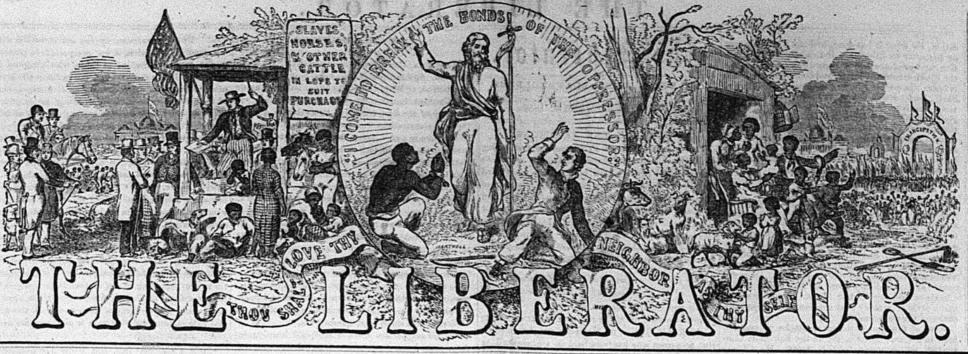
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IF The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the 20ts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-TOO QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDER, and WENDELL



- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.'

The free States are the guardians and essen-

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

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

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on met an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

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

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

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

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

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

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

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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 1859. WHOLE NUMBER, 1497.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE DE-PENDED ... CUBA A NECESSITY. ·Extracts from an Address of the Hon. (!) Jefferson Davis before the Democratic (!) State Convention in

the City of Jackson, (Mississippi,) July 6, 1859 :-Though the defence of African Slavery, (thus it seemonly called.) is left to the South, the North are jointly benefited by it. Deduct from their trade manufactures all which is dependent upon the

products of slave labor, their prosperity would tade, and poverty would come upon them 'as one that availeth. So far as the abstract right to hold the African in bondage is concerned, we have cause to congratu-late ourselves on the progress which within the last

ten years truth and sound philosophy have made. Anterior to that time, it had been the habit of free discussion by the press, and on the forum, have dispelled delusions which had obscured the mind of generation, until even among ourselves it was more to find the apologist than the defender. The e is now so far reversed, that many Northern men hive addressed themselves to the task of defending our constitutional rights, on the ground of their stice; and there is not probably an intelligent and among our own citizens who doubts either the cral or the legal right of the institution of Afrian Slavery as it exists in our country.

How stands the case in relation to the net of 1820,

belating the slave trade to be piracy? From what bhalls reasons to exclude the importation of a par-ticular class of persons, authority surely cannot be nee deduced to assume control over the trade of other nations, and by a police of the seas to destroy a trade between two foreign nations which is re-cognized by the laws of both; or to brand as nefa-rous a traffic which has existed from the earliest period of human history, and been conducted by nations which have most illustrated the annals of man. So great a departure from well-established policy and obvious principle suggests the inquiry by whom and for what purpose was it made? I have which result from substituting a temporary expedimey for immutable truth.

porpose existed in the General Covernment, it may well be asked whether the fine of the act of 1818 is not excessive—whether the penalty of both fine and imprisonment does not so far exceed the offence as, at least, to be impolitic. In our land of liberty and jury trials, laws, to be efficient, must not violate the settled, well-considered public opinion, nor go so far between the legitimate object as to wear semblance of vindictive pursuit, lest they thus excite the heart of a generous people to sympathy with the offender. It will be a sad day for our Goverament, and for the public morals, when unwise legislation shall drive Juries to the practical nulli-

I have said that I would prefer to leave the subect of the importation of African slaves to the States respectively; but, viewing it as utterly im-practicable to obtain the repeal of the act of 1818, as to reopen the African slave-trade, it is perhaps needless to speak of the case which would arise in such contingency. Yet, as my purpose is the freest interchange of opinions, I will say that in such event, the State being left free from any Congressional intervention on the subject, my policy would be to maintain the existing law of Mississippi, which was designed, and would be doubt be affected. which was designed, and would no doubt be effe tire, to prevent the importation of Africans into the limits of our State. Let no one, however, supwith those who prate of the inhumanity and sinfultess of the trade. No consequence which would justify such denunciation can flow from the transfer of a slave from a savage to a Christian master. It is not the interest of the African, but of Missespps, which dictates my conclusion. Her place in history, her rank among the States, her power to maintain constitutional and natural rights, depend upon her people-the free, intelligent, high-minded

ms of the governing race. Her arm is no doubt strengthened by the presence of a due proportion of the servile caste, but it might be paralyzed by such an influx as would probably w, if the gates of the African slave-market were thrown open to the present wealth, enterprise and staple stimulants of the State. I would prefer a policy which would promote the more equal dis-

bution of these we now have.
This conclusion in relation to Mississippi, is based upon my view of her present condition, not upon any general theory. For instance, it is not supposed to be applicable to Texas, to New Mexico, or to any favores of the condition of the conditio sture acquisitions to be made south of the Rio Grande

All of these countries which can only be developed by slave labor in some of its forms, and which, with a sufficient supply of African slaves, would be made tributary to the great mission of the United States, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to establish peace and free trade with all mankind.

The demand for cotton increases more rapidly than the supply. A freer trade with China, adding the consumption of which her three hundred mil-be consumption of which her three hundred mil-lens of people are capable, will, in a few years, re-quire an increase of production, which can only be lest by an additional supply of laborers. Where are they to be obtained? If Negropholism seeks to substitute the Chicago for the African substitute the China or India man for the African, is will but neglect the lessons of experience, and teslessly repeat the cruelties for the suppression of which the African was originally imported into America. I am stating on this subject facts familiary. hartogon the subject lacks immi-iar to you, conclusions confirmed by your every-day observation, but which are denied by those who are not practically acquainted with the cultivation of our staples, the influences of the climate suited to their growth, or the characteristics of the negro her and continue to assert that our system of labor is unnecessary, because these crops could as well be produced by white and free negro laborers. What can better show their unfitness to legislate on this subject of domestic interest? What more fully justify the propriety of leaving the importation of laborers to be regulated by State legislation, according to a policy to be determined by those who can best understand it, and on whom its consequences must fall?

It was said of the members of a once powerful family which gave kings to Europe, that they 'learned and force nothing, and force nothing.' If we credit the anti-slavery gridters with successful the contingency of the conti Southern men to refuse to discuss a question of strictly disasetic concernment with those who assumed to invade it. Thus, for a long period, error scattered her seeds broadcast over the land, while reason, in ever-confidence, stood passive. The recent the prophecy, the execution of the decree, and the

in unproductive labor. The good Bishop Las Casas from whom is drawn that expression of value, I with philosophical humanity inaugurated the im-portation of the race of Ham; they came to relieve love liberty and Mississippi more. from an unnatural state the dwellers in tents, and define the Constitution is the authority for that at derived? It is commonly assigned, and I know of no other source, to the grant of power 'to define and punish piracies, and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of name to receive and the high seas, and offences against the law of name to reverse the working of name to reverse to the clittor of The Free South.

Music may previously the reverse to the clittor of The Free South.

Mu to fulfil their own destiny, that of being the 'ser- A LAWLESS, ILLITERATE POSTMASTER. times.' To 'define ' is not to create or to go the maining; and to punish offences against the last of mations is not-authority to introduce a new utilize or estimate save as it brought to him slothful or vicious indulgence, and thus remanding him to barry the define ' is not to create or to go the maining; and to punish offences against the utilize or estimate save as it brought to him slothful or vicious indulgence, and thus remanding him to barry to the plenty, the comfort and the civilization with which in servitude he was blessed. Reckless, indeed, must that man be who, in the face of the results which have followed negro emancipation in the West Indies and Hispano America, would seek under similar circumstances to repeat the experiment!

It is a common and natural mistake to attribute to others the sentiments and feelings which move have been made by enthusiasts to raise the negro to social equality, he is still subjected to such odious discriminations, as persons fit to be free

in the labor of Africans is regarded as an exception to the general obligation of the Government to protect and hence the laws which have been enacted to restrain within prescribed limits a property which, by recognition of the Constitution, was placed upon the same footing throughout the United States as other property, the right to hold which is everywhere reognized by the common usage of mankind. Your resolution in favor of the acquisition of

Cuba is a gratifying endorsement of the position which your delegation in Congress has taken. It my foreign power would become absolute.

It will be remembered that at the last session of

Congress, the President recommended the acquisition of Cuba, and a bill was introduced into the Senate of Cuba, and a bill was introduced into the Senate to appropriate thirty millions of dollars in aid of other purposes which would not be well to say as it would be vulgar. Yous &c that object. It is to be regretted that the vote was not taken on the bill; there is little doubt that af-ter some amendment, it would have passed the Senate, and though it should not have been acted on in the House, the moral effect of its passage by the treaty-ratifying body would greatly have lortified the

executive power of negotiation.

The Opposition as usual inveighed against Slavery, and assumed that its extension was the object of the proposed acquisition. Seldom have the advantages of a great measure been so general and so equally balanced between the sections, the pecuniary benefits being almost exclusively to the North.

That the presence of slaves in the island made it more desirable to me, I will not deny. The cultiva-tion of the island requires African labor, and the African as a rule will only work in the condition of servitude. Thus the presence of slaves increases the value of the island, and so much the more as the number in the United States would not enable us to supply the requisite amount of labor. It was also but so far from its being the only object, the measure rested on other and distinct grounds.

There need be nothing wounding to the pride of Spain in our negotiation. The considerations to be offered would not necessarily be restricted to those of a pecuniary character. We have retaliatory statutes which discriminate against her mercantile marine; these could be abrogated. The trade of her colonies is relied on to sustain her naval power. For one, I would be willing to make her trade with all the ports of the United States as free as the winds and the waves which bear it.

But if all peaceful means should prove unavailing, then, whenever her island is about to become, in the hand of an enemy, dangerous to the United States, or whenever just cause for war shall be given by Spain, I say we should take possession of Cuba, using for that purpose a force so large as to admit of simultaneous debarkation at every important port, that resistance should be crushed by a single blow, and the fiendish threat to renew in Cuba the scenes

When the Spaniards discovered this continent, and ard a Rochester speech, let the reduced the sons of Shem to bondage, unsuited to Let the 'great,' but not the greatest of 'evis' the condition, they pined and rapidly wasted away come. For as did the great and good Calhoun,

Edditor of the Free South

The Black Republican herald of freedom and black it is as Satin himself, it is Sir I receive your paper again the other

day and noticed your Spicy Remarks on the culum you marked with your pen and in Reply to it I. would say I Just consider the source from whence it came you say that you never Receive Satch Letters ourselves, but this is only excusable as the basis of from p. m. in free States Well Mr Baily it would policy and obvious principle suggests the inquiry by whom and for what purpose was it made? I have been satisfied that it was one of those departures which result from substituting a temporary expediance of the political nation, in the absence of more reliable data. The history of finan, traced back to the period which has left none other than pictorial result from substituting a temporary expediance of the political nation, in the absence of more reliable data. The history of finant, traced back to the period which has left none other than pictorial result from substituting a temporary expediance. ried which has left none other than pictorial records, exhibits the negro in all times as the subservient race. No where has he shown capacity to parker of misory. For once Ky noble Sons is arousfound civil government. servient race. No where has he shown capacity to found giving the slave trade as sanctioned by the immemorial usage of mankind, as a commerce recognized by the Constitution, but which, from motives of internal policy, it was thought proper to prohibit, and concessing that sufficient power for that sentiment has prevailed, and the greatest efforts sentiment has prevailed, and the greatest efforts want P in the So yielous dont send them your black Remublican paper and I will assure you that Black Republican paper and I will assure you that if you dont send your paper to them that they dont pester you (you say that the Spirit of Slavery does would not for; a day voluntarily endure.

It has been so long the habit to speak of African Slavery as an evil only to be excused because forced free Born Whites with Eaqual if not more veherally and the state of ment accrimeny) well I think it would Be Better if they would Be a little tighter on all Such Black Rement accrimeny) well I think it would Be Better if they would Be a little tighter on all Such Black Republicans and circumstances with the obligations of morality, that it has come to pass that our property as they have the tendency to wards corrupting the morals of good men or of Such men as old Ky can Bost of with these Remarks I would also ask you to Remember the noted Republican of Cy C, m,, Ciay he also undertook as you have to print a Black Republican paper at Lexington Ky and the citizens of Ky took his press down and sent it too cincinnati, and I Think you had better move over there yourself if you feel disposed to you may publish this in your paper and Just say what you please for I am like the Boy was when the mule kicked it it Just consids placed on the ground of a commercial and politi-al necessity, which in thesevent of its transfer to you offer any more Remarks I would be pleased to them in print in your paper as you have got them in the habbit of sending your paper down here it will make good weding for our shot guns and for

SELECTIONS.

SLAVERY A CRIME. There can be but one true way, and, consequent-

ly, but one effective way to treat the question of chattel slavery in this country. We must certainly recollect that slavery is a crime-a dire and overshadowing crime—and we must act upon this basis and assumption. We must make this fundamental truth the central, motive power of all our efforts against slavery. Working from any other premise is nonsense-losing sight of this, we are anchorless and floating. Vain is he who builds his number in the United States would not enable us to supply the requisite amount of labor. It was also true as one of the minority section that I desired to increase the number of slaveholding constituencies; wander from the first principles of a reform, we cease to be efficient reformers. The world asks what our motives are, for it has a right to know. If our motives are faulty, if they are not true to principle, the world places no confidence in us, and we are able to attract neither sympathy nor aid.

Rebbing a man of himself is the highest form of

robbery. It is, indeed, the infernal climax of all No man can go further in theft than this, because there is nothing more valuable to steal—it is the point where the thief graduates, and takes his highest degree. To thus rob a man, and reduce him to chattelhood, is to offer the highest possible insult and indignity to Human Nature and to Nature's God. It is the crime of crimes—the embodiment of all wrongs—the sum of all villanies.'
And it cannot possibly be different. No matter
how tenderly the master may treat the slave, how slightly he may work him, how sumptuously he may feed him, or how elegantly he may clothe him, his guilt as a slaveholder is not essentially altered or lessened. He robs the slave of himself, and here and the fiendish threat to renew in Cuba the scenes of San Domingo be put to rest before its execution could be attempted.

That Great Britain, having by an ill-judged emancipation of ber slaves, ruined her West India colonies, has sought to involve other slaveholding countries in the same fate, the acts of her statesmen sufficiently demonstrate. That her movement in relation to Cuba and other portions of tropical America have been prompted by hostility to the United States, does not admit of a doubt. That wiser counsels and better feelings have recently prevailed, there is reason to believe. What result will fol-

From the N. Y. Evangelist. SONGS OF THE BLACKS.

never becomes a habit or a passion of the people.
We are still dependent on foreigners for our music. EXTRAORDINARY DISEASE AND DEATH

Singing-masters itinerate from village to village, singular circumstances, and from a disease that has to give instruction in the tuneful art; but the most not yet become familiar to medical science. they can muster is a score or two of men and maidens to sing in church on Sunday. Brother Jonathan is awkward at the business, and sings only on set occasions. Let him be enrolled in the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the front of the ranks of the church and placed in the church occasions. Let him be enrolled in the ranks of the choir, and placed in the front of the gallery, and he will stand up like a grenadier, and roll out lustily the strains of a psalm. But all his singing is done in public. He makes little music at home, or at most only on the Sabbath day. During the week his melodies are unheard. He does not go to his labor singing to himself along the road. No song of home or country, of love or war, escapes his lips, as he goes to his shop, or follows the plough. Our mechanics work in silence, like convicts in a penitentiary. They go to their tasks, not with a free and joyous spirit that bursts into song, but with a stern, resolute, determined air, as if they had a battle to fight, or great difficulties to overcome.

Even the gentler sex, who ought to have most of

a battle to fight, or great difficulties to overcome.

