Times.

TRIBUTE TO HORACE MANN.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held at the office of its Secretary on the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the same to the family of the Hon. Horace Mann :-

Resolved, That this Board feel, with all the friends of education throughout the country, the irrepara-ble loss to the cause of education by the death of the Hon. Horace Mann, which they are so suddenly called to deplore.

Resolved, That they acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the memory of Mr. Mann for his indefat-igable zeal, energy and devotedness, and the complete self-consecration and self-sacrifice for twelve years, as Secretary of the Board, with which he gave himself, with untiring labor and earnest and ardent eloquence, to the work of building up the common schools in Massachusetts; that the fruits of his labors are every where manifest; and that an impulse was given to the cause by his exertions which can never be fully appreciated, and the ef-

fects of which will never cease.

Resolved, That the Board desire to express to the family of the Hon. Horace Mann the profound sym-pathy which they and all who know him here en-

LAST HOURS OF HORACE MANN.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Faculty of Antioch College to a gentleman in Lunenburg :-On Monday morning, (Aug. 1st.) I was allowed to visit him, and my first glance convinced me that the chances were against his recovery. On Tues-day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the great soul mounted from the fallen tower. I was with him constantly during the last thirty-six hours of his life, and I must say that I never saw the excellencies of his character so fully revealed. All that was craggy, angular and masculine had already died, and what remained was rich indeed. His real greatness never shone out more than in the death-hour. When he was told that he had but a few hours to live, his brain flashed up with all the glow of his best days, and he talked at least two hours in a strain of almost supra-mortal eloquence. The members of his family, students remaining here during the vacation, were called in at his request, and he had for each some word of warning or cheer. It was par-ticularly note-worthy, that his remarks to each

person had some specific pertinency of adaptation.

'His ideas, and the language in which he clothed them, were really grand, and amazed us all to silence—nay, melted us all to tears. A signal sweetness and tenderness pervaded every word. Not often in one's lifetime does one have the privilege of witnessing so great a scene. I am forced to confess that I never before appreciated the softness of the core that this masculine heart contained.'

TWO MEN AND THEIR HONORS.

Hardly had the minute-guns and the knell died away upon our ears, or the out-pouring of funeral orations subsided, [in reference to Rufus Choate,] when on the wings of the lightning came to us the intelligence that another son of Massachusetts had gone within the marble jaws of the tomb. Not a single minute-gun sent forth its lamentation—not a leadly was based. knell was heard-the colors on the shipping were not at half-mast. The newspapers, more just than the public, faithfully sketched the life of the deceased, and one or two bodies rested a moment while they passed resolutions. But there was no gathering in the streets, no crowded assemblage in Fancuil Hall. He was the President of a college, and, prospectively at least, an important one; but we have heard of no scholastic mourning from any College Faculty. He was a philanthropist, but there has been no out-gushing from that class. He was a scholar, but there have been no resolutions in Greek He was an orator, but from the bar nor the pulpit have they brought tributes to their brother in that glorious art. He could claim much better than many to whom it is accorded, to be a states-man, but neither from that class, nor from the many who aspire to rank in that class, have we been permitted to hear of the virtues, the genius, or the ability of Horace Mann. Why this silence, dead and sullen as the tomb whither he has gone? We have already sketched his life, and will not

repeat it. But have a generous public forgotten his services to the Commonwealth? Have they forhis services to the Commonwealth? Have they forgotten those monuments which now stand to his memory in the city, the village, and on the hill-side? Have they forgotten to whom we are chiefly indebted for that system of schools which is the pride of Massachusetts? Is there no recollection of his services in founding the Insane Asylum at Worcester, and other institutions of humanity? It is worth our while to recollect now, that there was once in this State an officer, laboring for years at the worth our while to recollect now, that there was once in this State an officer, laboring for years at the head of the Board of Education, devoting all the energies of mind and body for years to the performance of his duties, and that on an inadequate salary. Who can remember those years of trial and opposition, and then to-day witness their results, without admiration of the man? We throw out of

so, they should have been equally honest and truthful in dealing with his faults and errors, that the young, taking knowledge thereof, might have been put on their guard against them. This they should have done, or else said nothing.

Speaking of his general lack of candor, integrity

The friends of the late Hon. Horace Mann beld a meeting in Boston, on Thursday, August 11, at the rooms of the American Unitarian Association, ment of action, although they were not withough have done, or else said nothing.

Remarks eulogistic of the deceased were-made by

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greater than she owes any other man, demand a re-cognition. If Horace Mann is permitted to sleep without the recognition of his services in some more public and emphatic form, it will be a burn-

ing disgrace to the Commonwealth, and will be proof conclusive as to the ingratitude of Republics.

We are not blind to some of the unfortunate traits in the character of Horace Mann. No man ever had more acrimonious controversies, or more bitter hates. But he never wavered in his fidelity to Massachusetts, at a time when it cost something to be true. And his services to the State were that positive and decided character whose results remain and will remain for ages, whether they are formally recognized or not. They will constantly obtrude themselves upon us, and crop out in the histories and eulogiums of future time, even if pre-judice or neglect at the present time deny him what is his right. If we measure the services of these two men in the State and the nation, practically and soberly, we cannot hesitate on whom to bestow the highest prize. If men were not charmed by the fascinations of genius, and captured by tropes and metaphors, while patient and untiring labor is disregarded; if the blaze of oratory did not so blind men that they forget the value of other and more serviceable labor; if, in tributes to genius, however just, we did not forget what is due to philanthropy and humanity and education, there would have been before this some fitting commemoration of the virtues of a son of Massachusetts, who now sleeps under the sod of another State. In one of Choate's orations, there is a tribute to Horace Mann, from which the friends of both or either might receive a suggestion, which would be profit able to their own reputations, and just to the reputation of the dead .— Boston Atlas and Bee.

CHOATE AND MANN.

Extract from a cogent and eloquent Sermon, from the text, 'Speaking the truth in love,' preached on Sunday morning, August 7th, by Rev. O. B. FROTH-INGHAM, Pastor of the Third Unitarian Society in

It is often a duty to speak the truth about people. One of the most solemn duties of life-a duty that we owe to ourselves, to society, and not less, I think, to the person, living or dead, who is spoken of; a duty which no false modesty, or fastidiousness, or duty which no laise modesty, or latticulaises, or fancied propriety should induce us to ever omit; and yet a duty so difficult and so delicate that what is called, in the foolish world, charity, makes a principle of not discharging it at all. et surely it is of the utmost importance that men should know who and what people are with whom they may be dealing—who and what people were whose memory they are blindly revering. No Christian will let prudence or politeness, or a mistaken respect for persons, silence his mouth when unprincipled men are misleading their fellows to their hurt. I have no patience with those excessively amiable persons who make it a virtue never to speak ill of anybody. Are all men and women saints? Or if sinners, is it none of our business to know it? I am fully conscious of the danger of speaking-the danger that one may deceive himself, may injure innocence, may encourage a censorious spirit. One walks here amid dangers all the way. The slanderer claims to speak nothing but the simple truth when he blasts the character of his brother man with reckless wickedness. The gossip professes to speak the simple truth when he undermines reputations for sport. The libeller protests that he utters only what is true when he spits his venom maliciously upon the objects of his per-sonal dislike. The satirist falls back upon the assertion that he reports evident facts, when possibly contempt is lurking in every line he writes. It is never a duty to speak truth about men just because it is truth, and we happen to know it. It is never a duty to speak the truth about men when it is not likely to benefit in a much greater degree than it injures. If charity leads to the exposure of many sins, it always covers up a multitude. Still, charity does lead us to expose many. Charity imposes this duty —love bids us speak ill as well as good of our neighbors. Let the lover, then, do it; but we must an then become lovers, that we may all do it on occasion. For, verily, few things need more to be done than this; and few things are done so badly. So very badly is it done, that the actual doing of it is one of the curses of the world; so very badly that good men say, 'let it not be done at all—better si-lence than slander'; so badly that, from time immemorial, there has been a motto, ' Nil de mortuis, nemorial, there has been a motto, "It at mortas, nisi bonum"— speak nothing but good of the dead '; let the telling of bad truth about men stop with the grave, as if all the talk of the earth was nothing but slander, insult and reviling.

If death could only enforce the maxim it has sug-

gested, and stop slander at the grave, we would call it most blessed of angels. Since last we met here, the telegraph wires have brought us the report of a noble man's death. Noble he was indeed, loyal and brave a man devoted to the best interests of his fel low-men, a foe to all iniquity, a friend to all rightcousness, a cleaner heart and a holier conscience in sented and abused. If death would exert its charm now over slanderous tongues to silence them forever if death would just touch with persuasion eloquent lips, and make them declare all his great worth as a man, a patriot, a philanthropist, a pure character to be looked up to and copied by all young men! But Horace Mann will sleep in an obscure grave, and they who have always spoken the truth about him thankfully, will now speak the same truth in Meanwhile, our ears are even now ringing with the forced lamentations, the decorous groans, the ceremonious and fulsome oratory which but two or three weeks since strained to exalt an unscrupulous advocate, a reckless master of tongue-fence, a man undistinguished by any of the grandest qualities that ennoble humanity, and very much distinguished for some qualities that are not grand at all, into the patriot, sage and Christian. Of him the truth must not be spoken, for the truth would not be flattering, and him men dared only flatter! But why should truth be buried in the grave? What title has death to east the veil of oblivion over human follies, and change the vices of men into virtues? What title has death to hoodwink our sense of justice, and to lay the finger of silence upon righteous lips? What title has death to canor dead are our rulers-nay, they are our idols. A few years pass, and they are taken up into the bright skies of our imagination, to be revered as heroes and demi-gods, or to be execrated as villains and demi-devils. We take them as examples, we appeal to them as guides, we make them the measure existence; surely, then, we ought to know the truth to confuse the standard of virtue, and mislead the veneration of the world. It is a serious thing to let a bad man pass on to immortal fame, and a good man perhaps pass on to immortal infamy—and all because their death-knell has struck. It would be hard to say which has done the most mischief in the world, injustice to the living or misjudgment of the Let us have the truth now at least. dead cannot be harmed by it, nor grieved by it. Nay, they must wish it to be spoken freely for the instruction and benefit of their fellow-men. It is simple justice that calls for it. The highest love demands it-Christian charity is here the revealer, inspirer and guide; Christian charity that will not speak evil falsely, nor yet will falsely speak well of

AN IRISH 'PATRIOT' SQUELCHED.

John Mitchel, 'the Irish patriot,' and author of the cabbage-garden rebellion, who, some years since, was transported to Botany Bay for his pains, and eventually reached this country by breaking his parole of honor in the convict settlement, appears to have become a martyr to his peculiar views of human rights. When Mr. Mitchel reached New York for the first time, he was received with an enthusiasm that knew no bounds. There had been nothing like it since Lafayette and Kossuth came here. This popular ovation was conceded him in the belief that he was a man who had fought and suffered for Freedom. In spite of the conservative character of the population of New York, such a man invariably lifts r people out of the slough of selfishness, and lets loose the nobler sentiments of their nature. Soon after his arrival, he commenced a newspaper, the Citizen, and started with an unprecedented subscription list of nearly 50,000, so heartily did the public love the man, and so fully did they believe in the sincerity of his advocacy of the Rights of man. But ere he had grown warm in the editorial chair, he gave utterance to sentiments the most opposite to those which, from his past life, he was supposed to entertain. He boldly avowed his belief in the right of African Slavery; 'that it was right to hold slaves, to buy alayes, to sell slaves, and to whip slaves, and he sighed for an Alabama plantation we!

ments, the pinchbeck 'patriot' found himself desert ed by those who had so ardently loved him for hi supposed devotion to a great principle. His sub-scription list suddenly fell down to zero, and he went South, where he became a zealous and consistent up-holder of the peculiar institution. His Southern Citizen out-heroded Herod, in its virulent advocacy of the revival of the African Slave Trade, and kindred abominations. Disunion was hotly urged upon the South, and Northern laborers were represented as being more degraded and more miserable than Southern slaves. The more moderate and sensible statesmen of the South were stigmatized by him as fools and knaves, traitors to their country, and allies of Abolitionists. Mitchel has lived to see his pet improving. May his days be long in the world! project, the revival of the African Slave Trade, which we believe he was the first journalist to openly advo-cate, become a power in the South; before he dies, he may see it legalized. But renegades are always regarded with suspicion; and John Mitchel was no exception. He received so little consideration and support at the South-from those who, while they sed the doctrines which he held and advocated professed the doctrines which he held and advocated, yet despised their champion for his infamous recreancy—that he was obliged to come to Washington gratitude would keep me writing all the time to re last winter with his paper. Now we see it is announced that the Southern Citizen is to be merged a limit even to gratitude—so I write much less than with the New York Day Book, a journal of the same stamp, Mr. Mitchel retiring to private life. He threatened if he did not succeed in his Southern disunion project, that he would come North, and co-Union. But we very much doubt if he dares to do this, after being so thoroughly squelched at the South. Rather let us hope that, having perverted caught cold in a steamboat, and the tormentor came his powers, and falsified the glorious promise of his youth, he may spend the remainder of his days in some pursuit where his influence will be less pernicious to public morals, than the profession of
journalism.—New York Dispatch.

The weather here has been very fine, like our beautiful July
weather; thermometer 82 to 84 in the shade, and
dropping down to 72 or 70 at night. It has been

JOHN MITCHEL.

The great Mitchel mystery is at last cleared up, or rather it is deepened and darkened. Mr. Mitchel has certainly sold out his journal, in order to leave the country; but as he himself says in his explanatory letter to Mr. L. W. Spratt of Charleston—the philosopher of the new African slave trade—it is 'a situation, and excellent companions. Mr. Lyman, step which cannot at present be fully accounted the Hunts, and the Apthorps, are at the same house Monnybile it is a satisfaction to know amid all the doubt in which we are plunged by this ambiguous statement, that the family of Mr. Mitchel on the first of August, but could not quite bring it to will still live in the United States. 'The individual pass. Give him my heartiest regards, and his family

disappears, the race survives.'

In parting from his friend Spratt, Mr. Millington How like the 'Evil One' the American Governmenturally indulges an emotion, and asks pardon any offences he may have committed. He may have been somewhat peremptory and harsh in dealing with been somewhat peremptory and harsh in dealing with the connivance of the Federal Authorities—no man punished for the most open vio-Southern opponents, but he is every day more satis- Authorities-no man punished for the most open viowas right in the main precise line of American politics which he has pur- foulest of wrongs; the Supreme Court scoffing at been prompted and governed by Spratt more than ing State Rights and the Rights of Man under foot; by any other personal influence—a revelation which throws a heavy responsibility on Spratt's shoulders.

