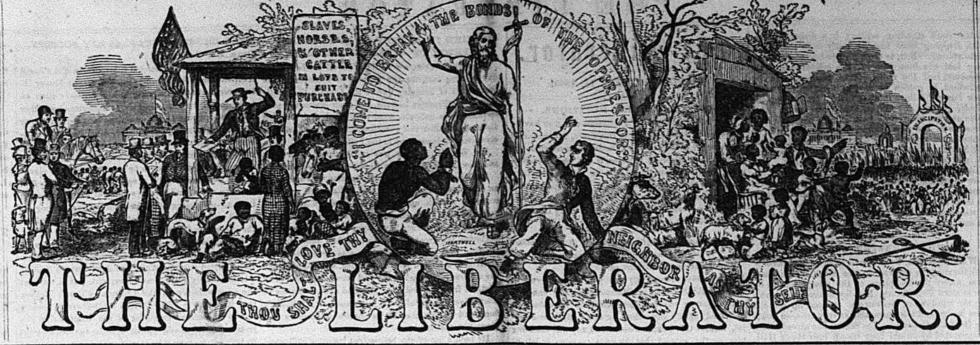
pollass, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters plaint to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Interpretation Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soratios are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

F The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancia Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-KNO QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.'

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

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

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED 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.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1859.

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

WHOLE NUMBER, 1502.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 41.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVE TRADE ARGUMENTS. A Mississippi paper (the Cross City) thus gives is reasons for lavoring the re-opening of the foreign

A great deal can be said pro and con. We shall eafine ourself to arguments in favor of the foreign date trade. And the first is, that it will give political power to the South. It were a fatal blindpes to ignore the truth, that the two great sections of this country are distinct, and a fatal error to suppas that there can be an equality of rights without an equality of political power to sustain them. If the North has an excess, the North will govern, and rice cersa. It is utterly impossible that all the paper instruments upon earth can give political equilibrium of social and political conditions. Under these circumstances, the only road to security is the road to political power. The slave trade will give us political power. Every fifty thousand slaves rill give us the right to thirty thousand votes in the National Legislature, and thus, therefore, will contribute directly to the political power of the South. But more than this. The labor basis at the South is too small to sustain even our present superstructars or direction. Slave labor is too efficient and too cheap to permit of hireling labor in competition It is too valuable in agriculture to be used

· The difference at the South will be harmonized by the foreign slave trade. Every white man of apacity will own his slave. Every man of enterome to the same social stand-point; all will cast their votes from the same position; as well at home as abroad, they will have a common interest and a common cause; the institution of American slater will become re-integrated and erect, and so compact and firm, will stand not only to sustain itell, but to sustain the South, sublime and composed, among all the storms that rage among other nations of the earth.

at cotton prices in manufactures and the mechanic

As an act of justice to the poor as to the rich, to non-daveholders as to slaveholders, it is important that this state of things should come about. The bass of slave labor, as I have said, is too narrow for all to stand. To men of wealth, it does not matter much; it is equally well with them, whether they are on or off the platform. If off, they can purthe again, and it does not matter, whether the ticket of admission be at one hundred or one thouand dollars. It will be the index of its value, and it is of little concern to him whether his wealth have this or any other representative. But to men compelled to work their way, it makes all the difference between their being slave-owners or non-slave-owners. They are out of the ranks of masters not They may affect indifference to a privilege from which they are excluded, but they have no repugnance to that condition; perhaps the most common wish is, that they may approach it; and it is but fair and just to that large class of our citizens, that slaves shall be allowed to come in numbers sufficient for them all, and that they shall have not only the opportunity of joining the class of slave proprietors, but shall have every motive of in-terest, as of feeling, to do so, and affirm the nature and expand the fortunes of that particular form of society with whose fortunes they have chanced to be

FREEDOM A CURSE, SLAVERY A BLESS-

New York, Sept. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily News : Believing as I do that your paper is conducted upon the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever open to give publicity to any thing for the benefit of society and the public good, and that a conservative doctrine is the sterling principle of your editorship, induces me to ask you to allow me a small space in it to say a few words in relation to several articles that I have, with surprise and regret, read, since I arrived in this city on business, in the *Tritune* and other abolition papers. These are so replete with errors and false-book, as regards Southern slavery, that I cannot, in justice to my own conscience, and in justice to the contented and well-fed Southern slaves, allow them to pass by me unnoticed. Any person posses-sing common sense will easily discover that most, if not all, of these incendiary articles emanate from the pens of English aliens, who have the impadence to come here, and assume the omnipotent times realize large fortunes by abusing its instituminds and feelings are inaccessible to honest convictions, in consequence of having built in them an impenetrable barrier of prejudice and envy; and I would beg most respectfully to say to such, that if they want to develop their counterfeit philanthroand to ameliorate the social condition of the laboring classes, to take a trip back to England, and ameliorate the condition of the poor, industrious, down-trodden and half-starved-to-death miners. stockingers, and weavers and apprentices, who scarcely ever know what a good meal is, instead of interfering with the happy and contented Virginia sares, who bask in the sunshine of everything that s necessary for their comfort and happiness, and who have the greatest abborrence against the very name of Abolitionists imaginable, and who make a great deal more for themselves every week than the majority of English laborers make to supply a large

family, and pay rent and taxes.

There are no slave beggars in Virginia, but there are thousands in England : there are no slave paupers in Virginia, but there are thousands of them in agland; there are no slaves in Virginia that die from exposure and want, but there are thousands that do in England : there are no slaves in Virginia that commit suicide from poverty and want, but there are thousands that do in England. I have sen white slavery in England in all its tyrannical forms, and I have seen colored slavery in Virginia with all its happy effects, and as these English writers for the abolition papers write from prejudicial and theoretical impressions, I will write from practical experience. The jubilant feeling existing in England England, at this time, in view of the prospect of an abolition President being elected at the next Presidential election, demonstrates the feeling English people have toward America. They have nominated that anti-American traitor, Wm. H. Seward, for President, and I should not be surprised to hear that they nominate one Mr. Douglass, not S. A. but Frederick, for Vice-President.

Very respectfully,

My public speeches show my opinion to have been decidedly in favor of a proper, efficient, and well-guarded law for the recovery of fugitive slaves. In my judgment, the present law is constitutional:

and all good citizens are bound to respect and obey it,
just as ireely and readily as if they had voted for it
themselves. I think agitation on the subject ought A NUISANCE.

There was once a female nuisance called Abbey
Folsom, who went to all the conventions she could
get, for the purpose of blowing up, and she was
hence called the flea of conventions.' A person
hence called the flea of conventions.' A person
the start were persons of undoubted excellence, and
the start were persons of undoubted excellence, and he deserves the title of 'nuisance,' as his business consists in getting up in conventions, and elsewhere, and spitting his malicious venom on the reputation of the good and great, with the hope of covering them over, and hiding them from the world under it.

Thus Mr. Phillips began his dirty business in a

good work, as he was an amateur agent of the abolition society, having not to get his bread and butter thereby; but for many years he has spent his time with this description of wrecks. They sat out as at public meetings which are silly enough to employ him as speaker, in uttering all manner of stupid and wishy-washy malevolence, merely taking up the time of the audience, and conferring a Thersites reputation on himself.

Of late, this Phillippic nuisance penned a choice epistle to a paper, which emits his dirt, written to no less a person than the President of Harvard College, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, newspapers says of him: censuring them in a stuffy and painfully conceited manner for drinking wine at a tavern-dinner—the great Phillips having self-constituted himself adviser and speechifier to mankind in general, and the above eminently distinguished persons in particular among others. This sort of thing is what this Wendell is

pumpkins,' because they differ in their opinions hopes, which, alas, have been succeeded by no ordifrom every body about them; and have long been nary disappointment. Once a devoted and useful preached to by a bitterly disputatious and omniver- member of the church of his village, he has turned onsly self-glorious quasi minister, now abroad for matricide toward that church, until her silent walls his health, and the good of his people, as we might and scattered worshippers proclaim the fury of the

spatches such creatures as the lamented Choate or Daniel Webster in a mere spit; they are simply atoms of filth, exhausted 'tobacco chaws' in the mouth of this extravagating producer of gall and

Of course, the same lecture contained pointed attacks on the Christian Church, Edward Everett, Nehemiah Adams, Cambridge College, and other things which our people generally delight to honor, or it would not have been given by Wendell Phil-

ps.
The Boston Journal, a part of whose brief report we copy, ends with a strong compliment to the 'elo-quent Phillips.' We think if he had been gently led out of the room, it would have been a fitting winds of strife; and command the waves of agitation node of disposing of the speaker; and that if thereafter he had been compelled to absorb a pint of strychnine whisky, it would have been a suitable penalty to add in. We did not mean to allude thus much to the miseries of an audience, compelled to much to the miseries of an audience, compelled to waspon into the hands of tyrants, and furnished the waves or agreet to be still. Our national watchword has been 'in-alienable human rights,' and yet we have sustained human chattelhood, and thus disarmed ourselves for the universal struggle against despotism—put a weapon into the hands of tyrants, and furnished the much to the miseries of an additional world with its most plausible argument against re-swallow such dishwater and dirt as this ejected by the nuisance alluded to, and must ask pardon of our readers for holding up such a noisome product thus be adjusted by ignoring the issuent conventions, nor readers for holding up such a noisome product thus at length.—New Bedford Mercury.

· Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.' We were reminded of this pithy sentence upon recording, the other day, the vulgar and brutal assaults upon dignity Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate by Weadell Phil-subject. It is thundering vehemently at the door of pathy in this community with any thing like the is not a sectional matter: it is national: it is wide pathy in this community with any thing like the revengeful violence which will not spare the memory as the world—vast as the universe. When Garrison and the dead, but in imitation of the vampyre and the of the dead, but in imitation of the vampyre and the the feeling which will allow a man to speak in the garret window, he was mobbed, and imprisoned, language of hatred of universally acknowledged and, with few exceptions, the whole community, merit; and we shall despair of our community if North and South, said 'Amen!—the agitation must nature is capable, does not at least check the popular admiration of a violent rhetorician. Yet we canlar admiration of a violent rhetorician. Yet we can-not but apprehend that there is a not inconsiderable eloquence;—the mails that were forbidden to carry too large a mixture of pure bad temper. There is, loubtless, a portion of the public, as probably of every other community, who sympathize with any kind of assault upon those who are above their own level, whether intellectually or morally, and who chanan, as to attempt to arrest the agitation on this throw their weight, whatever it is, on the side of subject by withholding executive favors, or by the narrow-minded hatred. But it is time that the lavish distribution of it. great and upright mass of the community should consider the tendency and effect of this deplorable has operated largely, and will more and more tend to deter men who would other-wise have had the disposition, as well as the ability, to serve the public, from suffering themselves to be brought forward as marks for every insult that party hostility, personal ill-temper and bitter malignity can devise. Men of tolerably peaceable dispositions will not allow their tranquillity to be so disturbed, heir honest efforts to be misrepresented, and their their honest efforts to be misrepresented, and their reputations to be sacrificed to the ambition of those who are incapable of disinterested labor for others. They will not give up the tranquil pursuits of their personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismanded the Magna Charta, so we demand freedom personal objects in life, only to be annoyed and dismander of the recognized by the many in our political practice. nal objects in life, only to be annoyed and disgusted with the filth scattered around by these poitical Houyhnhnyms; and if the country wishes to be well governed, it must frown emphatically upon the scurrilous libels produced by men whom neither birth nor education has saved from being black-guards, and who use the best gifts of God—talents and opportunities—only for the most malignant purposes.—Boston Courier.

Wendell Phillips's last lecture : The juice of a scrap book mingled with Abolition phlegm. Sour, cold and nasty.—Boston Post.

Mr. Phillips manifested a bitterness of temper and a lack of charity, which would make the lyceum, if it produced addresses of no other character, a very unprofitable educator of the public mind. -Boston Transcript.

Last winter, the votaries of Theodore Parker

invited by some of the lecture committees to read yet, modern democracy comes with a Dred Scott one of his peculiar dissertations before their ticket decision to disfranchise a nation; to extinguish holders; they therefore planned a course of their own, in which Mr. Parker was to give four disjoined. courses upon different subjects. The success of this was such, that another course has been commended this autumn. Wendell Phillips led off with a tirade against men like Daniel Webster and Edward and revolution, cannot put a stop to slavery agitaverett, and after an hour's exertion, during which he imparted no information to his audience, but only incited them to a deeper hatred against men whose characters are as far above his own as the heavens are above the earth, Mr. Phillips sat down, absothers. You may spit upon freedom, call it by lutely applauded by a Boston audience for uttering words, which, if any foreign lecturer should pro-nounce, he would be stoned out of the city.—[Boston correspondent Newburyport Herald.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman.

oftentimes of apparent piety. Examples of this de-scription are not wanting in New Hampshire; of men who sat out upon a benevolent purpose, but afterwards, becoming aware of the slow growth of covering new views, and the reluctance of mankind to depart under it. from old habits of thought and well-worn paths, apparently became incensed with their fellow-men, and ended with blasphemy a work which may have been commenced with prayer. The land is strewn reformers, and ended as scentics, or revilers of good things. Their mission was a humane one, but the sequel too often proved that it had been unwasely pursued, or been entrusted to indiscreet instrumen-

> The most recent instance of these shipwrecks is newspapers says of him:

'Mr. Smith has occupied a prominent position for forty years, and the sad instructions of his hestory are those which ought to affect the public heart. Among all the wild theorists of our day, none has made a more pitiful descent from truth so error. Liberally educated; the heir of an immense His last performance was at a course of lectures fortune; attractive in manner, and popular in elegat up in Boston, under the auspices of Theodore Parker's Society, who consider themselves some fight which he waged against her, because she would Of course, this special society must have its own course of lectures, and the person they employ to open it is the spiteful creature whose business is to convert the memory of the most distinguished men Sabbath, he long since repudiated it, and has chosen of the State, dead and living, into compost, for his own and others' satisfaction. Wendell knows so zation cause, eloquent, liberal, renowned—that much more than all others, and is, in his own con- cause has now no more relentless foe. And whatceit, so much more than all others, that he de- ever may once have been his confession of the faith

SELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Central Independent. THE PROBLEM OF THE AGE.

The question of slavery is the great problem of the present age. It will not be ignored; it cannot by covering it up with rickety platforms, erected by

pro-slavery hands.

The question must be met; it will not be postponed. Human nature is rising up in its power and dignity, and demanding an analysis of this great We rejoice to believe that there is little sym- every human heart, and must be heard. Freedom ackal, riots over departed greatness. It is impossi-to exaggerate the loathing with which we regard dropping them into the streets of Boston from his such a display of the worst feelings of which human stop!' But it has not ceased. The halls and churches that were to be sealed against the admitportion of our people who, in their fondness for the incendiary documents, on the subject of slavery, are xhibition of intellectual ability, are ready to pardon gorged with anti-slavery tracts, and have grown bese with 'The Impending Crisis.' The hand of Providence is in the work; its discussion is ordained of God, and politicians might as well attempt to extinguish the lightning by bulletins from Bu-

The people have more enlarged views of freedom than they had before: errors have been corrected, prejudices are disappearing like the fog at the approach of the sun, and the masses begin to realize the responsibilities and the dangers as well as the advantages of this stormy time of discussion and advancement. We are not waging war against an autocrat enthroned on the other side of the sea; not fighting against taxation without representation; not striking a blow for religious liberty. We are contending for the rights of man—for the inalienfor all persons within the borders of the free States, irrespective of creed or complexion. We say slave-ry shall not be extended into territory now free. 'Keep quiet?' exclaims Buchanan and his Cabinet, while they hasten with gangs of slaves to take pos-

We say that freedom is a principle striking down deeper than charters from King John or Declarations of Independence endorsed by the patriarchs of liberty here. Every man has a title deed to himself, bearing the signature and seal of God. It is written all over his nature; upon his face; upon his heart; upon his soul. Freedom looks out of his eyes, speaks in his utterance, moves in his footsteps, hines in his smiles, and suffers in his sorrow.

skin is so black as to blot out the autograph of the Almighty written there in characters that are indelible. No nature is so low and degraded as to ob came indignant because that gentleman was not literate the humanity and the divinity of man; and the rights of a race; to divorce what God has

Joined. Syracuse conventions, regular nominations, har-monious combinations, fearful threats of a dismemand revolution, cannot put a stop to slavery agita-tion. The principles of freedom must prevail here unpopular names, refuse to give it social position, burn it in effigy, baptize it in blood and fire, and bury it under the thrones of tyrants, it will come forth sooner or later crowned with success.

ner, a democratic paper of that town, and cannot into crimes, and Heaven's own conditions of salvaner, a democratic paper of that town, and cannot therefore be set down as an abolition lie. It appeared by the evidence on trial, that one James C. Wilson was taken sick at the house of a poor white woman named Hicks, at Columbus, Ga., that Mrs. Hicks and her daughter Patience ministered to the sick man for several weeks, and that during his convalescence, he courted the daughter, with such success that marriage became necessary to save her from dishonor. Instead of doing the honorable thing, Wilson regressed the first paper of the daughter will be a solution or in the same of all your neighbors and fellow-citizens, and to send it, early in January, to the Legislature.