Even the gentler sex, who ought to have most of postry and music, seem strangely indifferent to it. Young ladies who have spent years in learning to play on the piano and sing Italian airs, drop both as soon as they are married. Enter their houses a Mary remained thus for several weeks, fluctuatfew months later, and they tell you that they are out of practice; they have forgotten their music, violent pain; and at last it was evident she could out of practice; they have forgotten their music, their pianos are unopened, and their harps unstrung. Compared with our taciturn race, the African

nature is full of poetry and song. The negro is a natural musician. He will learn to play on an instrument more quickly than a white man. They have magnificent voices, and sing without instruction. They may not know one note from another, yet their ears catch the strains of any floating air, and they repeat it by imitation. The native melody of their voices follows without art into the channel of song. They go singing to their daily labor. The maid sings about the house, and the laborer sings in the field.

Stupp, a temporary death, in which she would lie between the star of policy and pulseless for hours.

On a certain Monday morning, she had more than usual strength, but said she felt she should not live until the following day; that she knew she would die between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock. Her mother, who was much attached to her, and in the field. tion. They may not know one note from another,

race in reason and intellect, they have more imagination, more lively feelings, and a more expressive manner. In this they resemble the Southern nations of Europe. Their joy and grief are not pent up in the heart, but find instant expression in their eyes and voices. With their imagination, they clothe in rude poetry the incidents of their lowly the set them to simple melodies. Thus they it have a relating her hand upon her heart; but I life, and set them to simple melodies. Thus they it here, watching by her sue :- I am sinking; sing their humble loves in strains full of tenderness. it here, be apply at the thought for you k

captivity, and are sung with a touching effect. No song of a concert-room ever thrilled us like one of ong of a concert-room ever thrilled us like on the sample African airs, heard afar off, in the and you will see it.'

The third stroke of twelve, Mary shuddered; she these simple African airs, heard afar off, in the third stroke of twelve, Mary shuddered; sne stillness of a summer night. Sailing down the Mississippi, the voyager on the deck of the steamer may often hear these strains, wild, sad, and tender, may often hear these strains, wild, sad, and tender, and the shore.

floating from the shore.

But it is in religion that the African pours out his whole voice and soul. A child in intellect, he is a child in faith. All the revelations of the Bible Louisiana with her mother, at that time a slave on is a child in faith. All the revelations of the Bible have to him a startling vividness, and he will sing of the Judgment and the Resurrection with a terror or a triumph which cannot be concealed. In religion he finds, also, an element of freedom which he does not find in his hard life; and in these father. He had liberated her mother about five father. He had liberated her mother about five the sign that the sign and wild bursts of melody, he seems to give utterance to that exultant liberty of soul which no chain can bind, and no oppression subdue. As hundreds assemble at a camp-meeting in the woods, and join in the chorus of such a hymn as

When I can read my title clear

through the day.

If common domestic joys, home, health, and fire-

The only musical population of this country are the negroes of the South. Here at the North we have teachers in great number, who try to graft the love of music upon the tastes of our colder race. But their success is only limited. A few good.

· Let those refuse to sing Who never knew our God, But children of the Heavenly King May speak their joys abroad.'

OF A HANDSOME MULATTO SLAVE.

Mary Fall, a young mulatto woman residing on Throughout the country, the same holds true. Culvert street, near Seventh, died recently under

recovered from this, she would be so weak and pros-trate that the only difference between her then conher faculties.

Mary remained thus for several weeks, fluctuat-

being totally destroyed. As her end drew near, the pains in her head extended below, affecting her heart, back and breast, and frequently throwing her, by their severity, into convulsions, succeeded by the old stuper, a temporary death, in which she would lie

in the field.

Besides their splendid organs of voices, the Afridone from the beginning, and by assuring her that can nature is full of poetry. Inferior to the white she would soon recover from her peculiar malady. Tace in reason and intellect, they have more imagin. Mary shook her head, and said her opinion was a

sing their humble loves in strains full of tenderness.

We at the north hear these songs only as burlesqued by our negro minstrels, with faces blackened with charcoal. Yet even thus, all feel that they have a rare sweetness and melody.

Mingled with these love songs are many plaintive airs, which seem to have caught a tone of sadness and pathos from the hardships and frequent separations of their slave life. They are the songs of their captivity, and are sung with a touching effect. No

THE TORTURE IN MISSOURI.

Our Southern brethren not only preserve the good

"Oh, anybody you like."
"Well, was it Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, yes."
"Of Culpeper County, Virginia?"

"Well, just as you like; I don't know any counties in Virginia; I never was there."

"Yes, yes," cried the trembling victim, "that was the county—Virginia."

"And it is rather more than six months since you ran away from him?"

"Yes, yes—oh, yes," and the shrinking man, without a hope in all the world of despotism around him, let his head fall forward on his breast, and his agony broke in tears and sobs.
"You have got all that noted down?" said one

of the officiating villains to the sheriff.

"Yes: all right." The victim was unfastened, and led away. It was nearly two weeks before his wounds were well enough for him to travel, and then he was taken

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE 'NIGGER.'

The Democracy pretend to have a great horror and

isgust of the negro. He seems constantly present to their distempered visions as a black angel of death. He forms the only stock in trade of their politicians, big and little. But we further observe this, that so long as the negro is to be a slave, they haven't the slightest objection in the world to him. On the contrary, they take him into their families. He cooks the victuals, nurses the children, drives the carriages, and is a constant attendant upon their persons. They then find no fault with him. His color is good, his odor is good. They have no objection to his living with 'white folks' then. Then you can't have too many of them in the State, and they will labor, as our Kansas Democrats have been doing for the last five years, to get the State full of doing for the fast ave years, to get the state full of them. They will go so far as to clamor for the piratical slave trade, that the whole country may be overrun with 'cheap niggers.' But once you have given the poor colored man his freedom, once you have taken him from the category of cattle and sheep and hogs and marketable things, and placed him upon God's platform of men, and straightway Democracy looks through altogether different eyes, and smells through different nostrils. He is now nothing but a 'free nigger'—he now looks bad, smells bad, is bad. Now nothing must be done but to persecute him. Kick him, cuff him, hunt him down, banish him. He is free now! Is it, really, after all, the negro that Democrats so much hate, or the freedom of the negro? Is it the 'nigger' that smells so bad, or only his freedom?

The proposal to banish free colored people from the State is a very wicked and inhuman one. The Border-Ruffians did not even go as far as that. It is only the most besotted among the slave States, like Arkansas, where every third man is an ignorant avage, that have done it. For five years Kansas has been open to free colored people, and yet they have not overrun us or troubled us. They will not for a

thousand years to come.

Such banishing laws are a dead letter, any way. It is only the most brutal and degraded among us who will enforce them,—men who would sell their own souls to the devil for a dime, and cheat him at that. They are a species of the most marked and obnoxious special legislation, and have no place whatever in the Constitution. We trust no Republican will so far demean himself as to give the slight-est countenance to these paltry electioneering dodges of the Democrats. Let them have the sole honor of lugging the 'nigger' in, and lugging him out again .- Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.

NO COMPLEXIONAL DISTINCTION. Before it gets out of date, (says the Canada Colo-

nist.) we would mention a circumstance referred to in a report of the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, to the effect that two of the clergymen present at a public breakfast were colored, and that there was no distinction made in the treatment shown to them distinction made in the treatment shown to them and others by their brethren. We have not seen it stated whether they belong to Canada, or were visit-ors from abroad. It is to be presumed that they are Episcopal clergyman, and therefore that they had received orders from a Bishop of the white race. The occurrence is the more remarkable as having taken place in Loudon, and among clergy of the West, where prejudice against the African tinge is much more rife than in other parts of Canada. Honor, then, to the Bishop and Clergy of Huron, who much more rife than in other parts of Canada. Hon-or, then, to the Bishop and Clergy of Huron, who thus expressed the feeling that would display itself upon any suitable occasion that might offer in the other Diocesses of British Americu or England! Presuming, as we do, that these elergymen are duly qualified in learning and religious character, we ex-ult in their honorable position among the elergy of the Church of England. African elergymen have rendered the highest service, and occupied the most influential positions in Christendom—as witness Cy-The Torther in Missourist in the skies, of our Southern brethren not only preserve the good of deustom of burning people alive, but the torture, that ingenious method of examining witnesses, and arriving at the truth, is retained among them. It is the following incident, related to a correspondent of the New York Tribune:—

"A negro had been caught somewhere, and was above their cardand poverty", it is a beautiful attorned to this oppressed face, to lighter their sorrows in the house of their bondage.

Might not our countrymen all sayin a lesson from these simple bildren of Africa. We are a silent and lesson from these simple bildren of Africa. We are a silent and lesson from the same pean nations. He Germans sing along the banks of the Rhipe; the Swiss shepherd sings on the highest to the Alps, and the peasant of the Tyrol fills his valleys with strains wild as the peaks and the torrents around him. But Americans, though surrounded with everything to make a people happy, do not show outward signs of uncommon cheerfulness and content. We are an anxious,

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From the New Bedford Republican Standard. RUFUS CHOATE.

The death of this distinguished individual has been followed by a series of almost indiscriminate eulogies from all parts of the country, holding him up as a model of the lawyer, the statesman, and the man. So far as Mr. Choate's private and domestic relations are concerned, these eulogies may all well be deserved. At any rate, it is a matter with which the public have no concern. But hi public life is a fit matter for criticism, as well fter as before his decease. And criticism of this kind is especially necessary when false notions of morality and low ideals of life are held up for admiration and imitation. 'The evil that men do lives 'after them,' and the bad influence of men who hold prominent positions in a community is perhaps more injurious after their death than dur-ing their life. 'Of the dead, nothing but good,' is a commonly received but false maxim. Let us speak the truth of men at all times, and not allow any superstitious feelings to bias our judgment of them. Men are to be criticised not by their learning, their abilities, or their success in life but by the use they have made of their talents and opportunities, and by the tendency of their ex-

Mr. Cheate possessed in an eminent degree the special faculties necessary for success in his en profession. His intellect was characterised by acuteness rather than breadth or profundity. H was intimately acquainted with all the mest the law, and no man knew better than he how by subtle distinctions to evade the provisions of statute, or to turn the strong position of an advers decision. He was a master of the art of cross-examination-an admirable instrument, but as ofte employed to confound the simple but well-meaning esses, to brow-beat and to insult, and to put false covering on the truth as to bring it out in it simplicity. He had cultivated his powers of speech to the highest degree. He had a brilliant, flash, and meretricious style, abounding in long, involved and parenthetical sentences, and well calculated to dazzle and bewilder the plain men who sat on th jury bench before him. Those powers and thi culture were for sale to any one who would bu Those powers and this them-although we do not mean to assert that Mr Choate was without generosity in the bestowal o his professional ability, and that he did not ofte render services without remuneration—and they were used indiscriminately in behalf of a good cause and a bad one. Mr. Choate carried out to its fullest extent the famous but most immoral doctrin of Lord Brougham, that an advocate is justified in resorting to every means to procure the success of his client. His life as a lawyer was spent in confounding the distinctions between right and wrong in bewildering the conceptions of juries by brillian cy of rhetoric, dazzling corruscations of speech i support of what he knew to be sophistry and not to law, leaving them very much in the condition of a drunken man, and almost utterly incapable of calmly weighing the case before them, and of deciding it upon its true merits. The celebrated Tyrrel case, in which he succeeded, upon an absurd hypothesis, in procuring the acquittal of a man do less guilty of murder and arson, was a signal instance of both his ability and his unscrupulousness We have heard that he was not a favorite with the judges. We do not think such a career one which should be held up for imitation to the young men of America.

Mr. Choate achieved far less as a politician than as a lawyer. He exercised no influence over the politics of the country. His career in the Senate of the United States was a failure. He displayed no remarkable powers of statesmanship. He had no sympathy with the progressive movements of the age, but clung tenaciously to ideas which the world is fast outgrowing, and which are among the things of the past. When the Whig party expired, he threw himself into the arms of the Democratic, and wrote in its behalf. But his efforts were not attended with much success. He inculcated a sentimental doctrine which he called patriotism, but which was nothing more than a blind submission on the part of the many to the direction of the few, submitting implicitly to their guidance; the same means by which monarchical institutions and state religions have been so long upheld, and unworthy of a free

He especially endeavored to impress the people with a reverence for the Judiciary, seeking to transfer to it those feelings with which the throne and the established church are regarded in England. He seemed to consider the judicial branch as to be regarded with sacred awe, above the reach of criti-cism or reproof. In this, too, he seems to us to have been in the wrong. For we regard our Judges as equally the servants of the people, their conduct as much open to public scrutiny and animadversion. as any other civil officers. The Judiciary should be independent of all personal and party considerations, but they never should be out of reach of the people, nor should means ever be wanting to the Constituunworthy of their station, or have overstopped the line of their appropriate duties, they may be brought

The Union was the frequent topic of Mr. Choate's eloquence. He perhaps felt all that he said on this topic. He delighted in picturing its glories, and trembled at the dangers to which he thought it exposed. But the real dangers seem not to have ocarred to him. He had no word of warning against the encroachments on the Constitution, against the perversion of the law, against doctrines subversive of all that our fathers held dear, against the infamous fugitive slave law, against the wicked institution of slavery itself. He held the Declaration of Independence to be a tissue of glittering generali-(an expression which his admitters been anxious to explain away;) reform was with him another name for cant; one of his latest public efforts was a defence of quietism in the pulpit on public topics, and a reproof of those who desired to see the doctrines of religion applied to the practical

Looking at Mr. Choate's public career in this light, we cannot think it a model for imitation. We see nothing in him to entitle him to be called great. His was not

One of the few, the immortal names That were not born to die.

He left behind him no durable work. He made no impress upon his age. He did not help forward the car of human progress a line. He lived in the past, not for the future. His professional course was a brilliant but a fatal example. His memory will not outlive his personal attachments, nor is he. in our opinion, a worthy model for those who shall come after him.

From the Maine Evangelist.

Mr. Choate is known more for his legal abilities than for his success as a statesman and politician. Although he made several able speeches while in Congress, yet it is not to be denied that, on the whole, considering his acknowledged ability, his political life was a failure. It was in the Courts of Justice that he shone conspicuously, towering far above all compeers—the first lawyer in America, if not in the world. No matter where was the forum whether in the presence of the Judges of the highest court, or of a commissioner in his private rooms. audience, or before a referee in private-Mr. Choate always scattered the most brilliant gems of rhetoric ogic. He would weave around the dryest points of law and the most uninteresting cases, such a network of illustration and argument as to chain the attention and carry captive the judgment of the court and jury. A distinguished College professor, who had been accustomed to hear many of distinguished advocates, once remarked to us, that the ablest forensic argument to which he had ever listened was one by Mr. Choate, where the point in controversy was whether or not the cogs of a mill-wheel were made as they should have been.

have said that Mr. Choate was a lawyer, with little taste for public affairs. He seems to have carried the bad intellectual habits of the bar into his theory of statesmanship, and to have looked upon its duties from the stand-point which these habits had formed. How much do we find in his public speeches of that bad habit of the profession, the worst 'idol of the cave,' a morbid unreasoning, and regretful passion for the past, that 'bends and weeps over the stream, running ig irreversibly, because it will not return, and will not pause, and gives back to vanity every lioura changed and less beautiful face!' A wise conservatism, such as Lord Bacon held, 'that antiquity deserveth this reverence, that men should make a stand thereupon, and discover what is the best way, but when the discovery is well taken, then to make progression,

dition, for what it has done, and not what it is now or hereafter to do-comes from a morbid imagina-tion, and produces diseased speculations. Such was the conservatism of Choate, and such were the the conservatism of Choate, and such were the the case is the case led his judg-State, that 'worst idol of the cave 'led his judg-ment captive; but in the courts of law, to whose gladsome light he loved to return—putting on again the robes of that profession which himself tells us is ancient as magistracy, noble as virtue, and neces-sary as justice—he broke the fetters which had bound him, and stood forth undeniably the first orator and the first lawyer in America.

From the New York Express.