At the same time, he does not wish to deny that he consideration, respect and forbearance. For the common acts of natural charity and instinctive justice, North he cares not. Apparently no community in and that too by the verdict of Northern juries; Govquotation :

Well, then, my dear Spratt, I vanish from South-ern and Northern politics. The Dred Scott decision shall prevent the worst crimes against Humanity; must take care of itself for a time. Squatter sover-the Republican Party crouching down and sneaking eighty and every sort of philanthropy, and the spirit of the age, and, in short, all forms of blatherumskite, what a sight it is! will have one enemy the less. I leave at an exciting moment, and could have loved to witness your approaching battle at Charleston. Indeed, I feel in some tics at present. Thoughtful men, friends of the hudegree as if I were quitting an important post-more important, perhaps, in my own eyes than in those of others. Nevertheless, in quitting it just at this moment, and for that stormy Europe, I expect that the like Dallas at London, Mason at Paris, Daniel at readers of our paper will not only hold me excused, Turin, and J. Glancey Jones, at Vienna, and ask, but will gray for me.'

Mitchel has really gone not to Europe, but to Africa for a cargo of slaves, as is most probably the case, he would have exhibited more of the chivalric gallantry took at the American Church, and find no leading of an Irish gentleman and a slave-master by boldly announcing the fact, and not seeking to hide it, as sect that dares oppose the most monstrous evil in the

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Republican party for the overthrow of the slave power, thus alludes to the Era in a recent letter;

· Shall we say Slavery is a sin, and quote Channing on the dignity of human nature? The hearer will crites rejoice in all this, as preparing for the say, 'True, but the Tribune or the Era will allow the democratic institutions which they hate. that, and yet show us a royal road to duty, with no thorns in it, and no sacrifices to make.'

It is not enough that the Era and the Republicans oppose Slavery on every ground of justice, morality religion and policy, which the fertile fancy of Mr Phillips could suggest. It is not enough that we combat Slavery, on slave soil, while he keeps at the safe distance of five hundred miles from the hated gust by a public meeting at the Music Hall, Store monster. Our sin is, that we differ from Mr. Phillips. Street, Bedford Square, London, over which Lord He has written a book, and he will stand by it. He slavery instrument, 'a covenant with death, and a the proceedings of an enthusiastic character. In the with hell,' and hence all who vote under it, course of his speech, Lord Brougham made the folleague with hell,' and hence all who vote unuer or hold office under it, enter into this covenant.

We may remark, by the way, that this book of Mr Phillips is the only one in the whole range of Mr. Phillips is the only one in the whole range of Anti-Slavery literature which finds any favor among the Slavery propagation. It are blicker than the out of that I would speak maderly, from recollecting the Slavery propagandists. It establishes their theory to their entire satisfaction as well as to his, upon the high abolition authority of the Boston orator. We incline to suspect that many of the more ultra demands of the slave power were suggested to the institution, as they are pleased to call it, as mands of the slave power were suggested to the leaders of the oligarchy by the study of Mr. Phillips's theirs, that they ever had slaveny, for we pressed it upon book. He is so intensely Anti-Slavery, that he will them, and they refused it. They protested against it not even east his pure, unsullied Abolition vote into but we defeated them, and it is our fault that that the same poll-box which contains pro-slavery votes ! He will not sully his ballot by the foul contact. ing to reflect that our reasoning, and the reasoning of Mr. P. is so ferocious in his hatred of Slavery and pro-slavery people, that he will have nothing to do may probably succeed there, and in Spain also, so that we shall see the end of the abuse, and Slavery will be ith them, or against them. He will not assist the Republicans to put them down by the ballot, nor the no more— Radical Abolitionists by the bayonet. His sole weapons of war are denunciations, winged with transcendental wit and eloquence, and hurled a distance of five hundred miles at the devoted heads of Southern States never protested against slavery as wilted, or melted into a sense of their guilt, it will

as an infallible method of destroying the credit of the institution. He says to the friends of Slavery, it. I wash my hands of all connection with you. I wash my hands of all connection with you. I will not vote against such a set of miscreants. I am of Barbadoes, George Thompson, Esq., of London, will not vote against such a set of miscreants. also a man of peace, and will not resist you by arms or otherwise. Go ahead, vote yourselves into Conor otherwise. Go ahead, vote yourselves into Congress and the Presidency, buy, steal or conquer Cuba, establish a slave code for the Territories, revive the slave-trade; but do what you will, I de-nounce you in the name of God and Liberty!' Such is substantially the platform and the policy of I have just retu Mr. Wendell Phillips. He is welcome to enjoy, all all the parties of Emancipation, in commemoration of the great event of Emancipation, in commemoration of the great event of Emancipation.

The sneering spirit which pervades the foregoing article from the Era deserves no answer, and carries its own antidote with it. To the assertion, 'It is the whole affair passed off quite pleasantly. not enough that the Era and the Republicans oppose You will have a full account of the meeting, no Slavery on every ground of justice, morality, religion, doubt, and I write this only to notice two facts, which and policy, we reply that this is glaringly untrue. It I thought you might like to hear from me. First, is because they meddle with only some of the legiti- that our friend George Thompson made a speech, mate results of Slavery, and not with Slavery itself- which for eloquence and power was quite equal to because they trim, and compromise, and substitute any performance I ever heard him make, in his palmpolicy for principle-that Mr. Phillips rebukes them, jest days. He spoke, perhaps, forty-five minutes. I and not for a mere difference of opinion. If it is true do not know as he could now speak for three or four that 'he has DEMONSTRATED that the Constitution is a hours, as he used to do, but I was quite astonished to covenant with death and a league with hell,' then, find that, after all he has suffered, he was able to surely, he is not to blame for the deduction, that 'all make so brilliant an effort. I think all his friends will who vote under it, or hold office under it, enter into be very much gratified to learn this, and I am sure this covenant. His views of the Constitution, in re- we may confidently expect that he will do great sergaid to its pro-slavery features, are those of the Re- vice for humanity in the future, as in the past. publican party, the Democratic party, and the whole The other fact that impressed me was the gree nation without distinction of party. To represent amount of information communicated by Gov. Hincks. them as peculiar to Mr. Phillips, or his associates, is of Barbadoes, and other gentlemen acquainted with sheer effrontery. If he refuses to vote, it is because the West Indies, in regard to the favorable working of he will not defile his conscience—an act which the new emancipation. The evidence was overwhelming that

The Liberator.

BOSTON, AUGUST 19, 1859.

LETTER FROM THEODORE PARKER. Our esteemed friend, FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. kindly permits us to publish the following extracts from letter which he has just received from Mr. PARKER, knowing how wide an interest is felt in his welfare. It is most gratifying to believe that his health is really

> MONTREUX, Canton Vaud, Switzerland, July 2, 1859.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. : DEAR FRIEND-It is a long time since I wrote you, although I have sent letters to many others since the 3d of June. The truth is, I am indebted to so many persons for epistolary and other favors, that my ith Mr. Lloyd Garrison to dissolve the condition of the voice, and a certain ugly cough, I caught cold in a steamboat, and the tormentor came

back, but is now quietly going off again. The weathraining for three or four days, and the mercury stands at 60 It went down to 58 on our passage hence from the West Indies, when near the Azores: that is the lowest I have seen it since we entered the Gulf Stream

Feb. 10th! We are well situated here-a fine house, beautiful I meant to write Mr. Garrison a letter, to be read on the first of August, but could not quite bring it to

But as for the lation of the law, which was meant to prohibit that ed, he desires the world to understand that it has the first principles of all just government, and treadhas met, even from opponents at the South, with cuit Courts putting noble men in jail, for the most the population, can have any interest for the Mitchelian mind. But we must be allowed a single quotation. tures, like those of New York, Massachusetts and New Well, then, my dear Spratt, I vanish from South- Hampshire, refusing to pass a Liberty Law, which

kind, look at our diplomatic officers abroad, men 'Is that the fruit of the American tree?' For an-We will simply say, in conclusion, that if Mr. swer, they look at the tree itself-a Democracy that if it were something to be ashamed of, and done in sneaking secrety.—New York Tribune. world! What can an enlightened man hope from a people who tolerate such things. If he is a stranger, his fears overpower his hopes. You and I are Americans-democrats, too, in the deepest depths of Wendell Phillips, who, from his super-eminent, our nature,-and we may see through all this wicktranscendental stand-point, looks down with blight- edness, and foretell a virtuous manhood for this ing scorn or melting pity upon the lower strata of Anti-Slavery men, who in their blindness think that Continent; but a European philosopher or statesman Republican party for the overthrow of the slave power, thus alludes to the Era in a recent letter: our example only aids the tyrant. Of course, men like Caleb Cushing and his gang of atheistic hypo crites rejoice in all this, as preparing for the ruin of

God bless you and yours! Faithfully, THEODORE PARKER.

FIRST OF AUGUST IN LONDON.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of West India slavery was celebrated on the first of Au-Brougham presided. The attendance was large, and

lowing reference to this country :-

'I grieve to say, that our brethren, our kinsfolk in that America has setted admirably in many respects, and even abolished see slaw trade a year before we ourselves did it. Even in Georgia, which is as devoted institution' prevails in those States. But it is pleasing to reflect that our reasoning, and the reasoning of may probably succeed there, and in Spain also, so that we shall see the end of the abuse, and Slavery will be

the oligarchs. If they are not completely withered, such, but in Virginia, as a slave-breeding State, there was an early opposition manifested to the continunot be his fault, but theirs.

ance of the foreign slave trade. If England could Mr. Phillips's non-voting, non-resistant method of not make her American Colonies submit to a threeextinguishing Slavery reminds us of the story of the honest anti-bank man, who burnt up the bank bills penny tax on tea, it was not in her power to make

LONDON, Aug. 1, 1859.

of Emancipation, in commemoration of the great event which took place a quarter of a century ago this day. Lord Brougham presided. The room was filled by an interested audience, many speeches were made, and

stocked with fat niggers. It is headly necessary to relate that, after this bold avowal of his real senti-editor of the Ers has no conscience to comprehend. The evidence was overwhelming that relate that, after this bold avowal of his real senti-editor of the Ers has no conscience to comprehend.

confess, been led to entertain great fears as to the future of the emancipated slaves, but those fears are

heading, correctly represents that the difference be-I find a great many persons here who feel a deep tween Republican Kansas and Democratic Oregon, in interest in the movements of the Abolitionists in the regard to their treatment of colored men, is a differ-United States, as well as in the political events of the ence in degree only, not in principle. The Kansas I am, ever and truly, yours, AMASA WALKER.

Society in London on the 23d ult., upon his favorite enough to modify or even retard its operations. I theme of the independence and the secresy of the has deliberately recommended to the citizens of Kan ballot. He spoke particularly of the advantages of sas to abridge the right of citizenship of the colored the Massachusetts law of 1852, and delineated the people, to deny them the elective franchise, to comworking of the entire system in this country. The pel them to obey laws which they had no voice in meeting tendered him a vote of thanks for his emi- making, and to perpetuate in their laws and customs nent services in the cause

RESIGNATION OF OFFICE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held at 21 recommend this infamous conduct to its people; the Cornhill, August 10th, 1859, the Secretary read the following communication received from the Treasurer report with consenting silence, and make no attempt of the Society, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Esq. :-

To the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. My DEAR FRIENDS-My health is so poor, and its

restor ion so uncertain, it becomes my duty to resign the once of Treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The books, papers and balance in the Treasury will

be ready for delivery to any person you may select and appoint as my successor in that office. With profound regard, I remain your friend, and the friend of the oppressed,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK. Brookline, Aug. 4, 1859.

In reluctantly accepting the resignation thus tenadopted the following resolutions :-

by his failing health to accept the letter of SAMUEL ply to questions respecting the attitude of that party PHILBRICK, Esq., resigning his office as Treasurer of towards slavery, he distinctly recommends that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,-the duties white people should not mix with black in the same of which office he has discharged with unsurpassed community; a suggestion-considering the relative fidelity, and without any other reward than the con-proportion of numbers, power, wealth and intellisciousness of well-doing ever ensures, -would convey gence in the two classes -equivalent to proposing the to him the expression of its high regard, its sympa- expulsion of colored people from the free States genthizing feeling, its grateful appreciation of his disin- erally. terested and long-tried services in the cause of the The Atlas and Bee of this city also has often made oppressed, and its trust that he may yet be restored shameful concessions—beyond the shameful conces-

cover an extended period, as he gave to the Anti-Sla-slaves, 'provided it can do so with safety'! very cause his early countenance and support. His The beast made by the Republicans that the Westfrom his blindness-

m his blindness—
. He also serves who only stands and walts.

tion of Mr. PHILBRICK. A better selection could not Christian than the members of Park Street Church

The Struggles of an Italian against Foreign Invad- -c. K. W. ers and Foreign Protectors. By Massimo D'Azeglio. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1859.

This work-a translation-is dedicated 'to those true Americans, who think justly of Italian virtue; who, alive to Italian misfortune, do not expect Italian social regeneration from blood, stiletto, or conspiracy; but of Italian wisdom, and of Italian valor.' It illustrates thing of the kind in the writings of Walter Scott. But The fact of his upholding the government of Piedmont gives rise to misgivings in the minds of many. Perhaps there is some reason for this. But exitus acta probat.' Napoleon is not to be trusted.

breeds, breeding and management, in health and trouble of calculating. As a business meeting, it was disease, of Dairy and other Stock; the selection of a failure, for almost incessant disorder and wrangling Milch Cows, with a full explanation of Guenon's marked its proceedings. As an Association, it denies method; the culture of Forage Plants, and the to woman the privilege of acting as an officer. Atproduction of Milk, Butter and Cheese: embody- tempts were made to exclude her from Committees, farming in the United States and British Prov. from having an honorable hearing. Susan B. Aninces. With a Treatise upon the Dairy Husbandry thony labored diligently to secure the recognition of of Holland; to which is added Horsfall's System of Dairy Management. By Charles L. Flint, Miss E. M. Powell upon teaching declaration to girls, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Ag- and of Miss Philleo upon the moral qualifications of riculture; author of 'A Treatise on Grasses and the teacher, were clearly as able as any thing offered Forage Plants,' &c. Liberally Illustrated. Bos. upon these themes. Miss Anthony offered a resoluton: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1859.

the country, forming so large a part of our material wealth, and serving as a basis for the future increase and improvement of every class of neat stock, on which the prosperity of our agriculture mainly depends; the intrinsic value of milk as an article of internal commerce, and as a most healthy and nutritious food; the vast quantity of it made into butter and cheese, and used in every family; the endless details of the management, feeding, and treatment, of dairy stock, and the care and attention requisite to obtain from this address on the 'Model Teacher,' by Mr. Rollo, and branch of farming the highest profit, all concur to the lecture of Prof. Youmans on the Chemistry of make the want of such a treatise, adapted to our cli- the Sunbeam.' The last was inimitable, and called mate and circumstances, felt not only by practical forth the warmest praises. Briefly, then, if the object farmers, but by a large class of consumers, who can of the Association is to improve the methods of appreciate every improvement which may be made in teaching, by consultation and comparison of ideas, in preparing the products of the dairy for their use.