This is no formal, idle request, but an earnest, well-considered appeal, in the name of God and bout denomination of Christians the last state of the sta should not be confined to the African race-as why, indeed, should they? Wilson was not contented with selling the girl that should have been his wife, but went back to Columbus, and decoyed away her brother, a lad of 15, and actually sold him to the same Rev. Guilford. After several months of anxiets and grief, the mother traced her children to their new home on the plantation of the Abbeville pastor. The daughter had become the mother of a fine white bales, daughter of the wretch who had sold her, and both herself and brother were much browned by work in the field. Mrs. Hicks interested several lawyers in her behalf, and a writ of habeas corpus was taken out against the clergyman, and the Judge of Probate ordered the release of her children. The Res. Guilford is not quite satisfied with his share in the transaction, and has taken the case to the Supreme Court of the State, not, however, with the expectation of getting his white negroes back again, but to get rid of the costs imposed on him by the Judge of Probate. The whole affair which we give as established by testimony at the trial, throws more light upon the evils and the possibilities of wrong involved in the slave system, than a folio of argument. People who think the enslavement of pegroes not a matter of sufficient consequence to fret themselves about, will feel very differently when slavery becomes indiscriminate as to the color and race of its subjects. That sets the question in a new light ensubjects. That sets the question in a new light entirely. No white man or woman would like to be a slave, even to the excellent and devout Christian York, within the limits and jurisdiction of this diominister at Abbeville, Alabama.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

Pro-slavery journals, politicians, and ecclesiastics, have ever loudly asserted that this great act of jussaid traffic is openly advocated, and the laws that denounce the same as piracy are mocked at and tramplewest standard—sugar—it is far from being a failure. The New York Tribune—replying to some crocodile lamentations on this subject in the President's organ—'The Constitution'—says:

as regarded them. In Jamaica, within eight built by the emancipated negroes; 7,340 of them had become freeholders, and they had purchased among them 100,000 acres of land. The Governer J. A. C. Gray, W. H. Robertson of Dominica says in his report of 1853, that the small proprietors who, a few years before, were chattels, were becoming the lessees of large sugar plantaeration and improvement. In St. Kitts, in 1859, it is said: 'Attendance in schools is steadily increasing; crime steadily diminishing.' In St. Vincent, the condition of the laborer is described in the official returns as almost universally one of comfort; from 1845 to 1858 the amount of land either held in fee, or rented by the emancipated negroes, increased to the process of the petitioners, promote the discount moralist of the discount moralist of the Diocessan Church.

But, sir, I am advised by one or two gentlemen who profess to know the temper of this body, that I am too sanguine in my expectations—that this petition will be treated with contempt and laid upon built since emancipation, when the laboring people ing the tranquillity of the Diocese. Upon this amounted to less than 14,000 persons. Nor were there in 1857, any paupers in the island. In Tobathere in 1857, any paupers in the island. In Tobago, the laborers are well-behaved and industrious; small proprietors have greatly multiplied among them, and many of the common laborers live in houses built by themselves since emancipation. Out of its entire population of about 15,000, white and colored, there were 2,800 of the latter paying direct it is that the very surest method of arousing and interest that my advisers are mistaken. I hope that this that my advisers are mistaken. I hope that this work that my advisers are mistaken. I hope that this country, that my advisers are mistaken. I hope that this country that my advisers are mistaken. I hope that this work is a course. If there is one lesson clearly taught us by the worful experience during recent years, of legistative bodies and religious councils in this country, it is that the very surest method of arousing and inisland, the blacks are nearly all owners of cattle.

In British Guiana, out of a laboring population of by treating this petition with contempt, will profor which, since they ceased to be slaves, they have paid a million sterling, or five millions of dollars. the proprieties of legislation, upon which they wish about eighty-seven villages, all built since emancipation, near the estates on which they were then chat-

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW IN NEW YORK.

The following document is in circulation in New APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Shall the soil of the Empire State be longer pol-

Must our doors and hearts be closed to the panting, starving stranger, who seeks shelter and pro-tection from the remorseless kidnapper that would drag him back to the woes of the plantation from which he escaped?

Must we help to send him back to the land of

chains and tortures from which he fled through troops of bloodhounds scenting out his track, through forests where wild beasts prowl in the darkness, through rivers and dismal swamps, with no eye to pity him, save God's, shining through the north star, guiding His despairing child to the nearest asylum where the wicked cease from troub-

Serious, solemn, momentous, are all these inquiries! What shall our answer be? First, we will ask the Legislature to pass a law that shall forever protect our State from the descrating pres-

It does not seem to be very difficult, says the pend over us for exercising one of the holiest chariSpringfield Republican, to sell white men and women as slaves at the South, as a recent case at Abbeville, Alabama, illustrates. The story is told in the Ban- while virtue, humanity, and holiness are legislated

Wilson persuaded the girl to elope with him, and wall-considered appeal, in the name of God and Humanity. And this appeal is made to you, read-us a slave to Rev. John Guilford. We are not told what denomination of Christians the Rev. Guilford sponsibility of God's law unceasingly rests.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

MR. JAY'S REMARKS ON PRESENTING THE PETITION AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE, IN THE EPISCOPAL CON-VENTION AT NEW YORK.

Mr. President :- I rise to present a petition addrossed to this Convention by members of the Diocesan Church; a petition respectful in its tone and legitimate in its prayer, and as it is short and explains itself more briefly than I could do by an oral explanation, I will read it. Before reading it, I will remark that I do not propose now to discuss any of the questions it may bring before us, but simply to refer it to a special committee of three clergymen and three laymen, with instructions to report thereon to the next Convention, the lateness of the hour allowing no opportunity for a proper examination of the matter at our present session The petition reads thus:

To the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal

Church in the Diocess of New York: The undersigned, members of the said church in the said diocese, respectfully show to your honorable and reverend body that it hath recently been made matter of public notoriety, by the proceedings in our courts of law, the avowals of prominent statesmen, and the developments of the American press, that, in defiance of the laws of God, and of the ancient statutes of this

esc.

The undersigned further show, that so powerful is the influence exerted in favor of the said trade, and so vitiated is the moral sense of a part of the community in regard to the same, that the legalizing of the said traffic is openly advocated, and the laws that de-

ment on this subject, and to stay this growing evil, to *Consider another fact or two taken almost at the intent that, by the voice and influence of our random from various official and unofficial, but trustworthy reports, bearing upon the question how far lished in our Diocese, and especially that the city of the act which made freemen of slaves was successful New York, where the Church of England was so early of that event, nearly two hundred villages had been cesan Convention holds its sittings, may be purged of

J. A. C. Gray, W. C. S. Bourne, J. C J. Butler Wright. J. G. Holbrooke,

I move, sir, that this petition be received, and retions, of which fact he gives several instances. In ferred to a committee of six clergymen and six lay-Grenada, in 1858, 'a proprietary body of some con-siderable magnitude and importance had already I had not proposed to make any further remarks on risen from the laboring class —a class of peasant this motion, beyond observing that the subject is so proprietors and renters of land, making rapid strides grave, and relates so clearly to matters within our n prosperity and independence—and a new class of Diocesan limits, and the cognizance and jurisdiction tradesmen had come into existence. In Guiana, the of this body, that I trusted whatever differences of Governor writes in 1852: 'Population is augmenting, education spreading, crime diminishing, and
trade increasing. In Montserrat, the report of
1853 declares that no 'island in these seas exhibits' determination; that their action upon it should be so a more decisive tendency to social and moral regen-eration and improvement.' In St. Kitts, in 1856, just expectations of their petitioners, promote the

from less than 2,000 to more than 10,000 acres. In the table, by a vote cutting off debate, and that 1857, 8,209 persons were living in their own houses this course will be adopted on the plea of preservtaxes, and 2,500 freeholders. In Tortola, a grazing tensifying agitation, is to gag debate and trample on island, the blacks are nearly all owners of cattle. petitions; and I firmly believe that this Convention, In British Guiana, out of a laboring population of by treating this petition with contempt, will pro-In Antigua, says Dr. Davy, a perfectly good authority, three-fourths of the laborers have cottages of assemblies whose exploded and wretched policy in their own, with small freeholds, forming altogether regard to the treatments of petitions I understand regard to the treatments of petitions I understand this Convention is to be asked to imitate.

I need scarcely say, sir, that these petitionersmen of high character and position among us, and well known for their moderate views and conservative principle—have no wish to disturb the tran-quillity of the Church. They are men of common sense, and they know that there is nothing in this petition; that there would be nothing in its reference to a special committee; nothing in the wise, judicious action of this body on the report of that committee, whatever that action might be, calculatluted by the track of the slave-hunter?

Shall we ourselves be subject to his call to chase and catch his human prey?

Shall we be subjected to fines and imprisonment deemed respectable, or otherwise, who lend them for refusing these to degrade and debumants our. for refusing thus to degrade and dehumanize our- their sympathies, who share in secret their accursed profits, and who are seeking to legalize the traffic. That is the only class in our diocese wh

quillity need be disturbed by a reference of this petition, and who will doubtless approve warmly and heartily a refusal to refer it.

I hope the Convention will not misunderstand the question. It is not whether the Convention ought to take any steps or not in regard to the actual pre-vention of the slave trade from our diocese, as certi-fied by these petitioners; that is for the committee to report upon. The only question here is, shall the petition be referred quietly, without debate, without agitation—shall the Church, in calm consciousness of strength, treat this subject with com-posure, and deliberately ask what is her duty; or shall she shrink from it in terror, as other denomi-

ence of the slave-hunter. By the Fugitive Slave I dare say it may be all for the best. I, for one, bill of 1850, we are now forbidden to shelter or assist the forlornest stranger who ever appealed for as I did for the admission of the Church of St. Phil-

sympathy and aid. Fines and imprisonments im-the pend over us for exercising one of the holiest chari-nen ties of our religion. The law of God is defined. | Ilips, where, after oleven years, this Convention placed the seal of its approval upon what for ten years it had shunned as fanaticism.

But, believing, as I do, that the rejection of this petition will inevitably arouse agitation, and that year by year you will be called upon, in tones more nd more imperative, to confront the question of the slave trade, flourishing under the very shadow of old Trinity, and going forth to desolate Africa and renew the horrors of the middle passage, I ask the Convention to remember, as the laity and the public will remember, that it was not those petitioners but their opponents in this body who inaugurated the storm, and who now propose to sow the wind with a moral certainty that they will reap the

On the conclusion of Mr. Jay's remarks, a motion was made to lay the petition on the table, but it was withdrawn on a suggestion that the same end could be answered by a direct vote on the resolution

The report of the Tribune says:

'This petition of Mr. Jay's created quite a sensation in the Convention, and was received with a sound of suppressed laughter, and a slight attempt at hissing. When the question came to a vote, the at hissing. When the question came to a vote, the resolution was rejected by a very decided majority, and only the sacredness of the place kept the applause from breaking forth at this result.

From the New York Tribune.

THE CADUCITY OF FAME.

Ask the next person you meet, under thirty years of age, a question implying a knowledge of some man famous throughout the land, who died before he was born, and see how much he knows about him. Say, John Randolph of Roanoke, or William H. Crawford, or George Clinton. The odds are that you will find their notions of these once famous men seriously obfuscated, if they ever so much as heard of them. A case in point occurs to us as we write, and the more in point as it touched on a Massachusetts man to the full as famous in his day throughout the nation, as Mr. Webster in his. We were talking with a well-educated young person, well-educated according to the routine of the best American education, and incidentally mentioned Fisher Ames. Not meeting with the responsive sympathy we expected, we drew from our collocutor an acknowledgment of never having heard of such a man! Then there was Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts, a man whom his cotemporaries, many of them, held to be fully the equal of Mr. Webster in grasp of mind and force of thought, as he was certainly his superior in legal learning and general knowledge, and who had sat, too, like him, in both houses of Congress, and in the Cabinet at Washington. How few men, under forty years of age, have any vivid idea of him, if they have any idea at all ! And a greater man yet, Theophilus Parsons, whose immense mental power could play with masses of legal, classical, and scientific lore, such as would have incumbered and overlaid any other man-who had all the classical and various knowledge Mr. Webster pretended to-he had been almost washed away out of men's memories, when his son of the same name, the other day, threw him, by way of lank, a lively memoir, which may keep We do not think that the Speeches of Mr. Web-

We do not think that the Speeches of Mr. Webster would answer the purpose of this monument of bronze. Paper and print, it is true, make monuments more perdurable than brass. But, if Fisher Ames's works have not kept his memory frosh in men's minds for fifty years, we think that Mr. Webster's fame can hardly afford to depend on his for perpetuity. In fact, men don't read speeches as a general thing. They are to the many as Shakespeare was to Mrs. Pendennis: 'They say they like them, but they don't.' Mr. Webster's Oratory has failed to obtain a hearing with our cotemporary has failed to obtain a hearing with our cotemporary posterity on the other side of the ocean. They have never been reprinted there, and one of our correspondents not long since told an authentic anecdot of two of the most renowned orators of the English Parliament acknowledging that they had never read a line of his works, though they had been sent to them as presents by himself or his heirs. They are too voluminous and heavy to float long on the popular current. His best chance for being remembered by the extracts which will survive in the declam-Ition of schoolboys. Those light cock-boats often swim a long time after the 'great admirals' and huge argosies they escaped from have foundered in the unsounded depths of oblivion. But who can answer for any one's permanent tenure of the favor of the makers of school-books? In the crush and crowd of 'orators renowned' with which our logomachy teems, who can say who will hold his own Where are the oratoric heroes of our youth, whose resistless eloquence thundered from the recesses of the English Reader and the Columbian Orator? Their voices are lost among the throng of louder speakers in these latter days. Who may not share their fate? Behold! this also is vanity.

Indeed, it is not so strange that the great men of former years should have passed out of memory, when it is so hard to keep in mind the great men of the present day. We, most of us, know the name of the President of the United States, and generally that of the Governor of our own State. But of how many of the adjoining States do common men know so much as the names of the predominating Excellencies? How many of our readers can repeat at one minute's notice the names of the Cabinet at Washington? We apprehend that out of our gen-tle readers and still gentler subscribers—a million of the one and two hundred thousand of the other not one in ten, if one in a hundred, could perform the task, did his life depend upon it. And yet, probably, nearly all could tell you who made up Washington's Cabinets. And why is this? Simply, because we cannot cumber our memories with the names of men who do not stand for something substantive. The names which are familiar in our mouths as household words are those of men identified with some great change in human conditions. Questions that turn merely on the ins and outs, on the loaves and fishes, make small impression on any minds but those engaged in the game of which they are the stakes. Those whose solution will affect the happiness or prosperity of the great masses of man-kind, are the ones which will spread the fame of those, disentangling or cutting them over lands and

· Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms.

It is too much the aim of false wisdom to evade and defer such questions as these, as evils to be shun-ned, instead of blessings to be welcomed. The man who shall have the brave sagacity to confront and grapple with them and compet them to a fortunate answer, will be known and admired of all time, and will show the wide abyss that divides a philosophic Statesman from the Politician of a day. He will not need a statue, but he will be sure to have one.