The style of oratory of which Mr. Choate was dazzling, it needed often the essential element of sense, and hence had very little weight in public life. Affected, unnatural, strained, it could not be comprehended without study, and everybody would not take the trouble to study it. Webster could and would say more in five minutes than Choate would say in five hours. Nevertheless, it was a style of oratory that charmed, and especially

charmed the young mind. One of the most ludicrous spectacles we ever be held in life was Mr. Choate at the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Gen. Scott. Mr. Choate was there as the great Webster champion, and Massachusetts was sure, if Choate could only get a hearing, Webster would certainly receive the nominaand a Massachusetts sentinel was put over his door. Circumstness madea it necessary that he should have some talk with us, and we with him, and hence we were sent for. We found Mr. Choate in all the agonies and contortions of a Pythian deity He was corruscating and vibrating, his eye in fine frenzy rolling, every muscle and feature in his pas-sion swollen! One could not help roaring with One could not help roaring with laughter to see the orator thus, when only an arith metician was wanting to ward off the forthcoming nomination of Gen. Scott. Words then were worth no more than winds. The figures were then indispensable, not the fancies. He made the speech-a bright, brilliant one, very-but the nomination was

making while he was word-spinning.

We had this brilliant genius once in our printing we had this orithment gentus once in our pricing office, the occasion being a lecture he had to deliver before the New England Society here. His penman-ship was accursed, and his hieroglyphics, to the un-initiated, worse than those of the Pyramids or the Theban ruins. To print from his manuscript was impossible, and to copy from it equally impossible. The great orator, then, whose lecture was to be un-premeditated, extempore, was compelled to come to the office, and speak it all over to a reporter. To the whole scene he gave a thrilling interest by his emphasis, his intonation and his gesture, and the way e worked up a very common lecture into an extempore oration, that astonished the Puritans here, was one of the best lessons we ever saw or heard of in his oration on Webster.

MR. CHOATE'S COURSE.

Mr. George S. Hillard is at present in England. In a letter to the Boston Courier, he refers to 'Mr. Choate's course' on the slavery question as follows, as though it were something to be proud of ! !-

Mr. Choate's course at the last Presidential election was a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Republican party, and very hard things were statue is essentially the same as Nebuchadnezzar had said of him in consequence; but no man has ever in view in the crection of his image-namely, contempt acted from more conscientious motives than he. He for the higher law, repudiation of the one living and had much to lose, and nothing to gain. No man's true God, and the triumph of mespotic power; but mature was more opposed to slavery than his; no man could have handled anti-slavery themes with more force and beauty than he. But his love of the dis-imilar. Webster's image is of iron; that of Nebu-Union, and his sense of nationality, were the dominant and controlling ideas in his mind; they called down and worship the latter, were to be cast into a forth his most fervid eloquence; they were the con- burning fiery furnace; those who shall refuse to de victions that struck their roots deepest into his mind; and under their inspiration, acted as he did. It is certainly a stubborn fact for legal penalties. But the reason which led to the he spoke and the Republicans, that among the dead—for we will rejection of the one, are quite as imperative in dedeal only with them—the wisest and most far-seeing manding the comdemnation and removal of the other. men in New England have been opposed to the anti-slavery agitation: I mean Judge Prescott, Mr. Mr. Webster, and Mr. Choate. It was striking proof of Judge Prescott's sagacity—than was an outrageous abuse of trust, and an insult to the whom New England never gave birth to a wiser or moral and humane feelings of the people of this Combetter man-that when the first anti-slavery resolu- monwealth. It was adroitly obtained at the heel of tions were passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, the session, without debate, in a thin House, through he expressed his regret, and said it was the begin- Boston pro-slavery management and the connivance ning of mischief. This fact could be met only in two ways: either that these men, whose judgment would have been deemed of the highest value, if not of State, has evidently sought to conciliate the cotabsolutely conclusive on any other point, were mistaken in this; or that, from some base and un-worthy motive, they suppressed their real convic-tions, and expressed those which they did not believe to be true. Against Mr. Mason and Ludge Pressents to be true. Against Mr. Mason and Judge Prescott such charges would have been simply ludierous; how cruelly and persistently they were made against forbidding the arrest or trial of any one claimed as a Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate is well known. They fugitive slave within the limits of Massachusetts. It are now gone where cruel indignation can no longer is true, he has performed one praiseworthy act, in the Incerate their hearts; and posterity will do justice alike to their conduct and their motives.

PARKER AND PHILLIPS.

A New York correspondent of the Taunton Gazette referring to a recent letter of Rev. Dr. Bellows, of

There is a passage or two of the letter of Mr. Bellows that I have read, and find, to my surprise, that for once he has not waited till the next day to be inconsistent with himself. He forgets Theodore Parker's virtues, to find fault with his theology, and forgets Horace Mann's theology, to praise h virtues. Why the two men, if referred to at all, admiration of his transcendant ability and public inshould not be praised alike or blamed alike, seeing bors, their cheeks flushed with indignation and their that praise or blame belong to both for similar qualities, passeth my dull comprehension; unless, indeed. we come to the reluctant conclusion that this apostle of the new Evangel is like unto other men, and while advocating the need of a higher spiritualism in the church, presents himself as a notable instance of how much her ministers need even the spirit of common fairness and of Christian charity. it strikes me, is not the most fitting adjective to de-scribe a Church, whose First Epistle to its disciples is imbued with so large a share of the odium theolo-

Again-referring to the letter written by Gov. Wise

People talk of the letter of your compatriot, Wendell Phillips, to Judge Shaw and President Walker. Commend me, if God in his inscrutable Providence should visit me with such an affliction as greatness, to letter-writers of the Phillips sort, that everybody says you are a d-d rascal?' 'Ah!' said the merchant, 'but does anybody say that I am a d-d fool?' Explain it by what moral law you will, I believe that in their secret hearts, everybody would rather be considered the ras- hearted! cal even with the adjective, than the fool without it. an uncalled for epistle. And I doubt if either your Chief Justice, or the President of your college, good men as they are, would not rather know that every body in the State approved of the anathema which the Republicans will take in it remains to be seen the victim of a Donnelly tickling.

THE BOSTON POST.

The Boston Post is so far gone in its champion ship of slavery, that it actually interferes against freedom in a slave State. In Missouri, there is an appropriate. Webster went for the Fugitive Slave Emancipation Party, led by F. P. Blair, Jr., and other old Democrats, who take the ground that it down the throat of Massachusetts men and women. slavery is a curse to the State, dishonoring and Everett is ready, at any moment, to put on his knap thwarting free labor, obstructing internal improvements, and making impossible a very high degree of to reduce insurgent slaves to the bloody rule of their

and successful speech in favor of emancipation; and, day after day, has the Post assailed him on account

And yet, when the plain, unvarnished truth is and yet, when the plain, unvariationed truth is spoken of the Post and its championship of slavery, that paper has the assurance to say: 'It is totally effect this, let the post send in their petitions, and is most commendable; but that conservatism which I false; the author of it knew he lied when he wrote would keep the Union as a relic, a memorial, a tra- it.'—Worcester Spy.

The Tiberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1859.

CIRCULATE THE PETITIONS. The following forms of Petitions-the first having exclusive reference to Massachusetts, the second to Congressional action-have been sent to many tried friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in various parts of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of a speedy and ever guilty, was one of the very worst specimens of thorough canvassing for signatures in every town and a very bad school. Sparkling, creative, brilliant, village, without distinction of sex. Let the work be thoroughly done, and WITH A WILL. Who that claims to love God and his fellow-man will refuse to put hi signature to either of these petitions?

> To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, citizens of

Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to put an end t SLAVE-HUNTING, in Massachusetts, by enacting that no person who has been held as a Slave shall b delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Fede ral within this Commonwealth, to any one claimin him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor tion. Choate, therefore, was shut up in a room to prepare his Webster batteries for attack and defence. States of this Union.

> To the Senate and House of Representatives in Con gress assembled :-

The undersigned, citizens of

earnestly petition you State of Body to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850; t abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and i the United States Territories; to prohibit the Inter-State Slave trade; and to pass a resolution, pledging Congress against the admission of any Slave State in to the Union, the sequisition of any Slave Territory and the employment of any Slaves by any Agent Contractor, Officer, or Department of the Federal Government.

THE STATUE MUST BE REMOVED.

THE WEBSTER STATUE, in front of the Stat House, will be inaugurated on the afternoon of the 17th of September. Rev. Dr. Lothrop will offer the prayer, Prof. Felton will deliver the statue into the hands of Mayor Lincoln, representing the city, and His Honor will immediately pasce it in the custody of the State, Gov. Banks receiving it. Brief addresses will be delivered, and Mr. Everett will then pronounce

So reads the announcement in the daily paper Many centuries ago, a pertain herald cried aloud, To you it is commanded. O people, nations, and lan guages, that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music, ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnessur the king hath set homage to the former are not to be subjected to any

The grant of a portion of the State House ground for the erection of this statue, by the last Legislature, of Gov. Banks, who, since his elevation to the Chair tonocracy,' and to adulterate the little Republicanism removal of Edward Greeley Loring as Judge of Probate ; but the popular feeling was too strong, in that particular, to be safely contemned.

The people of Massachusetts would, if permitted to register their votes on the question, reject by an overwhelming majority the proposition to crect this Web ster statue in the place assigned to it. The last years of his life were so tarnished and disgraced by his subserviency to the Southern slaveocracy, his recreancy to the rights and interests of the North, and particu larly his shameless defence of the unutterably atrocious Fugitive Slave Bill, that, great as had been their Why the two men, if referred to at all, admiration of his transcendant ability and public la lips uttered the strongest language of condemnation mingling rity and astonishment in view of his down

> 'Blot out his name, then-record one lost soul more, One task more declined, one more footpath untrod, One more triumph for devils, and sorrow for angels, One wrong more to man, one more insult to God!

What has his death cancelled or changed? Nothing The evil that men do lives after them.' And wh has done more-who, by his high official position and magnetic hold upon the popular feeling of New England has done so much-to pervert the patriotism and of Virginia to Barney Donnelly of New York, the debauch the moral sentiment of all classes as himself Happily, with all his weight of brain and potency of speech, he was baffled in his infamous designs. He called upon the people to ' conquer their prejudices'meaning thereby to stifle their conscientious scruples and their humane feelings, and join ' with alacrity' is rather than of the Donnelly. Some one once said to hunting the flying fugitives, from Plymouth Rock to well-known merchant in Boston, 'Do you know Faneuil Hall, from Faneuil Hall to Bunker Hill, from Bunker Hill to Lexington and Concord, from the sands of Cape Cod to the hills of Berkshire; but he called in vain, and went down to the grave broken-

Every effort will be put forth, no doubt, by the par If law really is of any sort of moment, and obedience tisans of Mr. Webster, to make as imposing a celein any sense a duty, then Phillips's letter was not bration on the 17th as possible. There will probably be no lack of foolish, thoughtless, vain, unstable, and unprincipled persons to participate in it. What share terrible reformer has hurled at them, than be but we anticipate some striking displays of self-stultification and moral obliquity on the part of some who are conspicuous in the ranks of the party.

Of course, Edward Everett is to be the orator and culogist for the occasion. Nothing could be more appropriate. Webster went for the Fugitive Slave Bill, and did his best (which was his worst) to cram ments, and making impossible a very high degree of general intelligence and prosperity. The Boston Post regards this Emancipation party with an evil eye, and would gladly see it confounded and crushed out. That paper never tires of ridiculing, misrepresenting, and denouncing Mr. Blair. That gentleman recently delivered at St. Joseph a very sensible In spite of the grant that has been made by the of iron' is elevated on its pedestal.

In spite of the grant that has been made by the

Legislature-in spite of the display that will be made in carrying that grant into execution-THE WEBSTER ing him a 'patent politician,' and taking the STATUE MUST BE REMOVED. This must be the special ground of uncompromising hostility to him, and all business of the next Legislature, coupled with the act who agree with him. of making Massachusetts free to every hunted slave who seeks an asylum upon her soil; astidn order to especially see to it that no Senator or Representative is elected who is not ready to discharge this duty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Merriam, Springfield, Mass., have just published a More than half a century ago, the eminent Dr. Rush new edition of WEESTER'S AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF said, Dissections daily convince us of our ignorance THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; containing the whole vo- of disease, and cause us to blush at our prescriptions cabulary of the first edition in two volumes quarto; What mischief have we done under the belief of false the entire corrections and improvements of the sec- facts and theories! We have assisted in multiplying which are now added FIFTEEN HUNDRED PICTORIAL ed more lives than war, postilence and famine combined 1750 pages, in small type, quarto form. Of this stupendous work of profound learning, in-

defatigable research, patient toil, and noble enterprise, it is impossible to find words to speak, even among the hundred thousand here grouped together. The testimonials to its surpassing excellence, on both sides of the Atlantic, by those most competent to give a true judgment, are multitudinous and conclusive. Lord Brougham says- The book is full of learning,-a necessity to every educated man.' The late venerated Thomas Dick, of Scotland, says- It is the most complete Dictionary of the English language that has ever been published, and ages will elapse before any other Dictionary of that language will be required. Chancellor Kent says- 'This Dictionary, and the language which it embodies, will perish; but it will not be with the gorgeous palaces. It will go with the solemn temples, and the great globe itself.' Bancroft, Irving, Prescott, speak of it in strong terms of panegyric. The New York Tribune styles it emphati-

For some time past, there has been a warm partisan controversy going on as to the comparative merits of Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries, and a strong competitive rivalry between the publishers of these works, in regard to their sale and general adoption. It is not our province to attempt to settle an issue like this. The result of it, however, will be to bring the English language as near perfection as possible. The judgment of the learned world, as well as the popular mind of the country, is, we believe, with Webster's, though highly appreciating, and in some respects preferring, Worcester's. The last number of the American Phrenological Journal, in noticing the present edi-

· For twelve years past, Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary has been the book of the age. During this time, it has been in use throughout this country, and also in Europe, and so valuable is it esteemed by scholars, and all who have use for and know how to value a Dictionary, that it has become an indispensable requisite and standard. When a dispute arises, the question always is- What does Webster say?' and from his decision there is seldom any ap-

costs but half a dollar more than the old. We are at a loss how so much additional matter, with beautiful engravings, can be furnished for even twice the extra sum charged. The old edition was the best Dictionary the world had ever seen; the additions to it make it superlative.

Noah Webster has a prouder monument, and one

more lasting, than those made of marble trumbling over the dust of heroes. Forty years ago, "Webster's Spelling Book "-we remember it well-was our only literary treasure; and our latest purchase, in the WEBSTER'S PICTORIAL UNABRIDGED DIC-TIONARY. We like the book, and it is not among the least sources of self-congratulation that we do. No young man, especially if he be poor, and his education limited, can put six and a half dollars to better use than by securing for himself a perpetual partnership with this great work.'

How admirable is the unaffected modesty displayed by Mr. Webster in the concluding paragraph of his original Preface-viz :-

'To that great and benevolent Being, who, during the preparation of this work, has sustained a feeble constitution, amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments and infirmities, and depression; who has borne me and my manuscripts safely across the Atlantic, and given me strength and resolution to bring the work month in the year, it has much new, useful and ento a close, I would present the tribute of grateful acknowledgments. And if the talent which profitable use in his service, I hope it has not been kept laid up in a napkin," and that any misapplication of it may be graciously forgiven.

FORTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS OF PILLS AND POWDERS; or, the Cogitations and Confessions of only five cents. an Aged Physician. Boston: John P. Jewett &

This is a posthumous work by the late Dr. William A. Alcott, and one of the last upon which he was engaged, the facts contained therein having been gathered from the experience and observation of a long life. It is an autobiography of one who has done much by his writings to promote the physical health and moral elevation of all classes in society, who was imbued with the spirit of a broad philanthropy, whose struggles and victories over his own impaired constitutional organization were remarkable, and who lived emphatically to do good, and be useful to all in his day and generation. Whatever he did was conscientiously done, and with a resolution unsurpassed by any hero on the battle-field. Of a naturally amiable character, and more than usually cautious in all his undertakings, it must have been a severe struggle with himself to take a course, which he knew would subject him to the charge of fanaticism, or at least of a weak eccentricity, and excite the world's dread laugh,' if not its violent denunciation. There has been many a reformer more bold and aggressive than himself, but none more sincere, decided or persevering, after his own method, and according to his own convictions of duty. It is pleasant to look upon his engraved countenance, which accompanies this treatise, and which is so true in its expression and de-

Dr. Alcott has divided his work into a hundred chapters, each illustrating some of his peculiar opinions, or narrating some entertaining or instructive incidents. His characteristic ingenuousness is displayed throughout, and he makes a number of confessions personal to himself during his medical career. No one can spend an hour more pleasantly, hardly on any man, can never think of asking for more profitably, then by reading his adventures and He has served his time, done his work, fulfilled his experiences. If what he has recorded shall be the means of reducing, to any extent, the popular credulity in regard to the saving effects of 'pills and up the sum of political life. With the sense of 'dupowders,' however administered, and leading to more reliance upon the recuperative and healing powers of nature, a beneficent work will be accomplished. His something of that feeling with which the American work was so unique, that it ought not to determine the precise course to be followed by others; vet it holds out strong encouragement to the greatly debilitated to 'throw physic to the dogs,' and to find in dency, if he can get a nomination, is believed by diet, exercise, air, and a determined will, the true many, but such belief is owing to the existence of ar cure for 'the ills that flesh is heir to.' Medical science is yet a mystery and a chameleon

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, thus writes :- 'I have lived to see the disciples of Hoffman, Boerhaave, Stahl, Cullen and Brown succeed each other, like the shifting figures of nated at Charleston." a magic lantern.' And 'the cry is still, they come !' The line will probably 'stretch out till the crack of doom;' for, however much the medical faculty may be caricatured, reprobated, and in health theoretical- late for insertion in our present number. ly discarded, their aid in any serious emergency is seldom rejected, and almost universally sought.