Speech of Mr. Downing. We regret that the very creditable introductory speech made by Mr. form, despite the noble efforts of a few men to sustain GEORGE T. DOWNING, President of the recent Colored Convention in this city, as printed on our last page, not hold an orderly convention. If ladies were adcontains several mistakes, in consequence of our not mitted to an equality, they might do better; I should him, in season to follow his corrections. The most important of these, however, are the following :-In the 4th paragraph, 1st column, read, 'Learning

and wealth are powers most potent, &c., for Learning and wealth and power are most potent.' Next sentence, read, "It is not necessary that every man and woman of us should be wealthy,' for the passage as it is printed. In the 1st line of 5th paragraph, read, 'source' in

stead of 'sense' of power.' In the same paragraph, 8th line, read 'a most remarkable one, considering,' &c. In the 6th paragraph, read, Were it known on election day that every colored man would deposit a vote, &c.; and two or three lines below, read, 'Cannot such a vote be cast at the approaching Presiden-

In the paragraph commencing, 'Thus you see,' 2d column of the address, insert the following sentence after 'thirteen independent States':- We have a partnership in these "rights of human nature": the disposition to deny the same creates an issue; and we are in this respect the life of the nation's existence.' ally right.

tial election ?"

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY. The Anti-Slavery Bugle, in an article with the above

Constitutional Convention, which has now completed its labors and made its report, was decidedly a Repub-Mr. Walker addressed a meeting of the Ballot lican body, having scarcely Democratic member a shameful stigma-the direct product of that slavery, the extension of which they make a merit of oppos ing-upon the weakest and most unfortunate class of our population. The Republican leaders of Kansas leaders and organs of the party elsewhere receive this so far as we have seen, to arouse the people of Kansas to take a higher and better stand than their delegates have thus indicated. Clearly, the Republican party, and especially those among its leaders whose influence availed most to direct its course of policy, are to be held accountable for this infamous movement.

The New York Tribune, which has published much admirable matter against every department of the wickedness of slavery, when the policy of the party was not in question, has shown an utter disregard of right and justice, and of its own professed principles, whenever that party seemed likely to gain power or numbers by concessions to pro-slavery prejudice. Mr. Greeley long since declared his readiness to vote for dered by Mr. PHILBRICK, the Board unanimously a slaveholder, whenever the Republican party could gain by such a compromise, and, in a letter written Resolved, That this Board, painfully constrained early in this year, but only recently published, in re-

to health, and his valuable life greatly prolonged.

Resolved, That in his necessary withdrawal from Republican party—to that iniquitous public sentiment the office he has so long and so faithfully filled, the in this country which admits a right, on the part of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be deprived slaveholders, to continue to hold that relation until of a wise counsellor and sagacious manager, whose it is agreeable or convenient to them to relinquish it. rare integrity, sound judgment, and eminent consci- Its theory of the duty owed by this nation to the entiousness have largely contributed to commend it black race, as a matter of right and justice, has subto public confidence, and given efficiency and charac- sided, in a recent article, from the proposition always maintained by the Republican party, that semancipa-This tribute to the character and services of Mr. tion rests with the several States that hold slaves in PHILBRICK is most just deserved. He was, emphati- bondage, and them alone, to the far worse one, that cally, 'the right man in the right place,' and that each State which assumes to hold the bodies and souls place one of no ordinary responsibility. His labors of human beings as property should emancipate its

illness will be widely regretted, but we trust he will ern Territories are settled by New England men, and yet be restored, if not to his former strength and use- that they will continue and put in practice there the fulness, at least to a comfortable degree of health. sentiments of New England in regard to slavery and His present consolation must be such as Milton drew its kindred vices, is the very ground on which we distrust them, and expect a pro-slavery policy, far more than anti-slavery principle, from those West EDMUND JACKSON, Esq., of Boston, was unanimously ern Territories. If those Oregon and Kansas men are chosen Treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery no more just or free than the majority of the voters of Society, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resigna- Massachusetts, if they are no more humane or in Boston, how can they be expected either to maintain their own rights against slaveholders, or con-ETTORE FIERAMOSCA: or, The Challenge of Barletta. cede to the negro his rights as a man and a brother?

A WEEK IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) Aug. 7, 1859. FRIEND GARRISON:

The week just passed has been one of unusual in terest in Poughkeepsie. On Monday, the colored peofrom order, law, mutual respect, and from the revival ple commemorated Emancipation Day by an admirable celebration. Deputations were received from the spirit which existed between Italy and France in abroad, and an immense assembly gathered in a grove the Sixteenth Century, and is full of stirring incidents, narrated with great skill and power. The descriptions Messrs. Townsend and Strong, after which came the of the various sanguinary tournaments is equal to any oration of the day, by W. J. Watkins. This was a masterly effort, embracing home emancipation as the moral tendency of all such, even in romance, is as West India freedom. However much we may more than questionable. The translator says- I have differ from him concerning the Republican party, an opinion of my own about Napoleon III. I think (which I certainly do,) we must concede him the him honest. He means, I believe, to to good to Italy. palm of ability on this occasion. In the evening, he addressed the citizens on 'The Ballot for the Negro.' On Tuesday, the State Teachers' Association as-

sembled to begin their deliberations. The meetings ran through three days, but the good results, so far as an increased knowledge of teaching, its duties and MILCH Cows AND DAIRY FARMING; comprising the responsibilities is concerned, are scarcely worth the ing the most recent improvements, and adapted to and some were so captious as to seek to prevent her tion for the joint education of both sexes, and for Nothing need be said of the usefulness of a treatise like this on the dairy. The number of milch cows in the country forming the number of milch cows in cation of the sexes is too unimportant a subject for that grave body to consider, who choose rather to waste an hour and a quarter in selecting a President, which might have been done in twenty minutes. Admitting negroes to schools might prove a thorn in the sides of some, so they took double the necessary time to elect Vice Presidents, and to exclude some ladies from such offices.

The redeeming traits of the Convention were an a manner so practical as to benefit actual teachers, I regard the Convention at Poughkeepsie as a failure. Two things were shown : first, its determination to exclude woman from all show of equality on its plathope so, at least.

But the crowning affair of the week was the Wo man's Rights Convention on Friday. The lawyers of the city seem to have anticipated rare sport with the ladies, as an article appeared in the Daily Press, affirming their intention to furnish the citizens and themselves a rich treat, by taking the platform, and exposing the 'fallacy' and 'foolishness' of the argument for woman's voting. We shall see how they kept their promise.

The Convention was called to order by S. B. An thony, who acted as President, read a brief appeal to the women of the Empire State, with the form of a after which she delivered a discourse upon the relative position of the sexes; an able document, and listened to with interest.

Mrs. A. B. Blackwell was then introduced, and offered the following resolutions:-

Resolved, That women, like men, have a right t do any thing and every thing which is in itself mor-

Resolved, That we will encourage every women do every honorable and good thing which the n do, and that we especially enjoin it upon her, in it do, and that we consider the post ner, in a dition to her already admitted womanly duties, break down the prejudice against her independent action by seeing to it that she pursues some noble to important calling in life, which the world has he

erto pronounced unfeminine. rto pronounced untermine.

Resolved, That we assert the complete equals. though not the identity of the sexes.

Resolved, That the substance of our petition to the Legislature may be all summed up in our dearst for entire legal equality for men and women.

Resolved, therefore, That it is only one plain to easy application of the Golden Rule, Do u to would be done by.' Resolved, That we recommend courtesy, tinks

gentleness, delicacy and propriety to both men by women. Resolved, That the amount of education was any rational being can acquire is the only news

of the amount which it is his right to acquire; at therefore, that no woman should be satisfied until a has disciplined all her powers, physical, intellect and moral, to the utmost of their capacity. Resolved, That a great motive is the only mag educator, and, therefore, that it is not enough in girls and boys to study in the same great institution

life, in order to find the only stimulus which promote a thorough and effectual education Resolved, That the right of suffrage contains the germ of all other rights, public and private, and the it is the only guarantee of their inviolability.

of learning, but they must look forward to the used

knowledge in the same grand callings and purched

Resolved, therefore, That the great work of the Convention is to discuss the right of woman to me and to be voted for. Now is the especial time for the work, as the citizens of the Empire State mag is awakened to this subject before the calling of state Constitutional Convention.

Mrs. Blackwell made a strong speech, ally sustan ing her positions.

Miss E. M. Powell was then announced who do livered a brief, but beautiful and impressive in course, claiming capacity as the only-limit of election; equal capacity for woman, hence, equal etc. cation, and equal privileges for its use.

Miss Anthony then offered tracts on the subject in sale and for gratuitous distribution, after which the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock."

In the afternoon, the Convention organized by the appointment of Wm. McGeorge, of Poughkerne Chairman, who made a short speech. Miss Author then invited any one, but especially lawyers, to say their objections and maintain them, but no me reforward. The President then announced Emile! Drake, of this county, who spoke at some length fully endorsing the views of the Convention, and al vocating unqualified equality. Miss Philleo was real introduced, who said she spoke to place herelf tom the platform of equality, for she respected the case and the noble women whom she met here. He speech was brief, but enough to endorse the merement.

Aaron M. Powell was the next speaker. Hea ticed especially the effect of the movement upon the home circle, and through it, upon the masses, Ha remarks were interesting. Mrs. Blackwell the lest the stand, and having re-read the resolutions of the morning, she took up the legal position of women and stated some facts and arguments for the slive tion of legal centlemen, who were again and sent invited to the platform, but failed to respond.

A collection was then taken up, after wairs de Convention adjourned till half past seven.

At the opening of the evening session, but the Chairman and Miss Anthony repeated the invitors to any one to oppose them, but still no one answed Your correspondent then made a few remarks had he might publicly identify himself with this nonment and give it his approval, after which A I Powell made a most excellent speech, producing to answerable reasons why woman should receive in

Mrs. Blackwell spoke next, vindicating her night to the elective franchise, and calling upon all to satain her. Her morning, afternoon and event speeches were replete with facts and arguments which it would be difficult to refute. Her maner an excellent impression.

Mr. Bisbee, of Poughkeepsie, said that as helad heard strong arguments on one side of the costin he hoped some one would present the other site. At no one appeared, Mrs. Blackwell said she supposed them to be in the same position they usually work without arguments. Miss Anthony then stated a part of her experience with the State Teacher Assestion, and made a few remarks, when the Convention finally adjourned, the lawyers having, despite the threats and newspaper articles, sneaked behind to folds of their dignity in perfect silence. Prace ! their repose! with the hope that a season of cust will bring their puff-ball threats and bomback protensions to a level of common sense before mother Convention of the kind. The attendance was ter large throughout, and the liveliest interest man-

fested. So goes the good work on. Yours, in haste, J. M. DrGARMO.

HOW A BRAHMIN IS TREATED BY A YANKEE.

J. C. Gangooly, the Converted Brahmin, who sat his arrival in this country, a little more than a put ago, has received much friendly attention and neited in Boston and elsewhere, has written to the Boton Transcript a lively account of his treatment at the White Mountains, where he had arrived at the time of a ten weeks' journey.

Those who know Mr. Gangooly personally, large that he has every quality of a gentleman, stop his color, which in Yankeedom, as nowhere the in the world, is proscribed. After a long wife weary, hungry and thirsty, he arrived at the Gas House, and waited for dinner with a feed eye. D rest we give in his own words :-

My first inquiry to the porter was, What is 700 dinner hour, sir? and being informed one, I beg to fix an ardent gaze upon the clock, and on my on watch. The bell rang, and the ladies and gentleme. like bees, rushed out of their rooms for the first hall. My good friend, the clergyman, was then the 'wash-room,' and I was impatiently waiting is him. He came out, and we directed our steps to fall. Said hour. Sad hour! The chief officer whispered wa! brother that he would not admit me in the best Of course, my friend felt bad, and appealed to the the name of my Boston friends, in the name of manity; informed him who I was, my country, worth, &c., and how I was treated respectfully a first class hotels in New York, Philadelphia, Cu nati, St. Louis, at Lake George and Saratoga. In he plead. His reasonings and remonstrance died nothing. The tyrant knew before who I was who wrote my name and place in the register. His heart did not move. I said to my friend, Sorth he want to put me in a separate place? Sepan place! he said; to no place.

Shame and disappointment filled our heart, and the dearth and disappointment filled our heart, and drank then

Shame and disappointment filled our hearts, sail, in despair, went near the counter, and drank their tumblers of water as substitutes for the three discret tumblers of water as substitutes for the three discret heads in the dinner, viz.; the vegetable, pasty, sit desert. Upon this, we both came out to the pasty and my friend once more asked them the ground such an unchristian act. A pale-looking, weak, is man, with an apron round his waist, heard all that man, with an apron round his waist, heard all that took my friend in the pastor, and said, we might all took my friend in the parlor, and said, we might all our dinners then if we chose. All absord the direct driver cried, and we bade farewell to the Glen Hose forever. We had time enough to buy our tickes a forever. We had time enough to buy our ficket s Gorham, as the train took us in right off. However, My good friend managed to secure four piece of sponge cake from the Alpine House, where I had letter of introduction from Rev. T. S. King. Mr. Beltier, you can judge how we two men made our here on four pieces of sale.

ner on four pieces of cake.