The New York Express says that the liberality of the Massachusetts Legislature in a unanimous vote requesting Mr. Everett to deliver his address, is much commented upon at the South and eisewhere. And

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INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE. Boston Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Stand

The other great event, since my last letter, the fitting inauguration of the Webster Statue, last Saturday week. O, my friend, you should have seen it rain! It fell like the dews of heaven on my thirsty soul, and refreshed it. The preparations had been on a large scale, to make this one of the most imposing ceremonies ever seen in New England—as, indeed, such an imposition deserved to have. The State House yard had been filled with workmen for State House yard had been fined with working for a week before, putting up seats to accommodate several thousand people. It was really a very neat job, and did the contractor and his hands credit. In the centre was the platform on which Mr. Everett and the other actors in the drama were to stand, the State House behind them, the statue on their left had a market a market and them. hand, and the amphitheatre extending around them, The exterior of the amphitheatre, towards the sur-rounding streets, was hung with draperies, which gave a finish to the whole thing. Had it only been fine day, it would have been a fine sight from the central point, beyond a doubt. But as it was! The way in which the rain came down and was blown round corners was a sight to see. The seats soaked, and the draperies dripping, and the flag of the country clinging to its staff, was enough to give the bird of Freedom himself a cold in his head. All the plan of operations had to be abandoned, of course, and the Music Hall subtituted for the blue vault of heaven, and the statue of Beethoven had to do duty for Mr. Webster. I took pains to see the proces-sion, and a trail of more hedraggled misery I never saw floundering through the mud beneath and the rain above. The military looked soaked to the bones, and the civilians displayed the most remarkable collection of umbrellas (mostly cotton) that I ever had an opportunity of studying. It was a fine chance to observe the natural history of that order of nature. Of course, it was a most cruel disap-pointment to all those who had reckoned on lifting themselves up into notice on Mr. Webster's should-The wet blanket was wet indeed, and heavy as

I could not but be struck with the singular unal could not but be struck with the singular una-nimity of the people in the streets, among whom I went for the purpose of overhearing what they would say on the subject of the day. There seemed but one opinihn among them of contempt for the whole conceon. Everybody expressed satisfaction at the rain, dislike of the statue, and indignation at its being put where it was. These were all persons I did not know by sight, and who. I presume did I did not know by sight, and who, I presume, did not know me. Had either Governor Banks or Mr. Everett been listening to the talk of the street, they certainly would have heard no good of themselves If the feeling so spontaneously uttered in the streets of Boston be general in the State, there will be no difficulty about getting names to the petition for its removal. It is another most question hereabouts whether Governor Banks has hurt or helped himself by this morganatic marriage of his with Webster Whiggery. The whole responsibility of the measure justly rests upon his head, as he had only to ure justly rests upon his head, as he had been shake it, without saying a word, when the proposition was made, to put a stopper upon the thing. The poor creatures who make up the Legislature have not shown themselves to have spirit or character enough to be considered responsible beings. One thing I know, he has not conciliated Boston Hunkerism by this oblation to it. This I know of my own knowledge. They hate him just as much as they ever did, with a slight dash of contempt mix ed with it, which they never had before. But then they are of no possible political consequence. The worth his while to try for them. For he did risk, by the attempt, the good opinion of the best portion of his own party, who are by no means backward in expressing their sense of the operation. But we shall see whether it will have any practical effect on their conduct. I am afraid not.
You must have noticed the way in which all the

orators of the Inauguration slid over the last years Mr. Webster's life. The Plymouth Speech was the central idea on which they endeavored to fix the minds of their hearers. And there is a sort of Re-publicans who attempt to cover the thing up by saying that this statue is crected to the Webster of 1820, and not of 1850! I trust these wise dividers of a hair 'twixt north and north-east side, will ex tend the mantle of their charity a little farther. Why not have a statue to General Arnold at New Haven -not to the traitor of 1780, but to the soldier of 1777-not the Arnold of Westpoint, but of Quebec and Saratoga! But such stuff is merely flapdoddle, the stuff they feed fools on.' Ever since that disappointment, there has been a regular engagement between the Clerk of the Weather and the admirers of Mr. Everett. They, thinking it a pity that h should be disappointed of the opportunity provided to display his rhetoric, induced the General Court to invite him to repeat his oration from the rostrum originally prepared for him. And ever since, the weather couldn't have behaved worse if it had been under the direction of a Garrisonian Abolitionist. The general feeling has been that fine weather was State House yard. I saw by this morning's paper that an order had been passed for removing a por-tion of them, which obstruct the entrance to the building. Perhaps this is accepted as a compromise, for it is now fine weather and looks as if the Rehearsal after the Play may come off to-morrow. It can but throw a new ridicule over the whole affair. Everybody, out of the innermost courts of Webster Whiggery, is laughing at it .- D. Y.

THE WEBSTER STATUE. Boston Correspondence of the New York Christian Inquirer.

We are still in the midst of the Webster Status Celebration. In this case, our rage for the fine arts has pursued its way through multiplied difficulties. It has, indeed, seemed as it some mysterious power was occupied in thwarting the arrangement, and men less logical, or more superstitious than the Committee of One Hundred, might have believed that the spirit of Daniel Webster himself was determined to prevent such a caricature of his person from being set up in Boston. First, the ship which brought the statue, like that ill-fated craft,

· Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark, which brought the statue of Calhoun, was cast away, and the ugly bronze was fairly deposited at the bottom of the sea. This would have seemed to put a stop to the matter. Not at all. The bold committee went to work again, got another statue, and this time succeeded in getting it safe to Boston. But when unpacked, consternation fell on all beholders. It was not at all like Daniel Webster, and it was as ugly as it could be. From the head to the pantaloons, all was bad. The worst enemies of the original could not deny that he was a grand-looking man; that there was an imposing majesty in his presence, and all the marks of power conscious of itself, in his bearing. But the marks of this figure were weakness and want of character. In making it colossal, it became tall and thin. Instead of the which so marked the prototype, the attitude of this is undecided. It puts out a foot hesitatingly, as though asking leave to step forward. Great was the disappointment and chagrin of all beholders. Posple came and looked, and went away with a downcast expression. They thought they ought to like it, but found it impossible. Those of more decided opinions suggested that it should be broken up, and sold for old copper. What the Committee said among themselves will never be known; in publie, they said nothing. But it was evident that something must be done with the statue—where should it go? Some suggested Mt. Auburn, but the contrast with the life and grace of Crawford's statue of James Otis would have been too cruel. Some said State-street; and as Mr. Webster's friends were mostly in that neighborhood, this would have

been the proper place.
Some timidly suggested the State-House yard: but it did not seem likely that a Republican Legis lature and a Republican Governor would consent to place on the public ground of Massachusetts the statue of a man, however great, who had devoted the last years of his life to overcoming the preju-dices of Massachusetts in favor of Freedom. But it turned out otherwise. It is said that Gov. Banks exerted himself warmly to induce the Legislature to consent. Fortified by this new ally, the Committee went forward and obtained the consent of the Legis-lature to place the statue before the State House. So it was set up on its pedestal, every one saying Perhaps it will look a little better when it stand higher up and further off. At all events, with Mr. Everett for the orator, we shall have a grand tim at the inauguration.' Great preparations were made, the State House yard filled with benches, capable of seating many thousand persons, and the day appointed. But the gloomy ghosts, who had evidently set their minds against the success of the enterprise, here interfered again with a storm of rain. So the audience adjourned to the Music Hall, painting of the chief RED JACKET over the fire-place where Mr. Everett inaugurated the statue, the

statue itself standing solitary in a distant place, with dripping head looking sadly upon the empty seats around. But, as the audience had the oration, they had the best part of the celebration, and, moreover, had the noble statue of Beethoven, by Crawford, in golden bronze, to look at, instead of poor Powers' failure in dirty black. It was, on the whole, getting out of the affair very well. But some unwise individual took it into his head that the scats in the State House yard ought not to be wasted, and therefore persuaded the Legislature to ask Mr. Everett to repeat it. Another day was fixed, and another torrent of rain descended. The spirits were obstinate; but Prof. Felton does not believe in spirits, and is not to be frightened. So another day is fixed, and again the clouds gather. So that, at last, the housekeepers beg, for the sake of washing-day, that the inauguration may come to an end, and that we may have sunshine again.

THE WEBSTER STATUE.

We suppose Mr. Everett will have an opportunity of delivering his oration on the State House Platform, under the droppings of the image set up by the modern Belshazzars. Monday afternoon, providing the windows of heaven are stopped up for the time being, and the stars and stripes are seen floating from the Capitol! The Statue has already been ral, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming inaugurated by an old fogg tramp into Music Hall, him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' last Saturday afternoon, through a drenching rain, half a mile from the location of the brown image. But the Legislative sages, who are sponging the people, by an extra session, have built a rostrum and provided a grist of soft wood benches for themselves and the ladies, and a few others to squat on, and they can't bear to have the name of doing honor to. bronze statue of a great man (who, if the image could speak, would doubtless despise them) without the game. They are resolved upon a second edition

Editors of the Traceller :- We offer the following brief remarks to elicit public opinion of the monwealth was to 'conquer her prejudices' against Webster Statue. When this image was in the Slave-hunting, and to return men to bondage 'with Athenaum, we could discover in it nothing of Webster—Daniel, Noah, or the Professor. Now that it is placed upon a pedestal, in the open grounds of the State House, to the best advantage, we are still compelled to say it has not so much of a likeness as is usually to be found in a caricature.

Webster's whole personal appearance was full of significance—this has none of that, but is replete from s usually to be found in a caricature. head to foot with insignificance. Daniel of old was cast into the lion's den, but the Lord delivered him safely out of it; and may the fate of this second

Daniel be as propitious!

A mammoth balloon is to ascend from the Com mon. Apropros-affix the statue to it, and the chemical affinity between it and its companion may possibly attract this to that, and both may sleep to gether undisturbed at the bottom of the ocean. As the balloon shall ascend, the public will have an opportunity of seeing at what height the statue presents the strongest likeness—if any. We hope the press will be free, and the people freely express their countenance and support to the Anti-Slavery movement, he was ever true to the principles he opinion upon the subject.

A Webster Whig-no Democrat.

The Provincetown Banner gives it a fair hit

looked like a colored coachman, who had just been rescued from the water, and had lost his hat. It may be a tolerable likeness of the great Daniel-below the waist. However, it may possibly add to Mr. Webster's notoriety, as every one who passes it will enquire who that image is intended for.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, in an able article on the subject, says:

Whatever may be said of the Webster statue as a work of art, the setting it up we regard as a poor piece of partisan effrontery and indecency. Let it be taken down, and laid away carefully for fifty years more, until the great question betwixt Hu manity and the United States government is settled The question of Mr. Webster's fame is continued to abide judgment in that. Why should his retainers, the Boston men, whose natural flatness has been in creased, like Mr. Wintbrop's, and from the same cause, wish to obtain a snep judgment in the case We understand what is due to necrological pro prieties, but we don't like to see a funeral procession wagger. We don't like to be jostled by a coffin. A hearse has nothing more than a reasonable right of way. We resent being elbowed off our own premises by an impertinent and hideous statue This statue is an impertinence. We care not what official respect facile Mr. Banks may feel himself pageantry that should have been indecently forced papers, and donations to the American Anti-Slavery upon this generation. Even Louis Napoleon has Society. glory of Italy and the generosity of the general amnesty had not quite disarmed the hostility of Victor Hugo on the island of his exile. Why should Webster be crowned when the heart of a great nation cent and latal treason?

The Boston Republican House of Representatives. correspondent of the Springfield Republican says: Emboldened by the fact that the statue of the denature would be acceptable.'

MANN AND WEBSTER.

The Boston Courier is highly indignant at the pro-State House grounds, opposite that of Webster, which advances are repaid, and this he will be glad to do. leads the Worcester Spy keenly to remark :-

thing to befriend slavery. That ugly statue of Webster has been placed in the State House grounds, it seems, to commemorate what he did to conquer our prejudices' against slavery. This explains its bad look and terrific pantaloons, and fully vindicates the artist. The statue was made 'as ugly as sin' for a very good and sufficient reason. The thing is representative. It symbolizes what the Courier worships in its heroes. If Mr. Webster had always been true to himself,-if his political creed had always been kept free from pro-slavery ugliness, he too would have been a very obscure person, known to but very few people, and wholly unworthy of a But he contradicted himself and shocked the people of the State, by delivering in Congress that famous 'Seventh of March speech'; therefore the Boston Courier worships his graven image, and even threatens to pull it down when the statue of Horace Mann goes up.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

[From the Herald of Freedom of Oct. 2, 1840.]

Just before our great anti-slavery meeting in Glasgow, news reached us that ' the Defender of the Constitution' had gone into one of the slave States, masters. and absolved himself and his party from the reproach of anti-slavery. He there, as we heard by American papers, made his pro-slavery confession to ate, to hang Mr. Webster's anti-slavery constituents.

George Thompson told the people of Glasgow of it, assembled in thousands at that mighty meeting. He told them of the intellectual power of the American statesman-of his northern birth and early education,-how he went to School to LIBERTY up among New Hampshire's rocks,—and how, having learned of another teacher in the schools of the South, he had now betrayed his native principles, and done homage to the slave system, in consideradency. We wish the dark-eyed orator could have been within hearing, when Scotland uttered the in-

dignant cry of ' SHAME, SHAME!' unlop, of Edinburgh, was there, and heard it. He left the meeting, and hastened home to his seat at Randolph cliff, where a princely picture of Webster hung, painted by King, at Mr. Dunlop's order, in Washington, when he travelled in this country. He took down the recreant orator, reversed the painting, and hung it up in the rear of the apartment, face to the wall, and placed a splendid

The Liberator.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 14, 1859.

CIRCULATE THE PETITIONS.

The following forms of Petitions-the first having reference to slave-hunting in this State, the second to the removal of the statue of Daniel Webster from the State House grounds whereon it has been treacher ously erected-have been sent to many long-tries friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in various parts of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of a speedy and thorough canvassing for signatures in every town and village, without distinction of sex.

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 SLAVE-HUNTING, in Massachusetts, by enacting to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massa chusetts :

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Common wealth of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to remove from the State House grounds-as no honor to the State, and repugnant to the moral sentiment of of the oration.

With regard to the statue itself, a writer in the THE PEOPLE—the STATUE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, Traveller has thus expressed 'our ideas exactly: '— whose last years were spent in defending the Fugitive Slave Bill, and whose last counsel to the Commonwealth was to 'conquer her prejudices' against alacrity.'

THE LATE SAMUEL PHILBRICK. ESQ.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of he Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 7th inst., it was unanimously
Resolved, That this Board, having a short time since

had occasion to express its high appreciation of the character and services of Sameel Phinerick, Esq., on his resignation of the office of Treasurer of the Society, on account of the seriously immaired state of his health-now that he has been removed by death, would record the expressions of their warm regard for his memory, and of their grateful remembrance of his ery movement, he was ever true to the principles he professed, and eminently conscientious and upright in the discharge of all the duties of life. Of a modest and retiring disposition, he consented to take the office which he so long and so faithfully filled, not to be seen or known even by those in harmony with An Opinion on the Statue.—They are about to be seen or known even by those in harmony with inaugurate the Webster Statue in front of the State his sentiments, but that he might thereby be useful in Boston. We saw it the other day. It in advancing a cause, which, though every where spoken against, strongly commended itself to his reason, judgment and humanity, as worthy of universal

Resolved, That we respectfully proffer to his family our heartfelt sympathies in view of their bereavement. In behalf of the Board,

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

TO ALL THE FRIENDS OF THE ANTI-SLA VERY CAUSE.

Marius R. Robinson, of Ohio, is an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and as such is com mended to all friends of the Society, and of uncom promising anti-slavery. As editor of the (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle, and as a clear, carnest, and impressive speaker, his services have been of the greatest value to the cause, and have entitled him to the fullest confidence and respect of its friends. In full apprehension of the principles of Anti-Slavery, in faithful application of them, and in a fair and courteous spirit to opponents, he is surpassed by no one.

Mr. Robinson is at present laboring in Western New York. He will receive subscriptions to the Nacompelled to exhibit towards it. It was not a tional Anti-Slavery Standard, and other Anti-Slavery

A Case of Interest. 'There is in one of the Southern States, in a literary institution, a negro has not ceased to throb with indignation at his re- man, twenty-four years old. He is eager for knowledge, and has sequired an education equal to that given in the common schools at the North. Further Millard Fillmore, the man whose Presidential than this, he is familiar with the experiments usually signature completed the enactment of the Fugitive given in chemistry, mechanics, &c., and prepares the apparatus so that the chance of failure is very remote. He is a tolerable mechanic, and has con structed a one-horse power steam engine, which i fender of the Fugitive Slave law has been placed in nicely got up and works well. He is anxious for the State House grounds, he probably thought that fear he shall be sold South, and his fears are far the presence of the man who gave it life by his sig-from groundless. If he can be set free, his master will sell him for one thousand dollars. His friends desire to procure this amount by subscription, to be repaid or not, as those contributing may desire. He can put aside from his wages two hundred dollars per position to erect the statue of Horace Mann on the annum, besides providing for insuring his life till all

The above account is from an entirely responsible The Boston Courier, we infer, would not have and reliable source. Should this meet the eye of percrown Daniel Webster, if he had never done any sons able and willing to aid, to any extent, in case of such unusual promise, all such are requested to write to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston

> RICHARDSON'S NEW METROD FOR THE PIANO FORTE. An Improvement upon all other Instruction Books in Adaptation, Classification, Progression, and Facility of Comprehension; founded upon a New and Original Plan, and Illustrated by a series of Plates, showing the position of the Hands and Fingers To which are added Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough-Bass. By NATHAN RICHARDSON, Au thor of 'The Modern School for the Piano-Forte.' Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington st.

