in in advance. offices, if payment be made in advance.

Of All remittances are to be made, and all letters risting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ind three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00 The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pensylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soies are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tax

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the letts of the paper, wis :-- PRANCIS JACKSON, ED-REND QUESCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WHENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. ... Our Country is the World, our Country is the World, our Country is the World,

TO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

VOL. XXX. NO. 21. BOSTON. FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1535.

REFUGE, OP OPPRESSION.

THE AMERICAN TRAOT SOCIETY.

Remet's New York Herside, commenting upon the proceedings of the American Tract Society, at its rect an internating with the 'tellifess expert by the proceedings of the American Tract Society, at its rect an internating with the 'tellifess expert by the day in mice white paper, and sectoropanied with all menting with the 'tellifess expert by the Abilition harangue, and it looked like an international deaths, which is a superior of the subject of the same and the menting of the process of the subject of the same and the menting of the subject of the same and the menting of the process of the subject of the same and the menting of the process of the subject of the same and the menting of the same and the menting of the same and the subject of the same and the menting of the process of the same and the subject of t upon which side their bread is buttered as are the world's people, and they have no intention of losing their fat salaries for the sake of an abstraction. So far they have out-generalled the radicals in every encounter. But the end is not yet. The Almighty Nigger has smashed up all the political parties, in-mediated dissensions into the churches, lostered all manner of malice, envy, hatred and uncharitable-ness between brethren of the same evangelical school, and now he interferes with the spiritual pabulum which is dealt out by the Tract Society at the rate of five hundred millions of sheets per annum. There is such a thing as having too much of the Almighty Nigger, as some people will find out before a great while. There was sound philosophy, though ap-parent absurdity, in the wish uttered by a Connecticat politician, that he really wished the speakers on his (Black Republican) side would let the sla-We opine that the Tract Society managers hold that view of the subject. It is

From the New York Herald. DECLINE OF THE ANNIVERSARY SPIRIT,

by far the best way of getting over the ground easily, and hauling a good lot of donations, the main thing which they are after.

TOO MUCH ABOUT THE NEGRO. There is a decided falling off this year in the in-trest, excitement and amusement which usually characterized the anniversaries of former times. The numbers attending the meetings are fewer, and the proceedings generally are flat and without point. fifteen or sixteen columns yesterday, and we devote almost as many more to-day, to reports of the different gatherings, but the transacne of the various and philanthropic assemblages of this kind. There are fewer white cravats to be seen in the streets, and a smaller number of strong-minded women from the rural districts, than in previous years. Even the Garrisonian company, which used to be all full of spicy debate and entertaining absurdity, seems to have lost its fire, and lapsed into a very dull and

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stupid performance.

It is evident that the public are getting tired of the anniversary excitement. The nigger question has had so large a share in the proceedings of the several societies, that outside people have become a little disgusted, while the inside elements themselves have grown to be discordant and inharmonious upon the several societies. that subject. The perpetual discussion of the antistarry question has partially disorganized many of the societies, and will finally break up the whole. Even the purely anti-slavery bodies themselves are not free from dissension: but the religious bodies, the fluid and Tract societies and others, are on the re of being turn to pieces by the same agency. The best proof, perhaps, of the declining interest of in the anniversaries is the falling off in e annual receipts of some of these bodies from that of last year, as the following figures will show :

| Receipts in | 1884 | 1899 | Decr'ss | 1884 | 1889 | Decr'ss | 1884 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1

On the other hand, we find that those societies on the other hand, we find that those societies into whose proceedings the slavery question seldom or never enters, have increased their moome. Thus the American Scamen's Friend Society shows an increase of \$20.961, the society for the Amelioration of the Jews an increase of \$3.783, and the Presbytrian Board of Foreign Missions an increase of \$7.900

The truth is, the merchants and others, who were the largest contributors to these societies, are begin-ning to find that their operations are seriously affect-ing the interests of trade by the perpetual agitation of the size. of the slarery question, and they are accordingly buttoning up their pockets in answer to the appeals the agitators. The anniversary spirit is manifeelly declining under the withering influence of Abolitionism, and we should not be surprised to see it extinguished entirely in two or three years more.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. STEREOTYPED ABOLITIONISM.

The Abolition Societies, under various names, are culious enough to know what is said at person is cufious enough to know what is said at their meetings, he can save himself the trouble of their meetings, he can save himself the trouble of their meetings, he can save himself the trouble of their meetings them, by consulting the May ils, lor any number of years past, of those newspapers which publish reports of them, either to keep up the Abolition excitement, or to poke fur at them,—the effect in both cases heing precisely the tame, viz., to give the Abolition orators the notoriety which they crave. Indeed, they accept as the lighest personal compliments, stale eggs, tar and feathers, and free rides on sharp rails. When those luxuries are not to be had, as they are not in these parts, the Abolition erators content themselves with the fame which they derive from the praise or abuse of the prese—the latter being always most welcome.

the prese—the latter being always most welcome to them.

It is not our intention to waste a single word of consure or score in speaking of these annual Abolition gatherings. They are soo well known in this community to require any exposure. We only wish to warn people who would go to them in personit of a new senation, that nothing under the sun can be older, staler, or flatter. The speakers are the name that have done the talking for the last dozen years.

very, like his associates, but stark mad on every they wand to twenty years could not fail to remember, most unexpected moment, and saying the oddest that it is that precise period which separated this things, but whose eccentric interruptions are regarded quite as a matter of course by the meeting, place, of which the precise was the recognition of and, in fact, as giving an added spice of interest to the rights of the female members of the Society to

the exercises.

Among the audience the colored people, the strong-minded females, the long-haired males and the lunatics are repeated and multiplied. The floor the lunatics are repeated and multiplied. The floor inevitably exposed her, in the necessary course of is a duplicate of the platform, minus the handful the conflict with the demon which she was shelter of speakers, and plus a crowd of credulous country ing in her pulpits and behind her communion tables, folks, and a few city wags who go to chackle over That, indeed, fooked like a day of small things. folks, and a few city wags who go to chuckle over the absurdity of the whole thing.

garden, to see the animals. Meanwhile, religion is scandalized, a once prosperous church reduced almost to spiritual and material ruin, and the unfortunate clergyman himself exposed to incurable mental disorder. Such a condition of things should not be continued indefinitely. Not many years ago, there was a church in New York city whose condition was in many respects similar to the one located in Union Square. The minister persisted in holding on, contrary to the expressed will of the people, which is the detriment of all the interests involved. While we rejoice in the eminent success which has attended the Ahti-Slavery Meetings of the last But by a ruse, the property was sold under a fore-

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. THE ANNIVERSARY.