In the boat there was no tea arrangement, so we have to go to our berths for supper. I would not what the man who more of this; simply I should say that the man who uire; and,

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d eye. The

What is your

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GARMO.

hearts, and I, drank three hree different spastry, and to the plazza, he ground of sg. weak, tall of all that we not the stage, se night take aboard; the aboard; the aboard; the sur pieces of here I hada s. King. Mr. nade our dimension of the stage.

ad admittance to me, for my oriental color, ough refused annutation, while complexion is not the standard is the whole world, nor in heaven, his Master and in the whole world, nor in heaven, his Master and Lad was an Oriental—the Apostles were so too; and Lad was an Oriental—the Apostles were so too; and itself, he ought to know this—that, as far as the itself, he ought to know this—that, as far as the iteration and pre-existence of national glory are conceined, as there is distance between him and a negro, so there is the same distance between a Brahmin and set the same distance between a Brahmin and tier sir, gentleman recognizes gentleman- a jew

pear sir, gentleman recognizes gentleman—'a jewder knows a jewel.' The good host of Congress Hall,
der knows a jewel.' The good host of Congress Hall,
der knows a jewel.' The good host of the sumsure are proverbial, drew an extra chair by my side,
mer are proverbial, drew an extra chair by my side,
and entertained me with the sweet words of his lips,
sedes the dainties of the table before me. What a humiliating commentary upon American

Circulanty is this treatment of Mr. Gangooly, and bow his statement will read in 'heathen' Burmah!

THE PLYMOUTH CELEBRATION-RESCUE OF A FEMALE SLAVE.

Books & Co. in the days of the Pilgrims - Mottoes. Facts and Private History of the Rescue of the slave Maria Gaskins-Effects of Slavery on the Northern Beart-Convention of Spiritualists-Their Declarction of Sentiments.

PLYMOUTH, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1859.

DEAR GARRISON : wrote to you a line touching the great gathering s this place to celebrate the laying of the cornergone of a National Monument to the Pilgrims. It is said to see the mottoes on the arches over the streets. Nothing is more significant of the utter incapacity of the people of Plymouth, and of the desorndants of those martyrs to their own convictions of duty, than these mottoes, and the character of the men, who officiated on that occasion. Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, Gov. Chase, of Ohio, Gov. Turner, of Rhode Island, and Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Anson Burlingame, George Sumner, Rev. Richard Storrs, D.D., Richard Warren, and a Mr. Herd, Grand Master Mason, were conspicuous in that selebration. Their culogies were ludicrous to me, because I know, had one or all of these men appeared among those stern old martyrs to Puritanism and Calvinism, with their present spirit, theology, and religious and political life, and manifested themselves to them as they do to us, every soul of them had been consigned to a dungeon, or banished the colony on pain of death. Stern old Puritan, Calvinistic Corver, Brewster, Bradford and Standish would have sounced upon them as blasphemers against God. against Christ, against the Bible, the Sabbath, the Church and Priesthood, and as traitors to the Government. They would have caged Banks, Chase, Tumer, Buckingham, Sumner and Burlingame, as they would wild beasts, or hunted them out of the colony as they did wolves and Indians. In the most conspicuous place in the town, over

Main street, is this motto :-Our fathers brought with them a Republican

Freedom, as perfect the moment they landed on this Elek as it is now. - Choate. So, no progress has been made in this nation since

1625-240 years! Yet we are the most enlightened, civilized, educated and Christian people on the globe, Cheate being witness; for we are a great nation of slave-breeders, slave-hunters, slave-traders, kidnapper, woman-whippers and baby-stealers! We make serime punishable with death to teach a child to red the alphabet and the Bible, and outlaw a man, and bunt him with bloodhounds and rifles, for presuming that he is a man, and not a chattel. How rould the people of Plymouth parade the name of Chate before the eyes of the Pilgrims of the Mayfower-the man who, as a lawyer, discarded all disthetions between good and evil, justice and injustice, truth and falsehood, and who, for nearly ten years, has labored in every way, as a politician and a member of Dr. South-side Adams's church, to identify himself and all the Northern churches with kidnapping? There was one motto in town that it was good t

behold-that was appropriate. It was before the door of Nathaniel and Zilpha Spooner, true and tried friends of the slave :-

'The Home of the Puritans. HERE SHALL THE SLAVE FIND PROTECTION !

This reminds me to send you an extract from letter I received from Plymouth, touching the rescue of the slave Maria Gaskins from the clutches of her Orthodox and Christian (?) owners, who claimed, held and worked her here in Plymouth as a beast and chattel. At is a detailed account of the process by which that woman was saved, and the conduct of these Christian (?) Orthodox slave-breeders and slavedrivers on that occasion. I give it as it was written, with a few verbal alterations.

· DEAR FRIEND, -While riding with his family and ome friends from Boston, Sunday afternoon, July 17, Nathaniel Spooner and those with him were passing the residence of Wm. Brown, a colored man. He called to Mr. Spooner and said, . There is a slave in my house, who wants to be free. He requested him to come in and see her. They all went in. The woman told them that she was the slave of Wm. and Mary Holmes of New Orleans, and that her name was Mafia Gaskins. She said she wished to be free, and wanted to know if her freedom could be secured to her, so that Mr. and Mrs. Holmes could not take her back with them. Mr. Spooner asked her if he should call for her the next day, if she thought she would have the courage to say, in the presence of her master and mistress, that she wanted to be free. She replied, "Yes, what I say now, I will stick to. I want to be free, and I never will go back into slavery : I will die fint." Mr. S. told her that her freedom could be setured to her, so that she could be as free as any person in Plymouth, and that he would call for her next

On returning home, Mr. S. called upon Judge Russell, who happened to be in town from Boston, procured a writ of habeas corpus, and placed it in the ands of Deputy Sheriff John Atwood, Jr. He called for Mr. S. at 84 o'clock on Monday morning, and they, in company with a gentleman who was visiting Mr. S., took a carriage, and proceeded to the house where Maria was stopping with her mistress. The Seriff rung the bell, and Alice Bradford, sister of Mrs. Holmes, came to the door. The Sheriff asked if a colored woman by the name of Maria Gaskins was there. Alice looked confused, said "Yes," and ran up stairs. Sheriff and Mr. S. walked in. They were standing in the room when Mrs. Bradford, mother of Mrs. Holmes, came and asked what they wanted. Mr. Spooner said, "I want to see Maria." "Where is the " asked Mrs. B. Mr. S. replied, "I don't know, but presume she is somewhere about the louse." She then left the room, and Mr. Atwood tiel Mr. S. sat down. In a few moments, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Holmes, and Eudora, a sister of Mrs. H., tame in, and scated themselves opposite the gentlemen. Mrs. Holmes asked Mr. S., "What do you want of Maria?" Mr. S. said, "I want to give her her freedom." She said, "Maria is free. But by what authority have you come for Maria?" Mr. Atwood replied, "I will give you the authority," and took out and read to her the writ. She asked, Are you a Sheriff?" "I am," said he.

Maria had, in the mean time, made her appearance Mr. S. said to her, "Maria, if you wish to go with us, get ready.' Mrs. Holmes was in a great passion, and said all manner of insulting and coarse things t Mr. S., and her mother and sister were in a great rage. These were Christian women, after the presen American stamp, and Mr. S. was committing the horrible offence of trying to elevate a woman from the toodition of a beast and chattel, and place her in the fondition of a human being. What greater outrage tould he commit against American Christianity and American Republicanism? If this is not enough to ttrage American saints and Christians; what is?.

'Mrs. Holmes asked, "What right have you to tell Maria to get ready to go with you? I was not

you are," said she, "a SLAVE-STRALER. Do you make editor's name is Moses Bates :it your business to go about stealing slaves? What shambles,] as she has been with me so long. She Abolitionists would get her; that they were a sort of animal that went on four paws."

'Mrs. Holmes then asked Mr. S., " If you wanted to know whether Maria was a slave and wanted her to know whether Maria was a slave and wanted her who will live with him, and perhaps, when Maria freedom, why did you not call upon me, and talk the finds him out, she will serve him and wife like all the matter over with me and Maria, instead of insulting rest, and leave; so that his present effort to get a slave her by coming here with a sheriff to take her. I fee! will operate like all the rest.' her by coming here with a sheriff to take her. I feel that I am grossly insulted." [No doubt !]

. While Mrs. Maria Ann Holmes [the church memand heaping her gross epithets upon Mr. S., Maria their ancestry because that ancestry spoke for freehad packed up her bundle of clothes, and stood in the dom. Still, they support an editor and a paper that ing the house, and Capt. Freeman Holmes (brother from the prostitution, the pollution and horrors of "There comes Freeman! Now the devil will be to generate offspring! pay!" He came up to Mr. S. and demanded what One thing more. A Convention of Spiritualists has his coat off and said, "By G-d! you can't have been well attended throughout, many coming from she can go, but she shan't go with you." Mr. S. re- following Declaration of Sentiments was adopted :plied, "I am prepared to take her with me." He l. We recognize as Spiritualists all who profess to its Northern political and religious people to use all sorts of profane words and phrases in its defence. the true upbuilding of man's higher spiritual welfare sorts of profane words and phrases in its defence.

Such words and modes of speech are relishing to slavery, and constitute its only defence.] Mr. S. advised him to keep cool and not get into a passion, assuring Jackson Davis, the deisms of Dr. Hare, nor the indihim that he should not fight with him, that he did not come there to fight, but under the authority of teachings of disembodied spirits themselves. the law of Massachusetts to take the slave of Mrs. the law of Massachusetts to take the slave of Mrs. 4. The relations of Spiritualism to specific reform.

Mary Ann Holmes away from her, and set her free, Since man's spiritual welfare is likely to be retarded and that he should take Maria with him.

'Mr. Holmes then said, "Get out of the house!" and as Mr. S. did not move, he asked, " Are you not 1-Physiological reform, dietetics and tobacco, to the going? If you don't go, I will pitch you out a d-d end that our bodies may be made the more fit and going? If you don't go, I will pitch you out a d-d sight quicker than you ever went through a door form, that the body, mind and spirit may be made in-

little one side. Mr. S. then asked Maria, "Are you ready to go with us?" Mrs. Holmes, fearing to lose ganization of the principles of brotherhood; lastly, in her valuable chattel, that could not take care of herself, came up to Maria, and said, " Maria, you are not mankind. going to leave me, are you?" And, with an implorng, beseeching look, awaited her answer. Maria said, "I will go with Mr. Spooner. I want to be young child, came before the Convention, and asked free." Mr. S. asked, "Maria, are the clothes you for a contribution to aid in redeeming her husband, have brought down yours?" "Yes, they are," said still in bonds. About forty dollars were raised for Maria. [Poor woman! she had never owned her her, and given with a hearty cheer. Spiritualized body and soul, as a woman, before, much less the clothes that covered her. All-body, soul and clothes-had been hitherto claimed, owned and used as the property of those followers of the American Christ, William and Mary Ann Holmes. Now, she could say, "My body, soul and clothes are my own, and my former enslavers cannot say me nay."] Mr. S. then asked Mrs. Holmes, "Shall I take them? Are they hers?" She said, "Yes."

'Mr. S. then took the clothes, and passed out. Maria followed, and the Sheriff. He then drove to the house of Mrs. Spear. There she changed her dress, and they drove to the station and took the train for Boston, where she was legally made free.

'I have been thus minute in my description of the scene of the slave's rescue, that you may see in it action of the Salem Street Church of this city. But the degrading and utterly debasing influence that to-day I am obliged to report that that Church is slavery has on Northern men and women who go unwilling to stand by this action when applied in South, and become slave-breeders and slave-drivers. practical detail. Many things were said by Mrs. Holmes, and her The test came in this form :- At the regular mother and sister, which I have no wish to recall. I Wednesday evening prayer meeting, a few weeks would say here, that Mrs. Holmes is a member of the since, Mr. Sprague, (who introduced and sustained Orthodox Church, and was formerly a member of the the resolution before reported,) gave notice that Young Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in this town! some future meeting, probably at the next prayer-Maria is a member of the Baptist Church, and ap-meeting, he should move that the church suspend its pears to be a conscientious and truthful person. regular collections for the A. B. C. F. M. while the only as it made her more valuable in the market as the church send in a circular letter, authenticated by an article of merchandize, as a beast and chattel.] its officers, a copy of the anti-slavery resolutions When asked by a lady in the cars, as she was going adapted to all churches in its fellowship, requesting to Boston, whether she was a slave or not, her answer them to take similar action; and, for the full notice was, "Mrs. Holmes told me to say I was a free wo- and information of all, Mr. Sprague submitted the man, but I was a slave, and she knew it." [Never motion which he proposed making, in writing, to mind! All right for a member of an Orthodox the clerk of the church. Church to tell a member of a Baptist Church to lie Previous to the next meeting, Mr. Sprague, on contold a friend of Mr. Spooner that Maria was the only two weeks later. the infinite privilege and advantage of being held in matters pertaining to the detail of the application and used as a thing, a brute, a chattel, and supported of Christian truths, as there must of necessity be by the care, kindness, affection and hard labor of a great difference of opinion thereupon, and the church good Orthodox woman, who assured you that you must not make arbitrary rules that should centrol in-were the only colored person she ever felt she could dividual action. In relation to the Board of Foreign trust! Surely, Maria, you must be blind as a bat not Missions, there had been great difference of opinion a to see the saving grace of being held as a chattel by to its connection with slavery. Some coulding tolesuch a tender, trusting woman !]

presence of the Sheriff and Mr. Spooner, that she anti-slavery as any, did sustain it, believing it wise was free, but she could not prevail upon her to say it. and consistent so to do. But, whatever its past po-Maria afterwards, in speaking of it to a friend, said, sition might have been, its present one of having ta-"I wasn't a gwine to tell no sich a lie." [What in- ken the initiatory steps to dissever its connection with gratitude! What utter destitution of moral principle and tenderness of heart and conscience! Refuse make it clear from all connection with seavery, and so to say she was free, in order to insure the lasting slavery of herself and her children! 'Not gwine to tell no sich a lie,' in order to insure the perpetuity as the subject was not properly before them for action man who trusted her more than any other colored without some motion, perhaps some one would make person she ever saw! If the trust and tender-hearted a motion. Whereupon, Charles White, who opposed sympathy of such an Orthodox woman be not enough to excite in any woman's heart a longing to be her slave, her beast, her chattel, then, in the name of all the stars and stripes, what is ?

Dear Garrison; all this occurred July 18th. Fifteen days afterwards, close by where this scene of a national monument to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. Many speeches were made, but no allusion to this event, nor to that state of society here in Plymouth which welcomes slave-breeders and slave-hunters to its bosom, and encourages them to think they can hold and use a woman as a chattel here as well as in New Orleans. Not one motto among the hundreds made conspicuous all over the town alludes to slave-hunting and slavery, except the one before the door of Nathaniel Spooner, whom slavery, in the person of Mrs. Holmes, her mother and sister and brother-inlaw, was allowed to bully, browbeat and threaten. It is reported that a member of the bar in this town said that if a man should come to his house to get a slave to set him free, he would shoot him !