> What is claimed for this handsomely executed volume, that it is 'an improvement upon all other Instruction Books,' will be readily conceded by those who examine it; and, therefore, it cannot fail to be preferred. Specimens of the compositions of celebrated composers are interspersed, by the study and practice of which the student will gain a knowledge, and in some degree imbibe the styles of these eminent

Our readers in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New York are reminded of the petitions of Carolina, who had threatened, in for a Personal Liberty Law, which are now in circuhis sacerdetal displeasure in the United States Sen- lation in those States as well as in Massachusetts In Rhode Island, the Petition for the abolition of the Caste Schools is also in circulation, and should have, as it doubtless will, a very general signature.

> Snow's PATHFINDER'S GUIDE. This little monthly which is so very useful as to be an absolute necessity the travelling world, has just made its regular ap pearance, and is to be found at publisher's counter 49 Devonshire street, corner Water street.

> Died, at Glenburn House, Rothesay, on Mon lay, Sept. 19, of congestion of the brain, John Prin GLE NICHOL, LL. D., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow-eminent for his scientific attainments, a man of splendid endowments, and a most eloquent public speaker.

All communications for the undersigned should se sent to 21 Cornhill, Boston.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS- | THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A public meeting was held in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening last, for the purpose of considering the Anti-Slavery Society by its Secretary, Henry T. best means of bringing before the country the condi- Cheever, but after listening to him for more than an tion of our Frontier Indians, and their claims for pro- hour, found it rather difficult to understand whether tection. The galleries were well filled with a mixed he is endeavoring to put new wine into old bottles, or audience of ladies and gentlemen, and some hundreds old wine into new bottles. He called upon the minoccupied the lower part of the hall.

which the Indian race have upon us as a nation, and the American Church. declaring the great injustice which had been done to the race ever since the country was discovered. He society was, that no other was distinctively Christian. given him this hope.

dians were naturally the first objects of our charity; slavery. but that they were neglected and left to vice and sin, Remarking that the formation of this Society is 's with missionaries.

the speaker, frequently called forth the applause of the audience. He closed by offering a series of resolutions, sentiment of the Southern churches, and denouncing

1st. Resolved. That there is neither necessity nor justice in excluding the Indians on our western frontier from public sympathy and from the protection of civil advocacy and practice of slaveholding were to be a bar

send agents to the distant tribes, to assure the Indians of friendship, and to gain correct information of their needs; to issue suitable publications, and to aid in getting up a series of mass meetings in various cities, should be regarded as an outsider, but he wished to

for the best treatise on the following points: 1st. The the slaves, though it has been offered \$5000 to expend causes why the Indians have not been Christianized. in Bibles for them; toward the Tract Society, which 2d. The causes of their fading away. 3d. A plan for their future government. 4th. The location and ex-

tary of the Association for the promotion of the Gospel against slavery, and through its official organ repreamong the Indians and others, as established in the city of Boston, be the acting officers for the purposes is 'a flame which is fanned by infidelity'; toward

After remarks by a young man announced as Mr. ATWOOD, Mr. BEESON stated that two letters had been received, expressing sympathy in the causeone from Edward Everett, the other from Rev. Dr.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., was then introduced, He said he did not come to the meeting expecting to tion. (!!) see so many present as there were. Nor did he exready to believe that so much would be done by Bos- present course, would he fellowship them? ton, because of its charitable societies, its education and its literature. He was present because he did awatha,' but a meeting which was gotten up to ex- invited to the communion of Northern churches. men-agreed that the Indian had been wronged be-preferring Barabbas to Jesus. yond account, and should be redressed, none, or few, Mr. Cheever, seeming to think himself misunder would lift a single finger in behalf of this feeble and stood, in some additional remarks, said he firmly be-

missionary preacher.

his muskets and said, 'Kneel and be Christians, or I of the Lamb'! will shoot you!' Of course they kneeled, and be- We presume, that if the Southern churches ed the gospel. But that course was kind compared the nefarious business, and the churches were to de

leave public life without making one effort for this horse-thief. great national cause. (Applause.)

mittee provided for by one of them was constituted, structions and omissions falsely represent them as not by election, as follows :- Hon. Edward Everett, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Rev. H. K. W. Perkins, Rev. John Beeson, Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., Rev. A. A. just as much less Christian than such a Society as the Miner, William H. Pillow.

The meeting was much larger and more interesting than some of the best friends of the cause had anticipated. It closed at half-past 9 o'clock.

We hear of a wholesale slaughter of Indians in Northern California. A telegram, dated Yreka, 6th Sept., says, George H. Dobbins is herewith informed, that on the 13th inst., the Pitt River Rangers attacked a rancheria of Beaver Creek Indians, numbering two hundred, seventy of whom Three of the Rangers were wounded.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Last evening, we attended a lecture on the Church istry and church members to join in the work. Com-Mr. WM. H. Pillow was called upon to preside; ing to call sinners to repentance, and finding the and Rev. H. K. W. Perkins was chosen Secretary,

Rev. John Berson, who has become well known as an advocate of the rights of the Indian race, made an advocate of the rights of the Indian race, made an energetic speech upon the topic to which he has de- their all-surpassing guilt, he should forget or neglect roted his life. He commenced by showing the claims to call upon minor sinners-those outside the pale of

referred to a map of North America, and pointed out He admitted that the American Anti-Slavery Society the different Territories that had been taken, one after was essentially a religious movement, but it was not another, from the Indians. He had always looked to the representative of the Church. (Thank Heaven Boston very hopefully for assistance. Its literary that it is not!) The Church Anti-Slavery Society fame and the number of its charitable societies had was to be made an exponent of the Church; its ob jects being to mould public opinion against slavery, He read a list of the benevolent societies in Boston, to vote for no man who is not anti-slavery, to plead arguing, as he thought, the philanthropic spirit of its for the oppressed in public prayer, (in defiance of the people, which he hoped to see exerting itself some- directions of professors in theological schools to their what in his favorite cause. He declared that the In- embryo parsons?) to rebuke the clerical defenders of

and misery, and poverty, while voices were heard duty we owe to Christian slaveholders and Christian from Greenland's icy mountains' and from 'Afric's masters, for that there are such is a fact,' and quoting burning sands, and received a ready and powerful re- the command of God as given in 1 Tim., chap. 5sponse from our Missionary Societies. Out of forty- 'Them that sin rebuke before all, that others also ve Indian reservations, only fifteen were provided may fear '- neither be partaker of other men's sins : and Eph. 5:2- Have no fellowship with the unfruit-The carnestness and energy, and rude eloquence of ful works of darkness, but rather reprove them, -he any advocate of slavery as an enemy to humanity and to Christ.' The Church Anti-Slavery Society was to refuse fellowship with slaveholders, and the 2d. Therefore Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to use the necessary means to promote a thorough interest in their condition. It shall be authorized to gious papers would do so'—rather a significant fact. gious papers would do so'-rather a significant fact.

and as soon as practicable, convene a National Convention, which shall discuss the details for an improved Indian Department, to be presented for the action of Congress during the coming session.

3d. Resolved, That a premium of \$1000 be offered tent of the domain or domains which should be appropriated for their final settlement.

The 4th and 5th resolutions invite the pastors and plain comment thereon, yet refuses to do so, mutiplain comment thereon, yet refuses to do so, mutithe press to participate in the work.

6th. Resolved, That the Treasurer and the Secrethe Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which represents the teachings of the Bible and the apostles as favoring slavery, and refuses to make slaveholding, or even the separation of parents and children, by sale or purchase, a disciplinable offence, or bar to church fellowship or communion.

Mr. Cheever said the Church Anti-Slavery Society, and was received with enthusiastic applause by the at its meeting, passed a resolution to correspond with audience, which had become quite full at this time. the Tract Society, and offer it a tract for publica-

Mr. Battles asked Mr. C., if the Society should repect his enthusiastic friend would receive so much fuse to publish such a tract, and the Board of Comassistance from Boston as he hoped. He was not so missioners for Foreign Missions should continue its

Mr. Cheever replied that, as an individual, he would not. What he will do in his capacity as pastor not want this advocate, who had looked towards of a professedly Christian church remains to be seen. Boston so hopefully, to go back able to say that no Mr. Maltby, pastor of the Hammond Street Church, one had stood by his side here to help him. He was (Congregationalist,) warmly opposed the plan of the a Boston boy, and had some pride in the matter. He Church Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Cheever explainspoke of the justice of the cause. In our history, ed his position, and spoke of Rev. Dr. Ross, the the first name that would make an American blush Southern ministerial defender of slavery, having been would be that of an Indian. Longfellow could reap invited into the pulpit of the Old South Church, a harvest of gain and praise out of his romantic Hi- Boston, and other places; also, of slaveholders being

tend a helping hand to save the remnants of that Mr. Malthy rejoined, explaining his position, and race, was not attended by men of aristocratic feel- saying that he 'yielded to no man in abhorrence of to his son? We may well believe none of them are ings, men of letters, clergymen or politicians. In alayery; he could not find terms in the English bad enough for that. Was he of sterling honesty? alluding to the way in which governments treat this language to express his abhorrence. This last senand other matters, he said that government is a tence of Mr. Malthy's must be taken literally; ingang of rogues'-an expression which excited ap- deed, upon being asked if he did not consider slaveplause. The Indians, he remarked, further on, were holding sinful, he could not find terms in the Engnot base enough to live near the white race. The lish language' to express even an opinion, but renecessity of such a meeting as this, he said, was be- mained silent. He seems to stand as a fair exponent cause the church and the school were closed against it. The saddest thing about the whole affair was, the anti-slavery wedge enter their organizations, that while every body-the press, the pulpit, all choosing peace rather than purity, and practically

lieved there were truly Christian slaveholders, and He reviewed the process of wrongs by which In- urged, in support of this position, the circumstances dian wars were incited, so that contractors might get by which the slaveholder was surrounded. Of rich. The work of frontier Yankee civilization was course, this same argument may be made to embrace coining the blood of the Indians into money. In the highway robber, the pirate, the horse-thief, as some future age, another Prescott would become fa- well as the man-thief-all true Christians, forsooth! mous by writing a history of the atrocious wrongs Does not Mr. Cheever completely stultify his theory now done to the Indian race. The Methodist mis- and the scheme of the Church Anti-Slavery Society sionaries in Oregon found some way to get all the by the concession that the slaveholder who violates lands into their power, and then left off preaching to and tramples under foot the principal command o live like princes. In Kansas, we are assured the mis- Christ, is yet a follower of Christ? Says Jesus-If sion stations succored the Border-Ruffians, and some- ye love me, keep my commandments; and the apostimes were the haunts where Border Ruffians planned the- He that saith, I know God, and keepeth not their incursions; one of their leaders being himself a his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.' And yet Mr. Cheever has the logic which con-Every body cheated the Indian-from the hunter verts the slaveholder, who says, 'I know God,' and down to the missionary. Cortez brought them before vet keepeth not his commandments, into a follower

came Catholics at once. That was the way he preach- mainly made up of horse-thieves, who daily practised with the treatment the Indians had received for the fend it as perfectly compatible with Christianity, last twenty years, and would receive for twenty years and publicly teach that it was no bar to church to come. The Church sends them nothing but reli- communion and fellowship, our Northern church gion; the Government sends them nothing at all. | members would not join such a church, or, having Mr. Phillips here said he was glad, for once, at innocently got entangled in it, would not neglect to least, to speak in praise of Edward Everett, who, embrace the first opportunity to sunder all ecclesias when in Congress twenty years ago, put on record tical fellowship and connection with it. We cannot an eloquent speech in behalf of this outraged race. conceive how the churches can regard the man-steal-Unlike the mass of American statesmen, he did not er and the cradle-robber as so much better than the

We 'take it for granted' that if a Society (exist Passing from this topic, he said that the meanest ing in a country where horse-stealing was the sin of of all spirits was that of the Yankees, who put the nation,) claiming to diffuse a knowledge of Jesus all their sins tack two centuries upon their fathers, Christ, and promote sound morality,' should issue and all their penitence two hundred years hence. If tracts strongly condemning the theatre, dancing, this meeting did not do the Indian any good, he said novel reading, sleeping in church, yet among its it would show us how defective is our education, how publications not one word carrying the faintest imweak is our religion, and how few real men there are pression that horse-stealing was morally wrong, but, among us. In closing, he trusted that at least they on the contrary, declare an effort for the abolition of might, in respect to this subject, acknowledge their the movement 'a flame which is fanned by infidelity'-should mutilate and suppress the words of de-The resolutions were then adopted, and the Com- ceased writers against the business, and by miscon opposed to such theft-such a Society would not be a Christian Society. The American Tract Society is man-stealer is less Christian than the sheep-stealer.

> If Rev. Drs. Adams, Lord, Blagden, &c., were to write books and newspaper articles in defence of horse-stealing, stating that it was 'not an offence against natural religion,' 'not a violation of revealed religion,' it is difficult to believe our Northern 'evangelical' clergymen would enter into ecclesiastical union and church fellowship with such men; and while acknowledging it their duty to cast out all unchristian teachers, should yet openly and unblushingly proclaim such teachers not only Christians, but

ministers of Christ actually engaged in teiching Christianity! But we have learned from observation, that all such things are possible in the American religion.

Bangor, Sept. 27, 1859.

MR. EDITOR-As a member of this community, I cannot be silent under the imputation that we hold the memory of Daniel Webster as especially worthy our homage; and, as a citizen of Massachusetts, I feel bound to utter my protest against the action of the Legislature in allowing the Caritol grounds to be des ecrated by his statue.

Yours, for the right. SIMEON SIMPLE

TO WHOSE MEMORY SHALL WE PAY REV. ERENCE P

Men honor those whose lives embody most of those qualities which they themselves hold in esteem. It has always been so, and, from the nature of the case, must always be so. The history of the world proves the truth of the remark.

When might made the right, it was the successful warrior who received the smiles of fair ladies, the praises of men. When government got itself established, it was the great statesman to whom all paid homage. Mechanic-skill-Gold-Learning-Art-all have had their day.

The great man seldom rises far above his sect or party-and the party never quite reaches its type, The true leader, therefore, always keeps in advance; he accepts every great truth, embodies it in his life, and endeavors to make it beautiful and attractive to the world. With him, the question is not, is it expedient? but, is it true? is it just? The answer to these questions decides his course. Does the community, the sect or party reach his level of to-day, he strides on, ever seeking new truths, and striving to make those truths active in the thought and in the life of others. It is then of the first importance that we honor those whose lives have been such as to lead us on to better lives.

4 ' If we point our arrows toward the stars, we shall not indeed reach them, but we shall come nearer than if we point downward.' If we propose a high ideal, we shall come nearer to goodness than if we follow an unworthy example.

Whom, then, of the historically great men of our time shall we reverence? To whose memory shall we pay honor ?

He must have been a man of great ability, and made a good use of his talents; of a pure life-chaste, temperate-a fit example to the rising generation; of sterling honesty-strong enough to resist the temptations of personal luxury; of a strong sense of justice, recognizing in every man a brother; of lofty aims, never sacrificing the good of his country, or the rights of others, to ambition; true to his cenvictions, never placing his conscience in the keeping of another, or bartering it for gold; of a progressive spirit, always ready to receive new truths, never turnng back to the exploded errors of the past.

The man possessing these qualities, living, has a right to our reverence, our active co-operation and assistance ; dead, his memory should receive all boner, and be handed down to posterity as a cherished blessing, His portraits should adorn the walls of our public buildings, his statues grace the public squares, his name be found at the corners of the streets, and be familiar in our mouths; and when our children ask the reason of all this homage, it should be our care that the real nobleness we honor be held up to their view, that they, seeing the beauty of goodness, shall also be impressed with a desire for its possession. All the honor we pay to real worth will but redound to our own honer.