When Voltaire was told that a friend of his which he knows little, into a body, of which he knows page. Do not fail to read it.

less.' But this sareasm, by one not identified with the medical profession, is not comparable in potency WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. G. & C. to the grave confessions of those who compose it. ond edition in two volumes royal octavo; to which is diseases; we have done more—we have increased their prefixed an introductory dissertation on the origin, mortality. The art of healing is like an unroofed history and connection of the languages of Western temple, uncovered at the top, and cracked at the Asia and Europe, with an explanation of the princi- foundation.' Dr. Goode, a learned and voluminou ples on which languages are formed. Revised and British writer, says, 'The science of medicine is enlarged by Chaunchy A. Goodkich, Professor in barbarous jargon; and the effects of our medicines Yale College. With pronouncing vocabularies of upon the human system are in the highest degree unscripture, classical and geographical names. To certain, except, indeed, that they have already destroy ILLUSTRATIONS, table of synonyms, (comprising more This is a frightful admission. Dr. Alcott makes the than two thousand,) peculiar use of words and terms inquiry, 'Is there not reason for believing that the in the Bible, appendix of new words, pronouncing truly wise men of the medical profession, at the present table of names of eight thousand distinguished per- time, are beginning to see, in certain facts which in sons, abbreviations, Latin French, Italian, and Span- the providence of God are forced upon them, that in ish phrases, &c. The whole making a volume of the general management of disease, and as the general rule of treatment, no drugs or medicines are needful?' Again he says :--

· It is a notorious fact, that while the number of physicians and the expenditure for drugs and medi-cines is constantly increasing, in every civilized country where they have been much employed, disease have been multiplied in proportion. Perhaps, too, they have, in a like proportion, become more fatal; but this does not so clearly appear.

While nearly half our children die under ten years

e mortality is increasing, are we tending towards the point when a child shall die a hundred years old? And are our physicians and our medicines likely to bring us there If not, and if a radical change is desirable, when

is it to be made? Shall we wait till we have run down a century or two longer, or shall we begin the work immediately? And if we are to begin it at once, on whom shall the-work devolve? These are questions, I grant, more easily asked than answered. Nevertheless, they must soon be met; they cannot much longer be shuffled off.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, No. CCXV., for Sep-

tember, 1859, contains the following articles:-I. The Future of Man and Brute, II. The Growing and Perpetual Influence of Shakespeare. III. Art and Artists. IV. Congregationalism. V. The Poet Percival. VI. The Book of Job. VII. The War and the Peace. VIII. Review of Current Literature. The first and second articles are particularly well-written, ingenious, and interesting. It is a valuable number, and worthy of the high reputation of There is a brief criticism upon Mr. Parker's recen

letter to his congregation, entitled 'Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister, with some account of his early life and education for the ministry, in the course of which the writer speaks of its lack of calmness, its sweeping impeachments, its loose statements, and its antagonistic spirit, and concludes with the following tribute :-· But the main thing in this Letter, and that which

gives it the greatest permanent value, is the very extraordinary testimony it bears to the industry, the energy, the copious scholarship, and the intense cons of the author. The earlier portions in particular, which speak of the growth o opinions, the influence of parental training, the hopes and purposes with which the toils of manhood and the special path of service were approached, cannot be read by any one, we venture to say, without interest and sympathy. As to the later narrative, even those who have best known the diversified resources of Mr Parker's intellect will be surprised at the immens range of his reading and the amount of his intellec-tual toil; while those who have worked most constantly by his side will hardly have estimated the activity and energy of his labors,—of pulpit, platform, lecturer's desk, or walks of mercy,—as the memory of them is brought back in this review. And, whateve the verdict finally pronounced upon the labors here recorded, the record itself will remain as one of the most curious, instructive, and characteristic chapters in the history of New England Theology.'

Crosby & Nichols, 117 Washington Street; by the Proprietor, 21 Bromfield Street, Boston.

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, for 1860, No. 68, established in 1793 by Robert B. Thomas, has just been published by Hickling, Swan and Brewer, Bos ton. As usual, besides its large number of astronomical calculations, and the Farmer's Calendar for every tertaining matter.

100 Washington Street, No. 18 of 'All the Year Round, by Charles Dickens. The story, 'A Physician's Ghosts,' will particularly interest those who are inclined to modern Spiritualism. Single copy,

New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston, have just published the following pieces of music :-

Peri Valse, No. 12, and

I'm a merry Zingara, No. 16, of the Garlandselection of Popular Melodies, arranged for the piano forte, by E. F. Rimbault.

The Alarm Clock Polka, by Charles Spintler. Beyer's Boquet de Melodies, No. 42 - De

Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming. Words by George Linley, music by Foley Hall. Cherbourg Quadrilles, by Charles D'Albert.

Bouquet of beautiful Duetts, by Stephen Glover The Irish Emigrants. La Fuite-Galop brillante pour piano, par Réné

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce has returned from is European tour, and received here in Boston, and in Concord, N. H., the place of his residence, an ovation on the part of those who, like himself, are Dem ocrats only in name, but in spirit and action are among the worst enemies of freedom, by their affiliation with the lords of the lash and cradle plunderers at the South. The Boston Traveller very pertinently says Gen. Pierce is now at home, having had that

sheepish affair, an ovation, or little triumph—al his triumphs are small affairs—in Boston, which supported him in 1852. Whether any of the asses the ought the horses for him were present, we do not now. He has gone home, or is going there, know. He has gone home, or is going there where he will, we do not doubt, enjoy that dignified retirement which is so becoming in an ex. President who, having had all that his country can bestow upduties, drawn his salary, eaten his allowance, disap-pointed his friends, gratified his enemies, and dis-charged all the rest of those deeds that go to make and Concord, and, as the memory of the 'agitation' he caused shall die out, he will be regarded with they are beyond the power and out of the position to do mischief. That the illustrious Granite State statesman means to be a candidate for the next Presiuncharitable spirit, which seeks to belittle him in the world's eyes. All know that he couldn't carry a single free State, should he be so unfortunate as to be nominated, and it is to be hoped that he will be put up, like a ninepin, to be bowled down by a political ten-strike. His worst enemies couldn't ask any worse fortune for him than that he should be nomi-

The proceedings of the West Randolph, (Vt.) Anti-Slavery Convention have been received, but too

LF A faithful and eloquent address to churche and church-members generally, showing that the felstudying to become a physician, he exclaimed, 'Why lowship of slaveholders is incompatible with a Chris will he be so mad? He will have to thrust drugs, of tian profession, occupies a large portion of our last

REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS MR. GARRIBON: In your last week's paper is a communication from In your man description of the could not consider the consideration the could not consider the could not consider the consideration the consideration the could not consider the consideration the considerat

a Worcester College Dr. Nehemish Adams, bear there was no way of protesting against the hypen of inviting him to our pulpits. Being one of the who went to hear him without protesting, I will go expression to a few thoughts that came into my min at the time. Not occupying a seat that enabled a at the time, to hear all the discourse, I cannot give you much ide of it; but my impression is, that it would have be well enough for an Orthodox minister, if some on else had preached it, and left no doubt of his resincere faith in the doctrine of total deprayit, which none of the rest of us can doubt he is them complete living specimen. It is something to see man of such unenviable notoriety. It is sometime derogatory to the liberal character Workester has ways sustained, that we have no opportunity of pr testing against what we consider injustice to the san After attending the Fourth of July celebration bes I sent a few words of criticism to the editer of the Spy for publication. He objected, he said, not be cause the article alluded to the subject of slaver, he was not strictly confined to it, instead of critical the church. The Abolitionists, he said, served the selves of Anti-Slavery as a cloak under which to a. sail the church, while results were wanting to prothey had accomplished anything toward liberal the slave. He professed to be as much anti-slav as anybody,' but his comprehension of the whole sei ject is evidently very limited. So much for our not anti-slavery press.

Of our churches, you are already well informed I was startled that any of them should presume to in vite Dr. Adams to their pulpits, and especially when Rev. Mr. James preached his thorough Disunion se mon, after the conclusion of the tragical farce the has immortalized the name of Anthony Burns, Ru his anti-slavery was all summed up when, a few year ago, at the Church Society in Boston, he discline all connection with the Abolitionists. Did the church understand its own mission, it would not be source. to repudiate the term Abolitionist. Suppose them to be what they are represented, infidels, disorguism, Bible-haters, the claim of the slave is none the less binding upon those who set themselves up as thetru lights of the world. This extreme selfishness reminds us of that class of people who, when solicited to ad any cause, refuse, because they have not been treated with sufficient deference by those engaged in it. The charge may be true, but it proves the lack of ground interest, which would not be so easily repulsed. If the church were fulfilling its high behest to proclaim peace on earth, and good will to men, it would go a steadily in the performance of its duty, regardles of criticism without, and fearless of division within on fident that truth and right are of themselves us. cient to withstand all opposition.

It is objected that we do not make sufficient aller. ance for difference of temperament, &c., which pervents others from seeing things in the same light we do. Very well. It is no part of our mission, at Abolitionists, to enter into metaphysics. Did we me to investigate all the influences that control this me's actions, and the early training that has moulded that man's faith, we should have little time to derote to our special object. Enough for us to know that in a land broad enough to keep in bondage four miles slaves, under the sanction of the church, there's at a rood of ground so sacred that the man who deep prostitute the Bible to its defence may not openly mi unblushingly assume the priestly office as the myssentative of divine inspiration; while another, who would prove the opposite from the same volume, would be promptly excluded, if he should chance be so heretical as to believe in the doctrine of unionsal salvation.

We believe in a charity that takes the part of the poor and bleeding slave, who has none to defend in against those who have all the wealth, all the leering, all the aristocracy of the country on their siz.

Next comes our arraignment for barsh language as being unchristian, admitting our charges to betree This might come with very good grace from fatter ages, when the divine law of Love shall be so fally svealed as to show even hard words to be a violatized it, which is not impossible in the onward march of the human soul that is veiled in the future. Such sttiments, however, cannot be advanced until maint the Bible as the highest revelations of divinelas; iz this is almost the only point on which all sees and all ages can agree,-the outspoken denunciation of enty species of iniquity, without concealment, and without compromise. But then, we have too much reperfer the human intellect to suppose it possible for ur man, or body of men, to be so low in the scale of meral perception as to believe that, by any distortion of logic, Jesus Christ will accept the samenal bread and wine as the homage of the soul's devotes in remembrance of him, so long as it is 'made the livery of heaven to serve the devil in,' being set up as the landmark between saints and sinners, alm ting the Judases and excluding the Christs.

That there is a retrogression of anti-players selfment here is not to be denied. Perhaps it is so a other places; but, instead of proving that the cast itself is declining, is it that rather the result of the lat of the human mind, action and reaction?

If the political element has thinned our ranks, it has absorbed only the fleeting, evanescent strata, surply to and fro upon the surface; and now that the people have found themselves the dupes of their own her, in trusting too implicitly their leaders, lacking the moral insight which would teach them that immedite emancipation is the only hope of the North, and the only hope of the slave, they are discouraged, and si down as complacently to listen to Dr. Adams to B Dr. Cheever-in one sense with as much consists. cy, perhaps. Their position as ministers is precisely the same, although as men they are not to be compared. Dr. Cheever opens his cars to anti-slavely truth, and preaches it with his lips, while his hand are tied, so that he can accomplish no more with the than Dr. Adams, who closes both ears and lips to the most dim perception of it. The former is manufacturing ideas that will eventually free his hard while the latter is clumsily manufacturing works the more effectually to secure within his own bris whatever ideas, relative to the rights of man mil have found their way therein.

It is useless to expect much from-broken down of fice-seekers and disappointed politicians. Pelast they will never revive again. Our hope lies in the young men of the country, who are every year jesing our ranks. Into their hands the sceptre will see pass, and it is not too much to expect of the rights dencies of humanity, that they will bring into the field of action the generous impulses of youth, unperverted by prejudice, unfettered by the conserving of age, unchilled by disappointed ambition. Let la. Adams go on preaching a crucified Savior, and tent to sinners—a voice more powerful than his his decreed his own doon, more certain than that he is awarded to Rufus Choate, in the stigma posterity sil affix to his name, when his hypocrisy shall be to masked by the impartial judges of the future. Ld Mr. Richardson and the Salem Street Church go at seeking peace and union, rather than justice and right cousness; if he is honest, he will soon see his mistake and honor those who have tried to point it out to him by following their example: if not, the sooner we can aloof from his ministrations, the better.

That movement can be worth but very little whom advocates all move harmoniously in one channel. In independence, strength of will, self-reliance necessito originate and sustain a reform, are not the ciencia to yield easily, neither is it necessary. Each has pend of morit and demerit worthy of consideration, offer

times only presenting different phases of the same subject; and the individual or organization who regards agrication, or dissension even, as calculated to ruken any cause, lacks a knowledge of the first princoles of that great moral warfare whose vital, animacyles of the garage spirit is individual fidelity to convictions of truth, which will never fail to lead us ultimately into the

The following is the communication referred to by our correspondent, which the Spy declined to in-

THE LATE CELEBRATION.

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Mr. Entron,-It is generally conceded that the in-And the in-Lis done nothing worthy of note. The same may be has none may be said of public organizations or demonstrations. So far is regards the immediate object in view, and the is regards the interest of the late Floral Celebration of this city must be considered a brilliant succos. It was rather anomalous that, on a day comgenerating the anniversary of a nation's freedom, not a single motto or device, not a single word alluded to the four million, slaves held in bondage by this govgament. That such an assemblage of people, of all sets and all parties, comprising every shade of religjos sentiment, and the future church in embryo, rould come under the magnetism of each other's inguence, amid the associations of such a day, without letting slip, unpremeditatedly, from the overflow of Christian feeling, and sympathy with the oppressed of all lands, some reference to this great question of of all lands, and nation, is ominous of the fearful stupor resting on the hearts and consciences of us all. It is true that the time for speaking was very brief, but allusion was made to the struggling patriots of the old world. Washington was eulogized, and patriotis was extolled. How, in the presence of so much childhood, presenting a golden opportunity for the application of a great principle, it was possible for a Christian minister to hold up to them, as a model of goodness and greatness without any qualification, the min who signed the first fugitive slave law, and was himself a slaveholder, is beyond comprehension. Hall he, in speaking of Washington's virtues, pointed cut this great stain upon his character, and brought feward, as an illustration of the true spirit of Liberty, the conduct of Judge Harrington, when he made that brave answer to the summons of Washington for the rendition of a fugitive slave, Bring me a bill of sale from Almighty God! he would have served the cause of freedom, and done justice to the nemory of Washington. Public men are the critenos of public morals; and just in proportion as their faults are discovered and rebuked, do we count the milestones of human progress.