The editor of the Plymouth Rock of July 21st thus

. And thus, after all the sensation that was to be are you going to do with Maria? I can take care of her myself, and if you take her away, and don't take good care of her, I will haunt you as long as I live! I am very much attached to Maria, and am sorry to lose her, [no doubt, as she would bring twelve or fifteen hundred dollars in the New Orleans human to the place of their discharged. We have a safely upon the hands of her "friends," to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or fifteen hundred dollars in the New Orleans human to the place of their discharged washerwoman or fifteen hundred dollars in the New Orleans human to the place of their discharged washerwoman or fifteen hundred dollars in the New Orleans human to the take the place of their discharged washerwoman or fifteen hundred dollars in the New Orleans human to the place of their discharged washerwoman or fifteen hundred dollars in the New Orleans human to the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or to take the place of their discharged washerwoman or the place of the place o not, as she chooses; and so also is Mr. Holmes "dis shambles,] as she has been with me so long. She is a poor sick woman, not able to earn her living or to of Louisiana or Mississippi, he might be under for the stand the cold of one of your winters. I told Maria support and maintenance of said Maria. There is that if she did not look out when she got here, the more than one man in this comeny to exclaim with Shakspeare's Romeo-

"I am an ass, I am a woman's man, and beside my-

'Perhaps Nat (Mr. Spooner) has now got a woman

Such is the paper, and such the editor, that find supporters among those who profess to be the descendber in good and regular standing] was thus talking, ants of the Mayflower Pilgrims, and that glory in back entry. Presently, footsteps were heard approach- can thus treat a man and an effort to rescue a woman of Wm. Holmes, the slave-driver) rushed in. As chattel slavery! Men and women, martyrs and pilsoon as Mrs. Holmes heard the steps, she exclaimed, grims of the Mayflower, pity and weep over your de-

he wanted. "I want Maria," said Mr. S. He threw just closed a three days' session in this town. It has her; I will fight first; and you may go home, G-d a great distance. All topics of practical reform have d-n you. When she gets ready and wants to go, been discussed in connection with Spiritualism. The

rushed towards Mr. S. in a menacing attitude, and believe in spiritual demonstrations. We call ourselves said, "I will knock h—ll out of you, you G—d those who do not recognize a certain quality of truth,

by coming in contact with sensual things, we can-not, as earnest and consistent Spiritualists, fail to take an interest in all such objects as the following :-During all this time, the Sheriff and Mr. S. kept their seats quietly. The women, becoming frightened, gathered around the enraged supporter of slavery, Capt. Freeman Holmes, and coaxed him off a clesiastical rerorm, because we believe in universal every other thing, general or specific, which com mends itself to our judgment as tending to elevate One scene interested the audience much. As

> emancipated slave woman from the South, and her humanity did her heart good, It has been a profitable and a pleasant time. The

> truth, the sincerity, the earnestness, the honesty of this Convention will, I trust, help to save Plymouth and the nation from the falsehood, the insincerity, the unconcernedness, inconstancy, dishonesty and total indifference to living men and women who are fallen among Christian (?) thieves and robbers, of the celebration of last Tuesday.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SALEM STREET CHURCH TESTED. Woncester, August 7.

FRIEND GARRISON : I recently reported to you the hopeful anti-slavery

Her membership in the Baptist Church was respected Board maintained a pro-slavery attitude; and that

in order to perpetuate slavery, and to keep the Bap- sultation with friends and opponents of the movement, tist member under the droppings of the sanctuary of concluded to defer the making of his motion until the slaveholding God of Orthodoxy.] Mrs. Holmes the regular business meeting of the church, some

colored person she ever knew that she felt she could When the next prayer-meeting came, Mr. Sprague, trust! She said, "I always thought I could put and most of those who sympathized in the movement, confidence in her." [Oh, ungrateful, naughty Maria! were, from various causes, detained from attendance, How can you escape the damnation of an Orthodox After the opening, Merrill Richardson, the pastor, slaveholder's hell, when you wanted to be free from read from the 14th chapter to the Romans: 'Him the clutches, the fetters and whips of one who thus that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubttrusted you! Shocking! Poor, sickly woman, not ful disputations, etc., and proceeded to argue thereable to earn your own living! why could you not see from, that we should allow great latitude of conscience

rate it because of its suppose supportd of slaver while 'Mrs. Holmes tried to induce Maria to say, in the other equally good and intelligent men, as strongly free from all objection on the part of those who had been troubled about it!

the previous action, and who was opposed to this whole proceeding, although he has not contributed to the A. B. C. F. M. for many years, on account of its pro-slavery position, moved to take up Mr. Sprague's motion, (which motion Mr. Sprague had not made at all, but only given notice of an intention to make;) and the motion being read by the clerk, it was slave rescue took place, were laid the foundations of a voted to take it up. After some general remarks upon the propriety of the procedure, and earnest protest against the irregularity and wrong of taking up the matter in Mr. Sprague's absence, the whole subject was, on motion, indefinitely postponed, by a large vote; and the pro-slavery wing of the church, with their professed anti-slavery pastor, went home chuckling that they had so successfully got over the difficulty, and stolen a march upon Mr. Sprague and his anti-slavery coadjutors.

At the regular business meeting of the church, last evening, Dea. S. M. Kendall, (in the necessary absence of Mr. Sprague,) made the motion which Mr. S. had given notice of intention to make, and sustained it in some pertinent remarks.

G. W. Allen read a long, but very able and conclusive letter, from Mr. Sprague, to the church, upon ware before that you had become a slave-stealer."; disposes of this affair, vindicating the slaveholder and the question, and followed it with some arguments

"No," said Mr. S., "I am no slave-stealer." "Yes her backers, and stigmatizing Mr. Spooner. The and facts, well selected and strongly put in support of the motion, which was also well and ably sustainthat could be urged upon the ground of their pro-sla- frequently a fatal affliction. very position.

This argument was met, by the friends of the mo- ly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not tion, by showing clearly that the action of the Board this power, such testimony as follows would not be was not predicated on any anti-slavery feeling or pur- given in its favor : pose, or any change of character, which was as pro- VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE slavery as ever.

The opposers of the action also cited Dr. Geo. B. The opposers of the action also cited Dr. Geo. B.

Cheever, and his brother, Rev. H. T. Cheever, as thorough, radical anti-slavery men, who, though opposed to the past pro-slavery relations of the Board.

Washington, (D. C.) June 10.

Having made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, pre-pared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other posed to the past pro-slavery relations of the Board, posed to the past pro-slavery relations of the Board, had nevertheless always sustained it, and did now, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation taking up collections regularly in their respective churches in its behalf. Thus the influence of one dy may be accessible to all the afflicted. sinner, with a supposed good character, destroyeth much good. Thus is demonstrated the theory, that the nearly right man, in a single wrong position, is more dangerous to a good cause than a man entirely wrong, whose position cannot be cited as influential

to lead astray. The discussion, which was prolonged till nearly eleven o'clock, was closed by a vote of seven for the motion, and twenty-one against it !!

Thus has Salem Street Church been tested, and shown that its anti-slavery resolutions are not living testimonies, but unmeaning pretences, which they do not intend to live out.

The men who sustained the movement, mainly young men, have show therto a clear perception of truth and duty, and an unflinching adhesion to the for sale by all dealers in medicine, everywhere. right in the face of formidable opposition and popular clamor. May they have strength to meet the coming issues with as much faith and strength as J. A. H. those hitherto!

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Anti-Slavery Cause, at the ' First of August Celebration, at Abington, July 30, 1859.

> Francis Jackson, Boston, \$5 00 Bourne Spooner, Piymouth, Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, 1 00 Richard Clap, Dorchester, E. Hewitt, South Weymouth, T. B. Drew, Plymouth, Mary Willey, Boston, Wm. Perkins, Plympton, Mrs. C. S. B. Spear, Boston, Susan Messerve, North Abington, J. Leonard, East Abington, C. M. Collins, " B. W. Loud, Abington, 0 50 Luther White, Neponset, Geo. J. Peterson, Duxbury, John Jones, Roxbury, 0 50 E. Y. Perry, Hanover, H. Dyer, William Ashby, Newburyport, 1 00 Thos. Bicknell, Kingston, M. Richards, Weymouth, J. N. Buffum, Lynn, A. D. Tasker, Biddeford, Me., Joshua Perry, Hanson, R. Weston, Reading, S. C. Beal, North Abington, W. L. Reed, East Abington, J. F. Lowell,
> Anna E. Sibley, Chelsea,
> Edwin Thompson, East Walpole,
> Joseph Kingman, West Bridgewater,
> Eliza F. Eddy, Boston,
> Elbridge Sprague, North Abington,
> A. Brett, East Stoughton,
> Mays B. Perry, Hanover, Mary B. Perry, Hanover, 0 25 S. H. Perry, "C. P. Drew, Kingston, 0 50 S. L. Harris, Hanson, Watson Bates, North Abington, Lewis Clark, Canada. A. Keith, Bridgewater, Mrs. C. M. Severance, Roxbury, 1 00 Wm. H. Adams, Bridgewater, J. G. Dodge, Boston, Lewis McLaughlin, Pembroke, 0 50 J. B. Yerrinton, Boston, Daniel Holbrook, South Weymouth, Lydia Brown, Kingston, A. A. Higgins, North Milan, N. H., H. W. Blanchard, Neponset, Mrs. Deborah Kimbali, Hanover, Mrs. E. L. Bennett, N. Bridgewater, Lucius Ford, Abington, Increase S. Smith, Harrison Square, Joseph Merrill, Danvers Port, E. Burchell, New Bedford, Lewis Ford, Minneapolis, Minn., 0 25 Mary D. Sprague, North Abington, 0 25 T. Bicknell, Kingston, Maria W. Chapman, Weymouth, W. L. Garrison, Boston, 1 00 Helen E. Garrison, " E. H. Heywood, Worcester,

S. H. Cowing State Solution So W. F. Temple A. Clap Kelren S. Keep 0 25 Henry Hunt 0 25 Death to Slavery A. J. Cushing 0 50 Friend Mary J. S. Cushing Martha F. Jacobs 0 50 0 25 W. H. Logan E. J. Harding S. Cook Friend 0 50 C. H. Young H. J. Lanman 0 50 J. S. Pratt J. N. Pratt 0 25 A. J. Alden 0 50 J. W. Faunce 1 00 Friend H. S. Shepard 0 25 Friend John L-Reuben Loud 0 25 Friend S. Chandler 0 25 Friend Charles H. Cook 0 50 Seth Wilbur 1 00 Cash from others

contributed, including pledges, PLEDGES. H. Brigham, South Abington, Varnum Lincoln, Abington,

5 00 E. S. Cushing. 1 00 George Studley, Abington, RUBNING OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL. The ex-

Burning of the State Reform School. The extensive range of buildings occupied by the State Reform School, at Westboro', was set on fire last Saturday morning, and almost wholly consumed. The west building, the towers, and the private rooms in and around them, were alone saved in a damaged state. All the rest was destroyed, including the east and middle sleeping halls, third department, the four east school rooms, and the wardrobe rooms connected with the school rooms, the hospital, chapel, all the shoe shops, sewing rooms, the entire centre building. shoe shops, sewing rooms, the entire centre building, with the boys kitchen, and the central office, the library, dining, and bathing rooms, the chaplain's suite of rooms, and the private rooms of the assistant superintendent, teachers, and overseers. The extent of the confliggration may be conceived, from the fact that the main building was 325 feet in learth and the confliguration of the confliction main building was 325 feet in length, and had three wings extending back, each 200 feet, forming two holwings extending back, each 200 feet, forming two hollow squares, the whole covering an acre and a half of ground. The part left standing between the towers is cipation will be held in Friends' Meeting-House

about 100 by 40 feet.

The fire was first discovered at about half past five o'clock, a. m., in the attic over the east sleeping hall, where some three hundred boys slept. It was traced by the intense heat to the dormitory of Daniel Credan H. C. WRIGHT, Susan B. Anthony and others will of Salem, a lad of sixteen years, who has been at the institution about one year for larceny. It is supposed institution about one year for larceny. It is supposed that he pushed the straw of his mattrass, with other combustible materials, through the ventilator, and set them on fire. This ventilator connected at the tep of the house with a wooden air box, that passed entirely the house with a wooden air box, that passed entirely around the building. The draft of air through the box was such as to cause the flames to spread rapidly, accounting for its speedy appearance at the top of the house. Credan failed to escape from his room, was liouse. Credan failed to escape from his room, was immediately arrested, and placed in irons. [He has since made a full confession, acknowledging that he committed the act, and implicating three other boys as accessories with him.] The entire loss cannot be far from \$100,000. For lands and buildings, the State

OXYGENATED RITTERS

A QUERY. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is ed by S. R. Heywood and W. J. White, and op- but a brief and comprehensiva term for the numeposed by Charles White, who can't himself sustain rous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and, in the Board, though he argues in behalf of others do- fact, the whole human system. Until Dr. Green ing it, by Rev. George Allen, (formerly known as an abolitionist,) Mr. Richardson, and others, mainly on was at fault, and had exhausted itself in fruitless efthe ground that the Board, by sundering its connection forts to cure this disease. The dyspeptic need suffer with the Indian missions, had removed all objections no longer with a disease that is always painful, and

This unique and peculiar compound will as certain

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS,

WILLIAM UPHAM. U. S. Senators from Vermont JAMES F. SIMMONS, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island. J. T. MOREHEAD. U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky. L. H. ARNOLD, Formerly Governor of Rhode Island. WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE,

Late Governor of Michigan Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA ASTHMA, and GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful dis-coveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far above any remedy known for these complaints in all their various forms.

Prepared by SETH FOWLE & CO., Boston, and Aug. 12.

> FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE

PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTION. At the Fifth Session of the First Philanthropic Convention, which was held at Utica, N. Y., in September, 1858, Mr. Giles B. Stebbius, of Rochester, offered the following resolution, which was unani-mously adopted :—

Resolved, That this Convention become an anniver-

sary, of all who seek wisdom to overcome 'evil with good,' and that the time, place, and arrangements for the next meeting be left to a Committee consisting of Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oneida, Dr. Robert T. Hallock and Andrew Jackson Davis, of New York, and Amos Rogers, of Utiea.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Committee have completed arrangements for the First Anniversary of the Philanthropic Convention, to be held in St. James Hall, Buffalo, Erie County, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September, 1859. · Let no one call God his Father.