I have been led into this train of thought by the great efforts which have been made to hold up to the homage of this community the memory of Daniel Webster. Did he possess the qualities which have been enumerated as worthy of reverence? We think not. Undoubtedly he was a man of great ability. God did his part well. But, did he make a good use of his talents? That is the question. From the beginning to the end of his life, that splendid mind was devoted to selfish aims. Was his life pure? Notoriously the reverse. His voluptuousness and intemperance were too well known to admit of denial. Who of all those extravagant eulogizers would hold up the private life of Daniel Webster as an example Answer, the very long list of tradesmen's uppaid bills-the money borrowed, but never returned. Of a strong sense of justice? Witness the poor fugitives sent back into bondage by that accursed law, the work of his brain. Witness chains of slavery riveted tighter by his hand, the territories open ed to the curse by his eloquence. Of lofty aims? He considered protection of commerce as the legitimate end of government-that property should be the qualification for the Senate. The real welfare of his country-alas! it was not so precious a thing as was the gratification of that vaulting ambition which

made him forget all claims beside. Was he true to his own convictions? Resd the noble words to be found in his earlier speeches-the love of liberty, the sentiments of justice, the abhorrence of slavery; compare these with the seventh of March speech. Alas! he had sold himself for paltry ambition, and more paltry pelf-stifling his highest thought; and he spoke but as his paymasters di-

rected. Was he progressive? His sentiments on all the leading topics were far more progressive when he entered public life than when he so sadly laid himself down at Marshfield to die. I repeat-we honor in other the qualities we ourselves esteem. Do the citizens of Massachusetts believe in kidnap-

ping ?-let them honor the supporter of the Fugitive Slave Law. Do they desire to see the curse of sisvery extended over all the Territories?-let them nonor the man who opposed the re-enactment of God's great law of freedom. Do they wish intemperance and unchastity held up to their sons?-let them honor the man who was repeatedly inchriated, and whose passions were uncurbed so long as he retain ed strength for their gratification. If, on the contrary, they desire not to see Massachusetts only, but all soil free-free as the air-if they desire to see her young men grow up virtuous, moral, honest, they will unite in demanding a higher and better example. As with one voice, they will call upon the Legislature to hurl the statue of Daniel Webster from the grounds of the State, and in its place they will erect a mopument to some real friend of progress and liberty. No, Mr. Editor, it is a libel on the good sense and the good principles of the people of the State of Massachusetts to pretend that they have no higher standard. They admire the great intellect of Daniel Webster, but they do not approve of the use be made of it. Not one of all his eulogists had a word to say in favor of his seventh of March speech. Notone praised his Union-saving exertions—his repeated cries of wolf! wolf! when there was no wolf. Even the man who, as the representative of a free State, offer ed to buckle on his knapsack and fight in defence of slavery-who, while Governor, said in Fancuil Hall that he considered the agitation of the slavery question an indictable offence-even he knew too well the temper of this community to praise any but his sentiments favorable to liberty. Let us not be led by a few Whig and Democratic politicians, or by those unworthy Republicans who are willing to eater for Whig and Democratic votes, into the avowal of sentiments we detest. I believe that a great majority of the inhabitants of Massachusetts love freedom better than elavery-honesty better than dishonesty-and I implore them to insist upon it that her legislators shall not disgrace the Capitol by holding up to the rererence of future generations an example diametrical-

ly opposed to their cherished sentiments.

THE DUTY OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. At a public meeting in the Town Hall in the city of Hallowell, (Me.,) on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. Thanks an address by Rev. Henry T. Cheever, on the Principles and Plans of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, the whole assembly, with the exception of three pro-slavery Democrats, adopted by rising the fellowing resolution :-

Resolved, That when the advocates of slavery, driven from its defence on the grounds of expediency driven from the sufficient warrant for its audacious rolation of the rights of man, have at length come to same its inherent rightfulness, and to appeal to the Bible for a sanction of this assumption;—and the professors in Southern Universities are required to teach and maintain that 'slavery was commanded by God's chosen theocracy, and sanctioned by his by course, and to be supported, vindicated and defendaposter, and defendno time for Christian ministers or Christians to blink the question of its inherent sinfulness. And we, a perion of the Christian people of Hallowell, do hereby declare our deep conviction, that slaveholding is by decime, that it is the duty of Christian churches d every denomination to treat the practice of slaveof ever, holding as essentially sinful and anti-Christian, and to debar from Christian fellowship all who persist in it after due remonstrance and admonition.

THE RECORD INCOMPLETE. WORCESTER, Oct. 8, 1859.

Editor of the Liberator : Since writing you the note of information as to the action of the Salem Street Church, I have been surprised to learn that, in defiance of the vote of the Church, and in the face of their action in voting an adjournment pending the discussion of Mr. White's motion to allow members to hand in their contributions to the Church Treasurer, on Sunday last, the Rev. (?) Mr. Richardson gave public notice that all who wished to contribute to the American Board could do so by bringing their money to the Treasurer of the Church!! And thereupon it was boasted that a larger collection than usual was taken !

Verily, I did not suppose that depravity so great as thus to violate all good faith and propriety, and defy the Church itself, existed in that direction, and hence I was not on the watch for any new development on that day. I failed to be fully posted, as I meant to, to give you the full information. J. A. H.

A HAPPY HIT.

For some days, it had been whispered round that Adin Ballou, in his ministration with the Spiritualists, at the Brick Church in Milford, was last Sunday to give a phillippic against Theodore Parker and his heresy. Some of the extreme conservatives were in high glee at what was expected. But, alas! they got what they did not expect. Very justly, Mr. Ballou, in accordance with his peace principles, arraigned Mr. Parker for his war spirit more than for his theobeied keresy. He placed the pro-war clergy and churches on the same platform with Mr. Parker. This was a happy hit, and filled some minds with chagrin and disappointment. The readers of the Libenter must not think it strange if they hear of many siden conversions; for surely, heresy-hunters, who ire in trepidation even at the name of Theodore Parker, will hardly consent to be in fellowship with him een in defence of a position they have ever mainmind. When will a denial of the Sermon on the Mount be as grave a heresy as to doubt the plenary inspiration of the Bible? G. W. S.

THE DEMOCRACY IN FEAR. DEAR MR. GARRISON :

Our little village is in quite an agitation. 'Straws show which way the wind blows.' Here is a straw

On the evening appointed for Mr. Foss to lecture here, when, owing to his failure to come, his appointment had to be filled by another, the speaker presented the claims of the petition to Congress which vog have printed in the Liberator for some weeks. The several parts of the petition, asking the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, &c., were taken up and accompanied with arguments why the petition should be circulated and granted; after which, the following resolutions were presented to the meeting and adopt-

Resolved. That a Committee of four be appointed to circulate petitions so as to obtain as many signatures as possible prior to the session of Congress, and that this Committee be instructed. &c.

Resolved, That we will circulate this petition, not because we can expect it to be granted by the present Congress, but because there is great need for agitation, North and South, in Congress and out of it, before slavery can be abolished.

Resolved, That though the petition does new ask all we desire, inasmuch as we earnestly seek the entire abolition of slavery in all the South, yet, since the petition asks about all that Congress can constitutionally grant, we will hope that, in using means to obtain the less, we will be doing what will also tend to effect the greater.

These resolutions, together with the remarks on the petition, elicited some discussion, but only one short speech, by a young Democrat, in opposition to

In a day or two after this meeting, the following notice, which I copy verbatim, was posted in the

Notice is hereby given of a meeting to be held at the Town House in Topsham, on Friday evening, Sept. 23, 1859, for the purpose of discussing the impropriety and danger to our country of circulating esented to the citizens of Topsham on Tuesday Sept. 13, by the Rev. N. R. Johnston.
All are invited to attend. Those who love their

country, and desire to labor for its universal prosper ty, are invited to lend their aid; those who are not Atriotic enough to aid us are requested to come and

Topsham, Vt., Sept. 20, 1859.

This notice called together a small meeting, at which one short Union-saving speech was made in opposition to the petition. This was followed by an announcement, from the other side of the house, that on the same evening of the next week, there would be a meeting to discuss both sides of the question. At this meeting, which is now past, the discussion was fairly opened by two opposing speeches, a Democratic lawyer leading the way in a very loyal defence of all that the petitioners seek to overthrow. The contest is thus fairly begun, and, from all appearthees, is not soon to close, unless the "unterrified Democracy ' fail of ammunition.

Topsham, Oct. 4, 1859. AGITATOR.

THE BUXTON SETTLEMENT.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : You will probably remember that last year I gave the readers of the Liberator a sketch of my visit to the Elgin settlement of fugitive slaves at Buxton, Canada West, under the auspices of the Rev. William King. At that time, a delegation from the Irish Presbyterian Church-Prof. Gibson, of Queen's College, Belfast, and Rev. Mr. McClure, of Derry-visited the settlement, and the whole occasion was in-Kructive and gratifying.

Rev. Wm King, and Wm. H. Day, Esq., a young colored man of talent and position, accepted an inritation tendered them by this delegation, and are how in Ireland, holding meetings and collecting funds in aid of the Buxton settlement. Mr. Day writes me from Waterford, Ireland, August 20th, 1859, announcing their reception by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, whose testimony against slavery is on record. They also had a meeting in Metropolitan Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding. , may like a few extracts from it."

Some 3000 persons were present. The Lord Mayor took occasion to endorse the truthfulness of their antislavery testimonies in full, saying that he knew, for he had lived two years in Charleston, South Caro-

linn. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 8, these gentlemen addressed, in an eloquent and effective manner, a public meeting in the Rosemary Street Presbyterian Church, at Belfast-Robert Bong, Esq. in the chair. He remarked that he was gratified to find with them, in the person of Mr. King, the noble and generous ' Clayton' W. C. N. of Mrs. Stowe's great work. Boston, Oct. 12, 1859.

THE SLAVE TRADE QUESTION.

on Thursday, last week, a protracted and exciting dis-cussion was had so the meeting, on motion of Dr. Cheever, to memorialize Congress to suppress the slave trade. Dr. Cheever spoke with his usual force, urging immediate action. He moved the following amendment or addition to the report concerning the

Choctaw and Cherokee Churches:

'Your Committee add that, in the opinion of the Board, the holding of slaves should be pronounced an immorality, inconsistent with membership in any Christian Church, and that it should be required that these Missionary Churches should immediately put away from themselves this sin, and should cease to

sanction it even in appearance.'
Dr. Todd of Pittsfield moved the reference of the Dr. Todd of Pittsfield moved the reference of the subject to the Business Committee, and Chancellor Walworth said somewhat tartly that it was too late in the sessions of the Board to throw such a firebrand among us. There was no difference of opinion among among us. There was no difference of opinion among us about the slave trade, but he objected to this Board being put in a false position by this measure.

The Rev. Dr. Squier (who has resolved the problem of the Origin of Evil') asked whether it would not do as well to sign the memorial as individuals, and not compromise the Board as such?

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries, arose and fully indorsed all that Dr. Cheever had alleged as to the relations of the slave-trade to their African missions, and as to the supreme importance of removing the obstacle out of the way. It was this, removing the obstacle out of the way. It was this, with other things, which is threatening the Gaboon Mission. The principle is right. We ought to resist the slave-trade, and petition Congress on the subject, but the matter has come up so suddenly that we have no time to devise proper methods and memorials. He no time to devise proper methods and membrane, but did not wish the matter indefinitely postponed, but that some wise measure shall be devised, since the slave trade is now enormously increasing along the slave trade is not along the slave trade in the slave trade is now enormously increasing along the slave trade is now enormously increasing along the slave trade is now enormously increasing along the slave tr the ascendant.

a Special Committee to report to the next meeting of there are ten females who have discen colldren, and the Board. We must look this gigantic evil square in but two of the number are black.

the face.
The Rev. Dr. Perkins of Persia, spoke in terms of the strongest condemnation of the slave trade. Progress in railroads, wealth, building, &c., in America during the twenty-five years of his absence from America, had surprised him, but nothing surprised him so much as what he heard of progress in Slavery and the slave trade in Christian America.

The Rev. Dr. Pomeroy agreed with Dr. Anderson and Dr. Patton in their suggestions to refer the subject to a Special Committee to report next year.

Rev. Dr. Duffield of Detroit, deprecated so long a delay. Let something be done promptly. If we have not time to put the matter in proper form, let us instruct the Prudential Committee to do so. How many poor souls will be killed by this traffic before the next meeting of the Board?

Dr. Converse of Philadelphia abominated the slave

trade, but he deprecated any such action as this, be-cause it will fire up the Extremists of the South to do what we do not want them to do.

Dr. Heman Humphrey thought we ought to meet

Board, Dr. Evarts, had once caused the commander of Alabama's Democracy even if nominated. But there a United States vessel to be court-martialed for his a United States vessel to be court-martialed for his conduct to a missionary in those islands. And could plish both these unholy purposes. They should be not the Board have memorialized Congress had United met at the very outset with the stern rebuke of the not the Board have memorialized Congress had United ships tried to set the slave trade on foot there? Mr. Orcutt of the Colonization Society, denied Dr. Cheever's allegations. There has been but one cargo us, we should demand firmly every jot and title of of slaves landed at the South, and that has ruined our territorial rights. To be sound upon this question those engaged in it. The Government has just

trengthened its African squadron by additional force. This subject will breed discord, affect our income, &c. After some further remarks from Chancellor Wal-worth, the whole subject was referred to the Business

The Board, in Congressional fashion, had an allnight session on the 7th inst., and discussed connection with slavery with great vehemence. The result was to cut off the Cherokee Indian Mission because some of the Cherokees hold slaves. Dr. Cheever wanted to hold on to the mission, and purify the churches by expelling the slaveholders, but the congregational idea of letting each church manage its own membership prevailed, and the mission, though forty years old, was dropped by the Board.

Walker of Cambridge University on the Temperance once too often? - Boston Journal. question, have caused many to gnaw their tongues for pain,' while they have elicited admiration and thankfulness on the part of the true friends of sobriety and freedom universally. At a quarterly meeting of the Bristol County Total Abstinence Society, held at Mansfield on the 5th inst., it was

Resolved. That we heartily approve of, and call upon all temperance organizations to aid in circulating the frank and manly letter of Wendell Phillips, addressed to the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and inadequate as it is, maintain its position at the the President of Harvard College, arraigning them South against the cheaper white emigrant labor of th for lending their influence in upholding a notorious grog-shop in the city of Boston.

In a private letter, received from our esteem-England, he says :-

·What a noble rebuke was that of Wendell Phil-President of Harvard College ! Is it possible that it o'clock, when he died. The account says that some can fail of producing fruits of righteousness in the public mind? Give my kindest remembrances to others assert the fairness of the duel. Broderick's would I come to live and die among you, fighting the nist. Terry's shot took effect two inches from the great battle of human freedom by your side while strength or faculty remained, or victory left us nothing muse to do!'

The East Boston Ledger, referring to the opening lecture of the Fraternity course in this city, by Mr. Phillips, says :-

· Wendell Phillips was then introduced amid an ovation of hearty enthusiasm, and proceeded to deliver an address, which, in force of logic, aptness of illustration, power of sarcasın well directed, pungency and pertinence of rebuke, and the most entrancing eloquence, probably never was surpassed by any man, ad. We have no idea that Henry Clay, in his palmiest days, could have held an audience more enwrapped or spell-bound. It was a masterly effort on the part of this peerless orator, never to be forgotten by the whole-hearted and discriminating listener. We make room for as much as possible, and advise every manly man and womanly woman with . a Bee, and read every word of it.'

Alluding to the same masterly lecture, the Worcester Spy says :-

Wendell Phillips, one of the most eloquent men keenly, cannot wholly stifle admiration of the earess, and the affluence of intellectual power, with nestness, and the affluence of intellectual power, with which they are delivered; and they who feel more agreement than disagreement with his general positions and estimates of character, are more apt to tions and estimates of character, are more apt to free city of Philadelphia is determined to put down yield quietly to the magnetic charm of his eloquence, free city of Philadelphia is determined to that to criticise and protest against any thing that colored bands of music. At the Firemen's might in cooler moments seem like overstatement or tion which had assembled a few days since, for the too great severity. Too much severity, however, is purpose of getting up an escort to the Empire Fire usually much more wholesome than extravagant and Company of Lynn, it was voted to exclude all c red landation

livered the introductory lecture of the Fraternity colored persons are allowed to ride in the public omnibuses, hacks, or horse railway cars. They are also thronged with a brilliant and intelligent audience, and the discourse on that occasion was one of his most effective productions. A very intelligent man the meetings of the City Councils, or in the schools of who heard it says—"His voice seemed more musical, his manner more graceful, and his presence more magical than ever.' This speech was mainly devoted ned more musical, the city. magical than ever.' This speech was mainly devoted to the various recent eulogies or. Webster and Choate, and as several portions of his speech show the finest when on her last slaving expedition. This book, says the Charleston Mercury, will make a sensation. It is mired, and also criticised more or less, our readers the Charleston Mercury, will make a sensation. It is brought out by a person who took a part in her adventures, and will give a minute account thereof.