act and vote in its meetings, while the real rei was the wish to save the American Church from the blows to which her pro-slavery villanies justly and The great mass of the men most prominent in the Movement at that time left it, carrying with them A FRIEND WANTED.—A clergyman who heard Dr. the organ and the property of the Society. Affairs A FRIEND WANTED.—A clergyman who heard Dr. Cheever on Tuesday while addressing the Anti-Siavery Society, expresses regret that no friendly adviser had a most gloomy look, as we held our session invery Society, expresses regret that no friendly adviser. Thomas Van Renselaer's cellar, to device ways stands ready to interpose in his behalf. His manner and means, and look out for men to use them. But was strangely excited and violent; his appearance as we did not take counsel of flesh and blood to wild and unnatural, suggesting painful surmisings a world the split, we only strove to discover the pointagence in his favorite topic. When treating other dom. We cetablish d this paper, which has sursubjects, few clergymen are more edifying; but it is vived all that have been set up, or kept up, in manifest that he is powerless for good when harping opposition, and have seen the American Society on the 'old threadbare coat.' Men rush to hear him on such occasions, as spectatore resort to a bear have vanished, and the places that once knew them. him on such occasions, as spectators resort to a bear-have vanished, and the places that once knew them, garden, to see the animals. Meanwhile, religion is know them no more. Now we see clergymen of the

on, contrary to the expressed will of the people, greatly to the detriment of all the interests involved. But by a ruse, the property was sold under a fore closure of mortgage, and the society dishanded. In a few days, however, there was a reorganization, with a new pastor, and the church has since continued to be one of the most influential and prosperous in the city. It might be a happy solution of the difficulty on Union Square, could some similar plan be adopted, thereby averting evils which are liable to become more aggravated. A decision of the question now before the Courts, as to who are the legal trustees, will prepare the way, it may be hoped, for a speedy disentanglement.—Ibid.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—This body met on Tuesday at the Cooper Institute. A most violent address by Dr. Cheever was the chief feature. The leading spirits, white and black, were evidently so delighted to number him among them, that they had little emotion left to expend in their usual style of invective, and the amount of cursing was rather below the average, though still enough to satisfy the most eager for such aliment.—Ibid.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

While we rejdice in the eminent success which has attended the Anti-Slavery Meetings of the last there closed by the immense gathering with which the City, Society caused even the vast Cooper Institute to overflow—it is wather as a. Sign than as a Success that we accept it. We see the effects of the Anti-Slavery Movement everywhere, in the Catty Society of the a Success that we accept it. We accept it is rather as a. Sign than as a Success that we accept it. We accept it is rather as a. Sign than as a Success that we accept it. We accept it is rather as a. Sign than as a Success that we accept it. We accept it is rather as a. Sign than as a Success that we accept it. We accept it. We accept it is rather as a. Sign than as a Success that we accept it. We accept it is rather as a. Sign than as a Success that we accept it. We accept it. We accept it. We have see the effec sorbing topic of thought and discourse in the country—in high places and in low. This was the work we undertook to do, and we have done it,

out a pitient there to drive this same tremendous on the pitient there to drive this same tremendous on the pitient there to drive this same tremendous on the pitient there to drive this same tremendous on the pitient there is subjected in the folding of and, Cone to do will, learn to do well, break per of years ago, with D'Abbigne. In Britantian, and every man to his neighbor, and that is sour only remark of his as to the show of religious parties in this country, superishing the flatinction between Old Boholi and New. Hill the character seek assemble, and every man to his neighbor, and that is your only the country. Superishing the distinction between Old Boholi and New. Hill the character seek assemble that the truth and disadness; on the other side, error and life; and I know not what for make of it. But there is one and the wickedness, and a falsifier of the gospel, this dreamed for the removal of the groups, this comment, the truth hald in unrighted comment married to moral corruption, the boat of specialitative orthodoxy, along with the same that the truth instricts is a profanation of the name of Jehors worse than ideator, worse than ideator, worse than indicate, the worse than the worse of difficustions, the same that whiching of Charlymistic orthodoxy, not because it is of Calvin, or the fathers, but of God; and only so far as It is not God; and only so far as It is fold the truth in unrightecousnes, is an annually and the disease of the emakered and needy.

Now, if anything is clear, it is this, that the more of God, the worse of the history there, but of God; and only so far as It is fold the truth in unrightecousnes, is a man fa in the letter, If in practice, he goes significant the spirit of the Consitiution, though with the same to decide my stantes, or that the more of the fath of the stantes, or that then should take the right of the consition. It has another that the spirit, he is the practice, he goes significant the spirit of the Consitiution, and the procession of the engage of the law chal

I am holier than thou, they were a smoke in God's equity, that is its law; and whoever by letter trans-nostrils, a fire that burneth all the day, because they gresses that law, the spirit judges and condemns had chosen their own ways, and their soul delighted predicted characteristics, also, of the coming and reign of Christ the Savior, and of a true revival and missionary piety, were just these: He shall judge one article in the Constitution concerning service due.

perfection, this also is the very climax of orthodox and to which those very churches were driving whom, twenty years ago, D'Aubigne beheld in spiritual deadness, but with a pure, systematic, claborate creed. They have reached the consummation the Dreft Scott decision has inoculated the whole Conwide always follows the boast of truth divorced from life, in the enthronement of the great modern which always follows the boast of truth divorced from life, in the enthronement of the great modern when of Sin and Son of Perdition in the Temple of God, where now the professors of extremest orthodoxy are the officiating high pricets; and professed discussed the same element to such an elples of the Son of God burn intense to the Molecus are the officiating high pricets; and professed discussed the same element to such an elples of the Son of God burn intense to the Molecus are the officiating high pricets; and professed discussed with the devil, if Uriel is not on guard, even as a toad was found in Eden, equat at the ear of slumbering Eve. Bee how the power to enforce even the Dreft Scott decision has inoculated the whole Constitution with malignant disease! The possession of such a devil makes the whole instrument luminous with the giare of hell; it is as if it had been steeped to the professors of extremest orthodoxy and the professors of extremest orthodoxy are the officially and the professor of extrement luminous with the giare of hell; it is as if it had been steeped to the professor of the such a devil makes the whole instrument luminous with the giare of hell; it is as if it had been steeped to the professor of extrement luminous with the giare of hell; it is as if it had been steeped to the professor of extrement luminous with the giare of hell; it is as if it had been steeped to the professor of extrement luminous with the giare of hell; it is as if it had been steeped to the professor of the professor of extrement luminous with the giare of hell; it is as if it had been steeped to the professor of the profess