Who calls not Man his Brother

The chief object of those who call this Convention is to offer an opportunity to the Progressive Friends of Humanity for the deliberate examination and solution of the greatest of problems - What is Evil? We believe that a true knowledge of the causes will lead to a true knowledge of the cure, of EVIL in its several forms. Right doing pre-supposes right being. No man, we think, can wisely and unerringly govern himself, or teach the young, unless his mind be clevated and inspired with a just knowledge of human nature. Theological dogmas and religious creeds cannot impart such knowledge. Heads of Families, Teachers, Legislators, Governors of States, Presidents, Popes, Princes and Kings—all act upon and crucify mankind with arbitrary Laws, Creeds and Institutions. Consequently, the world is indisputably maltreated and everywhere diseased. It is teeming with Discontent, Strife, Sellishness, Intemperance, Slavery and War—with evils physical, social, political, and religious. And the authentic history of humanity is the history of legalized injustice and ecclesiastical oppression.

In view of all this, and much more, we ask the Friends of Progress—What can we do to overcome evil with good? What can we do more than is being done to free mankind from the fetters of Superstition, the tyranny of Churcheraft, and the bondage of Statecraft, in their diversified forms? What can we further do to secure to ourselves and children the ad-vantages of a truly spiritual life on earth, without infringing, in the smallest degree, upon the sacred pre-rogatives of individual freedom of opinion and action? Lastly, what can we do in the direction of associated and co-operative efforts, to hasten the Era of Justice and Liberty? Come! Brothers and Sisters, Fathers and Moth-

Come! Brothers and Sisters, Fathers and Mothers, come! Let us have three days of deliberate consultation, in the spirit of love and good will, to aid one another in the search for practical TRUTH. We hold that the day for Free Conventions has dawned. The inward fires of Truth and Reason will flame forth from the summit of these volcanic mountains. They agitate and purify public Opinion. A Free Convention is the mouth-piece of Humane Liberty; the platform whence issue the mandates of unlimited Progress. Spiritualists, Materialists, Jews, Christians, Reformers-all, East, West, North, South-will hereby consider themselves heartily invited. The platform of the Philanthropic Convention, at Buffalo, will

the Cause and Cure of Evil.

The Convention will open in St. James Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, the 16th of September, 1859. at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue three days. The following persons, residents of Buffalo, constitute the

Committee of Arrangements: John N. Gardner, Cyrus O. Pool, George Whitcomb, Louise Whitcomb, Alanson Webster, Thomas Rathbun, Sarah Rathbun, E. A. Maynard, Mary F. Davis, J. H. Lusk, Giles Husted, Lester Brooks, W. G. Oliver, E. G. Scott, Benoni S. Brown.

Any member of this Committee can be addressed

by those wishing to secure accommodation in advance at Hotels and Private Boarding Houses. The Hal procured for this occasion is convenient and commo-dious, seating comfortably 2000 persons. The friends of Reform in Buffalo and vicinity, will do all in their power to entertain strangers, and to aid the objects of the Convention; and the locality of their beautiful city is so central, that Reformers from all quarters can

city is so central, that Reformers from all quarters can reach it readily, and at small expense. The Committee have made favorable terms with Wards's Line of Steamers, as follows: From Toledo to Buffalo and return, \$4,00; from Sandusky and return, \$3,50; from Cleveland and return, \$2.00 (Meals and Berths included.) A corresponding reduction of fare for persons attending the Convention will probably be effected on the New York & Eric A Quartette Club of Singers is engaged to be pre-

ent, and will enliven each session with appropriat

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE. The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the West

ERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be

address the meeting. Sessions at 11, A. M., and 2, P. M.

Let there be a grand gathering of the friends of the slave.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the meeting will be held in the meeting-house.

the Convention to be held at Easton, N. Y., on Sat-urday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th inst. He will

IF JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at

has expended about \$165,000. There was no insurance upon the property. There are five hundred boys connected with the institution at the present time.

Westport,
N. Dartmouth,
Monday eve'g, Aug. 22.
Sunday, Aug. 28, day and evening.

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The Abolition Convention of Vermont will hold its first annual anniversary at West Randolph, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 31st, and September 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on

Wednesday.

The platform of this Convention allows an equal and just proportion of time to all persons of whatever sect, party or denomination; and all are invited to take part in its deliberations.

Prominent persons are expected from the different parts of this State, and also from New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Among the carnest and eloquent speakers already engaged to come are C. L. Remond of Massachusetts, and Rev. Andrew T. Foss of New Hampshire.

JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

R. W. DVER

B. W. DYER ENOCH HEBARD, N. R. JOHNSTON, J. M. COBURN,

Aug. 5, 1859. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the State of Maine, for several weeks to come, as follows:---

South Bridgton, Sunday, Aug. 21. Mechanie Falls, Tuesday, Thursday, " Paris, Bath. Sunday, Brunswick,

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will speak at Alton, N. H., Sunday, August 21.

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture in Walpole, Saturday evening, Aug. 20. East Walpole, Sunday, " " 21.

HYANNIS.-J. FRANK BAILEY will speak on American Slavery, in Hyannis, Sunday evening, Aug. Mr. Bailey will speak also at Blackstone, on Sun-

day, Aug. 28th, at half-past 10, A. M., and 5, P. M. Subjects— The Natural and the Spiritual; and Re-NOTICE .- Rev. JOHN W. LEWIS, of Warren, Me.,

will preach in the Independent Baptist Church, Joy street, next Sunday evening, (Aug. 21st.) Subject, an appeal to the Colored People, especially the Young Men, on their duty as to their religious, moral, and intellectual improvement.

DIED-In Northampton, July 22d, Mrs. ESTHER BRIDGMAN, wife of Mr. John Bridgman, aged 58. Her doors were ever open to the poor and friendless, and she was the 'succorer of many.'

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. SALEM, MASS.

THE next Term will commence with an Examina-tion of Candidates for admission, on WEDNES-

DAY, Sept. 14, at 9, A. M.

This Institution is open to young ladies not less than 16 years of age, (without limit as to place of residence,) who wish to pursue a Course of Study ex-tending through three terms, or a year and a half, in direct preparation for the work of teaching. To all who intend to teach in the public schools of Massachusetts, TUITION IS PREE. Text-books are mostly furnished from the Library of the School. Good Board can be obtained at from \$2 to \$3 per week. From the State Appropriation, and other sources, more than \$1000 are annually distributed among pupils who may merit and need the aid. For Circulars, or further information, address
ALPHEUS CROSBY, Principal.

Aug. 19. HOPEDALE

HOME SCHOOL THIS Institution is designed to combine thorough

Instruction in Science, Art, and Literature, with judicious training of the physical and moral nature. To secure the children and youth, resorting to it for educational purposes, such home and neighborhood influences, together with such specific culture as may be promotive of positive growth in virtue and true excellence, is its sacred aim. Thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its spirit and character, it must rely mainly upon the patronage of those sympathizing with the better tendencies and movements of the

age for support. The First Term of the Scholastic Year 1859-60 commences on Wednesday, Sept. 9, and continue Fifteen Weeks.

Circulars, containing full information, please address either of the Principals, Hopedale, Milford,

W. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.
Aug. 10.

WEST NEWTON

English and Classical School.

THIS SCHOOL for both sexes is under the care of NATHANIEL T. ALLEN. It is situated in the pleasant and healthful village of West Newton, Mass., on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, nine miles from Boston, and about three minutes' walk from the Station. The Course of Study embraces every branch of a thorough English education, together the Ancient and Modern Languages; and particular attention will be given to preparation for College, or for mercantile and scientific pursuits, a special aim of the teachers will be to import instruction in the common branches thoroughly and correctly. A Primary Department is connected with the Institution, into which pupils of the youngest school-age are received. There is connected with the school a large and well-appointed Gymnasium, in which systematic instruction will be given. Particular atten-tion will be given to the subject of manners and morals. The School-year will occupy forty weeks, and will be divided into two terms of twenty, or four of ten, weeks

NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, Principal. Teacher of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

*CYRUS PEIRCE. Teacher of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
Teacher of the Classics, History, and English Literature.
GEORGE F. ALLEN,
ANNA C. BASSETT,
Assistants.

B. F. BAKER, Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music. E. L. MERRILL, Teacher of Calisthenics and Dancing

SARAH R. BASSETT, Teacher of the Primary Department. * 'Father Peirce' is at present prevented by ill health from giv-

The Messrs. ALLEN will receive a limited number of pupils into their families. It is their purpose to provide for those who may be placed under their charge a comfortable and pleasant home. For further particulars, address N. T. Allen, West Newton, Mass.

REFERENCES. Rev. E. S. Gannet, D. D., Wm. Brigham, Esq., Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Boston; Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., Charlestown; Prof. L. Agassiz, Cam-

bridge. Aug. 12. FEDERAL TYRANNY!

THIRTY-SEVEN MEN, Lawyers, Doctors, Minis-ters, Legislators and Men of Business, arrested and dragged to a Felon'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

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

so to them.'

Oberlin-Wellington Rescue.

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

READ IT, AMERICANS.

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

reform.

**T We want 1000 active, whole-souled Agents to sell this book. Price, 50 cents, \$4 50 per dozen, and \$33 per 100 in paper covers, and 75 cts per 100 bound in cloth.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

20 Washington street, Boston

POETRY.

We made a brief visit to Newburyport, a few days since, and had the pleasure of an interview with Miss HANNAH F. Gould, the poetess, an old and esteemed acquaintance whom we had not seen for a quarter of a century-many of whose effusions we set up in type, in the days of our apprenticeship, as originally communicated to the Newburyport Herald Though time is making its impression upon her bodily powers, we found her spirit as fresh and vigorous in the cause of freedom and humanity as when we firs knew her. Her writings have always been on the side of virtue and goodness. We believe her first Anti-Slavery effusion was the following, written for the first number of the Liberator, which was published on the first day of January, 1831. It will be new, we presume, to a large majority of our present subscribers .-

> THE SALUTATION. BY HANNAH P. GOULD.

To date my being from the opening year, I come, a stranger in this busy sphere, Where some I meet perchance may stop and ask, What is my name, my purpose, or my task.

My name is 'LIBERATOR'! I propose To hurl my shafts at Freedom's deadliest foes! My task is hard-for I am charged to save Man from his brother !- to redeem the slave!

Ye who may hear, and yet condemn my cause. Say, shall the best of Nature's holy laws Be trodden down? and shall her open veins Flow but for cement to her offspring's chains?

Art thou a parent? shall thy children be Rent from thy breast, like branches from the tree, And doom'd to servitude, in helplessness, On other shores, and thou ask no redress?

Thou, in whose bosom glows the sacred flame Of filial love, say, if the tyrant came, To force thy parent shricking from thy sight, Would thy heart bleed-because thy face is white?

Art thou a brother? shall thy sister twine Her feeble arm in agony on thine, And thou not lift the heel, nor aim the blow At him who bears her off to life-long woe?

Art thou a sister? will no desperate cry Awake thy sleeping brother, while thine eve Beholds the fetters locking on the limb Stretched out in rest, which hence must end for him

Art thou a lover ?-no! naught e'er was found In lover's breast save cords of love, that bound Man to his kind !- then, thy professions save ! Forswear affection, or release thy slave!

Thou who art kneeling at thy Maker's shrine, Ask if Heaven takes such offerings as thine ! If in thy bonds the son of Afric sighs, Far higher than thy prayer his groans shall rise!

God is a God of mercy, and would see The prison-doors unbarred-the bondmen free! He is a God of truth, with purer eyes Than to behold th' oppressor's sacrifice !

Avarice, thy cry and thy insatiate thirst Make man consent to see his brother cursed ! Tears, sweat and blood thou drink'st, but in their turn.

They shall cry ' More !' while vengeance bids thee

The Lord hath said it-who shall him gainsay? He says, 'The wicked they shall go away'-Who are the wicked? Contradict who can. They are th' oppressors of their fellow-man !

Aid me, New ENGLAND! 'tis my hope in you Which gives me strength my purpose to pursue! Do you not hear your sister States resound With Afric's cries to have her sons unbound?

Miss Gould kindly put into our hands the fol lowing, as her latest testimony in regard to the awful sin of enslaving our fellow-creatures.

HYMN FOR THE SLAVE.

BY HANNAH F. GOULD. There is a pesceful home above. Where all who bear below

The cross of Christ, in faith and love, As equal heirs may go. There is a fount, whose waters gush With life beyond the grave, Whereof the master will not blush To drink beside the slave.

The Tree that from that Holy Land Immortal bloom receives. Is planted where the Ethiop's hand May reach its balmy leaves. When Death unlocks the bondman's chain, And sets his spirit free,

To that all-healing tree ! The hue that marked his mortal vest-The yoke-the stripes he bore-In that pure world of light and rest, Can wring his soul no more! But, while his grateful song shall flow To his Redeemer there,

What part is he who wrought his woe-

No hunter on his flight shall gain,

His earthly lord-to bear ? There is a Law, all-wise, supreme, With God's eternal seal; And self-deceivers vainly dream From this to find appeal. No powers that pure, supernal Law, Can weaken or annul;

Nor Conscience thence an opiate draw, The sense of guilt to lull. There is an ADVOCATE, who stands Unwavering and un-feed, For those with gyved, but guiltless hands,

That Higher Lase to plead. Whoe'er his neighbor robs of rights Which God with being gave, Against Omnipotence he fights-Himself to sin a slave!

Whose on hand and besom wears Fine gold and sparkling gem, That sprang from drops of sweat and tears Where bondmen planted them. Then boasts of Freedom! rights of birth! And grasps his trembling slave-His mockery taints the air-the earth-

And he who wears the Christian name, To mask an earthly heart : And puts the cause of Christ to shame. To prop a human mart,-The holy flame how shall he face From God's all-searching eye, That may the Mene, Tekel! trace,

It seents beyond the grave.

Which he may not defy! For there's a throne-a holy throne, Where Justice holds the scale, Whilst every soul's concerns are shown And many a hope must fail. The Judge, whose eye unerring sees

Each deed and thought, is He Who saith, . What did ye unto these, Ye did it unto me!' Newburyport, Mass.

WELL-DOING. Who blesses others in his daily deeds, Will find the healing that his spirit needs ; For every flower in others' pathway strewn, Confers its fragrant beauty on its own.

THE LIBERATOR.

NEW ENGLAND COLORED CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

Pursuant to Call, a Convention of the Colored Citizens of New England, to take into Consideration the best means of promoting their moral, social and political elevation, gathered in the Meionaon, in Boston, on Monday morning, Aug. 1st, 1859.

Large delegations were in attendance from New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester, Massachusetts; the trust that might be imposed; or rather, because from Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine. New I thought that there would be those present who York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Canada, would discharge the same with greater credit to and other sections of the Union, were also represented.