None who listened to the eloquent lecture given here last winter, by Joshua R. Giddings, can forget the earnestness with which he besought his hearers, when he shall have passed from this stage of action, faithfully to point out his errors to coming generations, that they may avoid them. Noble words of a

Sofar as the Fourth of July is connected with freedom, we have really nothing to celebrate. Tyranny is treasny, whether perpetrated under the sanction of the royal ermine, or the banner of democracy. Was national freedom do we enjoy, when not one of as can go to a Southern State, and register our names s citizens of Massachusetts, without falling into the hinds of the Inquisition? What freedom have we to best as a Commonwealth, when all the majesty of Musachusetts law was insufficient to protect from the violence of a Carolina mob, the honored father of see of our own fellow-citizens, sent there on a commission by his native State? What preans of Libertrasse we to raise, when, in the face of American Democracy and American Christianity, over the blue waters that wash the shores of the old Bay State was echoed her funeral dirge in those memorable words of Thomas Sims, as he was borne over them to be scourged to death in a Southern prison, for his hatred of that oppression, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose, 'This is Massachusetts Lib-

There is not so much lack of anti-slavery feeling deep down in the recesses of the human soul, but it only when some great crisis comes, bringing it home The truth is, that we do not begin to realize our true position as a nation, socially or morally. We want in Anti-Slavery that steadily and unflinchingly resists the encroachments of the Slave Power, with the same zeal that shook the walls of the Old South Church after the rendition of Anthony Burns.

The community say they are tired of this eternal cant about slavery. So we are. It is discordant music to our ears. But what shall we do? The slave is tired of wearing his chains; the Slave Power is teaching with its giant grasp after our fairest territories; the slave-trade is being revived in all its horror; and we are a nation twenty millions strong, with the name of Jesus ever on our lips, quietly yielding assent! We are accustomed to speak of the church and the government as if they were mere automateurs, noving at random, and governed by chance; instead f being the intelligent expression of thinking and atelligent human beings, each responsible before God for the benefit or misery conferred by each. Let the American people will it, and slavery would be abolshed throughout our domains; let the church withdraw its sanction, and the next hour would behold it toppling at its base. The severity and uncharitableness of the Abolitionists is complained of: yet what have they ever said or done, but demand of Church and State that . the sum of all villanies should be treated with at least as much severity as one villany alone, and arraign them accordingly? What words ever escaped Stephen S. Foster, that would not fall from the lips of any man, if his own cherished daughter were placed on the auction-block, a victim of that infernal system by which mankind is brutalized, womanhood outraged, marriage desecrated, and religion defiled? Is it fanaticism to condemn slavery on the soil of the Carolinas as being just as much a violation of the Golden Rule as slavery on the soil of Massachusetts—to ' remember those in bonds as bound with them'? or was that a mere figure of speech? Was it a mere figure of speech when Christ said unto his disciples, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature'? Yet the American Bible Society cannot be bribed to distribute its Bibles among the slaves.

We want new voices and new theatres of action. We want discussions like those lately held in Salem Street Church; but we would not have resolutions passed as those were, with the understanding that they were to remain a dead letter on the records of the church, making them of none effect, unless those young men who so nobly and eloquently defended them shall persevere in their application.

The admissions there made by the opposing party, of the guilt of slaveholding, the complicity of the Republican party, and all the religious organizations, cerroborated every charge that has ever been brought

As Abelitionists, we have no quarrel with any person's creed or form of worship; but as men, as women, as Christians, we are in duty bound to demand of the American Church, that while she professes to be the conservator of all that is pure and sacred, to disfellowship sin, and be the guiding star of salvation, she shall not conceal within her folds that foul viper, the mention of which suggests all that is vile, impure and licentious in the whole category of sin, against which the God of Israel thundered forth his ten commandments on Mount Sinai. S. E. W.

[EP Our Worcester correspondent writes like a noble Anti-Slavery woman—as she is. We shall be glad to hear from her frequently.]-Ed. Lib.

REV. MR. POPE, OF HYANNIS.

HTANNIS, Sept. 4th, 1859. DEAR MR. GARRISON :- I see by the last Liberator, a report of some remarks made by Rev. Mr. Pope of this place, in a conversation with an Anti-Slavery wish to make a few brief corrections.

Abolitionist is now an owner of the vessel that carried who would resort to such a measure, or the man who Columbus back, and that said owner took his part of would receive such a bribe? Is he fit to be a legislathe money for that service, and put it in his pocket, tor in the halls of Congress? And is he not morally a This statement is a sheer fabrication, and has no foundation in truth.

The vessel is, and has for several years been owned by widow Louis Bacon and Capt. Franklin Bearse, both residents of this place, and neither of them known as an abolitionist. Nevertheless, Capt. Bearse did have the manliness to tell the commander of the vessel, that no part of the money for that service should ever go into his pocket-that he did not take blood money, &c. So much for that charge.

Again-Mr. Pope says that a leading Abolitionist knew that the slave was on board, and might have taken him; and that Capt. Crowell would have been glad to have been rid of him, &c.

I know of no Abolitionist of whom this is true, and am very confident it is not so. I will say for myself, effection, to prevent the chance of any person, to any that about one hour before the schooner Elizabeth B. office, who will not pledge himself to vote for the releft our harbor, on the 9th of May last, with Columbus Jones on board, bound to Norfolk, Va., I heard a the State of Massachusetts, or the ground on which it rumor that there was a vessel in port with a fugitive stands. on board, bound to Boston-that she came into our harbor to telegraph to the U. S. Marshal at Boston to be in readiness to take charge of the fugitive, on the arrival of the vessel there. I doubted somewhat the correctness of the report, it having come from a questionable source, but concluded, if it was true, it would be best to let the vessel go on to Boston undisturbed; where there would be much more likelihood of a suc-cessful attempt to rescue the man—intending, of course, to give the Vigilance Committee due notice of the fact. But, to my astonishment, I soon heard said, and every one grows nervous. Again a cheer that the Elizabeth B, had been chartered to carry the man to Norfolk, and that she had sailed for that place, man to Norfolk, and that she had sailed for that place. uniform as corporal in the Imperial Guard. Every I could see no prospect of my being able to rescue the glass is fixed on the lovely child, who is now a fine man; but, as the matter turned, I am very sorry that I did not make the attempt.

As to that part of the statement, that Capt. Crowell As to that part of the statement, that Capt. Crowell desired to be rid of the unpleasant duty of sending the series around seizes the crowd, and the minutes seem long. Suddenly an electric shock cans the man back, I can only say, that if that was his through all. The first faint roar is heard walling down feeling, he has a strange way of showing it.

The fact that there was a fugitive on board was kept Gardes, the escort, wheel to one side—a few seconds a profound secret until Monday, and then was not more, and the Emperor appears, a solitary horsenann publicly known until arrangements were all made for are throwing flowers and garlands in his path, and the his return. During the day, Sunday, the slave was kept in double irons, and fastened in the honse on "Vive! Empereur!"—a shout so long and soud that deck, and guard kept over him, until some time in it might waken the sleeper in the Invalides. On ne the afternoon, when, the officers being on shore, the man who was standing guard also went on shore. army of Italy. He is in undress uniform, as he as-There were several colored passengers on board, who peared in the field, and so will the whole army a were ordered to keep below, lest they should be seen, pear just as they have come from the wars. were ordered to keep below, lest they should be seen, and excite suspicions; and all precautions were observed to prevent the fact of the fugitive's presence rear beneath the balcony, and the one horsement the balcony, and the one horsement the balcony. boat-thinking, doubtless, that all was safe-Columwas about making a raft to float himself to the shore, when he discovered a man in a boat some little diswith for a passage to the shore.

But, unfortunately, before getting to the land, they met the Captain going to the brig, who is reported to have told Columbus that if he landed there, he a more fierce excitement seize the crowd; there is alwould surely be taken, and sent back to the South; most a shrick in the cheer that comes from that end that there was a great excitement on shore; that of the Place. 'Why?' the mass comes nearer. Ah! every man who saw him would be after him, &c.;

told the man who was taking Columbus to the shore, tive, and have sent him to State's prison besides. On they come, more and more of them, and tive, and have sent him to State's prison besides. I'Empereur!' and now they pass us closely. is so misdirected, so misapplied and smothered, it is Does this look as though Captain Crowell was anxious to be rid of sending the man back? If that was his Such yellow faces! Such lines of suffering; thin desire, all he need to have done was to have done forms-strong men mained, pulled down, wrecked. nothing, and Columbus would soon have been out of They march in companies with their officers, all nothing, and Columbus would soon have been out of his way. But, no! That Southern trade was jeop-ficer of the Guard, with the Gardoni face, that his

paid for taking the fugitive to Norfolk—that he was lashed to the capstan, &c.,—although the Abolition-

As to Mr. Pope's endorsement of the Christian As to Mr. Pope's endorsement of the Christian character of Capt. Crowell, I have only to say, that his Christian character may be quite as good as any Mr. Pope seems to cherish, or have conception of; yet he so far from bearing any similarity to that of Jesus and the mutilated man strides on, conscious of duty be so far from bearing any similarity to that of Jesus done and glory won. I cannot tell the pain and pride of Nazareth, that the keenest of Philadelphia lawyers of that scene. Thousands passed by, all wounded, could not detect it.

Mr. Pope charges the Anti-Slavery people with lying. It seems, from his reported conversation with your Milford correspondent, that he is determined they shall not do it all; but he is bound to keep his reputation for that accomplishment as good as ever. Although he is one of those who are as ' much Anti-Slavery as any body,' yet we see him in his old position -that of defending the kidnapper, and slandering the of military music, and regiment after regiment passed in review before the chiefs. Abolitionists.

He probably did not expect this conversation to be made public. He might not have uttered it, if he made public. He might not have uttered it, if he had. But pro-slavery, like murder, 'will out'; and the present prospect seems to be, that this Rev. gentleman will soon make himself so well known; that he will not be able to retard much longer the Antihe will not be able to retard much longer the Anti-Yours, hopefully, Slavery struggle. F. HINKLY.

THE WEBSTER STATUE.

MR. GARRISON, -I consider the vote of the last for the occasion. Legislature, allowing the ground of the State House Whig party of this city, and, in this way, to effect a hardly knows how at first sight to estimate it. sort of coalition between them and the Republican in that happy manner so habitual to the Emperor. It ly been a desire on the part of Banks, recently, to obtain the support of this party, which has been manifested in many ways, particularly by courting the personal attentions of Mr. Everett and others, which have not passed unnoticed. Now, we of the Commonwealth, and of the Republican party generally, care nothing about this defunct, and, in point of numbers, insignificant remnant of the old Whig party. They are powerless either for good or evil, in a polit-They are powerless either for good or evil, in a political point of view; and the people will never sacrifice their moral principles, or the dictates of their consciences, by sustaining the action of Gov. Banks and Webster. A recent article in the London Critic ad-Mr. Webster, who have clung to, and supported him in all his measures, good, bad and indifferent, without

bribe some of its members to vote for a Tariff bill, and his conduct was universally condemned. Now, it is well known that, at different times, a large sum of money, raised by certain persons in New York and Boston, was given to Mr. Webster, with undoubtedly friend in Milford, in reference to the kidnapping of a secret, if not an avowed understanding, that he Columbus Jones. As some of the statements made should give his influence and his vote in favor of the by the Rev. gentleman are very far from the truth, I favorite schemes of these persons for the advancement of their own personal interests. What was this but He said, according to your correspondent, that an bribery? And what must be the character of men criminal as one who receives a bribe for this expres purpose? And this is the man whom the people Massachusetts are called upon to honor, by placing his statue upon the State House ground, as being a man of unsullied integrity, and unswerving devotion to the public good ! Out upon such miserable pretences such unblushing effrontery! They will not go down with the people of Massachusetts, however they may with their Representatives. And the next State election will show these same Representatives, that they have grossly mistaken the sentiments of their constit uents, and that they are not willing that the char-

> acter of Massachusetts should be outraged by such an infamous proceeding! I trust that measures will be taken, at the next State moval of this Statue, so that it shall no longer disgrace HANCOCK.

GREAT MILITARY DEMONSTRATION. An eye-witness gives the following sketch of the recent imposing military display at Paris :-

Presently, at ten o'clock, the roll of cheering flow up the Rue de Castiglione, and reaches us.

The cry is 'Vive l'Imperatrice!' It is caught up the balcony, and he is seen by the multitude in his little fellow with a curly head of fair hair, and with a charming animated manner. After the dozen tender epithets always given to pretty children, the fever the Boulevards. Down it comes towards us, cown celing, he has a strange way of showing it.

the Rue de la Paix, increasing in volume all it bursts

The brig came into our harbor on Sunday morning. in a tumult of sound, 'Here they are!' The Cent

was guarding Columbus had left the vessel in the sound continues in the distance, the shout of men in strong emotion. Here let me once more recall to you the vastness of the scene, which you must bear in bus soon broke out of the house, broke off his irons, and, the crew not being at all opposed to his escape, vaguely the distant object, then understand what it Well, you hear the waves of sound of a strangely thrilling nature, rolling in on you, and then from when he discovered a man in a boat some little dis-tance from the brig, whom he hailed, and bargained all around you cheer. On come the mass, and you distinguish the moving men, covered with wreaths and garlands. But in the distance, at the entrance, you see the waving of kerchiefs on a sudden more sharply there are no bayonets, no muskets; nearer, you see the men distinctly; they are limping, bent, hurt; they but to go on board with him, and he would land him in a safe place, so that he could escape.

Columbus returned to the brig. The Captain then Columbus returned to the brig. told the man who was taking Columbus to the shore, waves his arm—his one arm; another stops to wield that it was fortunate for him that he had not landed; his crutch; those nearest to Napoleon throw at his otherwise, he would have made him pay for the fugi- feet the green decorations which the people gave. On they come, more and more of them, and 'Vive

How the women came towards them ! poor fellows ardized—and no man's liberty must jeopardize that! mother loves and some sweet Marie or Lucille adores—see, he has lost both arms—a cry of pain is all about ists have repeated these blunders, I have good reason to know that they did not originate with them.

As to Mr. Pope's endorsement of the Christian a brave enthusiasm, true as his valor, noble as his of that scene. Thousands passed by, all wounded, all so cheery in their suffering, saying in every look, 'I am happy to suffer for my country, for the glory of France. Nor can I paint the gaze of the men spectators, nor can I convey the sympathy of women's eyes. But deep sympathy was there; and they, the wounded, knew it, and it paid them for all they had under the sympathy was undergone. Noble and glorious soldiers ! but so many —wearily, so many—so many that the heart ached at the streaming columns of crippled heroes. At last they all passed by, and then came along the strains

THE SPECTACLE AT PARIS .- For a week preceding

strangers in Paris at 600,000. There were English, Americans, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Russians, and even Austrians. Windows on the route of procession were let as high as one hundred dollars, and balconies at three hundred. Certain companies were organized, who hired and then sub-let whole house

to be occupied by the Webster Statue, to be an insult to the moral sense of the people of Massachusetts; and if the question were to be decided by their votes, I do not believe that one quarter part of them could numbered by tens of thousands, are invited to return be obtained for the measure. It was accomplished to forget, and to re-commence their lives with full entirely, probably, by the desire of Gov. Banks, and, perhaps, some other leaders of the Republican party, tice, but there is something so grand in it, the act was to ingratiate themselves with the leaders of the old

party, in order to advance the ambitious schemes of is directed to no one in particular, but to the whole list Gov. Banks for the Presidency. There has evident- of proscribed in a body, so that no one can refuse accepting, because not directed personally to him. It implies forgetfulness and not a pardon, for a pardon would not be accepted by men who contend they have

SALES OF WERSTER'S DICTIONARIES. From certain published statements of the leading booksellers from every part of the country, it would seem that the sales of the various editions of Webster's Dictionaries are enormous, exceeding many times the sales of all other the last Legislature in regard to this measure. They mits that the orthography of Webster's Dictionary is are not disposed to gratify a few besotted adherents of all but universal in the United States. -- Boston Journal.