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The both for a long seeled of years our hoppy days and seeled of the Anti-Virlally of the State of the State of the Anti-Virlally of the State of the S

righteousness, and forsook not the ordinances of their visualing the law distribution and obey it in the spirit, and every take delight in approaching to God. Yet, notwith one of its letters will support you in the right; deny standing this intense and exalted orthodoxy, in which it in the spirit, and you can turn its plainest letters they said, Bland by thyself, come not near to me, for to the wrong. The Constitution being for freedom and

in their abominations. That being the case, no intensity or exactitude of orthodoxy was any recommendation of them to God; on the contrary, the the power, and I will handle the Constitution upon We are bound to drive every engine against sla most sacred professions of dootrine, the very symbols this monster in such a way that, from his cranium of faith, were hateful to him, in such hands. He to the os coccygis, there shall not be left a fragment of that killeth an ox, though for the alter of atonement, bone big enough for even Cuvier to determine from it is as if he slew a man; he that sacrificeth a lamb, as what range in the museum of dead, but once living, if he cut off a dog's neck; he that burneth inceuse, devilities on earth the creature could have belonged that God had chosen, and is now; to loose the bands power to put the right in practice, and it will thenceof wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the forth appear in theory so clear, so resplendent, that
oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke, deal men will wonder how any other men could ever have our bread to the hungry, clothe the naked, do jus- been so crazy as to have devised it, or such wrongtice to the afflicted and needy, and deliver the poor reasoning sophists as to have drawn any other con-and oppressed out of the hand of the wicked. The

the poor of the people, he shall save the children of for the purpose for which alone the Constitution was the needy, and small BREAK IN FIRESS THE OFFERS. intended, and, according to the rule of interpretation by which, in the acknowledgment of all sound juris-Now, these are extraordinary announcements, and prudence and justice, such an instrument is to be by which, in the acknowledgment of all sound jurisnow, these are extraordinary announcements, and processed and justice, such an instrument is to be it is time that our pretences of cancilty were tried by pressed in favorem libertails, and it will crush the inithem, for they make terrible havor in the ranks of quity of slavery to the centre. Give but the power, churches, whose pastors can say, 'I have bought and and turn out the squatters, and the border ruffians, and onurches, whose pastors can say, "A have bought and land turn out the squatters, and the corder rumans, and sold slaves, and shall do it sgain, under like circum- all the apartments of the Constitution are a fit abode stances, and I teach these views to my people." If for angels; and the moment they enter, it will be this be orthodoxy, in its highest boasted purity and found transfigured and transparent with their light, perfection, this also is the very climax of orthodox. At the same time, there are articles in it that can be

daty, to the end. They have thus been, on this embject, this breakers up of the follow-ground, before it
social be review up of the follow-ground, before it
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haps it insected a corps of mon branched as infidels,
and therefore recklesses to the Church, to drive this
storm-ship, this [Se-plough, this grantle jurglecleaver; before my in the Church would have taken
out a patient there to drive this same tremendous engrie inder the suisploss of in Orthodox firm.

Now, in view of these monstrous encounties of
old, God asid, Coses to do well, break
of the game, a coupse, long preserved, by being hermstically sealed, falls into dust before you.

Strike this blow; let one administration of the Constitution by right and equity do it, and all the desmons
in every hiding-place will found this plant a give to the spirit walting by right and equity do it, and all the desmons
in every hiding-place will found this plant the spirit of liberty in the heart of the
grant the coders of an Orthodox firm.

Now, in view of these monstrous encounties of
old, God asid, Coses to do well, break
of your finger, a coupse, long anything
in human wickedones of your dinger.

Strike this blow; let one administration of the Constrike this blow; let one administration of the cone of the dead in the mountains of Thebes, and represented in our theatres, even
the transmitted the spirit and the spirit of the heart-a sword and a battle-axe for freedom that the heart of a whole people can use. With the spirit of liberty in the heart of the people, the finding of alapossible, it is a lie. If that spirit had been prevalent, and the attempt to turn the Constitution against freedom, and in defence of slavery, had been for the first time and unexpectedly made, the whole country would have been convulsed with horror and indignation. It would be as if, in the midst of the worship of a vast congregation in some mighty cathedral, an invisible demon could have fastened such a Satanic attachment upon the organ that, instead of playing the accustomed To Deum, it should thunder forth a hallelujah

to his Infernal Majesty.

I beg you to note the infinite outrage of putting such a compound, concentrated mischief and villany. such an enormous trime in itself, and such a machinery of crime for its perpetuity, as slavery, into such an instrument as our Constitution by mere inference, supposition, conjecture, without the reality being once described or mentioned. A power, a necessity, a fatality, of the degradation of an immortal being into property the assassination of his personality and rights for himself and his posterity forever, an essumption, involving in itself the violation of another article in the same instrument—the article forbidding any bill of attainder, that is, any taint of penalty or injury from parent to offspring, even in the case of crime, much more where no crime has been committed, or was alleged—that such a power should be imbedded by bare assumption in the centre of the charter of a people's liberties—in a Constitution the object of which was known to be the more perfect guarantee or security to all against invasion of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi it is a thing unimagined in any other despotism on the face of the earth, and unexampled in the history

describe to the uttermost perfection, in unquestionable, unmistakable reality, the precise thing of which the man is accused—if there is any uncertainty, indefiniteness, doubt—if there is the actual failure, though but tion does not reach, does not certify and applyit is quashed, and the man goes for that time free. You cannot even try him for a crime, the name and exact nature of which are not plainly, palpably, indisputably defined. And now, to ma imply no crime, no degradation, no disability, but sim-ply a fair and just contract, an obligation due of ser-vice, stand for, and in place of, a degraded penal state and condition, that state itself being not so much as named or hinted at, yet including a penalty as if for crime attaching to an innocent being, making the vic-tim of it the sufferer beneath a cruelty that God him-self reprobates with the crime of murder, but which is much worse than murder, being a living death con-trived not for the man only, but for his posterity also, and fastened upon them forever; to make the words service due under law stand for stavaar, which is a service due under law stand for sLavent, which is a condition without law and against law, and a word and condition not so much as named; to make these words not signify, but absolutely stand in place of chatteliem, the assassination of the man's personality and manhood for himself and his children forever, and manhood for himself and his children forever, and then to press down upon such a contrivance of torture, such a charp-cutting mould and creatorship of cruelty and misery, the whole power of a Constitu-tion confessedly designed and framed for liberty and equity to each and all, is to make out of professed picty and justice a compound, accumulated power of wickedness and despection such as the worst tyreumy never invented, such as the worst malignity never

would take conscience for their scould once feel that they are ed in the right, they would get he victory. But that party which, with correct prinaid to follow them, afraid even to acknowl dge them, afraid of the very men who would be faithal to them, sa not being candidates available for sucnd of all things afraid of being too much in the ight, will be crushed, despised, ridden over roughshod, by any parry, with principles however wicked, not afraid of their principles, and determined to carry them out.

meratus unua sonci ca . .