Horace Mann. Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, relates the following anec-dote of John Quincy Adams and Horace Mann:

On the day when Mr. Webster delivered his eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, your present correspondent officiated in the devotional exercises, and afterwards dined with the Mayor and a large company. John Quincy Adams was an invited guest, but delayed hi coming. On his arrival, apparently as an apology for his tardiness, he said he had been at Dedham, listening to an address from a young man of whom he never heard before, but who was destined, if his life was spared, to be most honorably known beyond the limits of his native village, and to make his mark

upon the age."
That young man was the successor of Mr. Adams in Congress—Horace Mann. The prediction of Mr. Adams was fulfilled. He did, indeed, set his mark on the age in which he lived, and the prediction of At the annual meeting of the American Board of Mr. Adams might have contributed not a little, under commissioners for Fereigh Missions, at Philadelphia, God, towards its fulfillment. Your correspondent wrote to Mr. Mann, with whom he was acquainted informing him of what Mr. Adams had said. Th answer expressed emphatically the gratification of Mr. Mann, and his determined purpose to attain, it possible, to the distinction and usefulness Mr. Adams had foretold for him.

> THE MANN MONUMENT. Messrs. S. G. Howe, R. C. Waterson, George S. Boutwell, George B. Emerson Alpheus Crosby, E. Edmunds, and Josiah Quincy have memorialized the legislature to the effect that public meeting in the city of Boston having taken measures for procuring by general public subscription a bronze statue of Horace Mann, they respectfully rethe request may be granted.

PADING AWAY! The Sentinel (Marshall county Va.,) says:

The South is becoming so 'mixed up,' that a ma cannot feel safe any more in marrying there, for feat his wife will prove to have black blood in her veins. Negroes are so fully kept in their 'sphere' by Northern white men, that, as a rule, persons can always find out negro blood by tradition, and it is compara tively safe to marry dark-complected women there without danger of the 'amalgamation' so very com-mon in the South.

And a Charleston (South Carolina) corresponden

of the N. Y. Police Gazette writes thus : slavery is but a name, for being white, they are less Dr. Patton suggested that the subject be referred to submissive and of less value. Among mg own slaves,

> Mr. Douglas is violently assailed in the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer. He is called the Bull-Dog of the Nation, and also a hypocrite, who a capt as be damn-ed for all time to come with the South. We quote:

> 'The South wants something more than he would give her. She wants her slave property protected from Abolition legislation, and this she demands at the hands of the President. And if this pretection be denied when asked, she will then fall back upon her own resources, seize the sword of independence, and fight for the laws of the land and our rights. Indeed, if she had not this right guaranteed to her, the slaveholder would be deterred from emigrating to the Territories with his property, which North the power of a tyrant, as she is, and make the South a vassal at the door of Abolitionism, asking for mercy.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says:

We are confident that Douglas can neither receive the matter promptly, and the Rev. Mr. Bingham of the vote of Alabama at the Charleston Convention, the Sandwich Islands showed how a Secretary of the nor can be receive an indorsement at the hands of are men, even in Alabama, who are laboring to accomtrue State Democracy. We should not only repu-diate Douglas, but since he has forced the issue upon should be a sine qua non for honors in the gift of Ala-

The New Orleans Crescent tries to make out that the talk at the South about re-opening of the Southern slave trade, has been got up to draw out the contortions' of Northern abolitionists. It says:

· Perhaps we have helped on the delusion under which so many of the free soil papers of the North labor. If so, we shall not beg pardon of anybody. have alluded to the matter on several occasions and assumed neither positive nor negative grounds. Indeed, we are not sure but that we very slightly encouraged the idea that the African slave trade was in active operation. If we did-we don't exactly remember at the present writing-it was to make Greeley. Beecher, and company, cavort, howl and rave, and fuss in feathers, not because we had any definite wledge in the premises.

The recent lecture of Wendell Phillips, at the Tre-mont Temple, and his letter to Judge Shaw and Pres. he ever read the story of the boy, who cried wolf

FREE VS. SLAVE LABOR. The Savannah News says that a contractor on the Main Trunk Road, unable to procure negro labor at a reasonable price, recently went to the North to procure emigrant laborers. He returned on the steamer Florida with forty German laborers, with whom he contracted for six months services as laborers on the road, at \$10 to \$12 per month. The same contractor is at present obliged, North ?

FATAL DUEL IN CALIFORNIA. The overland mail ed friend, William Robson, Esq., of Warrington, Saturday, brings the intelligence of a fatal duel between Senator Broderick and Chief Justice Terry. It took place near San Francisco, on the morning of the 13th. Mr. Broderick fell on the first fire, pierced lips to the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and the through the lungs. He lingered till half past 10 him. . . With what pleasure, if I might, pistol went off before raised into line with his antago-

Mr. Corwin appears to be bent upon making himself as odious to the Republicans as possible, by canting about the fugitive slave law. He made a hard speech on the subject, at Irontown, the other day, and gas'd as much about the rights of slaveholders to have their peculiar property caught for them, when it shall have stolen itself, as if he had an eve to the Charleston Convention's nomination himself one can object to his love of the law, but the theme, most assuredly, is one that need not be hammered away at when a Republican meeting is held. We must wear the chains, we suppose; we can't help ourselves; but it is really too much to have one of our friends argue by the hour that they are ornaments, that we ought to be proud of them, and that we are, in the last resort, all 'nigger catchers.' There are Democrats enough to talk such miserable drivel, soul as big as the universe, to get the Atlas and men whose sworn duty it is to prove that the whole duty of man is to capture runaways who are attemptiug to carry the Union to Canada. Leave the dirty work to them, to whom it belongs, and whom nature foreseeing their fate, kindly endowed with a capacity for its performance. The Wagon Boy will prove be a very slow coach, if he shall continue the course that has ever lived in Massachusetts, never speaks on he has recently adopted. The people do not mean to any topic of public interest without causing a sensa- be fed with political husks, having not been so prodiose who feel his terrible criticisms most gal of principle as to be reduced to the necessity of stealing democratic fodder .- Traveller.

bands from appearing in the line of procession for any 'On the evening of October 4th, Mr. Phillips de- Fire Company. In the city of 'Brotherly Love,' no

A book is about to be published, giving a de-ailed account of the cruise of the yacht Wanderer

THE TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY; IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY NEXT, IN BOSTON 1860.

In a year when Americans find themselves citizen of a country where the African slave trade is going on, and slave-hunting unforbidden, and sheltering the fugitive indicted as a crime, and the leading religious and political influences so dead to this publishame as to discountenance legislative reform, we are confident that we have only to open our subscription in order to be becomingly and effectually sustained by the awakening virtue of the people, in the enterprise to which our lives are given.

We entreat, then, all the friends of Liberty, and the foes of Slavery, every where, in the South as at the North, -in Europe as in America, -philosophers as well as Christians, Catholics no less than Protes tants, to subscribe to a fund and a mode of expenditure which prepares the way before every sect, every party, every association; which makes all other men's anti-slavery labors light; and which has, for six and twenty years, been laying the foundations of many generations, so as to exclude slavery from American institutions, and secure to posterity hose blessings of liberty which the last generation passed away without enjoying.

THE UNDERSIGNED, while asking the favor of their subscribers' company, on their customary Anniversary occasion, are impelled by the goodness and the grandeur of the enterprise,-by its indispensable nature, by the universal and fundamental character of its principles,-to entreat also the assistance of all. The crisis in the nation's life makes the occasion :one which it will be worth crossing the ocean to par-

America, we ask its continuance yet a little longer; till a spirit of devotedness adequate to this great world-enterprise shall have been here awakened.

From this day forward through the year we begin to arrange our plans, organize our efforts, and economise our means, greater or smaller as the case may be to meet this great national claim: and we desire all New Year's Presents for ornamenting the library, who would see slavery abolished, and truth, honor, chamber or parlor, or enriching the port-folio, consisting of oil and water-color drawings, framed and peace, liberty and safety in righteousness restored, to meet us at its close, for cheer, counsel, sacrifice, resolve, and generous co-operation.

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

MISS HOSMER'S ZENOBIA. Mrs. L. Maria Child writes to the Home Journal that she has received from Zenobia in chains, as she appeared in the triumphal procession of Aurelian. Mrs. Child adds:

The earnest young sculptor has worked at this great statue with such intensity of purpose, and such untir-ing labor, that physicians sent her into Switzerland to save her life. The production is worth all the concentrated thought she has bestowed upon it. It far surthing she has hitherto done. Many women, if they had accomplished half as much, would think they had a right to put up at the Hotel de l'Univers, and do nothing the remainder of natural lives, but repose on their laurels, and be lionized by visitors. But Miss Hosmer is not one of that Her soul is so absorbed by an intense love of art, that she will never be satisfied with any stoppingplace on the ladder of excellence.

This grand specimen of modern sculpture is now as Rome, in the Academia dei Quiriti. It will be exhibited a short time in London, and then brought to this country.

THE LOST AND FOUND AERONAUTS. Messrs, La Mountain and Haddock, who made an ascension in a balloon from Watertown, N. Y., on the 23d of September, were not heard from till last Monday, when telegraphic despatch was received from La Mountain dated at Ottawa, Canada West, stating that they camdown 150 miles north of Watertown, in the midst of great wilderness, and were rescued most providenially by a Mr. Cameron, who was in the forest with Indian guides, looking for timbers. They were with out food for four days. They travelled in their balloon 300 miles, and were up in the air only from four

A WOMAN INSTANTLY TORN TO PIECES. This morning Mrs. Schnabel, a young creole, whose husband is engineer in Merrill's drug mills on St. Charles street, between Fifth and Sixth, went to that place, as sual, about 9 o'clock, to carry him his breakfast While Schnabel was eating, his wife stood near the machinery, conversing with him. There is a large upright shaft a few inches from the principal wheel that carries the machinery. Mrs. S. was standing near this, and bent over to pick up her husband's pipe. Her dress caught in the cogs of the wheel, and was drawn in between it and the shaft. 'Her legs, arms, and backbone were instantly crushed to The effect of the shock was so great as to break the machinery in several places. Her he in vain tried to rescue her, and when the awful fact urday flashed upon his mind that she was dead, his grief Wa knew no bounds. Mrs. Schnabel was an intelligent, industrious woman, and much devoted to her husband and child .- St. Louis Evening Bulletin, Sept. 17.

Some reactionary rascals have murdered Cora Geffrard, daughter of the President of Hayti. This is the third child the President has lost in a short time. A more barbarous murder than that of the young lady was never perpetrated. She was but 19, and had been a wife only two months. At the time of her murder, she was reading a prayer-book. The object of the assassins was to get up a rebellion against the government, but it was a singular mode to comaction in such a way as to create sympathy fo Geffrard by a deed of unexampled brutality ardice. The conspirators failed, and were arrest-Their chief, Gen. Prophete, was not prophet enough to foresee his failure.

Ericsson's caloric engine is to be exhibited at the National Fair, and it is said will demonstrate to the farmers of Illinois that it can plough, sow, reap, thresh and go to market with as much safety as the most gentle team of horses, and at an expense of one cent per hour (for fuel and oil) for each horse power

LS A negfo girl at Ghent, Ky. painted herself, and attempted to cross by the ferry to Indiana. The nov-elty of the steamboat attracted her attention and exposed her ignorance. Suspicion was excited, and she was returned to her 'old Kentucky home.' A terrific gale occurred in St. Louis on Friday last, tearing down chimneys, uprooting trees, displac-ing and unroofing houses, and doing other destruct-

New Orleans, Oct. 7. The fillibusters, headed by Gen. William Walker, who sailed from Berwick Bay in their own steamer without a clearance, were arrest-ed at the Southwest Pass at 1 o'clock to-day, by the U. S. Marshal, assisted by the U. S. Artillery. peaceably surrendered.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who is on a lecturing tour in Vermont, is quite unwe

ive work in its course.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, for Massachusetts Anti-Slaver Wm. I. Bowditch, to redeem pledge, (omitted by late Treasurer,) , \$100 00 H. J. Prentiss, to redeem pledge, Wm. I. Cailar,

Miss Mary J. Parkman, " C. B. McIntire, " S. May, Jr.,

Framingham Celebration, Fourth of July,
Abington

First of August,
Charles E. Hodges, donation, Collections by A. T. Foss. Wm. Barker, Smith's Mills, \$2; Mr. Cummings, do. 1,

Fall River, \$2 36; Hezekiah Drown, 3: P.
D. Conant, 1; Providence, R. I., 5 00;
Danversport, 6 65; Springfield, 1 18;
Milford, 20 79; Weare, N. H., 4 53;
Weat Randolph, Vt., 10; Snowville, 6. \$3 00 EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Oct. 6, 1857.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Donations. A friend, by R. D. Webb, of Dublin, Ire-From Massachusetts R. S. Society, being procreds of the Worcester Anti-Slavery FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

THE WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR WILL OPEN AT Mr. Wales's Hall, Weymouth Landing, on the

afternoon of OCTOBER 25th. [Hours of starting from the Old Colony depot, Boston, half-past 8 and half-past 2. Hours of re-turn, half-past 10 and half-past 4.]

In the list of contributions, for many of which we are indebted to the kindness of friends in Worcester, Boston and elsewhere, especially in New York State, ticipate in. And while thanking our European friends are a lot of gentlemen's buckskin and fur gloves, for their generous cooperation of last year with ladies' sleeves and collars, children's aprons, drawers, capes, toys. A few of the fine Weymouth-made com-forts and basket-bedquilts. A few splendid croche toilette and table covers, sofa and chair covers, glass preserve saucers to accompany a tea or dinner-service. Needle-books, mats, stands, watch-cases in variety too

now offered to our friends for the timely selection of ready to hang up, line-engravings, lithographs and mezzotintos, not to be found in the print-shops—the works of distinguished English and French artists. The mere inspection of them will amply repay the

slight admission-fee.

There will be a social tes-party on the evening of the 27th, and a social dancing party on the evening of the 28th, both to close at seasonable hours. Refreshments will be constantly provided for distant friends at all hours of the day to suit their convenience; and it is hoped that all who hate slavery, (and who in this neighborhood does not?) will take advantage of the pleasant autumn season, and come together from the four Weymouths, from Boston, from Abington, from Plymouth, Hingham, and all the towns be-tween, from Brookline, Canton, and throughout Norfolk county,-for invigorating social intercourse and

anti slavery co-operation.

The Ladies-Managers are in correspondence with eloquent and distinguished friends of the Enterprise, far and near, with the prospect of being able confi-dently to invite their friends to a festival of the mind and heart as well as to a series of social meetings for rest and amusement.
WM. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips

will be present and speak on the occasion, and ED-MUND QUINCY has consented to preside at the Tea Party, (Thursday evening, 27th.)

Admittance to the Fair. - 12 cents
" Tea-Party, - 25 "
" Social Dancing Party, 50 " 12 cents. Weymouth, Oct. 5, 1859.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR. MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL. Mrs. Dall will deliver a course of Lectures at Mer-

cantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Mon-day evenings, to commence MONDAY, Nov. 7, at half-past 7 o'clock. Nov. 7 .- Low Wages and Hard Work. Condition of women employed in slop-work. Way of safety, honorable independence. Dress-makers and governesses. Mayhew's Letters. Noble women among the fallen. Women never forbidden to la-bor, only ladies. Historical argument. Unhealth-

iness of French factory labor. Women sold as 'beasts of burden' in England. Metal workers. An absurd fiction in the statement that all men support all women.

Nov. 14. Practical opposition, and the work nor Avocations already open. False ideas of society keep having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair respectable women out of them. Practical opposition not ended. Penn. Medical Society. Census of Great Britain and the United States. Nan-color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye, tucket. Dr. Franklin's sister-in-law. Olive Rose. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in Baron Tœrmer and Felicie de Fauveau.

Nov. 21. New work to be done in Boston Drowning of Daughters. New means to prevent it Medical specialities. Dr. Heidenreich. Marian, the Bible woman. Training School for Servants. Knit-ting factory, &c. &c. Mr. Buckle's position to be A Labor Exchange. Will you tread questioned. A I out the nettles?

There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other lecturers will find free admis Single admission 25 cts. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock.

THE ORIGIN OF MANKIND. One First Pair, or Manu! Dr. WM. Symington Brown has prepared a Lyce

um Lecture on the above subject, to which he would direct the attention of liberal Committees. This Lecture embraces a fair statement of the pros and cons, with the results of recent investigations Address, Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., 15 Congress street, Boston.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES,-DR. JOHN Rock would respectfully announce to Lyceum Committees and others, that he is prepared to lecture on the following subjects :-The Character and Writings of Madame De Stael.

The Unity of the Races.
The Lights and Shadows of African Life.

CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING .- The Annual Anti-Slavery Convention, for Barnstable County, will be held at HARWICH, in EXCHANGE as to Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, November 5th and 5th. It will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Sat-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and other speakers to be more particularly named hereafter, will attend the All who have been accustomed to sustain these Con-

ventions in years past, by their presence and co-operation, and all friends of freedom, of whatever name, are requested to attend. All advocates or apologists for Slavery are invited to come. Are we for Laberty or for Slavery? Let none refuse to reply, and let none evade the issue.

ELAM BAKER, FRANKLIN ROBBINS, Committee. J. H. ROBBINS,

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in WORCESTER, at BRINLEY HALL on Sunday, October 23d, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and centinuing afternoon and evening.

A general attendance of the members is particularly requested; and all friends of freedom are invited

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHAS. L. REMOND, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., will be present.
WILLIAM A. WILSON, Secretary.

WORCESTER NORTH .-- The Worcester North A. S. Society will hold a quarterly meeting at East Princeton, Sunday, Oct. 16. Andrew T. Poss and Samuel May, Jr., will attend in behalf of the Massachusetts A. S. Society. Per order.

PRINCETON .- Mr. Foss and Mr. May will speak at the Town Hall in Princeton, Saturday evening, Oct. 15.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mas-

usetts A. S. Society, will speak at Tuesday, Oct. 18. Warren, Wednesday, " 19. Friday, " 21. Ware, North Brookfield, Friday, Sunday, Springfield,

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

To THE ED'S OF EVANORLIST:—'My age is sixty.
One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been
gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become
quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's ' Restoryear, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorer,' No. I, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in
three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is
now almost restored to its original color, and the hue
appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT
THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A
DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an
advantage to one who was in danger of becoming
bald.'

Rev. M. THACHER, d. Rev. M. THACHER,

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855.

President J. L. BATON, LL. D., Union University, Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

· MADAN-I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer,' &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irreg-ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CEASED, and my locks, which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANGED TO BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., PRE-VENT THE HAIR PROM PALLING OPP, and to RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR."

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK. Editor ' Ladies' Repository,' Cincinnati, Ohio.

· I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa-"I have ocen using airs. S. A. Alten's Zylobalsa-mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manu-factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recom-mending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor . Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

· Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color, &c.

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa

mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations. Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Boston,

Mass. · Having used numerous specifics to little purpose

I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-I regarded your World's Hall desorted on me to use samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good to have destroy antisfaction. I am now neither bald effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years.

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church

Attleboro', Mass. I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an

invaluable dressing for the hair.' Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

· My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANT-LY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full val-

ue of our money." GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire, 'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After

answering the queries of any you may refer to m [The above clergyman is well known throughout Great Britain, and to many in the United States.]

HAYTI. Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'-'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefit-

ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.' Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. 'Presbyterian Wit-

ess,' Cincinnati, Ohio. · It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till we knote it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert advertisement, &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Education R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y.

Some time since. I procured a bottle of your and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black.'

Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church, Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. 'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her adver-

tisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.'

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y. I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon

turned as black as when I was a young man. Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as

your directions require.' Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of. We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always

INSIST on having these. These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle. Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER.

October 14. lyeop -

POETRY.

From the New York Independent. AT RICHMOND. At Richmond, in the month of May, I climbed the city's lofty crest; Below, the level landscape lay, And proudly streamed, from east to west, The glories of the dawning day. There stand the statues Crawford gave His country, while, with bleeding heart, She showered upon his open grave The laurels of victorious Art. And wept the life she could not save.

How grandly, on that granite base, The youthful hero sits sublime; The Leader of the chosen Race, The noblest of the sons of Time,

With all his future in his face ! And he who framed the matchless plan For Freedom and his Fatherland, Type of the just, sagacjous Man, Like Aristides, calm and grand, Within the Roman Vatican.

Nor less he wears the patriot wreath, The foremost of the three, who stands As when, with his prophetic breath, And flashing eyes, and outstretched hands, He cried for 'Liberty or Death ! '

Here surely it is good to be-Where Freedom's native soil I tread, And, on the mound, transfigured see The Fathers, with whose fame we wed The endless blessings of the free.

But when the summit's ample crown Flamed with the morning's flercer heat, I turned, and, slowly passing down, With curious gaze, from street to street, Went wandering through the busy town.

And lingered, where I chanced to hear The voices of a crowd which hung, With laugh and oath and empty jeer, Beside a door o'er which was awung The red flag of the auctioneer.

In truth, it was a motley crew; The brutal trader, sly and keen, The planter with his sunburnt hue, The idle townsman, and between, With face unwashed, the foreign Jew.

Within, O God of grace! what sight Was this for eyes which scarce had turned From yonder monumental height, For thoughts upon whose altars burned The fires just kindled in its light!

So when the rapt disciples came From Tabor on that blessed morn, What chilled so soon their hearts of flame? The fierce demoniac, wild and torn. The cry of human guilt and shame.

For here were men, young men and eld, Scarred with hot iron and the lash; And women, crushed with griefs untold; And little children, cheap for cash; All waiting, waiting-to be sold!

For me, each hourly good I crave Comes at the bidding of my will; For them, the shadows of the grave Have gathered, or the woes that fill The life-long bandage of the slave.

Too long my thoughts were schooled to see Some pretext for such fatal thrall; Now Reason spurns each narrow plea, One thrill of manhood cancels all, One throb of pity sets me free.

VIRGINIA! shall the Great and Just, Like sentries, guard the slaver's den? O rise, and from your borders thrust This thrice-accursed trade in men, Or hurl your heroes to the dust! WM. ALLEN BUTLER.

From the National Era. LINES FOR A VILLAGE FESTIVAL. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Sweet blossoms fresh with morning dew,

And veiled the old false worship o'er With beauty borrowed from the true; Around Palamon's flowery shrine

Their maze of grace the maidens wound, And wove the wreaths of Isthmian pine the victor's brows were crowned And we to-day, amidst our flowers

And fruits, have come to own again The blessing of the summer hours, The early and the latter rain; With manhood's strength, and maiden's glance, To lend our Christian holiday

The beauty of the Persian dance, The vigor of the Grecian play; To see our Father's hand once more Reverse for us the plenteous horn Of autumn, filled and running o'er

With fruit and flower and golden corn. Once more the liberal year laughs out O'er richer stores than gems or gold; Once more with harvest-song and shout

Is Nature's bloodless triumph told:

Our common mother rests and sings Like Ruth among the garnered sheaves; Her lap is full of goodly things, Her forehead gay with autumn leaves!

Oh, favors old, yet ever new ! Oh, blessings with the sunshine sent! The bounty overruns our due, The fulness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on; We murmur, but the corn-ears fill; We choose the shadow, but the sun That casts it shines behind us still.

God gives us with our rugged soil The power to make it Eden-fair, And richer fruits to crown our toil Than summer-wedded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day? Who scorns his native fruit and bloom? Or sighs for dainties far away,

Beside the bounteous board of home? Thank Heaven, instead, that Freedom's arm Can change a rocky soil to gold; That brave and generous lives can warm

A clime with northern ices cold! And by these altars, wreathed with flowers, And piled with fruits, awake again Thanksgiving for the golden hours, The early and the latter rain.

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE LITTLE ONES He who checks a child with terror. Stops its play, and stills its song, Not alone commits an error, But a grievous moral wrong. Give it play, and never fear it; Active life is no defect; Never, never break its spirit; Curb it only to direct. Would you stop the flowing river, Thinking it would cease to flow? Onward must it flow forever; Better teach it where to go.

THE LIBERATOR.

UNEARTHING OF VERMIN.

The practice of 'saying that which is not' has had a large currency in all parts of the world, except the functionaries in question, except the Orthodox ones country of the Houhnhnyms, (visited and described by The worst specimen, however, of the misuse of this Capt. Lemuel Gulliver,) where this offence was so word of which we are complaining—the worst, beperiphrastic expression above quoted. In our own very act of assuming to explain the true one-is free and enlightened ' country, lying is rather common than otherwise, and is not a crime, not being for- for it, 'The New American Cyclopædia,' conducted bidden by the civil law, though the clergy speak se- by Messrs. Ripley and Dana. The Orthodox clergyverely of it as a sin, and men of the world stigma-tize it as discreditable and shameful. We should forming their readers what Congregationalism is, comfall into a great error, however, if we assumed, from mences by correctly defining its essential peculiarity the condemnation of falsehood openly uttered by as follows: It maintains the independence of each these two classes, that either of them actually refrain- particular congregation of Christians, and their suffied from availing themselves of its temporary advant- ciency to perfect and maintain their own organiza ages in cases of urgent need, that is, when their tion, to elect and inaugurate their own officers, and

Oh, if it were a mean thing,

The gentles would not use it;

And if it were ungodle,

The clergy would refuse it.'

In the warfare of sects, and the occasional disputes which arise in their propagandist associations, (as, for instance, in the New York and Boston Tract Societies,) charges of violation of the truth-made in terms less direct and abrupt, though quite as expressive, as those which pass between drunkards and gamblers-freely pass from one side to the other, and are generally deserved on the part of both. But few people know how largely deceptive statements enter into the ordinary operations of the clerical class, and to what an extent their craft is built on, and supported by, misrepresentation; misrepresentations in favor of their side, misrepresentations against the other side; misrepresentations at first assumed, then repeated until custom has given them a sort of curpartment of their offences in this kind which infringes at once upon God's truth and the king's English. perverting language from its appropriate meaning, and giving currency to a 'damaged phraseology,' which misleads the community in every case where it is allowed to pass without protest.

One of the words which has thus suffered, having come well nigh to lose its distinctive meaning, and to take on a new, and entirely alien, signification, in the common speech (and for the self-glorification) of those who chiefly use it, is 'Congregationalism.' The Christian Examiner for the present month has collected some curious specimens of the habitual use of this word, and its congeners, by orthodox clergymen, as if its meaning included Trinitarian doctrine as well as a particular form of church-government, and as if Trinitarians had a right to monopolize it for their own purposes. The earliest specimen which it quotes of this misuse of the word occurred nearly twenty years ago, in the American Quarterly Register, where certain statistical tables, prepared by Rev. Dr. Gillett, of Hallowell, and purporting to give a complete list of the 'Congregational' societies of Maine, omitted most of the Unitarian societies, all of which were as thoroughly Congregational as their orthodox

This fraudulent employment of the word 'Congregational' to represent a part of that denomination as the whole, and utterly to ignore the other part, had been used many years before by the founders of the 'Congregational Board of Publication,' in 1829. Their purpose was to diffuse the theological ideas comprised under the word Orthodoxy; but since many Congregationalists were diametrically opposed to Orthodoxy, the Board made their terms of membership such as to exclude this class, retaining, nevertheless, a descriptive appellation to which both parties had an equal right, and avoiding the limitary epithet which would properly describe their own exclusive and sectarian character. The thirteenth Annual Report of this Board, issued in this city in the present year, tells us that its founders were men with one mind and one judgment embracing the theology sometimes called the Edwardean, sometimes the Hopkinsian, and sometimes the New England Theology.' These founders knew very well that a large class of Congregationalists with one mind and one judgment rejected this theology. And if Channing, Buckminster and Ware had organized a society for the diffusion of their theological ideas, and called it the Conoregational Board of Publication, while they refused to admit Orthodox Congregationalists into it, the latter class would have been very ready to see, and very prompt to declare, the dishonesty of such a proceeding. Let us pass to another 'Congregational' So-

The Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the * Congregational Library Association, presented in Boston, May 24th, 1859, now lies before us. It speaks of the meeting of the Association as held in the Congregational Building'; refers to the recent acknowledges contributions to 'The Congregational Building Fund ': congratulates its readers on the establishment of 'a Congregational Home' in the building aforesaid; and speaks of its efforts and purpose to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace among the entire Congregational family in our land.' The Constitution, however, restricts the voting membership to ' ministers and laymen connected with the Orthodox Congregational denomination.' In every other part of the pamphlet, the word Congregational is used in the above deceptive sense, as if they were the sole representatives of it.

In like manner, the 'American Congregational Union, established in New York city six years ago, throughout eternity not less than in time. constantly uses the words in question as if they be longed to orthodox Congregationalists.

'The Constitution of this body specifies the following among its particular objects and purposes: 'to condition and continued progress of the Congregationexecution of these purposes, the 'Union' publishes Churches,' and a 'Catalogue,' with Biographical No- guage, against both these gentlemen. tices, of ' Congregational Ministers who died in 1858.' ignoring the existence of all but those of the Ortho-

this city in January 1859, pretending to give a ' Cox-GREGATIONAL NECROLOGY for 1858, and lists, as perfect as their time and means would permit, of

'Congregational Churches formed during 1858,'

* Congregational Pastors dismissed during 1858.* 'Congregational Pastors settled during 1858.'

'Congregational Ministers married during 1858,' 'Congregational Ministers deceased during 1858,' carefully omits all the Congregational bodies and

found in a quarter where we should least have looked credit or profit may be promoted, or any impending with and through these officers to perform all needful loss or disgrace may be averted by it. The sarcastic ecclesiastical acts. Like every other system of church statement of the old song is still as much deserved order, it may be connected with any form of doctrine, and any particular mode of worship.' Almost imme diately, however, this author proceeds to take advantage of the usage dishonestly manufactured (as above described) by his Reverend Orthodox brethren, and writes his article in such a manner as to give currency to the false interpretation which they have put upon the word. Here is his language, in which with unspeakably impudent coolness, this purpose is avowed :- In the common, though more limited and strictly denominational sense in which it will be used in this article, the word Congregational designates a class of churches which hold in general that system which was maintained by Augustine and Calvin.

Let us turn to another case in which language and truth are at once perverted to serve a sectarian pur-

Mr. Gerrit Smith had written-in opposition to well-known dogma of the Orthodox creed- When we are told that God has prepared an eternal hella place of endless and inconceivably exquisite torturerency, then argued upon as a solid foundation for yet for a large share of his children, we are sure that this more gain to themselves or damage to their opponents. shocking picture finds no counterpart and no warrant The particular matter of which we now propose to in creation and Providence. These tell us of a Faspeak is not simply and solely clerical falsehood, the ther, and not of a fiend; of love, and not of hatred; plump lies occasionally told (for the glory of God) of forgiveness, and not of resenge. These tell us by gentlemen of the class in question, but that de- that in all ages God has made his sun us rise on the evil and on the good, and has sent his rain on the just and on the unjust; and these bid us hope that in other worlds, as well as in this, he will still be the father and the friend of men.'

The Independent wishes to oppose this doctrine, to bring discredit upon it, and to represent it as unrea sonable as well as unscriptural. And the character istic method by which it undertakes to do this is to represent Mr. Smith's denial of an eternal fiery hell as a denial of ' future retribution,' and of the moral government of God.' So it heads the article in question- Gerrit Smith on Retribution.' It introduces an extract from Mr. Smith's discourse (commencing with the passage above quoted) with the words- 'We give his views of the doctrine of future retribution. At the close of this extract it asks-' Is there there no warrant in creation and Providence" for the doctrine of retribution ! '-as if this, instead of ' hell,' had been the object of Mr. Smith's assault. And it proceeds to the direct falsehood of saying that Mr. Smith's argument 'ignores the moral government of

The concentration of impudence, injustice and falsehood in these comments of the Independent upon Mr. Smith make them worth dwelling upon for a moment, as an illustration of the character, the policy, and the theological system of that paper. That system assumes that, to the thousands of millions of human beings who have died 'impenitent sinners,' God has already discontinued all fatherly kindness and friendliness, and will henceforth, throughout eternity, manifest himself to them only as a pitiless tormentor, making no attempt to dissuade them from sinning and vigilant only to continue their suffering. Gerrit Smith, on the other hand, assumes-on the reasonable ground (which, in this case, happens also to be Scriptural ground) that God is unchangeable, that He shows fatherly kindness towards impenitent sinners here, and that here also he desires, encourages, and assists their repentance and reform-that in no future state of existence will He ever lose these dispositions, or discontinue the manifestation of them. claim that the former of these systems maintains, and that the latter ignores, the MORAL GOVERNMENT of God!

An article entitled ' A Subject for the Times,' in a later number of the Independent, (Sept. 22,) mourning over the increasing disbelief in hell, and deceitfully representing this as a disbelief in 'retribution,' contains the following direct and deliberate lies, mixed with many other statements ingeniously combining truth with falsehood.

Lie No. 1. 'Of course, all who reject the Biblical scheme of redemption reject the idea of a retribu-tion by positive legal sanctions, to take effect in a future and eternal world.'