New York, Sept. 7. Last night, at a late hour, in all his measures, good, bad and indifferent, without regard to their moral or political character. Mr. Webster was the mere tool and slave of these men, during most of his political life, and was feed by them like a paid attorney to advance their pecuniary interest in Congress. During the last year, an individual belonging to Boston was on trial before the House of Representatives at Washington, for attempting to

DEATH OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN THE HOLD OF A VESSIL.—We find in the New York Times the following account of the discovery of the body of a colored man in the hold of a vessel arrived at that

port from North Carolina : The schooner Neptune's Bride arrived in this por resterday from a port in North Carolina, loaded with naval stores. She was hauled into the Atlantic Basin to Messra. Haff & Co.'s wharf to unload. Upon removing the main hatch, a norrible stench greeted the men who were at work on the vessel, and many were the conjectures as to the cause, but no one could solve the mystery as to what produced the disagreeable smell. The work of breaking cargo was commenced, and continued with all possible despatch until last evening, when there was discovered in the forward part of the hold the body of a negro in a state of de-

The first sight was sufficient for the stevedores, and a stampede from the hold took place. It was some time before they could be induced to return to their work again. The services of an officer of the l'hird work again. The services of an officer of the work again. Precinct Police were finally obtained, and upon assuring the men that there was no danger, they were suring the men that there was no danger, they were Deputy Coroner Cashow soon after arrived, and took possession of the body, and an inquest will be held to-

The negro was apparently a strong, well made young man. How or when he got on board is not known, as all on board deny all knowledge of him.— When found, he was in a sitting posture; his head dropped forward upon his breast, his right arm resting upon the cargo, and near him were some provi-sions. Apparently, the last act of his life was to partake of some food. He was in very close quarters where he could scarcely sit upright. From the state where he could scarcely sit upright. From the state that his body was in, it is supposed that he must have died soon after the vessel left port. His death was doubtless caused by inhaling the foul air of the hold, strongly impregnated with turpentine.'

FINDING A STOWAWAY .- In Southern ports it is ustomary, before a vessel sails, for an inspector t board the vessel, and make strict search for runaway clear. A short time since, a vessel had loaded at St. Mary's, Georgia, for a Northern port, and when she was ready to sail, one of the gang of negroes that of Reform in Buffalo and vicinity, will do all in their was ready to sail, one of the suspected that he loaded her was missing. It was suspected that he power to entertain strangers, and to aid the objects of was on board. He had secreted himself under the the Convention; and the locality of their beautiful forecastle floor, and the strictest search among the city is so central, that Reformers from all quarters can forecastle floor, and the strictest search among cargo failed to show his hiding place. In this tremity the inspector, who was in the forecastle, re-marked that the negro must be found, if the ressel had to be burned. The poor darkey hearing the re-mark, and fearing that the threat might be executed, mark, and fearing that the threat might be executed, called out, 'No, Massa John, don't burn de vessel, dare's no nigga here.' This led to the discovery of the poor fellow, and he was dragged out.—N. Y. will probably be effected on the New York & Erie

A FUGIT.VE SLAVE HURRIED OFF TO CANADA The Vigilance Committee of Boston have had rea- music. son to suppose, within the past two or three days, that a planter of North Carolina had reached this city in irsuit of a fugitive slave who left for the North on day quite suddenly about a year since. The fugitive in question had obtained a comfortable berth, on board one of the Eastern Steamboats, the arrival of Accordingly an arrangement was made by which the fugitive was taken from the boat at Portland, who started at once for the British Provinces. now free from his self-styled owner.

KIDNAPPING AT BELLEVILLE.-On Friday, evening last, about 4 o'clock P. M., two men in a buggy came to the farm of Albert Wilderman, cultivated by Geo. Shælken, near Belleville, and inquired of the men en-gaged in threshing wheat for the price, saying they wished to purchase some for sowing. With these men at work was a negro man named Burton Ellis. With these who has lived in this county three years, and is about thirty years of age. The men on seeing Ellis, who Justice and Love, how to gain that health of spirit was at work near the threshing machine, got out of and body so needed for the advent of 'Peace on earth, the buggy and approached him, and presenting pis-tols at his head and breast, commenced tying him. He resisted, and one of them knocked him down with a pitchfork. He arose immediately, and being a large and powerful man, threw off his assailants and ran, pursued by the two men, who shot at him five One shot took effect, the ball striking him in the back, passed through his body and came out at the breast. He fell to the ground, when he was immediately seized, bound hand and foot, and in this wounded condition thrown into the buggy, and carried off. He has not been heard of since. All this occurred in the presence of several white men, neighbors of Ellis, and for whom he was working at the time, without any interference whatever by any of them in his defence. If such outrages are to pass without punishment, our laws and our rights as a State are as less as a rope of sand. The names of the kidnappers and their destination are as yet unknown. They did not come through the toll-gate to Belleville. our Sheriff, Coroner, Prosecuting Attorney and other officers, let this matter sleep ?

ANOTHER DISPLAY OF THE AURORA BOREALIS .-Friday morning, which was quite brilliant at 2 A.

M. The light was of a very deep red color, and not as changeable as that of Sunday night last. The electric disturbance has continued with varying intensity through the forenoon, greatly interrupting and impeding the working of telegraph wires. Some cu-rious phenomena were seen on the wires of the American Telegraph Company, and results obtained sur-passing any heretofore recorded.

The following conversation between the Boston and Portland operators on the American Telegraph Line

will give our readers an idea of the effect of the Aurora Borealis on the working of telegraph wires: Boston Operator (to Portland Operator)- Please

cut off your battery entirely from the Line for fifteen Portland Operator .- Will do so. It is now dis-

connected.'

Boston.-'Mine is also disconnected, and we are working with the Auroral current. How do you receive my writing?'
Portland.-Better than with our batteries on.

Current comes and goes gradually.' Boston.- My current is very strong at times, and we can work better without batteries, as the Aurors seems to neutralize and augment our batteries alternately, making currents too strong at times for our Relay magnets. Suppose we work without batteries while we are affected by this trouble Pertland .- Very well. Shall I go ahead with bus-

Boston.-'Yes. Go ahead.'

The wire was then worked for about two hours without the usual batteries, on the Auroral current, working better than with the batteries connected. The current varied, increasing and decreasing alternately, but, by graduating the adjustment to the current, sufficiently steady effect was obtained to work the Line very well.
A correspondent who was fortunate enough to wit-

ness this rare spectacle, thus describes the scene :-'Those who were fortunate enough to be up at be-

fween quarter of and one o'clock yesterday morning, were witnesses of one of the most beautiful auroral displays ever vouchsafed to man. At that time, the rays of the aurora formed a complete dome (or crown, as it is sometimes called,) the base or rim of which was clearly defined by a ring or band of pinkish red, from which converged to the apex the rays in divers colors of blue, silvery white, pink, red, and almost scarlet—these different colors flashing, rolling, waving and scintillating from bar to bar of this sublime and truly grand spectacle, for the space of nearly three minutes, when it faded from sight, leaving an impression of scenic grandeur and heavenly beauty upon the mind of the beholder that years will not efface.

A. F. L.

THE HUTCHINSONS .- Asa B., Lizzie C., and Fred Hutchinson have begun a concert tour, and will sing during September and October through Western Massachusetts, Northern New York, Vermont and New St. John, N. B., Sept. 3.-A boat containing ten

persons upset off this harbor this morning, and one man, four women and three boys were drowned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2. Three colored boys, aged from 10 to 13, have disappeared within a few days, under circumstances which lead to a suspicion that they have been kidnapped, to be taken South.

The Suspected Slaver Atlantic, This vessel, which has been under the strict surveillance of the U.S. authorities at New Bedford for a month or more, has been released, with her cargo, to Capt. Sylvia, by order of the District Court.

Prof. Cochran, of the State Normal School of New York, has ordered a first-class sewing machine in order to teach the female pupils the modus operandi of one of the most useful inventions yet discovered

Jefferson Davis declares that Mississippi is dearer to him than the Union. If Gov. Banks were to say the same about Massachusetts, what a yell would come up from the janizaries! But it is all right when it comes from a Southron, who is a sovereign, and can't do wrong, let him try never so hard to become a sinner.

—Traveller.

DOFATO FIX CHARLES IN COURTS.

BOBERT R. CROSBY would inform his anti-one slavery friends, and such others as desire pleasant rooms and good board, that having opened house No. 23 Eliot street, a few doors from Washington street, he will be happy to entertain such as may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

Boston, Sept. 9.

U

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Collections by J. A. Howland. At Orange, Mass., Westport. 1 27 West Dartmouth, Mass., Cyrus Cook, Cumberland, R. I. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer

> FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE

PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTION. At the Fifth Session of the First Philanthropi Convention, which was held at Utica, N. Y., in September, 1858, Mr. Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Convention become an anniver sary, of all who seek wisdom to overcome 'evil with were good,' and that the time, place, and arrangements for the next meeting be left to a Committee consisting of Ira S. Hitchesek, of Oncida, Dr. Robert T. Hallock and Andrew Jackson Davis, of New York, and Amo Rogers, of Utica.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Com mittee have completed arrangements for the First An-niversary of the Philanthropic Convention, to be held in St. James Hall, Buffalo, Erie County, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September, 1859.

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

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.

by those wishing to secure accommodation in advance, at Hotels and Private Boarding Houses. The Hall procured for this occasion is convenient and commo-dious, seating comfortably 2000 persons. The friends

reach it readily, and at small expense.

The Committee have made favorable terms with Wards's Line of Steamers, as follows: From Toledo to Buffala and return, \$4,00; from Sandusky and

A Quartette Club of Singers is engaged to be pres ent, and will enliven each session with appropriate

MICHIGAN YEARLY MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS,

At Ann Arbor, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 23d, 24th, 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Not a meeting of a sect, bound by arbitrary au-

On Heathen or on Christian ground,'

and, to gain it, welcome the frank and earnest utte rance of the matured thoughts and convictions of any who may be present, on the great questions of Reform, Religious Freedom, Spiritual Life, and Social Order, which are moving the world more than ever before.

Let many meet, from far and near, for three days of candid thought and well-ordered free speech, that we may know better now to aid the rule of Wisdom, and good will among men.'

Able speakers are expected, and it is confidently hoped the occasion will be one of interest and impor

Come! Orthodox and Heterodox, Spiritualists and Materialists. Strangers wishing homes will call on the Commit tee below named :-

Washington Weeks, Robert Glazier, - Kellogg,

A. Widermann, Z. Pulsipher, J. Sprague.
H. C. Wright, J. M. Teebles, Mr. Greenleaf of Illinois, and Mrs. C. M. Stowe, both able trance speakers, and G. B. Stebbins, have engaged to at-Garrison, T. W. Higginson, Emma Hardinge, S. J. Finney, Jane Elizabeth Jones, &c. &c.

FAIR IN WEYMOUTH.

The Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold their annual FAIR some time in October, (time and place to be given hereafter.) In former years, we have had articles from the Boston Fair to help till our tables. This year, we solicit con-

CIVIL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY. New York State Civil and Political Equality County Meetings, to be addressed by Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and oth-

Canton, St. Lawrence Co. Deponville, Jefferson " Martinsburgh, Lewis " ** 16. The meetings will commence at 2 and half-past

o'clock, P. M., of each day.

Admission to day sessions PREE—evening session 10 cents.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the State of Sunday, Sept. 11. Friday, "16. Sunday, "18. Elisworth, Hampden, Sunday,

IF J. H. FOWLER having returned to Camridge, would be happy to receive invitations to speak upon Sizvery, Temperance, Religion, or any other sub-ject connected with the great interests of Humanity.

BLACKSTONE, Mass .- Dr. WM. SYMINGTON Brown will lecture at the Blackstone Hall, SUN-DAY, September 11, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Subject: The Origin of Mankind. One first pair, or many.

DIED-In Chelsea, Aug. 30, Mr. HUGH B. LOUGE

aged 73 years and 3 months. He was for many years a subscriber to the *Liberator*, and a warm friend to the Anti-Slavery cause, giving it every aid in his power. On the score of conscientiousness and integrity of character, he had no superior. His was the path of the just, which shines brighter and brighter to the perfect day. His memory shall be blessed.



GET THE BEST. WEBSTER'S

UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

NEW PICTORIAL EDITION. 1500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

0000 to 10,000 NEW WORDS in the Vocabulary. Table of SYNONYMS by Prof. Goodsics. With other new features. Together with all the matter of previous editions. In one volume of 1750 pages. Price \$6 50. Sold by all Booksellers. G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 9. 3t. BOARDING-HOUSE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPE-LAS, Rose on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY

of the Bloop.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE CURE OF

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

They are sugar-coated, so that the

Purifying the Blood.

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

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

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

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

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALE & CO

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

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

HIS LAST WORK!

THE late DR. WM. A. ALCOTT left among his A papers a most remarkable manuscript, entitled, Forty Years in the Wilderness of

Pills and Powders. THE COGITATIONS AND CONFESSIONS

OF AN AGED PHYSICIAN. This most interesting, curious and valuable book will be published by us on THURSDAY, SEPT. 1. It is a book for every household and every individual—presenting for the benefit of others a wise man's experiences and observations in the world of medicine, illustrated with a superb portrait on steel of the venerable and beloved author. In one volume 12

no. Price \$1.

Tens of thousands will buy and read this book—it will therefore be a great book for Agents. All appli-cations should be addressed to the Publishers,

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., 20 Washington Street 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 extending through three terms, or a year and a ha direct preparation for the work of teaching. To all who intend to teach in the public schools of Massa-chusetts, Tuition is free. 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 neighborhous influences, together with such specific culture as my be promotive of positive growth in virtue and true excellence, is its sacred aim. Thoroughly Ref matory and Progressive in its suitit and character in and Progressive in its spirit and character rely mainly upon the patronage of those with the better tendencies and movement

age for support.

The First Term of the Scholage Year 1859-60 commences on Wednesday, Sept 9, and continues

Fifteen Weeks.

For Circulars, containing all information, please address either of the Principals, Hopedale, Milford, W. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

WORCESTER WATER-CURE.

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

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For the Liberator. CHURCH-GOING. How various the reasons are Why people to the church repair! While most would have it understood

That they go there to worship God. Some go to listen to the preacher. Some go to gaze at some frail creature ; But more go there applause to win, Or get an 'anodyne' for sin.

How many for whom Christ has died, Go there that they may foster pride! They tell us to the world they're dead, Yet none more sure its ways to tread.

In words they point our souls to heaven Upon one day in every seven; In deeds the other six they show More clear the path that leads to woe

The worldling, grasping tight his pelf, Exclaims, 'Physician, heal thyself! If you're a saint, then I'm secure, For you than I are not more pure.

O Lord, help each of us to pray that we may do as well as say; Make us a 'city on a hill,' That men may learn of us thy will. Boston, Aug. 23, 1859. JUSTITIA.

> From the Atlantic Monthly for July. DANIEL GRAY. BY J. G. HOLLAND.

If I shall ever win the home in heaven, For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray, In the great company of the forgiven I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray. I knew him well ; in fact, few knew him better :

For my young eyes oft read for him the Word, And saw how meekly from the crystal letter He drank the life of his beloved Lord. Old Daniel Gray was not a man who lifted On ready words his freight of gratitude,

And was not called upon among the gifted,

In the prayer-meetings of the neighborhood. He had a few old-fashioned words and phrases, Linked in with sacred texts and Sunday rhymes And I suppose, that in his prayers and graces, I've heard them all at least a thousand times

I see him now,-his form, end face, and motions, His homespun habit, and his silver hair,-And hear the language of his trite devotions Rising behind the straight-backed kitchen-chair. I can remember how the sentence sounded,-

· Help us, O Lord, to pray, and not to faint ! And how the 'conquering-and-to-conquer' rounder The loftier aspirations of the saint. He had some notions that did not improve him;

He never kissed his children-so they say; And finest scenes and fairest flowers would move him Less than a horseshoe picked up in the way. He could see nought but vanity in beauty,

And pitied men, whose views of Christian duty Allowed indulgence in such foolishness. Yet t here were love and tenderness within him; And I am told, that when his Charley died, Nor Nature's need nor gentle words could win him

And nought but weakness in a fond caress,

From his fond vigils at the sleeper's side. And when they came to bury little Charley, They found fresh dew-drops sprinkled in his hair, And on his breast a rose-bud, gathered early,-

And guessed, but did not know, who placed it there My good old friend was very hard on fashion, And held its votaries in lofty scorn,

And often burst into a holy passion While the gay crowds went by on Sunday morn · Yet he was vain, old Gray, and did not know it !