action against slavery, so far as to do anything, or proof the enslaved, your mere politicians scud and dive like frightened seals or beavers. They deny any prinin them, nor would there be the slightest hope of

for the slave in the success of such a party, nor could any conscientious Christian give to such a party solitary vote. And if such a party obtain the votes so? of any honest men, it will be in spite of such elaborone of depravity, and because the party are believed to be better than those men in it who, in the hope of votes in certain quarters, proclaim such detestable abnegation of principle, and yet, for the sake of votes, would be glad in some other quarters to be thought anti-slavery. The begus profession of antislavery, along with the pledge never to interfere with slavery where it exists, reminds us of the hoax played upon a plous old negro, the burden of whose constant prayer used to be that de Lord would send de good angel, and take Conar's soul to hebben. One night, just before retiring, he was startled by a knock at his eabin door. Who's dar i he called out. The Lord's messenger, was the response, in a deep sepulchral tone dime for Chear to die." What so de Lord's messenger want? he tremblingly asked. Want's Caser a sind, broke on the solemn stillness. Out went the light, and under the bed went the humble, pious pestioner, exclaiming, 'No such nigger here, pair t been dead tree weeks ! * Just so with the pre fessions of anti-slavery principle in some of our politicians, and anti-slavery piety in some of our minis ters and Churches. When the demand comes to put the principle into action against slavery, the light is put under a bed. No such principle in our party; een dead ever since the last election. We pledge ourselves not to interfere with slavery where it exists. We purge ourselves of all suspicion of opposing slavery se to the negro race, all taint of Abolitionism. We go for the superiority of free labor over slave labor in the Territories, meaning that we are determined that none but whites shall have any opportunity at free labor at all.

There are those who sincerely believe that the suc cess of such a party would be more disastrous, mor hopeless for the enslaved, than even that of the party that declare the rightfulness and justice of slavery over the whole country. There is no ground or which we can meet the slave party but the ground of conscience, truth and righteousness. If property in man anywhere is not a crime, then everywhere it has the same right as any other property. The slaveholder, with his slaves, has just as good a right and title to the Territories as you have to them without slaves, and has just as perfect a right to carry his slaves all over the Union, and have them protected as his property, as you have to carry your children, your farming utensils, your books, your presses, your But if free labor is right, if you have the right, as free laborers, to exclude slavery from the Territories, or to prevent its extension, it is only because free labor is just; and slavery being wrong, you are bound by Ged and justice to oppose slavery everywhere. You can oppose it with the Constitution only on the ground of its being wrong, only on the ground of the same right of the blacks to freedom as own; for if slave property be not wrong, it belongs everywhere, wherever men choose to If it is wrong, your first duty and business is to break it up where it is already established. If it is right, it is right everywhere; and if you admit it anywhere, as right, you must admit it everywhere.

When the moral assassination of the colored race was committed by the Dred Scott decision, and the after-stab of Judges made it sure, I asked, What will you do with the body of your victim? You are at your wits end to know what to do. Not so at the South; they see and feel, with a terrible certainty, that all must be slaves, in order to keep down those that are thus murdered, from insurrection, in their living graves. When Washington said, Put none but Americans on guard to-night, it was a crisis for freedom. It is now a crisis for slavery, and the watchword is, None but slaves, or we perish. In this moral assassination, kill all, or we are betrayed. And the poor whites themselves join in this sleveholding slogan. And the poorer, baset, meaner whites of the North camp-followers, expectant kettle-bearers of the slave holding Democracy, merchant princes on their kneed before this Dagon, waiters on a dry-goods' providence, with still deeper malignity curse the negro race, and, like a pack of baying, panting hounds, would drive them from existence. The policy foreshadowed in some quarters in regard to these millions, both North and South, is so selfish, so cruel, so atrocious, that the impending crime becomes terrific. It is proposed to abolish, not slavery, but the slaves, the whole race, to cast them forth out of the country, as a nuisance and

on one occasion, many years ago, I remembe when the British Empire was in a ferment in regard to the Irish, and their asserted wrongs, and the question was asked in Parliament, What shall we do with Ireland? a member replied, Scuttle her. This is the amount of the cool, hardened cruelty proposed in regard to the colored race of the United States. Slough them off! Expatriate them! Scuttle them! Keep the slaves where they are, and guarantee the vested rights of the slave States in them as property, vested rights of the slave States in them as property, and at the same time expatriate all the free negroes, and keep both slave, and free out of the Territories. Leave alavery where it is, and keep it where it is, sending back all fugitives, and maintaining it by law is a domestic institution. Shut it up in the slave States, and it will die out; but promise not to inter-face with it there, directly or indirectly. In these promises and propositions, the most distant idea of any right to freedom on the part of the enslayed, or any right to freedom on the part of the enslayed, or any obligations of justice or of mercy on our part towards them, or any assertion of their rights, or even of the right of any attempt on our part to redeem and deliver them, is as completely ignored, and in effect denied and forbidden, as if they were exiles in Siberia. The barbarous inhumanity of these propositions, towards whites as well as blacks, if slavery be considered words whites as well as blacks, if slavery be considered as wrong and an evil, can hardle be described or appreciated. Suppose that a deadly pestilence were raging in some part of our country, and, instead of sending physicians, medicines, nurses, suppose we should dig a most round the whole region, and, forbidding the seeils of any jugitive, should leave the victims at the positions to die, and the land to be depotedated. Buspose that a law were raging in a great city, and, there being a powder manufactory within its limits.

edy proposed by Christian men and brethren, com- ing of such pestilential winds of manded to love their neighbors as themselves ! This manded to love their neighbors is themen, to let slavery cessful despotism could ever carry us. There lies is the proposition of Christian reformers, to let slavery cessful despotism could ever carry us. There lies is the proposition of Christian reformers, to let slavery constitute in Washington jail, for convolunt die out smong its rotting, dying, imploring victime! this very moment in Washington fall, for convolutes. To let it die out, by letting it work on, in all its take, and for the assertion of our rights, our liber strocity and cruelty, as a guaranteed, co gehenna, marked off, monted off, environed, amidat surrounding spectators and powers of mercy, and of his soul—a finely-toned, enthusiastic, noble, spirit justice, that might scatter the fuel of its perdition, our friend and brother Hyatt; and it is conscient

and rescue its millions of burning men, women and children, as brands from the burning, by the legitimate power of the gospel of God and the Constitu-This generica you might have changed into school of freedom and plety, but you refused to interfere, and consented to its sanction and continuance and guaranteed its permanence, as a vested interest, a missionary institution, a domestic hell, which the owning and superintending demons have a perfect right to perpetuate for their own profit and power! There is no language that can suitably describe