The stand of the President and the tables of the reporters were graced with elegant bouquets, present- So the honor you have conferred upon me in electing ed by the ladies.

Before the transaction of any business, the audience sang a hymn commencing :-

"Ho! children of the brave, Ho! freemen of the land, That hurled into the grave Oppression's bloody band! Come on, come on, and joined be we To make the fettered bondman free!

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Wm. Wells Brown, who read the call. It was then temporarily organized by the choice of Rev. Amos G. Beman, of Maine, as Chairman, and Bela my little ones. C. Perry, of New Bedford, as Secretary.

The following were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: - John W. Lewis, Maine; ant, yet ever and anon I have encountered bright Lewis Hayden, Henry O. Remington, Mark R. De spots. I have ever felt that I had, as my compan Mortie, James Jefferson.

New York.

A resolution fixing the basis of representation, and requesting each member of the Convention to pay a dollar towards the expenses, was debated and adopted. A Committee on Roll was then appointed, as follows :- Henry Weeden, Jeremiah Harvey, Edward

M. Bannister, J. N. Gloucester. Charles Lenox Remond remarked that this Convention would be regarded as something of a curiosity, even in old Boston, and many people would look in upon its deliberations from motives of curiosity. and from other motives; but he hoped that colored people would not stand in the doors, and look in upon the Convention as upon a menagerie. If they had no interest here, they had better go somewhere else. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The throng at the door

An original song, by Wm. Wells Brown, was then sung in a fine manner, to the tune of 'Auld Lang Syne.' The following is the first stanza :-

· Fling out the anti-slavery flag On every swelling breeze; And let its folds wave o'er the land, And o'er the raging seas, Till all beneath the standard-sheet With-new allegiance bow, And pledge themselves to onward bear The emblem of their vow.'

In the absence of the Nominating Committee, WM Wells Brown addressed the Convention, as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens,-The propriety of holding a Convention of the colored citizens of the New England States has been questioned. Some think that the time has gone by for having such a Convention; others are of opinion that the time has not arrived. I confess that I am unfavorable to any gathering that shall seem like taking separate action the colored people in asserting that we have a decent from our white fellow-citizens; but it appears to me that just at the present time, such a meeting as this is needed. The colored people in the free States are the present and preceding generations have had to in a distracted and unsettled condition. The Fugitive Slave Law, the Dred Scott Decision, and other inroads made upon the colored man's rights, make it necessary that they should come together that they may compare notes, talk over the cause of their sufferings, and see if any thing can be done to better their condition. Our old enemy the Colonization Society has taken advantage of the present state of feeling among us, and is doing all in its power to persuade us to go to Africa; the Emigration scheme with facts, not intending to be invidious. The Ger has new life, and another enemy, under the name of man element, mingling into the general element the African Civilization Society, has sprung into existence, and beckons us to a home in a foreign land. ligence, more wealth, with great practical industry, Now, Mr. President, if this Convention shall do nothing more than to inspire our people with confidence in themselves, and cause them to resolve never will yet start. Now, gentlemen, if these be facts, is to leave this their native land, it will have accom-plished a good work. Our right to live here is as consider our best interest—to have in view these good as the white man's, and is incorporated in the sources of power? Would it not be well to consider Declaration of Independence, in the passage which these—to fall upon some plan by which we may posdeclares that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Then let us remain here, and claim our rights upon the soil where our fathers fought side by side with the white man for freedom. Let us remain here, and labor to remove the chains from the limbs of our brethren on the banks of the Mississippi. Yes, let us stay here, and vindicate our right to citizenship, and pledge ourselves to aid in completing the Revolution for human freedom, commenced by the patriots of 1776, and see our country as free as the air

We must take a manly stand, bid defiance to the Fugitive Slave Law, Dred Scott Decision, and every thing that shall attempt to fasten fetters upon us. and the States, in doing so, have clearly disregarded We will let our white fellow-citizens see that we know our rights, and, knowing, will maintain them. of the supreme law of the land, as set forth in its I hope, Mr. President, that this Convention will stimulate our people to self-elevation. They who cise the right to vote, whenever we can, toward corwould be free themselves must strike the blow, recting this injustice. Wege it known on election day means something more than striking at our fellowman. We must free ourselves from ignorance and there would be a concert of action in doing so, the intemperance, and show that we respect ourselves, effect would be irresistible. Cannot such a vote be and this will wring respect from our enemies. We must educate our children, give them professions or trades, and let them have a capital within themselves, that shall gain them wealth and influence. We must recommend to our people to become possessors of the soil, to leave the large cities, take to farming, and make themselves independent. And lastly, we must try to stir within them more interest in the Anti-Slavery cause. It is a lamentable fact, that colored men take too little interest in Conventions called by our white fellow-citizens. Had they gone into those meetings and taken part, as they should, this Convention would have been somewhat out of place.

Mr. Brown's remarks were cut short by the return W. Lewis, reported the following list of officers for the permanent organization of the Convention :-

President. GEORGE T. DOWNING, of Rhode Island.

Vice Presidents-Ezra R. Johnson, Samuel Harrison, and John T. Hilton, of Massachusetts; Amos G. Beman, of Maine; Isaac Rice, of Rhode Island; sition on a given subject, that the incredulity of the William Anderson, of Connecticut; A. N. Freeman, visitors might be satisfied; they doubting the capacity of New York; William Still, of Pennsylvania; Jared of a colored boy to produce a composition. Such an Gray, of Illinois; J. Sella Martin, New York; Lewis idea would, at present, be scouted; such a reflection

idence; Wm. H. Leonard, New York. On motion of Mr. Brown, a committee of two was

appointed to wait on the President, and conduct him sands without pencil or paper, with the rapidity of to the chair. He was received with much applause. thought. These acquirements do not stop here, which He was met by the Chairman pro tem., who presented him, in behalf of the ladies of the Convention, ones, with which community is becoming familiar with a beautiful vase of white roses, fucias, and other and all of which are creating respect. flowers, as a token of their appreciation of his noble labors in behalf of school rights in Rhode Island. of this city, the Boston Courier, a paper which I have The presentation was accompanied with a very neat heard styled Boston's pro-slavery organ. Whether it

The following Business Committee was then ap- to say; but this I do know,-I have read in its columns pointed: - William C. Nell, Henry O. Remington, something that looked like a stealing of Anti-Slavery John W. Lewis, George Allen, James Jefferson, Bela thunder. It said, not long ago, speaking in reference

C. Perry, Lewis Hayden, J. N. Gloucester, Edward B. Lawton, Wm. Wells Brown, Mrs. Ruth Rice Remond, Mark R. DeMortie, Robert Gordon, Mrs. Eliza

Logan Lawton, Henry Johnson. The President then delivered the following address:-

A few days ago, a friend wrote to me, and said tha it was the intention of some of my friends to present my name for the Presidency of this Convention. He urged me to be present. I felt a delicacy, because of a consciousness of my inability to properly discharge themselves, and to the Convention. But my friends urging, I finally consented to serve, should the Convention manifest a desire that I should do so. me your President is not altogether a surprise. But this unexpected surprise-the bouquet presented through you, kind sir, by the ladies of Boston, is more than I had any reason to expect. You say that they present it as a testimonial in appreciation of my efforts in Rhode Island, in behalf of equal school rights. It is true that I have labored for the same but I have done no more than my duty. I have le bored in this direction, because to me it seemed that in it lay the path of duty; that in it I might not only serve justice and right, but my people and myself-

Allow me to assure you, that whilst I have found the path rugged, difficult, and in many cases unplease ions cheering me, justice, right and truth; and I am Prayer was offered by Rev. J. N. Gloucester, of proud to receive these garlands at your hand to encircle their brows; for unto them it is mete to award the praise.

Gentlemen, I have not left the plough to come into counsel, as did some men of old; but I have, I may say, stolen away from engagements in my calling, t have the advantage of being with you to-day, upon matters pertaining to our rights as men, and as Americans.

The great consideration that presses upon me is What may we do to make ourselves of more importance in community-necessary, indispensable? To sustain such a relation as this to community, (and it is possible,) is to secure, beyond a question, all the respect; is to make sure the enjoyment of all the rights that the most deferred to of the land enjoy. Society is deferential: it defers to power. Learning and wealth and power are most potent in society. It is not necessary that many men and women of us be wealthy and learned, before we can force respect as a class, but it is necessary that we exhibit a proportionate presentative character for learning and wenlth to be respected. It is not numbers alone, it is not universal wealth, it is not general learning, that secures to those, known by a distinction in society as whites, that gains them power; for they are not generally wealthy, not commonly learned. The number of these among them, as in all communities, is limited; but that number form a representative character, some of whom excel; hence they have power-the class enjoy a name.

There is another sense of power in community, which, though silent, has its weight-it should be most potent: that power is moral character. This also, like the other powers of which I have spoken, need not be universal to have an effect favorable to a class. I think that I am not claiming too much for representation in this respect; a most remarkable, and considering all the depressing influences which struggle up under. Happily, this power on community is not growing less; it is on the increase. Ar illustration of the correctness of my position as to the power of a representative character for wealth and learning in commanding respect, is forcibly exhibited in the Celts in our midst, who come among us poor and ignorant, and who, consequently, fill menial, dependant positions. They are the least respected of all emigrants. In speaking thus, I am simply dealing sess or excite to the possession of them-rather than devote much of our time in a discussion as to the injustice of our fellow-countrymen in their relation to us? Of this they know full well, and see too bitterly.

The ballot is a power in this country, which should not be lost sight of by us. Were it more generally exercised by the colored people, the effect would be very perceptible. Those of them, residents of the States that deny them the privilege of the elective franchise, should earnestly strive to have the right and the power secured to them; those who have it should never let an occasion pass, when they may consistently exercise it, without doing so. We know that the government and the States have acted most unfairly in their relation to us; but that government justice, as well as perverted the legal interpretation Constitution; which facts alone require that we exerthat any colored man would deposit a vote, that passed at the approaching Presidential election? Will the Republican party, (a party which is entitled to credit for the service it has rendered to the cause of Freedom,) put in nomination, in 11860, a man for whom we can, with some degree of consistency, cast our ballets? It has such men in its ranks-pron

inent men of the party-men who are available. I would have it noted, that we cannot vote for a man who subscribes to the dectrine that, in struggling for freedom in a Presidential or any other election, he ignores the rights of the colored man.

There is an increased as well as an increasing respect for us in community. This is not simply because we have friends, (all praise to them,) who speak out of the Nominating Committee, who, through John boldly and uncompromisingly for the right : in fact, the most of their efforts have been directed towards relieving the country of the blight and of the injustice of slavery; but it is because our character, as a class, is better understood.

I was at school a pupil, when a colored boy was locked-up in a recitation room to produce a compowould now, by the boy, be indignantly resented. At Secretaries-Charles H. Gardner, Boston; A. G. that day, if a colored person went to collect a bill, he Jourdain, Jr., New Bedford; John T. Waugh, Prov- was inquired of, 'Can you write your name?' Now it is taken for granted. In all of our various marts may be seen colored men and boys, computing thoufact is beginning to be known; but these are commo

I will read some testimony from one of the paper be a misnomer or not, I leave the Boston delegatio

to the abolition of caste in the public schools of Bos- until slavery was abolished. Does not nine years' ex-

. The abolitionists did set this ball in motion, and are fairly entitled to the credit of it. We may here say that we contemplate the change with unmingled satisfaction. We rejoice that colored men are not set apart in our churches from their white brethren, and that children of the two races sit side by side upon the

same benches at school.

'This can do us no harm, but only good. If we are the superior race as we claim to be, we can in no way better show our superiority than by helping the in-ferior race to share in our progress.'

'The colored population of Boston, during the last twenty-five years, has made very distinct and decided progress, and such progress is most honorable to them. They lead more moral and reputable lives; they are ed of more property, and live more comfortpossessed of more property, and live more contained ably; they are more anxious to improve their own minds, and to educate their children—indeed, their anxiety to have their children well educated, and the state of the interest that attends this gathering is the recollection of the fact, that on this day, twentained to have their children well educated, and the honest pains and sacrifices they are at to have them neatly dressed, are most creditable to them. These things show that they are entirely worthy of the hou that they are entirely worthy of the hou that they should not be obliged to recognize in boon which has been bestowed upon them, now in but that they should not be obliged to recognize, in every town and city in the State, of having their chileducated at the same schools with the whites. We are glad of this progress; we are also glad of the gradual melting away of the prejudices once en-tertained by their white brethren towards them. Cer-tainly there never was any thing more unchristian worshippers stuck up in a sort of swallow's nest pew under the eaves, as if they were lepers or pariahs. The man whose devotions are disturbed by having a the doctrines of Christianity, but is very little imbued with its spirit. We think Massachusetts is honorably ed by its bearing towards its colored popu lation, not merely by giving them equal political leges with the whites, but by the increasing willingness of its people to recognize their social rights, and to deal with in a spirit of humanity and Chris-Thus you see that we have a hopeful, and I will

country; with its institutions, with the ideas connected with its formation, which were the uplifting of man When this shall be, it will not be long before another -universal brotherhood. The Congress of the Conglorious day shall be specially set apart as sacred to federation said in April, 1783, 'Let it be remembered, Liberty. finally, that it has ever been the pride and boast of America, that the rights for which she contended then reported in partwere the rights of human nature. By the blessings of the Author of these rights on the means exerted for yet believing that from agitation in various phase us, all are constructed. We, the descendants, to a selected to work out in perfection the realization of a great principle, the fraternal unity of man. This is AMERICA'S Mission. We suffer in the interim; but of this Convention the following resolutions: we can, as is abundantly proven, endure. We can and do hope. We are not, and cannot be, unmindful our children here, in this our native land, around our 'welcomed freedom as an angel from above.' our native hills, of our verdant valleys.

The African slave trade will be opened. The effect which forbids our leaving it, even to engage in the merely steps on board of an Austrian vessel, shall be Herculean task of going to Africa to take upon our grous land, to civilize and enlighten them: I think that we have not yet developed, or even had everlasting Green Mountains : and the chance to develop, the character necessary for wealth and intelligence, to acquire a reputation in these respects. That which is true of individuals, is urge the masses to sign the petition of the Massachu most likely to be true of a class. Have we been thus favorably circumstanced? Have we studiously 'to put an end to slave-hunting in Massachusetts.' realized the importance of wealth and intelligence? Whereas, It being the settled policy of the Administrators of the United States Government to ignore our manhood, crush out all aspirations? Go did, rather as favors than as of right? Did there races; therefore be it seem to be a perfect conception of his rights as a man? Is not this even too true of to-day? I know truth, that all men, irrespective of color or condition, have a natural, indeleasible right to life, liberthat, in legislation, in administration, when our govthat, in legislation, in administration, when our gov-ernment was formed, that the government acknowl-edged the citizenship of the colored man of the coun-servitude, except for the punishment of crimes, is in try. The Constitution guaranteed it: which citizen- direct contravention to every principle of humanity ship is, or should be, the basis of our national rights. justice and patriotism. It is further known that the States acted upon the government of the same. It is also true that some rendered for the good of society in general.