He wore his hair unparted, long, and plain, To hide the handsome brow that slept below it, For fear the world would think that he was vain !

And righteous words for sin of every kind :

Alas! that the transgressor and transgression Were linked so closely in his honest mind! Yet that sweet tale of gift without repentance, Told of the Master, touched him to the core.

And tearless he could never read the sentence-. Neither do I condemn thee ; sin no more.' Honest and faithful, constant in his calling,

Strictly attendant on the means of grace. Instant in prayer, and fearful most of falling, Old Daniel Gray was always in his place. A practical old man, and yet a dreamer, He thought that in some strange, unlooked-for way,

His mighty Friend in heaven, the great Redcemer, Would honor him with wealth some golden day. This dream he carried in a hopeful spirit,

Until in death his patient eye grew dim, And his Redeemer called him to inherit The heaven of wealth long garnered up for him So, if I ever win the home in heaven,

For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray, In the great company of the forgiven I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray.

> THERE'S NOTHING LOST. There's nothing lost. The tiniest flower That grows within the darkest vale. Though lost to view, has still the power The rarest perfume to exhale : That perfume, borne on zephyr's wings, May visit some lone sick one's bed, And, like the balm affection brings, 'Twill scatter gladness round her head.

There's nothing lost. The drop of dew That trembles in the rosebud's breast, Will seek its home of ether blue. And fall again as pure and blest ; Perchance to revel in the spray, Or moisten the dry, parching sod, Or mingle in the fountain spray, Or sparkle in the bow of God.

There's nothing lost. The seed that's cast By careless hands upon the ground, Will yet take root, and may at last A green and glorious tree be found; Beneath its shade some pilgrim may Seek shelter from the heat at noon. While in its boughs the breezes play, And song-birds sing their sweetest tune.

There's nothing lost. The slightest tone Or whisper from a loved one's voice, May melt a heart of hardest stone, And make the saddened soul rejoice. And then, again, the careless word Our thoughtless lips too often speak, May touch a heart already stirred, And cause that troubled heart to break.

There's nothing lost. The faintest strain Of breathing from some dear one's lute, In memory's dream may come again, Though every mournful string be mute. The music of some happier hour-The harp that swells with love's own words, May thrill the soul with deepest power, When still the hand that swept its chords. [ANONYMOUS. The Liberator.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF SLAVEHOLDERS PROFESSION.

To the Salem Street Congregational Church, Worcester,

Mass., and to Church-Members generally : A great erisis impends. God puts a pregnant and solemn question to the American Church. He demands an immediate and explicit answer. He that has eves must see the issue between Freedom and Slavery. He that has ears must hear the voice of God calling upon the Church-calling upon you and methe right? Will you side with slavery, or against it? This is a test which no American church-member can evade. You shall encounter this touchstone at but on whomsoever it may fall, it shall grind him to

great crime, which is enthroned in our political Conmillion-fold, and perpetuated through centuries. My The master is his God. What a God! Correspond but fellowship the sinner. He who is so stupid as not to be able to discern, by a simple application of as well read no further. He would seem to be too stupid to be a Christian Slavery then is confessedly a transgression of God's

law. Unlike many other sins, however, it is power-offence to teach him to read the name of God. Ever ful in State and Church. Those who study, even superficially, its relations, are amazed at its multifarious and intricate connections with all our political, religious and social life. It is entwined with every muscle and fibre of the body politic-nay, of the professed visible body of Christ, the organized Church. That religious society, which has seriously endeavored to free itself from all complicity with slavery, will smile at the question, ' What have we to do with this evil?' To dissolve all connection with it-all such connection as can fairly convey the impression that the Church sanctions it-all such connection as gives it aid and comfort, is found to be like the sundering of soul is denied the right to improve his mind. One of the and body. Most of those who have looked deepest into the subject declare the Anti-Slavery cause to be the entering wedge that shall cleave in twain the visible Church. Be it yours and mine to drive to a level with the ex or hause. But why pursue the that wedge home. Out of agitation will come pu- sickening catalogue further? In the language of the rity; out of death, life. Paradise lies beyond the highest (lowest?) judicial tmbunal in our country, the

has made it his life-work to weaken and destroy the have no time to show how unequal and cruel are the monster: ask him what he thinks of the connection of the Church with slavery. But I forget. You may not wish to be seen with him. The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans, " Infidel' is branded on his brow. 'Fanatic' is howled in his ears. His good name is blasted. His pathway is through thorns and among pitfalls. He runs a gauntlet through a million lashes, kicks, stings. With a heavy sible; makes slaveholders indolent, insolent, tyranni cross and bleeding feet, he is ever toiling up some cal; tempts them to licentiousness by supplying new Calvary.

There is no help for this. It must needs be that offences come. In this boasted land of light and freedom, and beneath the shadow of its hundred Northern citizen of all right to speak or print freely, thousand steeples, it is as true as ever it was in Palestine, that whosoever will follow our Savior must deny himself, and take up his cross; must be hated of all men for his name's sake; and whosoever would save his life must lose it; and if any man in comparison hate not his father and mother and wife and children, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be his disciple. He needs something of that fiery earnestness which characterized the apostle Paul, burning on indestructible and unquenchable through the blackest night of malice and the deepest waters of afflictionpouring forth its radiant light to illumine the dark, and condensing that light into lightning to thunder-blast the wrong! You need not be told, my friend, it is a of Boston will not permit a negro to occupy the same pretty serious matter to be a Christian. To play floor with the white man at divine worship. Thus pious is a different thing.

For this reason: Whoever professes to be a Chris tian, professes to stand on the abstract right. He themselves. pledges himself before angels and men, and in the presence of almighty God, to renounce all sin; he surrenders himself unreservedly to the divine will and disposal; he covenants that, whatever he does, he will do all to the divine glory. Between him and every form of iniquity, there must be an eternal and exterminating war. He is to hate all sin, without exception, without evasion, without compromise. Though the sin look fair and beautiful, it makes no difference. He must hate it all. Though the universe combine in support of the wrong, it makes no difference. He is to stand, if need be, alone with God. Though friends vanish, and enemies frown, though property and family and respectability must be surrendered, though a myriad tortures rack his flesh. and the cruelest death impend over him, it makes no difference. Our dear Master walked that path. Earth and hell were leagued to put him down. With unfaltering step and unblanched cheek, he trod the wine-press alone. Alone! You and I must follow

Apply the principle. To human vision, the system of Southern slavery looms up as the most gigantic sin of this nation. The churches, however, occupy a guilty position in regard to it-a great number directly upholding and justifying it-a still larger number sanctioning and encouraging it by complicity and sislaveholding as they treat other sins, viz: by renouncing all church association, connection and fellowship churches refuse to treat this atrocious sin with as ask by what right the Church suppresses its condempulpits, in the fellowship and action of great repre- in crime? By what right does it turn a deaf ear to tional, ninety-nine hundredths of all our churches up- right do you, professing Christian, walk to the comhold, publish, and solemnly authenticate confirmed munion-table of our dying Lord, arm in arm with one alaveholders and their confirmed apologists as Chris- whose every step is on the bondman's soul? tians 'in good and regular standing.' For in the creed Suppose the fugitive slaves in Canada, being of every one of these churches, in one form or anoth- majority, or the actual slaves of Carolina, being a er, it is proclaimed that none but true disciples of majority, should enslave the whites there; and, being our Lord Jesus Christ are thus entitled to public re- professing Christians, should desire to be fellowshipcognition as Christians. The inference is irresistible, ped as such ! Is there a church in the North that that they openly, by their acts, no matter what their would not feel insulted and shocked by the proposilanguage may be, support and countenance this great tion? Yet no ingenuity can show that black slavery enormity. Sinning wilfully after they have received is any better than white slavery. this wickedness of oppression, they bring scandal porters? There are two reasons to which, I believe Suppose that our churches should publicly, on all have countenanced the atrocity.

occasions, treat known thieves, robbers, adulterers, gamblers, or their upholders and apologists, as Christians; that their sin is one of ignorance, and we Christians in good and regular standing. Would you ought to be charitable towards them. Christian sindisown and repudiate such a Christianity, or not? ners! My charitable evangelical brother, you are no Yet this is precisely what the Church has done, only so illiberal as to deny that there are some Christians a thousand times worse. 'One murder makes a vil- among Unitarians or Universalists: why not fellow lain; millions, a hero.' The slave system steals men, ship these? You answer that their doctrines are er steals infants as soon as they are born. It robs the roneous. But can any false doctrine be more fundaslave of all his rights. Its central principle is, that mentally hostile to the spirit and teachings of our the slave is not a man, but property. It denies him Savior, more fatal to our Christianity, than to hold

the narrow limits his master may assign, comprising a few rods, or at most a few miles. He is denied the right to make any legal contract, even for earning his own freedom. He is denied the right of free speech, to say nothing of the freedom of the press. He is INCOMPATIBLE WITH A CHRISTIAN denied the right to acquire property; for not a slave in the South can be the legal owner of a single cent. He is denied the right to marry; for by the laws of all the slave States, not one of the slaves can have a lawful wife or husband. They live in enforced concubinage. Not a legitimate child is ever born of a slave father or mother. He is denied the right to the society of father or mother, wife or child. Dr. Adams acknowledges that in a slave prayer-meeting, he could not explain the 'our Father' of the Lord's Prayer, to slaves. They know nothing of father or mother, to stand on his side. Have you such faith in him, The fifth commandment is annihilated. The family that you are willing to follow him, regardless of consequences? Dare you stand alone, if need be, for no home. The endearments that cluster around that sacred spot, the thousand sweet memories which that word awakens in your heart and mine-what can the every corner. Whoever falls upon it shall be broken; right of self-defence against violence. If a slave lift homeless slave know of them? He is denied the his arm against the stripes that tear his flesh, the It is not my purpose to paint the features of that Christian mother, wife, daughter, the slave womaster may strike him dead, and there is no redress man can be compelled, on penalty of death, if no stitution, and which, 'as God, sitteth in the temple white witness be present, to submit to the lust of the of God, showing itself that it is God.' I have not most beastly monster that ever polluted the earth, the ability, had I the disposition, to delineate or com- and there is no redress. The slave is denied liberty pute the wrongs of the slave, multiplied as they are of conscience. The master's will is his conscience business is with those who admit that slavery is a sin, ing often precisely to our devil. He can have no more character than an ox. He is denied a hearing in any court of justice. His testimony against a white man the Golden Rule, that slavery is a great crime, may is forbidden by law. In some States he is denied the right to choose freedom, even if it be conceded by a will in others, the master is not permitted to emancipate him. He is denied education. It is a State's prison in the Cherokee churches, sustained by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, slave holders are members in good standing; though the law, which is one of the very, mildest of the kind reads, 'It shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever to teach any free negro or negroes, no of Cherokee blood, or any slave belonging to any citizen or citizens of the nation, to read or write'; under a penalty of \$100 to \$500, at the discretion of the court.' Some of the most influential men in procuring the passage of such enactments have been members of our churches in good and regular standing. The slave most alarming evidences of the wickedness of slavery is, that it so destroys the slave's manhood, that he sometimes even contented and willing to be reduced black man, whether mave or nominally free, has 'r Ask the man who has gone farther than this; who rights that the white man is bound to respect." penal laws of the slave States. One example may suffice. By the laws of Virginia, sixty-eight crimes are punishable with death, if committed by a slave; if by a white free person, only four crimes are punishable with death. Nor have I time to enumerate the evil influences upon the white man-to show how it make labor dishonorable; makes free schools utterly impos race of unprotected females; rewards vice by making offspring follow the condition of the mother, thus offering a premium for unbridled lust; deprives the or to travel freely in the South, if he be a known friend of the black man; imprisons our innocent sea men ; sells our citizens for their jail fees; turns us all into bloodhounds to hunt fugitives from bondage, annulling and exactly reversing the higher law o God, 'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the ser vant that has escaped from his master unto thee' corrupts and blunts the moral perception of leading men in the Northern Church, until President Lord

> But why dwell upon this point? 'Every man knows that slavery is a curse. Whoever denies this, his lips libel his heart. Try him! Clank the chains in his ears, and tell him they are for him; give him an hour to prepare his wife and shilldren for a life of slavery; bid him make haste, and get ready their necks for the yoke, and their wrists for the coffle chains; then look at his pale lips and trembling knees, and you have nature's testimony against slavery."

Prof. Stuart, Dr. Adams, and the great majority of

Doctors of Divinity cannot discern its sinfulness; and

everywhere excites a cruel prejudice against the col-

ored man, until at least two of the leading churches

practically saying they would rather his soul should

be forever lost, than gain salvation on an equality with

What, then, is the duty of the American church is egard to slavery? If the incorrigible sheep-stealer be excommunicated, shall the incorrigible man-stealer escape? If those who countenance sheep-stealing be deemed worthy of excision, shall the accessories of man-stealers be authenticated as Christians in good and regular standing? How much, then, is a man better than a sheep?

There is one thing the Church has not yet doneme measure to which it has never resorted. It has never taken the decisive steps of excommunicating acknowledged supporters of slavery. It has never cut off all church association, connection and fellowship with those individuals and churches that knowingly and persistently countenance slavery. That is, it has not treated slavery as it professes to treat all lence-the remainder condemning it in words, but sin. It has made an exception in favor of the open supporting it by deeds, inasmuch as they refuse to treat or silent upholders of slavery-makes especial saints of them. Witness the great Nehemiah Adams.

Now, in the name of eternal truth, and with all with the confirmed slaveholder, and his apologists and the seriousness of one who believes that eternal consejustifiers. I repeat it; ninety-nine of every hundred quences hang on the decision of the present hour, I much severity as they treat the most trivial sins. At nation of this vast system of wrong? By what right the communion-table, in the administration of bap- does she blast with her anathemas the characters of tism, at ministerial ordinations and installations, in all true Abolitionists? By what right does the prochurch correspondence, in letters of dismission and fessed Church of the living God fold to its bosom in recommendation, by the customs and courtesies of the fraternal embrace the man-stealer, or his accomplice sentative religious organizations, both State and na- the cry of the stolen and helpless African? By what

a knowledge of the truth, they tempt the world to What, then, are the alleged reasons for neglecting brand them as hypocrites. Holding up by their con- to dissolve all the religious bonds that connect us duct the idea that Christianity is not inconsistent with with the slaveholder and his open and silent supupon the Christian name, and thus crucify the Son of all others may be reduced, for I will not answer the blasphemy which makes Christ and the Apostles to

First, it is asserted that some slaveholders are

deemer shed his blood for cattle? Can He in the per- sin to be repented of and renoun son of the slave be sold like a calf in the shambles of accepted time; now is the day of salvation."

tor, as a true and unblemished disciple? Have you my sake, shall find it." charity for no sinners but slaveholders? What kind of charity is that which accepts the plea of ignorance regarded as, on the whole, a great instrumentality for cuse the other sinful practices?

from every brother that walketh disorderly."

Legrees with boldness. He, and not the profane, not stealing. the vulgar, not the brutal task-master, slave-breeder, By its professions, it should lead the gathering hosts slave-hunter, gives respectability and assurance to

In this light, how fearful the mistake of that Chrisvoice is as thunder against slavery in the abstract! est thou God?' Where now are your moral distinctions? Who shall A very pious and prominent deacon of one of our ness, how great is that darkness !'

the slave to learn to read the name of Christ! Eyes regard to the effect of uniting with the church. streaming with philanthropic tears for the benighted 'They hear not-see not-know not; for their eyes heathen in foreign lands, cannot see the four million Are covered with thick mists :- they will not bids it! They may go to perdition first!

of his Master. His language will be, 'Do not sully they can have a healing power. the white robe of Christianity by making it a cloak You ask, "What can I do?" You can protest against for my iniquities. Let no man suppose that my this cruelty to Christ's little ones, in public and in brethren and the church's sake.' Romans, ix, 3.