Jews than the embrace and amalgamation of such dectrines. What a hideous, mongrel, debased thing must that freedom be, which is the compound of such selfishness and cruelty! The temple of God, under colomon's wildest madness of compound concubines and idolatry, even when alters and incense arose to Moloch and Jehovah side by side, was not so signally disgraced by such abominations as our religion and theology by such avowed and practised impleties. We talk about infenticide, and the horribleness of laws justifying it, or of a united public opinion, legal sanction and moral justification making that practice one of the vested rights of human beings in society. But what is that in comparison with the pretence of a vested right, morally justified, to brand the babes of four millions, as soon as they are born, as chattela that is to steal them from their birth, assassinate their personality, and make merchandise of them from the cradle to the grave! If God has set murder as crime to be punished with death, and if, on that account, infanticide being the crime of murder, is to be judged with the same abhorrence, and punished in the same way, then, by the same rule, since manstealing is also set down of God as a crime, of the manner, it follows that babe-stealing, the converting of babes into chattels, the making merchandise of them, is also and equally a crime worthy of death. And yet we have the spectacle of professedly Christian men of all parties uniting in the justification and defence of this crime, declaring that the right to commit it is an inherent right of State sovereignty, and a vested right of slave property, and emulating each other in the preclamation of a pledge never to interfere with that right! A spectacle so debasing, so vile a degradation of manhood and Christianity, never was seen on earth. The crime of the Sodom ites in attacking angels was not to be compared with the wickedness of turning innocent babies into things to be used from the cradle to the grave for the lust

Now, to think of such tenets as these being stilled into the heart of the community, by the any power in the people to restore it to him! If this preachers, political and ecclesisatical, of such a slave- can be done, if this can be endured, we are the most holding theology and liberty! They weave the spiday's was and hatch cockatrice's eggs; he that cate of their eggs dieth, and that which is crushed breaketh out into a viper. It may be said of this progressive ing not only the heart and mind of the people, but national wrap-rascal, but even as in nature the bark

fathers to madness, and to look stupidly on, while right after right is being invaded and taken from us, and usurpation after neurpation is set as precedent court could not exercise this tremendous power of imprisonment for contempt without trial, except in imp out even the pretence of trial. If a sovereign State cannot protect its citizens against such tyranny, such violence, what is its covereignty worth—what is it good for? If any acverign State will let its citizens be anatched up in this modent way, retaining even the writ that should take them from the grasp of such syranny, and bring them to a fair trial, we see not what provingstive of covereignty it has left which is not a more sham. John Randolpha most emeranting State Rights may be drank by the slaveholders over the dead body of such a sovereignty with a high and hurrah? De mortus, sai sai forms. And the Slave Power can afford to give to such a State, that the such a such a such as a

Id out of all communication, and stand ting the opposed as free, in any feeby and soliton of the communication of

经发展 美

and the rights of conscience—yours, mine, outraged in his imprisonment. Law, sruth, e justice, equity, freedom, piety, everything dear to us,
a is outraged in this set. Mr. Hyatt treated the Senate himself freely before them. He did not refuse to at in courtesy, and not thrust upon him under the lifted lash of the slave-driver. He merely denied in his conscience he was bound to deny, that they had any right to compel him to answer. And for that and denounce such monstrosities. The worship of declaration, as for crime, this insolene body of the God and Baal together was no worse among the people's servants instantly, as though they were court of justice sitting on trial, and armed with that indefinite and awful power of accusation and punish ment of what is called contempt of sourt, threw this free citizen into prison. Why, my friends, if the man had committed a crime, it would have shielded him! They could not have dealt with him thus, could no have touched him with the finger of their despotism but being innocent, and declaring himself governe the jurisdiction of any law, they can treat him, driven by their own despotic rage at his claim of science, as they could not treat even a felon. If h had been accused of some definite and horrible crimeif he had really committed it, before and against the body-if he had drawn a revolver, and shot Senato Mason through the heart-then they could not have condemned him nor punished him without trial; could not even have arrested him without warrant could not have moved one step against him withou indictment, court, judge, jury, counsel, witnesses, al But he having, without any crime, declared to th Senate that in his conscience he did not think or be lieve that an investigating committee of the Sens same kind as murder, and to be punished in like had lawful power to compel him to answer their questions, for that declaration, as for crime, they can hurry him away to prison on the instant, overriding crushing, annihilating accusation, indictment, tria court, judge, jury and witnesses, all in one motion, at one blow. Now, consider what an enormity is this What an awful, irresponsible power is here claime and exercised, by which, at any time, through subtl management in the Senate, raising a committee with sxious to it, any man, anywhere, who stands it the way, without the uncertain, slow and dangero

operation even of false accusation of crime, which in

deed could not bring him before them. But any pro

pitiably power-ridden and hypocritical pretenders to

tence of being engaged in any investigation for

If the Investigating Committee of the Senate had been sitting as a Court, even of legislation, there restilence, this infant corruption of morals, gangren- might have been some little shadow of authority; because, in a Judicial Court, the body are presumed to striking the very Constitution with sickness and death, possess, and by custom do possess, this despotic powit may be said, as of Job's leprosy, By the great er to throw a man instantly into prison for contempt force of my disease is my very garment changed, and of Court, a power so liable to be abused, (as in the bindeth me about, as the collar of my coat. The case of Passmore Williamson,) that it ought not to habit of such corruption of conscience and heart, if be permitted without a trial by jury, as for every other not resisted, if not thrown off, becomes not only a crime. But the Committee of the Senate was no such Judicial Committee, no such Court. A Comof one year's growth becomes the wood of the next, mittee cannot clothe, itself with, the powers of a so it turns inward, and becomes at once vitalized and Court, nor be so invested. The Senate cannot crehardened as an unchangeable life. Thus we are going ate any such Court, nor transform itself into any such on. Our laws, our theology, our mercantile and Court. But even if it could, this Committee were social existence, under the spread of this iniquity, no such Court, but a mera political resort, an inthe power of these pestilential teachings, are become atrument raised for a purely partisan, political object, ing like a tangled wilderness of scrub Upas trees, inno necessity for it, no interests of the nation demandfested with deadly serpents. At every step you ing it, no new legislation requisits, or contemplated breathe poison, your flesh is torn by the knotted, by it, nothing under heaven in view but the protectionry underbrush, and your veins, your blood, take tion of slave property and the increase of the Slave up the virus. It is a region of horrors, in which the Power. The assumption, therefore, of the powers lizards and snakes of a preadamite world, not intended for man's abode, crawl over you and glare punishing Mr. Hyst, was a contempt of the whole upon you.

It is the breathing of such an air, the getting accustomed to such moral monstrosities, the diseased would have graced the annals of Caligula, and Tacicondition of the moral sense consequent upon them, tus would have recorded its endurance by the peo-the stupefaction, the oppression, as of a moral goifes ple as one of the evidences how irrecoverably they in the soul, that has prepared the people to endure, had lost the spirit of freedom, and yielded themselves, unmoved, such outrages as would have stung their in utter degradation, to the tyrant's will. This usurfathers to madness, and to look stupidly on, while pation is the most barefaced iniquity yet committed

pon Mr. Hyatt at the instigution of the aleve pe may damage the prospects of some who have same

to express the judgment and feeling of the people against this monstrous outrage; and if a deputation of a hundred freemen should be appointed to go on d for the release of a citizen imied without law, without crime, without trial it would be no more than is due to our own freedom and dignity, and to the Hampden who, for consoler and for our sakes, is the victim of this despotism.