Lie No. 2. 'In the chapters published in the September number of the Atlantic Monthly, she [Mrs. Stowe] puts into the mouth of a mother lamenting the death of a son of whose conversion she was not well assured, the whole force of her logic kindled establishment of 'The Congregational Quarterly'; with all the earnestness of a mother's love, to urg. objections to the doctrine of future retribution.

Lie No. 3. 'Mr. Theodore Parker, Gerrit Smith Esq., and Rev. Mr. Frothingham of this city, have recently published letters or discourses in which they urge the same plea—that because God is a Father, he will not inflict upon his children retributive punishmen in a future state.'

So malignant and so enormous have been the false hoods systematically uttered by the 'religious' press respecting Mr. Parker, that we will mention here, for the information of those who have not been accus tomed to hear or read him, that his teaching respect ing future retribution has invariably been that God will render to every man ' according to his works

Our next instance of the violation of truth combin ed with the perversion of good English, is also from the Independent. After speaking (Aug. 28th) of a book recently published- Theodore Parker's Expepublish authentic information concerning the history, rience as a Minister'-as taking rank ' with the worst effusions of Thomas Paine,' it says of the authoral churches in all parts of this country,' and ' to afford ' Now we find him in the worst grade of infidelity.' increesed facilities for mutual acquaintance and The same paper, some years ago, spoke of William friendly intercourse and helpfulness among ministers Lloyd Garrison as an infidel of a most degraded and churches in the Congregational order.' In the class.' Probably Rev. Leonard Bacon, one of the editors, is accountable for both these statements 'The American Congregational Year-Book,' giving The editors and correspondents of the Independent an 'Alphabetical List of Ministers,' 'Statistics of the have often insinuated similar charges, in other lan

Now, the particular ground of these charges, as All these lists systematically exclude and ignore all well as of the charge of 'blasphemy' which has so but Orthodox Congregational ministers and churches, often been made by the same unscrupulous railers And although the Rev. Secretary of the 'Union' and against Mr. Parker and Mr. Garrison, is the position Compiler of the 'Year-Book' admits that 'no min- taken by these persons in regard to the Bible. They utes are complete until all churches are reported, and have frequently been charged by the whole class of alphabetically arranged in their several Associations, papers misnamed 'religious,' (of which the Independand until an alphabetical list of all the Congregational ent is a representative and type,) with rejecting the ministers in the State is made out,' he does this only to Bible, throwing away the Bible, treating the Bible stimulate the 'State Scribes' to a fuller report of with contempt, trampling the Bible under foot, &c. Orthodox ministers and churches. The honesty of his &c. And the very article in the Independent of which 'American Congregational Year-Book' may be judg- we have last spoken charges Dr. O. W. Holmes, the ed by the fact, that of the thirty-four Congregational author of the Breakfast Table papers in the Atlantic Ministers of this city, he reports only twelve, utterly Monthly, with 'malignity against the Bible.' Each repetition of these charges is a deliberate lie, a calumnious accusation made either without evidence or In the same manner, 'The Congregational Quar- against evidence; for the truth respecting their treatterly,' the first number of which was published in ment of the Bible is the very opposite of these statements. Instead of throwing it away, they carefully keep and study it; instead of rejecting it, they are constantly quoting the highest and noblest truths

class of books, and have censured their censurers (the people who pay it an exaggerated and idolatrous word-reverence) for not coming up to those of its requisitions which are just and righteous,

That which these three men really deny and reject is the priestly hypothesis, constantly asserted, but never proved, (and not even asserted by the Bible for itself,) of the divine inspiration and infallible correctness of every portion of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures; together with the practical inference drawn by the clergy from this assumption, that reason, justice and humanity must give way, when any come in conflict with them.

The clergy, in all parts of our country, defend slavery and capital punishment, and use their influence for the continuance of those abominations, on the alleged ground that the Bible favors them. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Parker say- If it be true that the Bible authorizes things so manifestly evil, so much the Hossack has been an abolitionist for many years. His scorse for the Bible; for our belief in the justice and splendid mansion on the south bank of the Illinois benevolence of God, and in the duty of men to river at Ottawa was pointed out to me, on my first practice justice and benevolence towards each other, visit to the West, six years ago, as a depot of the U. is not to be cancelled by the counter declaration of a G. R. R., of which, like Thomas Garrett, he has been book, or of all the books in the world. As soon as an industrious and faithful agent for twenty years. they had taken this ground -a ground certainly rev. His selection for President of the Society was most erent towards God and accordant with the Golden fitting. Rule-the clergy commenced that practice which they have continued to the present moment, of stigmatizing these men as 'Infidels,' and their efforts in behalf of the poor, the oppressed and the ignorant as malignant philanthropy.' And, in one of the very articles from which we have quoted above, the Independent sneers at the writings of Dr. Holmes and Mrs. Stowe, as showing 'a sentimental regard for the honor of God as a Father '!

The exposure of a lie, and especially of a malignant insinuation which perverts, without directly violating, the truth, requires much more space than that occupied by the lie or the insinuation itself. We have exhausted this week's space for the enumeration, but not the catalogue of the offences in question. As the razor-strop man says-There are a few more left of the same sort .- c. K. W.

RESOLUTIONS, Adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-

and seen in the present daring and desperate demands of the slaveholders, and the willingness of the during the day by Rev. Messrs. Bassett, Slade and Federal Government to yield to their every behest, others, which would have done honor to an old line and the fearful apathy of the people in Church and Garrisonian Convention. I regret that I cannot send State on the whole subject of slavery and slavery ag- you a specimen. gression, including the already re-opened African slave trade, we are more and more assured at this our sev- and important one. First, it is the first genuine Antienteenth anniversary, not only that our work is not Slavery Society in Illinois, formed on the very spot done, but is becoming more and more important, more where the Republican party of the State was born and more pressing; demanding greater faith and six years ago. We confidently expect that the fire fortitude, more intense self-consecration, and of that kindled in Ottawa to-day will spread all over the its great Author, we will, with augmented zeal and ture. fidelity, pursue our warfare with the despotism which rules our land, until victory perch upon our banner, the State, in point of territory, and the second in or we perish (as so many have already) beneath it.

Whereas, the instrumentality which holds the slave in his bonds is the physical force, concentrated

United States Constitution:

any insurrection among the slaves ; therefore,

of the Revolution of 1776, ever unsheath the sword of

Whereas, it has been fully demonstrated in the recent Oberlin Wellington Rescue Case, that the State government has either no authority or no power to protect the citizens of the State from the outrageous aggressions of the slaveholder under the Fugitive advancement of the cause of liberty. Slave Law : therefore.

Resolved, That it has become the right and the most solemn duty of the people themselves, to secure such protection to themselves and families from the prowling kidnapper and slave-hunter, and from the Federal Government, his ever faithful servant, as God and nature have put in their power, and by all means which, in their judgment, are approved by righteousness and true religion.

Resolved, That in view of the Anti-Slavery professions of the Republican party, and the influence which it possesses through these professions to mislead the honest but ill-informed masses, and employ in the support of slavery the efforts intended for its overthrone so as almost to even deceive the very elect, we feel called upon in this our annual assembly, solemnly to renew our protest against the principles and policy of the Republicans, as the most efficient and dangerous obstacle to the successful completion of our labors.

Resolved. That were there no other charge to be preferred against the Republican party, its action towards the free people of color in the northern states and territories is sufficient to cover it with shame and condemnation; ministering, as it does, to the general prejudice against color' that festers in almost every religious denomination, and literary, social, political, or scientific association, it is emphatically what it calls itself, the ' white man's party; ' and proving by its action that it is that, and nothing more, we must brand it as wholly below the spirit of the age, the wants of humanity, and the respect and co-operation of any honest and impartial lover of mankind. Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is already

re-enacted, in fact, if not in form; and the failure of the government to even fulfil its treaty stipulations to prevent it, or provide any vigorous measures for its arrest, or to punish as its own law provides, the most desperate and daring pirates who carry it on, affords but another evidence that we live under a despotism the most fearful that now curses the earth, and that cannot too soon be hurled to the deepest and most irrecoverable destruction. Resolved, That the dishonorable manner in which

our petitions to the last Ohio Legislature for a Personal Liberty Law were met by that body shall not deter us from importunately demanding its enactment, until it is secured, and until Ohio is made as safe and secure to the fugitive from southern slavery, as it is already to the less fortunate exiles from the governments of the old world.

Resolved. That in all the agitation against slavery by political parties, pulpits or churches, while fidelity to the Constitution and confederacy is maintained, we see, instead of hope for the enslaved, only a melancholy exhibition of the degeneracy, the moral weakness, and the blindness of the age, and incapacity to grapple with the great Problems and Reforms which should be its honor and glory. And while recognizing and rejoicing in every well-intended word or act from its pages; instead of despising it, they have constantly spoken of it as pre-eminent in the highest UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,"

A. S. CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS. EARLVILLE, (La Salle county, Illinois,) } September 24, 1859.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : A Convention assembled to-day, in the Court-House at Ottawa, in response to a public call, which, after two harmonious and successful sessions, having adopted a Declaration of Sentiments similar to those of the American Anti-Slavery Society, adopted at Philadel phia on the 4th of December, 1833, a Preamble and a Constitution for a permanent Anti-Slavery organization, a portion of which was copied from the Conportion of the volume thus formed by the collected stitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and writings of forty or fifty Jews and Christians shall a set of resolutions, (a copy of which I enclose,) adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

Mr. John Hossack, a Scotchman by birth, and an emigrant to the West at an early day, and now wealthy merchant of Ottawa, was called to the chain, and afterwards elected President of the Society. Mr.

Prominent in the Convention was Rev. George W. Bassett, who also was an early resident of Ottawa, and I believe the successor of Rev. Mr. Conway in Washington. It was chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Bassett that the Convention was called. Mr. Bassett is a fine speaker, and an energetic and thorough-going Abolitionist.

Rev. Mr. Slade, formerly of Foxboro', Mass., latterly from Aurora, Ill., and now resident minister in Ottawa, was present, and took an active part in the Convention. His well-known anti-slavery zeal while in Massachusetts has not abated in the least, although he is now surrounded by quite a pro-slavery community.

I read a portion of the Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society, stated something of it principles, history and labors in the Anti-Slavery cause, and urged the Convention to organize the Society on the broad and catholic platform of the American Society, and as an auxiliary to it. A resolution, (the sixth in the series,) expressing the Slavery Society, held at Alliance, Ohio, September readiness of the Society to co-operate with the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, was af-Resolved, That in the signs of the times, as read terwards reported by the Business Committee, and unanimously adopted. Able speeches were made

I look upon this movement as a very significant spirit of martyrdom which has always distinguished State in two years-especially will the principles of the march of every real reform ;-and, trusting in the the third resolution become the watch-word of sacredness of our cause, and in the power of truth and dominant party, by the meeting of the next Legisla-Second. La Salle county is one of the largest in

population, having 35,563 inhabitants in 1855. This population gives it great political importance in the State. We expect, through the organization formed through the Constitution in the government of the to-day, to exert a very decided influence upon the United States, and which is composed of the united Republican organization of this county, and, through strength of all individuals who voluntarily support it; the Republican party, upon the politics of the State. The Black Laws must be stricken from the Statute Book, Resolved, That the claim of freedom from partici- and the Fugitive Slave Law nullified, and all men propating in the sin of slaveholding is unfounded in tected by law in this State. This is the cry we intend every religious organization which tolerates in its to raise, and keep up until we have what we ask formembers the holding of office, or voting under the But I will not enlarge further than to say that I have held two meetings in the town of Ross's Grove, in Whereas, by the condition of the American Consti- De Kaib Co., at which I had a good attendance, and tution, the entire natural power is pledged to suppress at each of which I gave them a speech and a dozen or two of tracts. Both tracts and speeches seemed to Resolved, That should the slaves, in the true spirit be well received at the time, but a committee came nine miles the next week, to ascertain whether I was rebellion, and attempt by violence to obtain their free- an infidel! The committee said they did not believe dom, our wishes, our hopes, our hearts, and our I was an infidel, but to satisfy their minister and certain hands too, (so far as we believe they can be righteously others, they had concluded to call and see! Suffice employed,) shall be always on the side of the oppress- it to say, that they departed perfectly satisfied that ed, and against the oppressor, in defiance of all Con- said suspicions were altogether unfounded. The folmands or decisions to the con- lowing is Article 2d of the Constitution of our new Anti-Slavery organization :-

. The object of this League shall be the dissemina tion of Anti-Slavery truth, the increase of the Anti-Slavery spirit, and such combination of influence, and such concentration and direction of effort as shall seem adapted to the destruction of slavery, and the

Article 3d and 4th are the same as Article 4th and 5th of the Constitution of the American Anti-Sla very Society.

The Declaration of Sentiments is too long for this article, but such as all radical Abolitionists would

The following are the resolutions, which, after be ng discussed, were unanimously adopted :-

1. Resolved, That religion, humanity and patriotism demand of every American the most aggressive, efficient and untiring exertions for the emancipation of every slave, and the entire and thorough eradication of the spirit of slavery from the country.

2. Resolved. That the Black laws of this State are mean and inhuman, their provisions criminal in their character, disgraceful to our Commonwealth, a direct encouragement to slavery, and a serious discouragement to the cause of liberty. And that a party, to be worthy of the political support of the true friends of liberty, must wield their power for their immediate and utter repeal.

3. Resolved, That the people of Illinois owe it to their self-respect, as sovereigns of an independent State, and to a decent regard for the principles of religion, morality and common humanity, to take imediate measures to secure the passage of a Personal Liberty Bill which shall make our soil an inviolable sanctuary to the slave the moment he treads it; and that the political aspirant who is not heartily devoted to the attainment of such a bill, is unworthy of the suffrages of a free, just, and liberty-loving people.

4. Resolved, That the exigencies of our government, both State and National, in a special manner demand the elevation of men of uncorruptible moral integrity to fill the offices of public trust.

5. Resolved, That the extent of the social, political and religious degeneracy of our country, under the auspices and moral influence of slavery, admonish all true patriots and genuine Christians of the necessity of immediate and extensive organizations for the purpose of averting the progress of despotism, and reviving the dying spirit of liberty. Whereas, it is most desirable and highly important

that the true friends of impartial liberty in the United States should become better known to each other, and, so far as practicable, unite, organize and cooperate together for the accomplishment of the common object; therefore, be it, 6. Resolved, That this Society expresses its readi-

ness and willingness to co-operate with the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, and all oth er Anti-Slavery Societies, of whatever name, which are earnestly and faithfully laboring to promote the abolition of American slavery. Thus is the Anti-Slavery spirit, of the most radical

type, like a hidden fire, manifesting itself from time to time where least expected. The existence and manifestation of this spirit, and the universal agitafrom whatever source, in earnest protest against the tion of the slavery question, are as natural and inevigreat curse and crime of the country, we would still, table phenomena as floods, flowers and sunshine in as the forlorn hope of the bondman, press forward in their season. What folly to call the abolitionists the our stern battle, ever true to our glorious motto-'No prime movers of this agitation! They are no more entitled to this honor than they are to the honor of es-

tablishing any other law of mind and matter. Abeli. tionists are agents, not actors; effects, not causes They are but the first fruit of this universal spirit, and by no means its source, O, Democrat! O, Church, ocrat! not unto us is to be attributed all this upheav. ing of fossilized religious and political hunkerism, but unto a Power which moves and moulds us all, and which has ever moved and moulded the world of mind through all time, Before you can stop this agitation, you will first have to dethrone the Almighty, and subvert the law of progression, enstamped upon human nature itself. A. J. GROVER.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Yours, truly,

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

These lands are within two miles of the Milford

Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by which communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Eng. Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to

the circumstances of any honest, industrious, econo ical family.

For further particulars and all necessary informa E. D. DRAPER, Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

June 17, 1859.-tf.

tion, inquire o

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

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





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SPRINGFIELD STREET, BOSTON PHE Twelfth Annual Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1859, and continue ser-enteen weeks. Professors: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Chemistry; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Marie E. Zakrzewska, M. D., Obstetrics and Discass of Women and Street of the Control of the Contr B. Zakrzewska, M. D., Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children; Prances S. Cooke, M. D. Physiology and Hygiene; Mary R. Jenks, M. D. Demonstrator. Fee, \$5 for each of the Six Tickets, Free tuition from State Scholarships, for students in Massachusetts. Rooms to be had by students in the

Massachusetts. Rooms to be had by students in the College building. The College has now a Clinical College that now a Clinical College that the College has now a Clinical College that the College has now a Clinical College that the College that ENOCH C. ROLFE, Dean of the Faculty,

BOARDING-HOUSE

ROBERT R. CROSBY would inform his anti-R 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. 10, 1859.