Secondly, it is alleged that to attempt to cut loose from all complicity with slavery, would involve awful rend the church? Who made you controller, of the

bought and sold like an ox or a sheen? Is it not as ting entirely free from the sin, - cc., &c. To all bad as a denial of total depravity or endless future punishment? Did God give his only begotten Son to die for furniture or real estate? Did our blessed Redemer shed his blood for cattle? Can He in the person to be repented of and renour red. 'Now is the oppression? Alas! that there should be any need of work is to follow Christ, no matter where it leads asking a professing Christian such a question as that! you. Here is a plain, moral obligation resting upon You still insist that some slaveholders are Chris- you: how dare you hesitate, or reckon the conse tians; that their sin is of the head, and not of the quences? When you gave yourself up to God, was heart; and that they are entitled to be treated as it with a stipulation that you should serve him only Christians, in obedience to the dictates of charity. so far as it might be easy and safe? or had you a prior But is it thus you deal with other Christians, guilty contract with the devil, which you did not cancel of the sin of ignorance? Are there not Christians Away with such a time-serving, eye-serving, sneakwho neglect to comply with the ordinances of bap-ing, whimpering Christianity! Listen to the Great tism and the Lord's supper? Are there not some, Teacher :- No man, having put his hand to the who, unconscious of the deep sin they incur, partake plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of too freely of the intoxicating cup? Are there not God.' And again :- He that loveth father or mothsome, who, for a like reason, practise gaming, or er more than me, is not worthy of me; and he that habitually frequent theatres? In the name of con- loveth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy sistency, how can you refuse to recognize publicly as of me; and he that taketh not his cross and follow-Christian the character of such sinners, while you at eth after me, is not worthy of me. He that findeth the same time publicly treat the slaveholder, or his abet- his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for

Do you answer that the church, as it is, must

as a sufficient excuse for the sinful practice of slave- good, though she may come far short of her duty in holding, but instantly rejects it as insufficient to ex- this matter? Do you say that therefore you would do better to support it just as it is, than make a great out-The slaveholder's sin that of ignorance ! How came ery and agitation, and so run the risk of breaking it he so ignorant? Have the thunders of God's word in pieces? Do you affirm that the church as it is never startled him from his dreams? Has the Chris- enjoys manifest tokens of the divine favor, increasing tian Church stifled the utterance of Christian truth? in numbers and wealth and influence? Be not de-Have you neglected to warn him of the frightful dan-ceived. Such are not the tokens of God's blessing ger he incurs of everlasting punishment? Have you which our Saviour enumerates. Blessed are ye been faithless so long? Will you not, then, instantly when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and make amends for your long delay, by warning him shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for now in the most effectual way you possibly can do it, my sake. ' Wo unto you when all men shall speak by solemnly withdrawing Christian fellowship from well of you, for so did your fathers of the false prophhim until he repent? Hasten, Christian, for charity's ets.' So it must be in a corrupt age like this. I do sake, to undeceive the slaveholder, by letting the not say that the church is not, on the whole, a blessing. light of your stern and solemn condemnation flash Possibly, Mahometanism, Mormonism, or Paganism upon his sin! It is no kindness, but cruelty, to him is better than no religion. Possibly, God over-ruling to keep calling him your Christian brother. It is not the wickedness, many sinners may be converted under charity, but the exact opposite, to allow him any an apostate ministry. But the chances are that a longer to remain self-deceived as to his true character, corrupt tree will hardly bring forth good fruit. conduct, and position. He misinterprets your mean- Christ told the Pharisees that they made their proseing, and is comforted in his sin. 'Wo unto them lytes two-fold more the children of hell than them that call evil good, and good evil; that put light for selves. A corrupt church may seem to be accomdarkness, and darkness for light; that put bitter for plishing much for him, prophesying in his name, and sweet, and sweet for bitter.' Hear Paul, 2d Thess. in his name casting out devils, and in his name doing 3, 6: 'Now we commend you, brethren, in the name | many wonderful works; but at the last there comes of the Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves the terrible 'I never knew you! Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity!

A word more in regard to charity. What kind of However glorious the American church may have charity is that which heeds not the four millions op- been in past generations, its present position must be pressed, while it welcomes the oppressor? which is judged by the light of this. A great conflict has ender as a girl's heart to the feelings of the tyrant, arisen between true Christianity and the mightiest of but deaf as an adder, blind as a Pharisee, heartless as a despotisms. For more than a quarter of a century, stone, to the miseries of his victims? For be it re- the church has been implored to throw her enormous membered, it is the respectable sinner that gives most weight into the scale, and decide the struggle in favor encouragement to sin. It is the respectable rumseller of the right. Rev. Albert Barnes has said that there that most supports intemperance. It is the respectable is no power outside of the church that could sustain wine-drinker, theatre-goer, gambler, liar, swearer, slavery an hour were it not supported in the Church. whose example is most ruinous. And it is, in a pre- But where does it stand? What position does the proeminent degree, the professedly Christian slaveholder, fessed living, visible body of Christ occupy in this and the professedly Christian apologist, that are most contest? Behind Russia, behind piratical Algiers, responsible for the continuance and the immense behind despotic Austria, thirty years behind those progress of this great wrong. It is the professed whom it stigmatizes as 'infidels!' Behind them? It Christian that gives it character. If he countenance is opposed to them. It is in fellowship with the it, people think it must be all right. He inspires the man-stealer, and with those who countenance man-

in this great battle against oppression. It remains to be seen whether it will at last wheel into line. Its position is watched with intense interest; for if it side tian minister who occupies an equivocal position, - against Christ, it cannot consistently rebuke any sin. facing both ways, execrating the crime, but fellow- False, shrinking, time-serving, pusillanimous doubleshiping the impenitent criminal,-with one hand dealing in regard to the 'sum of all villanies,' can dealing heavy blows against the abstract sin, but with such a church have the impudence to rebuke smaller the other pointing to the actual sinner, and saying, in offences? With the enormous beam of slavery, proactions that speak louder than words, 'That man is a jecting visibly from its own eye, will it dare profess to true disciple of Christ.' Men do not fall into open see motes in the visual organs of other sinners? gulfs, but into covered pits. An acknowledged Swallowing this huge camel without a sign of chokteacher of Bible truth; his mission to show by pre- ing, will it strain out the little gnats that come in its cept and example the path to heaven; his lips touch- way? I have heard the triumphant and scornful ed with fire, like Isaiah's, to kindle a flame against all laugh of a Mormon, as he bade the evangelical Chriswrong; an almost idolized shepherd, to whom the tian lock in a mirror, and see the lineaments of a lambs of the flock turn lovingly for light, and guid- Pharisee who countenanced the traffic in human bodance, and spiritual food; an ambassador of Christ, ics and souls. Shall the church-the bride of Christ sanctifying the circle in which he moves; standing as -thus muzzle her own lips? Then, hereafter, when an angel by the bed of the sick and the dying, at the lesser sins fling defiance in her teeth-when swindlers marriage and the funeral, at the baptismal altar and and blasphemers knock at her doors for admissionthe table of our common Lord; kneeling with the when bloody hands demand the communion bread, penitent and the sorrowing; usually foremost in and lying lips claim the consecrated wine-when lust works of charity; generous, kind-hearted, loved, and shame and violence present themselves at her trusted, implicitly followed as a pillar of cloud and altar for solemn baptism-when heathen polygamy, fire through the wilderness of this world; possessed or caste, or licentiousness, or idolatry, or any crime, of learning and culture; a pattern man, a model flaunts its banners in her face-let her be dumb as she Christian; what a responsibility is his! What a is now. Or if she dare utter a word of remonstrance. power to lead right! What a power to lead wrong! let her expect the stinging rebuke, 'Hypocrite! coun-Where he goes, the multitude think it safe to go. tenancing this millionfold robbery, concubinage, de-What he does, the multitude think it right to do. threnement of God! look HOME! 'Thou that preach-Into his pulpit he invites the pastor of a church that est, a man should not steal, dost thou steal? Thou contains slaveholding members in good and regular that sayest, a man should not commit adultery, dost standing! He even gives money to sustain churches thou commit adultery? Thou that abhorrest idols, of slaveholders! Not satisfied with this, he encour- dost thou commit sacrilege? Thou that makest thy ages his people to do the same! All the while, his boast of the law, through breaking the law dishonor-

guide me, when sun, moon and stars give a wander- most influential churches told me he regretted this ing and uncertain light? The moral vision of well- anti-slavery agitation in the church, because it was meaning but uninformed church-members is confused, impossible as yet to come anywhere near the Christheir moral sense is blunted, their moral standard is tian standard, and we must tolerate many sins. It lowered, their conscience is lulled asleep, just in pro- was enough, he said, that when we joined the church, portion as such a minister stands high in their esteem we thereby professed a hostility to all sin. Great imand confidence. 'If the light that is in thee be dark- perfections existed, but he thought it better to go on with the good work of saving souls, than to disturb I say it is the professedly Christian slaveholder, the quiet of the church by introducing an agitation who, by his example, presses, with tightest grip, the that might excite angry feelings. As to his first point throat of the black man. Nay, it is the professedly that we must overlook many sins because our Chris-Christian church, which treats the persistent and tian attainments are so low, and the church is wellwilful apologists for slavery as brethren in good stand. nigh dead in trespasses and sins-it only shows more ing, that, by its example, crushes its iron heel deep. clearly the need of instant action. As to the secest into the black man's heart. With pious hands it ond, that we did our whole duty in this matter when forges, rivets, twists to the bone, the chain that we joined the church-it is unworthy of the deacon; cramps his body and soul. Lips perfumed with for it is the argument of those who are wilfully ignorprayers, and honeyed with texts of Scripture, forbid ant, superlatively lazy, and grossly self-deceived in

perishing heathen in our own country! Hands lock- As to the third argument, that we must have peace in ed in the dear fraternal clasp of the slave-monger, order to save souls-the scripture doctrine is, 'first cannot loose that blessed hold, even for an instant, to pure; then peaceable. When the church is deeply try to give the sweets of freedom or the bread of life guilty, it cannot have peace. There is no peace, to the enslaved and starving millions! Charity for- saith my God, to the wicked.' To a corrupt people, Christ ever says, 'Think not that I am come to send Charity to the Christian slaveholder! to the Chris- peace on earth; I am not come to send peace, but a tian countenancer of slavery! If he be a Christian, he sword.' Peace in a degenerate and wicked church! will cheerfully consent to be excommunicated, rather It is the stupor of a fainting man, already in the emthan have Christianity saddled with his sin. The true brace of death. The more vital religion it has, the follower of Christ will not allow, if he can prevent it, greater the agitation will be. Saving souls! The stagthat his wickedness should be charged to the account nant waters of this Bethesda must be troubled, before

wrong deeds are permitted by the church. If my private. You can investigate and diffuse anti-slavery equivocal position be a stumbling-block in the path of truth. You can repudiate pro-slavery publication truth, let me be removed, rather than the right be You can rebuke those who shrink from the practical impeded. If my presence bring scandal upon the application of anti-slavery preaching. You can enchurch by reason of my weakness, let me be removed, courage the despised and persecuted friends of the and the good name of the church restored. 'I could slave. You can reform or renounce a pro-slavery almost wish that I were accursed from Christ, for my church, and join or help form a true church. You can pray and labor for the bondmen.

You dare no tdo this plain duty, for fear it will consequences; it would carry us we know not where; destinies of God's church? How dare you, like perhaps outside of all religious organizations-perhaps Uzzah, stretch forth your hand to steady the ark of out of our churches; it would tend to Garrisonianism God? The principle on which you refuse to expel and 'infidelity'; it would shiver the church; destroy our slavery, for fear of disturbance, would make—is makinfluence; subject us to ridicule, contempt and enmithe right to come and go at will. He is confined to that man may become property, and be rightfully ty; and, after all, we might not succeed in getmust be cast out; the 'dumb and deaf spirit' that

sanctions the devil must also be cast out, though cost foaming, convulsions, agonies. You want peace in the church, and so you will so You want peace, and trust to the simple good, erly tolerate stave;; eradicate this evil in God's good time: Han is years of toleration begun to eradicate it among years of tolerand. Cherokees? Have two hundred years of tolera begun to eradicate it in the Southern States; with slavery in the church will be fatal. The chu with state, and ought to go down, if it prohugging this sin. What brave, generous young join a church like that? The work has already join a enuren men fearfully significant fact, that it wery words 'Christian' and 'infidel' have size exchanged meanings. How many a thinking ag exenanged methods as an infidel philasthro than a Christian slaveholder! What a safer is in popular lines, *Man is more than constitutions; better rot beneath is sod, Than be true to Church and State, while we're to false to God ! In conclusion, Christian brother, study this gibe

of ignorance is one of the crying sins of the Azes can church-member. Follow the right as fast and far as you see it, regardless of consequences. man, who, by any act or emission of h lows the inference to be drawn that he nizes the slaveholder, or the wilful apologist slavery, as a true Christian, stands on the platfer that is crushing the helpless bondman down to rehere and hereafter. No matter what the intental no matter what the language. Good wishes, but words, cannot offset the fact that his foot is on the bondman's neck-his weight is grinding him is the dust. In God's name, stand off from your falls brother! Lift him up if you can. But if you cang do that, see to it at least that you add not a feether weight to his chain, lest his blood forever stain par soul. Thunder in the cars of a deaf church and a dumb ministry their duty to the enslaved. Beather in the arms of your faith and love to the dear field who made us all. And thou, blessed Saring, or elder brother, Son of God, Son of man, with the mysterious nature keenly sensitive to every pag the humblest feels, help us to hear and herd thy suce saying, . Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto ma. LANDS FOR SALE.

HOMER B. SPRAGUE

A LARGE number of parcels of land are lend offered for sale to persons of liberal and refern tory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with th mental principles and general objects of the Hua dale Community. These parcels, lying in and construous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass, and constituting a part of the original Community Domin, are of different sizes, ranging from two to tweet acres, and present a good variety of tillage and to age, together with some woodland-most of the the lage being under a high state of cultivation-sadar designed either for simple building lots, or for smil farms, as may suit different classes of purchases. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and too ments in the village may be rented by those trips. pared to buy orere et buildings. In the immediate is cinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop roon and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, reaseing he location a favorable one for mechanics ether commence or continue a business, and especials for those who may desire to combine with their usual mocations such horticultural employment as leads pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of lies ary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that que retirement, and the opportunity for active, out-for manual or other exercise necessary to the highest usfulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And any or all of the class to whom the lands are effect, who may desire for themselves and families the see rior moral and social influences of Hepedale, or ris may wish to secure for their children the advantage of the Hopedale Home School-a flourishing loans tion of much excellence, both in its general charges and in its methods of instruction, designed to id it the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and profcal Education - will find here unusual inducesca for making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Miles Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by who

communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Ex-

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment said a the circumstances of any honest, industrious, comme For further particulars and all necessary micros

E. D. DRAPER Hopedale, Milford, Mas.

June 17, 1859,-tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE-MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's alor tisement as above, offering for sale sundry parels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stork-hill ers, a large portion of the Community Domain well legitimately into the private possession of Bt. Drapt He has recently caused his lands to be surrered ma homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to our distinguishing principles, who may choose to seliar our midst. We hope that a goodly number of fiscal cherishing a general sympathy with our people, all desiring to give their children the advantage of a excellent select and common schools, will avail the elves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the rangements, the anticipation of which originally a tracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will slow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's rew im of offering small homesteads for sale to our frield scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Pactical Christian.

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School.

PHIS SCHOOL for both sexes is under the care a NATHANIEL T. ALLEN. It is situated in the leasant and healthful village of West Newton, Massa n the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and miles from Boston, and about three minutes will from the Station. The Course of Study embras every branch of a thorough English education, togethe with the Ancient and Modern Languages; and white particular attention will be given to preparation in College, or for mercantile and scientific puraits a special aim of the teachers will be to impart instrution in the common branches thoroughly and certelly. A Primary Department is connected with the lastitution, into which pupils of the youngest school at are received. There is connected with the school large and well-appointed Gymnasium, in which spending in the school is the school of the scho will be given. Particular steet tion will be given to the subject of manners and morak The School-year will occupy forty weeks, and will be divided into two terms of twenty, or four of ten, weeks TEACHERS.

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" Pather Peirce is at present prevented by ill health from p" The Messrs, Allen will receive a limited number of pupils into their families. It is their purpose to govide 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 Les.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Boston; Rev. George L.
Rillis, D. D., Charlestown; Prof. L. Agassit, Carbridge. REPERENCES

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