Dr. Cheever's speech was frequently interrupted by hearty and prolonged cheering.

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GABRISON. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-Among the tracts recently published by the American Anti-Slavery Soclety is one entitled, 'The New Reign of Terror the Slave States, for the Years 1869-'60.' It makes a pamphlet of 144 pages, and is occupied with a within that short period upon Northern citizens found in the Southern States, and suspected, merely because they were Northern citizens, of sympathising boudage. Tarred and feathered, their heads shaved, their bodies scourged with the whip, and every atrocity and indignity possible committed upon them—and this, so far as the North is concerned, without any general indignation or alarm, without any thought of possible redress, almost with entire indifference and spothy, as though every man felt himself made simply to be used up by the slaveholder or his minion, if found south of Mason and Dixon's line! Hundreds of cases are here brought together, and hundreds more might be added; and yet men talk to us about our country, our Union, our Constitution, our flag-men who know, if they know anything, if they are not idiotic, that, so far as flogging, through his back, the anti-slavery ment the southern portion of our country is concerned, no But the subject is too serious for ridicule. I am man is allowed to stand upon its soil, and be a free-rible calamity befalls meit country; and I here warrender the standard of the slaverholder may talk of the know anything, if they are not idiotic, that, so far as man before God. The alexeholder may talk of the of the freest speech-the man who dares to say just divine revelation, and the doctrines which the Sou oses and to soit in our faces and insult us in regard to our ideas of freedom, and to scorn impunity; nobody thinks of molesting him; let him dare countenance the system of slavery that is supported there, we will recognize you as Irishmen no On the other hand, any man going down from the North to the South, if he dare to whisper but one single word that indicates hatred of slavery, he is in deadly peril. There is no Constitution to protect him; no Union for him; no star-spangled banner to wave over his head. And yet men talk about proserving the glorious Union 1 What infatuation is

to tell his own story.

Mr. CHANGALE, who was received with hearty applause, then proceeded to detail the circumstance Augusta, Ga., with which the readers of the Liberator the emencipation of the slave. (Applause.)

Mr. Gannison again came forward, and, maumin

Stir a fever in the blood of age,
And make the infant's sinews strong as steel.

Northern citizens had been perpetrated upon Southe we catch and lynch, make them pay for their own imprisonment, shaye their heads, laterate their bodies, tar and feather these all h tar and feather them, all because they were Southern men, before there would be a lightning flame throughout the entire South, and the whole body of slave holders would spring up as one man, and declare war to the haife, if security could not be obtained in any other way? But, on our side, there is no strong I hold that this term 'infidel' is a mad-dog cry pers from day to day as mere items of intelligence.

It would seem as if every spark of manhood had died out from our souls; and yet some sparks are what is Protestantism ! Is it a Pope and Cardinals at ill left. I am sorry Mr. Grangale was subjected to No. Is it Councils to override individual conscience. such outrageous treatment at the South; and yet, looking at it in another light, I am glad. I am glad they caught an Irishman; (laughter;) and though I wish well to every Irishman in the world, I should not object to their catching some more of them.

(Benewed laughter.) A follow-feeling makes us to be it it is the right of every man to do his own thinking, and to come to his own conclusions as to the will of God or what is right, and to obey his own conscience, though he stand alone in the universe. That is Protestantism. Now, then, on the ground of Protestantism, whoever is true to his own convictions can

even with hostility, by the great hody of Irishmen here. I am yery glad, therefore, if it must be so, that through their own sufferings they are made to

would that every Irishman in our country could res the words of the great Liberator, as a voice from the against it other world, and give a hearty and cordial ass in the very party proclaiming to be Irish Repeal Associations in our country, that if he opened his lips in opposition to American slavery, no mey would be sent over to the Irish National Repeal Association. But he stood up grandly and de fantly, and said:

Yes, I will say, shame on every man in America who is not an anti-slavery man; shame and disgrace upon him! I don't care for the consequences. I will not restrain my honest indignation of feeling. I promounce every man a faithless miscreant who does not take a part for the abolition of slavery. It may be said that offence will be taken at these words! Come what may from them, they are my words. The question never came regularly before us until now. We had it introduced collaterally; we had it now. We had it introduced collaterany, mentioned by persons who were friends of ours, and who were endeavoring to maintain good received us, and the slaveholders, but it is only now that it comes directly before us. We might have shrunk from the question by referring the document of a committee; but, I would consider such a court to a committee; but, I would consider such a court consider myself, the representative of the virtues the people, if I were not ready to make every sac-

They say that the slaves are worse treated the ery of the Abolitionists has been raised in their favor, as it has made their masters more suspicious of them, and more severe against them; but has that any weight with me? How often was I told, during r agitation, that "the Catholics would be emand-ted, but for the violence of that O'Connell" I Why pated, but for the violence of that O country wrote a pamphlet in 1827, in which he stated that the Procestants of Ireland would have emancipated their Catholic countrymen long before, but for me, and fellows of my kind; and jet, two years after, I got emancipation in spite of them! But it is clearly an insult to the understanding to speak so. When did tyranny relax its gripe merely because it ought to do so? As relax its gripe merely because it ought to do so long as there was no agitation, the masters enjoyed the persecution of their slaves in quietness; but the moment the agitation commenced, they cried out,

in the Constitution; the slaveholder may beast of Heaven! can Irishmen be found to justify, or rathe the star-spangled banner protecting him everywhere, to palliate, (for no one could dare attempt to justify, the star-spangled banner protecting him everywhere, to the star-spangled banner protecting him everywhere, to the star-spangled banner protecting him everywhere, a system which shuts out the book of human knowledge. North, and he marches over our soil as though he millions of human beines which along the land the marches over our soil as though he millions of human beines which along the land the were a demigod—the tailest man among na-the man not only the light of human science, but the rays c God came upon the earth to plant! The man wh will do so belongs not to my kind. Over the broa Atlantic I pour fo our free institutions, and he does so with all possible of such a land, you Irishmen; or, if you remain, ar I want to say a word of what is called infidelity