Resolved, That the decision of Chief Justice Tane colored men, conscious of their manhood, that they were natives of the country, that they had stood side by side with their white fellow-countrymen in the by battles that secured the freedom and rights of a common country, felt, demanded and exercised the prerogatives of American citizenship. Yes, as I have asserted, we have not yet developed the necessary character to go among a people, to christianize, civilize, and teach them the science of government. Nor is the fault entirely ours. We have our men, but not a single representative man to spare. The debased, the indifferent, should not be shipped off to Africa.

I wish it to be most emphatically noticed, that we not not present.

I wish it to be most emphatically noticed, that we not not present.

Resolved, That ever ready to acknowledge the faithfulness of those leaders of the Republican party who have exerted themselves in favor of the colored. here, where mind jostles with mind, where consciousness of equality is taught; in the public school, where our children are being educated to confident. Hon. Eli Thayer for the admission of Oregon into the where our children are being educated to confident

When we shall have worked out our redemption here, when we shall not be chargeable with cowardice in fleeing from difficulties that can and should be overcome, then may many of us, with our fellowcountrymen, take up the missionary cross, in other missionary fields. But let us first get wealthy, intelligent and wise here in our native land. As for slavery, it is doomed. Whether it is to end by peaceful or bloody means, I cannot say-I hope by the for-

A resolution which the famous Committee of Thirteen in the city of New York, composed of colored States of the Union where the Republican party men, adopted in 1850, now occurs to me. It said in the ascendant, the elective franchise of colore opinion that it would not be settled, or have any rest, dom.

perionce strengthen the conviction which these thir-

teen colored men entertained in 1850? A planter in one of the British West India Islands, previous to the abolition of slavery, despatched at night-fall one of his slaves, in great haste, on a commission to a distant plantation. The journey occupied some time. When the slave arrived at the plantation, fatigued and sleepy, and had delivered his despatch, and was waiting for a reply, he leaned against the door-case, and dozed. The planter's slave in attendance chided him for sleeping in the presence of his master, when the slave replied, 'Sleep knows no master.' Since that time, this conception of freedom has been realized universally in every British West

India island, not only in its application to sleep, but as a realization enjoyed each wakeful moment. No small share of the interest that attends this gathering but that they should not be obliged to recognize, in History has its record of living events long ag-

enacted, which will live through time: this event this British act, among the brightest of Britain' than the spectacle which we can remember in the acts, is to be classed with such; an act reanimating parish churches of New England, of a few colored by a decree hundreds of thousands of imbruted be by a decree hundreds of thousands of imbruted be ings; an act acknowledging the Divine image in man. This English act, with others as bright, makes family of well-behaved and decently dressed colored persons in the pew next to him may know much of Oueen guiding. We carry about us in our image Queen guiding. We carry about us in our imagination the sainted forms of those good men and women of Britain, who labored so long, so faithfully and so well for the event which causes a halo of light to encircle the first of August in Freedom's calendar. · Sleep knows no master.' We hope and believe that, soon, no slave represented in a hypocritical church, or a sycophantic North, licking the dust for office add, an inseparable, providential identity with this will stand ready to chide those who would enjoy free dom, either sleeping or awake, on American soil.

WILLIAM C. NELL from the Business Committee

Without being wedded to separate Conventions their defence, they have prevailed against all opposition, and form the basis of thirteen independent that Conventions do assist in creating public opinion, States.' We are the life of the nation's existence; a as well as to concentrate and express that opinion, nation must have issues to exhibit vitality. All of being a medium through which we can protest nation must have issues to exhibit vitality. All of against the obstacles retarding our moral, social, the great principles of the land are brought out and and political elevation,—compare notes one with discussed in connection with the negro. But, for him, another, -stimulating ourselves each and all to rethere would be a sameness; the great principles, the great ethical school of the times, would be closed for within a stone's throw from the spot where fell the the want of a subject. We are the alphabet; upon colored man Crispus Attucks, the first martyr in the eight rods from his yet unmonumented grave, to do great extent, of those most unjustly held in bondage, whose forefathers in Africa lived through ages of ignorance and superstition, against whom the world has ample and influence of his foresight, love of liberty, been in arms; these were the most fit subjects to be patriotic leadership and martyr death should long since have secured. In accordance therewith, the Business Committee

Resolved, That this Convention sends its greeting to the multitudes in America, England, West Indies of Fugitive Slave Laws, Dred Scott decisions, Amer- Canada, and wherever else assembled, whose gratefu ican Colonization Societies, and of the latest, the songs and eloquent words unite in celebrating this African Civilization Society; these we can see through the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day, luminous in African Civilization Society; these we can see through and endure. They may be regarded as sequences; the world's calendar, when 'Britannia's justice, they do annoy, but cannot permanently affect us wealth and might, severed the chains from \$00,000 men, women and children in her 'beautiful isles of We will not be driven off; we will rear and educate the sea,' which on that glorious 1st of August, 1834, sacred altars; altars which our children's children while we rejoice with those who, although in will gaze upon here, and, if needs be, reconstruct; in monarch's domain, have abundant reason for rejoica climate and a home congenial to us, and to the development of mind and manhood. All of the injustice loved but guilty land, this day weep, because slaveand wrong that has, or may be heaped upon us—and it may come heavier—will not crush out that heaven—will not crush giving part of our nature, patriotism, love of home, of ed offering to the God of freedom that they too may soon greet their day of jubilee. Whereas. The Austrian Empire, whose usurpa

tions against Italy have just caused the fields of Lor will be the further introduction into the country of the African element—a needed element. Aside from an imperial edict, that any slave, from the moment this providential idea linking us with the country, he treads on the soil of her royal dominions, or even

shoulders a hundred and fifty millions of people, residents of another country, of a strange, and to us any slave reaching her soil shall be as secure from the Whereas, Our sister State, Vermont, has, by he

Whereas, Desirous that the old Bay State shall such an undertaking. Such a character must grow out of the experience that begets wealth from learning, together with keen moral perceptions. Have we William and Ellen Craft excitement, the rescue of such a character? Twenty-five to thirty years is no Shadrach, the rendition of Thomas Sims and Anunusual length of time for a man favorably situated, thony Burns, and last, but far from least, the recent after he has begun to realize the true importance of one of a Cape Cod captain sending back to slavery man who had escaped in his vessel; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse and

keep in chains the millions now held as slaves in the back with me twenty-five years. Do we not observe colored people of this country, and to build up bar Southern States, and to oppress and degrade the free that the colored man enjoyed the advantages that he riers and create distinctions between the different Resolved, That we hold it to be a self-evident

Resolved. That it is the legitimate purpose of all same; as is satisfactorily seen by their having colored citizens along with white citizens, through representatives selected by them, to make laws for the

and his slaveholding associates of the United States Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, is marked brutality of spirit, a daring disregard of all his torical verity, a defiant contempt of State sovereign ty, a wanton perversion of the Constitution of th United States in regard to the rights of American citizens, an audacious denial of all the principles of justice and humanity; and justly calls for the condemnation of the friends of human liberty throughout the world.

Whereas, The Anti-Slavery movement, moral and political, rests upon the basis of equality and of jus-tice to the colored man, bond and free, of the whole Africa is crying out already, 'Send us no more of country; it can have no other foundation, and can success worthy of the name when this prin

look to the public school. This is the great tutor, man's equality, we have had cause to regret man departures from this standard-including the vo Union with a Constitution containing prohibitive

Resolved, That we pronounce such votes to be against justice, against equality, and against the principles by which the Republican party professes to be guided, and by which alone it can be made worth sustaining.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention as

due, and are hereby expressed, to Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of the 11th Congressional District, for his speech in opposition to the odious and unconstitutional provision of the Oregon Constitution, and to ion of the Oregon Constitution, and to him and those of his colleagues who voted against the admission of that State into the Union. Resolved, That in view of the fact, that in severa

that many of the ablest men of the country, both in citizens is denied or its privileges abridged, we would and out of Congress, were racking their brains to conceive some compromise by which the question of slavery could be settled; but it was their deliberate the suffrages of all voters who love the cause of free-

Resolved, That this Convention would reco colored voters to press these claims upon the Republican party, that, if defeated, it may not be by the fault of theirs.

The following were accepted as Committee on F. The lollowing Smith, Nelson L. Perkins, Lloyd H nance: -John V. Brooks, Ellen Shearman, George W. Lowther, Atta E. Gray, George Allen.

Committee on Rules and Orders: -Wm, Wells Brown, Nelson L: Perkins, Charles A. Pervis.

The Committee on Rules and Orders reported, The Committee of the committee was opposed a rule limiting speakers to fifteen minutes was opposed by Charles Lenox Remond, who hoped no man work speak who had nothing to say; and in following on another theme, complained that colored men were be another theme, companies when their rights were in ques tion; they smiled when they ought to from ..

WM. WELLS BROWN defended the rule. It was to culated to give a chance to those members of the to. vention who were usually kept silent by two or the eloquent gentlemen who talked all the time The rules were adopted.

A resolution requiring collections in the ferrors A resolution required and afternoon, and an admission fee to the ermin session to all but delegates, elicited more discus-Mr. Remond complained of the penurious policy of the colored people, and several delegates from about objected to the admission fee.

The resolution was adopted. At a quarter before o'clock, the Convention adjourned until half-pag

After the adjournment, the slave Maris, who va taken from Plymouth on a writ of habeas corps, came upon the stand, and received the congratulation of her friends

SECOND SESSION. The Convention reassembled a 24 o'clock. A song entitled, Free the Bondans, by James H. Dean, was sung to the air, Scots wis hae wi' Wallace bled.' On motion of Mr. William Wells Brown, from the

Committee on Rules and Orders, a committee, cosisting of T. W. Steamburg, of Boston, and Henry Johnson, of Cambridge, was appointed, to direct these attending the Convention to seats. Mr. Nell read the series of resolutions which was

submitted during the morning session, and the President announced them as before the Convention for discussion. Mr. Nell then brought forward a rather antique

ted looking paper, the Boston Gazette or Weekly Jose nal, dated Tuesday, November 20, 1750, from which he read the following advertisement :-Ran away from his master, Wm. Brown, Framingham, on the 30th of September last, a Mulans Fellow, about 27 years of age, named Crispo, well se, 6 feet 2 inches in height, short Curled Har, Lives

nearer together than common, had on a light colored Buckskin Coat, brown Fustian Jacket, new Buckski Britches, blue yarn stockings, and a checked shirt Mr. Nell said-It will be remembered that at the Fancuil Hall commemoration of the Boston massacre, (March 5th, 1858,) Samuel H. Brown, Esq., a grandson of the above William Brown, was present, and narrated to several persons the traditions extant in

the family relating to Crispus Attucks,-of his roblet, powder-horn, &c. It seems that Crispus was imbued with the spirit of liberty in thus declaring independence of his mester. He subsequently came to Boston, and worled in a ropewalk at the North end, where he rallied the men to the attack of the English forces in King street, himself being the first martyr, though a slaw, in that struggle which resulted in liberty to these

United States-securing to them the boon ther have

denied to his race. It is somewhat remarkable that, although theirpetus to the American Revolution was underiedly given on the 5th of March, 1770, and so regarded by the orators and writers of those times, yet by sone persons, at the present day, this great fact is whally ignored. For instance : F. O. C. Darley, a wilknown artist, has recently drawn a fine America historical picture of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, with the caption, 'First Blow for Liberty'; and in the Doric Hall of the State House is to be sent the cannon dedicated to Major John Buttrick and Capt. Isaac Davis for their services at Concord Bridge, April 19th, 1775, on which is inscribed, This was the beginning of a contest in arms that ended in

American Independence.' Now, without the least desire to disparage the isnence of the battles of Lexington and Concord upon the revolutionary struggle, they cannot with justice be called the scenes of the first blow for liberty, unless the 19th of April, 1775, precedes in the calendar

March 5th, 1770. A motion was made to reconsider the resolution adopted during the morning session, making the payment of one dollar the basis of membership d the Convention.

Mr. Henry Johnson, delegate from New Bedfiel, objected to the imposition of a tax upon each individual member of the Convention, preferring that those alone who were delegates should bear the expess as well as the responsibilities of the Convention. The New Bedford delegation had come prepared to de their part.

The Chairman called the attention of the Contotion to the call, which did not specify the Convention to be one of delegates alone, but of the colored colzens of New England.

Several other speakers participated in the discusion, which waxed warm. At length, it was terminated, under loud calls for the 'question,' which being taken, resulted in a defeat of the motion to

Rev. J. Stella Martin, of Buffalo, was introduced by the President. He said this was the anniversary West India emancipation, and therefore of much peterest. He was well aware that many people looked upon this Convention as did the children of Israel upon the people of Babylon, but hoped the member had come up to the Convention with all the scientify which the subjects to be considered demanded. The should turn to the down-trodden millions of the South and say to them ' that when we forget their interest, may our right hands forget their cunning.' He arged with earnestness the establishment of means to elevate individual members of the free colored race, cartending that as yet there had been no local, systemtized effort to correct the evils which existed in elored communities, or to elevate the individual-Something was needed to encourage young men is embark in new enterprises. The only hope existing for the elevation of the colored race was to make the young men feel that they were an integral part of the community. He saw no reason why they should not feel that they were citizens of Boston, and a part of Massachusetts.

Charles L. Remond followed in an earnest speech directed especially towards the white persons prescal He sharply rebuked those who were in attendance and who dared not come forward, and arow the opinions upon the platform which the Convention bal erected. He hoped that no person would feel him self excluded from speaking by the mean processe by which they, the colored people, were excluded from participating in the deliberations of white sta semblies. They (the colored people) were to-day in the majority. This was their Fourth of July, and the man was an arrant coward who refused to speak boldly for freedom. Their cause was dragged into the newspapers, the pulpit, on 'change, and ever where formed the engrossing topic of discussion. went for the immediate, unconditional emancipation of the slaves of the South, and the uncondition equality of the white and black races of the North; and, God helping, every slave would yet be free in the South, and he would yet be a free man in Massi-

[Remainder of proceedings next week.]