Reference has been made to it several times on this platform during our meetings, and the first question that I would ask is. What have we to do with it, as here? What right has any man to come to this platform, and point the finger at another, on the ground that he is an infidel, as though he were a depraved this time, but only to introduce to you one of the part of those who fancy that wisdom will die with victime. Mr. Janza Chargans, of Ireland, who has them, and that they are really the representatives of been a resident of our country some two years, and of Papal infallibility, though Protestants by name, that whose atroclous treatment in Georgia you may have it comes as a matter of course for them to deal in heard. He is here, and I invite him to the platform this kind of speech. Now, we are here for one specific object. Suppose the city were on fire, and every person interested in saving it from destruction should be seen rushing to it with all his might, to put connected with the outrage perpetrated upon him in out the confiagration-I sak you, would that be time to talk about theological differences of opinion are already familiar, and which are given in the or to attempt to define who was orthodox or hetero pamphlet entitled 'The New Reign of Terror,' to dox! Not such conduct would be an outrage. I which Mr. Garrison referred. In conclusion, Mr. C. think that if, in the midst of the conflagration, any said that he endorsed the doctrines which had been man should step forward and say, 'I protest against advocated from that platform, and that hereafter he working with that man at the engine, or passing the should use every exertion in his power to bring about buckets with him, because he is an infidel; I am much opposed to this conflagration as anybody; I am as much in favor of putting it out as any one, but the topic on which he was speaking when he intro- I cannot work with an infidel; the people would duced Mr. Crangale, said:

This book ('The New Reign of Terror,') ought to dre.' (Laughter and applause.) It would be an act be circulated by millions throughout the Free States; so absurd, so impertinent, so monstrous, that, unless a copy, at least, should be in every household, to the man could be considered insane, the solid judgment of the city would be that he set it on fire, or knew who did it, and wanted the city to be burnt What would be the feeling of the South, provided down. What matters it whether a man who comes s hundredth part of the outrages committed upon upon this platform is a Presbytsvian, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, Universalist, or so-called infidel? We

right to immediate freedom as at the hands of God; and if we agree upon this, let us leave the things shout which we differ to take care of themselves elsewhere. (Applause.) emotion, no popular indignation, no sense of the raised for an evil purpose, and that, on Protestan value of liberty. We read these outrages in the pa- ground, no man has a right to use the term 'infidel' (Renewed laughter.) "A follow-feeling makes un wondrous kind," you know; and it is well, perhaps, that we should taste of this cup together. There is mother case of an Irishman in Carolins, who was suspected of bring an Abolitionist, and was stripped and flogged. They tarred and feathers him, and abreed him head, and when they got out of feathers for they tarred him more than once—they used not provided the first hand once they need not be true to his duty, deserves respect. Among Protestants, infidelity is possible only in two ways first a man may be infidel to his own convictions and if he is, brand him as such. Then, again, he may be infidel to his own pledge. He may promise to do what is ought to do, and brank his promise; the dealers of the bring the bring has back how maked, and the Irish upin the response it the stripped of the name of the

do not come here to settle theological opinions, to sub-

Whoever is true to his convictions cannot, a the Whoever is true to me unfidel. It is the ul for isotherit, possibly be an infidel. It is the ul for isotherit on its all ages, to put down reform and property of the contract Here you even thought of it? All the sh om we boast in the world's hist elf, were put to death on the count of his disbolical wickedness. 'He had a we have beard his blasphemy; what need have he been the raising of this cry of linfide has had no arm of flesh to less upon, only the mad the living God. It has never relied upon seeing but upon that truth which is mighty, and she is to time to overcome all opposition, Still, here theologically to settle anything. It is of as or sequence what a man professes. What do I can the any manicella himself by the name of Presh or Methodist, or Unitarian, or Universalist? I do not know him by the name. These are idle terms; empty as the whistling wind; easily accepted, easily wee. No, before I will give my judgment of him, I mun put my finger upon his pulse; I mus know the men; I must get his ideas of justice and humanity; I must know whether he dares to be a man; and it will be upon that ground that I will give him my regard, and not because he is a Presbyterian Methodia, o Liberalist. (Applause.) What is a profession of faith in Christ worth in this ountry ! Worth nothing. What does it prove in the

country ? Nothing, except that a man is in the fush. ion; except that he says what everybody says. What does it prove among Mohammedans that a man says. There is one God, and Mahomet is his prophet Nothing I nothing of character, nothing as to the moral condition of the man. And here, in this coutry, to profess faith in the Christ of America, Christ that sanctions slave-breeding, slave-hunting, and slavery-extension, why, it is to go with the sation, and to be on the popular side. It is of so rine. It is ealt that has lost its savor. I do not ten that a man tells me he believes in Christ-I dong know him by that term. Let him show me that be believes in one who, like Christ, stands in his day despised and rejected of men; that he sympathing with the lowest and most persecuted of God's cestures, and is willing to suffer the loss of all things ! need be, that he may be redeemed, and then I will give him my heart. The absurdity is in trying a erpetuate the old terms, the old tests; in supposing that there have been no new sins, new evidences hostility to righteousness, demanding other tests the the old ones. They said to Jesus, those proud, prtentious, dissembling Pharisees, ' Who are you! We have Abraham for our father." Did it cost then anything at that time to say that? Nothing; it was to be in the fashion. But, in the days of Abrahen, we are Protestants; it is not the slightest evidence a character: but when Luther nailed his theses on the shoreh door, and had to meet the malignant oppose tion of all the Catholic powers in Europe, banded a crush him and the Reformation be inappurated t say, "I am a Protestant," indicated the spirit of the man, and how much he dared to suffer for conscient and in the cause of God. (Applause.) What dol care that an American now shouts, 'Hurrah for Bunker Hill! I glory in George Washington'? ! deed! Indeed! Is not that marvellous course I have the highest respect for the memory of Sa Adams and John Hancock.' No doubt of it; its the fashion. Cowards and demagogues, Democrati office-holders and office-seekers, are saying these things all the time, and prove their emptiness by aying them. The true man does not go back to Lathe. Luther had his work to do in his day; Jesus his work in his day; the prophets their work in their day; and they did not turn back to glorify Moses or Abraham, but they said to the people, 'Your hands an full of blood; wash you make you clean; put sway the evil of your doings rom before mine eye · Woe unto you, scribes, pharisees, hypocrites! of battle was sweeping onward, when our isthen stood up against the colossal power of the nother country, at the imminent peril of their lives, then I was heroic, and showed what manner of men ther were; but for us now to have our Fourth of July celebrations, as they are now observed, and decises about British oppression, and boast about what ou fathers did, it is all stuff! We ought to be in bear business. We ought not to keep any day, save day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, till 'liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabtants thereof.' (Loud applause.)

The other day, I received a copy of the recent me terly work of Dr. Cheever, vindicating the Bible s an anti-elavery volume ; and I think he has done ! most conclusively. I said so in my paper, and I conmended the work to the attention and considerates of those who have an idea that, some hew or other. slavery, in the Bible, has received the Divine sanction but I added, ' Nevertheless, the rights of man are as dependent upon any parchment'; and, behold ! you Orthodox oracle of New York, claiming to be subslavery, the Independent, discovers in that simple treism of mine 'infidelity,' and the utmost contempt is the Bible. [Voices- Shame!'] contempt for the Bible, when I say that the rights of man are not dependent upon any parehment! Why. I was merely reiterating the Declaration of lade pendence : We hold these truths to be sell-riv DENT-not pertaining to Greek particles of Br seribe to creeds, or to point the finger invidiously one at the other. We must not do it. We are here to recognize the slave in his chains as a men, and his brew roots, or to past ages, not needing any logic, as originating in any volume - serr-symen the d men are created equal, and endowed by their Cretor with an inelienable right to liberty.' And that infidelity !- that is to scorn the Bible! Well, it will be charitable to believe that the man who wrote the article in the Independent is an idiot; otherwise, it's evidence of Satanic malignity. How do I pour cotempt upon any book when I say that the rights of man grow out of man's nature? What or whom to dishonor when I say that? God, or man, or the Br ble ! No! I had said that Dr. Cheerer had grand! demonstrated the Bible to be an anti-alarery book and that it Is such I have asserted for thirty resh against the foul interpretations of the pro-dare clergy of this country, they maintaining that the Bble, as the word of God, sanctions slavery, there fore slavery is right; and I maintaining that this B ble is a thunderbolt to hurl slavery to the dust (Los applause) I hold it to be a perfect magnine d sin in this world, more than another, which is repsented in that volume as abhorrent to God, it is the sin of oppressing the poor and the needy; that if any one thing in it is commanded, more than another, is to 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land, of do the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and is the oppressed go free. (Applause.) Nevertheless, which are the book goes for freedom or not, man was made for freedom; whether the book is really on the six of human rights or not, human rights are never to secrificed. Man is man, and can never be justly alove; and if the book be made out as against the 17, it is easily proof that the book is not from Gol, but care a from beneath, and ought to be sent then (Applease.) I hold it to be everywhere refuges will get upon the subject, but not originating man's right. t this is this is this is this is this is this to the country of t

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or are man's rights dependent upon it—though its plant of man, and the supremisery of Ued over every time of man, and the supremisery of Ued over every time of man, and the supremisery of Ued over every time of man, and the supremisery of Ued over every time of man, and the supremisery of Ued over every time of man, and the supremisery of Ued over every time of man, and the supremisery of Ued over every time of the Republican which the member that this was a struggle for Committee that this was a struggle for Committee that the was only that they might have a country. It was not only that they might have a country. It was not only that they might have a country. It was not only that they might have a country. It was not only that they might have a country. It was not only that they might have a country. It was not only that they might have a country. It was not only that the world every through the properties of the United States Obstitution, in reply to the world every through the properties on the real charge of the United States Constitution, in reply to the world provide of the Research of the United States Constitution, in reply to the world provide of the United States Constitution, in reply to the world provide of the United States Constitution, in reply to the world provide the united states the united of the United States Constitution, in reply to the world provide the United States Constitution, in reply to the world provide the United States Constitution, in reply to the world of the Research of the United States Constitution, in reply to the world of the Research of the United States Constitution, in reply to the world of the Research of the United States Constitution, in reply to the World of the Research of the United States of t

there was any book, I believe. (Laughter and ap-Was man without rights, and under no law of God, at that time? Men was before all books, is greater than all books, and shall survive all books; nd therefore no book is equal to man. (Applause.) SAME VOICE-Where there is no Bible, there is no

Mr. Garrison-Where there is the Bible, alas liberty either. there are four millions of slaves. (Great cheering.)
Why does not this Bible-believing nation break every

Yours-Speak to them, and not to us. Mr. Gazzison-I am speaking to them; and because I sak that question, I am branded as an Infiel. Voice -I am as anti-slavery as you are, but I don't

like to hear anything said against the Bible. Mr. GARRISON-I am vindicating the nature man, not disparaging the Bible :

How rich, how poor, how abject, how august,
How complieste, how wonderful is man!
Distinguished link in being's endless chain,
Midway from nothing to the Deity;
A beam ethereal, sullied and absorpt;
Though sullied and dishonored, still divine,

Whatever tends to clevate man, of course is right. The Bible, rightly understood and need, may be made a tremendous weapon to beat down injustice and wrong. The Pible, read superstitiously, read me-chanically, sceepted traditionally, may kill, as the letter doer kill, while the spirit in that case fails to make alive. (Applause.) Whether it be infidelity or not, I say that the rights of man are not dependent upon any parchment, [1] and the New York Indepengent may make the most of it.' (Loud cheers.)

11 Sison this sontiment was uttered, we have seen for the first time, the following passage extracted from the first political speech delivered by the celebrated Alexander Hamilton. The coincidence of his thought and expression with our own is very striking :-

·The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rum maged from among old parchments or musty records; they are written as with a sunbeam in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of Divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by morta Query-Does the Independent think that it was the

design of Alexander Hamilton to bring the Bible into contempt' by his declaration of human rights?

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. (Report of proceedings concluded.)

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

The evening session was largely attended, and th meeting was called to order by the President at 7 1-2 o'clock. The first speaker was the Rev. ARTHUR B BRADFORD, of Newcastle, Pa., editor of the Church Portfolio. His address was a masterly delineation the unequalled sinfulness of slavery, the frightful demoralization of the land, and the guilty complicity of the Church. It was heard with deep interest, and at various points heartily applauded.

Rev. BERIAH GREEN, of Whitesboro', N. Y., next addressed the meeting in a speech of remarkable analytical clearness and force, reviewing the late speech of Hon. William H. Seward in the U. S. Senate. It was an admirable effort.

Rev. J. R. W. SLOANS, of the Covenanter Church in New York, made the closing speech. It was of the deepest feeling and power, and fitly closed the day's meeting, when three able and eloquent orthodox ministers had appeared and apoken on the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society, cordially welcomed by the anti-slavery host, although become of little reputation among their own fellow-orthodox theo-

The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. The Society reassembled at the Cooper Institute at

10 o'clock, the President in the chair.

The Committee, appointed to nominate officers the Society for the ensuing year, reported as follows :-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Massachusetta. VICE PRESIDENTS. Edward M. Davis, Penn

Peter Libby, Me. Luther Melendy, N. H. John M. Hawke, "Jehiel C. Claffin, Fr. Edmund Quincy. ... Ass Fairbanks, R. J. Samuel J. May, N. Y. Cornelius Bramhall, "Amy Post Henry A. Hartt,
Lucretia Mott, Po.
Robert Purvis, "

Thomas Whitson, "Joseph Moore, "Rowland Johnson, N. J. Alfred G. Campbell, Thomas Garrett, Del. Thomas Donaldson, Ohio. Benjamin Bowne, William Hearn, Ind. William Honkins. Joseph Merritt, Mich. Thomas Chandler, " Cyrus Fuller,
Carver Tomlinson, Ill.
Caleb Green, Minnesota.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Plainfield, Ct.

Mr Dane Ferred. There just received your telegraphic message, and, although I have not any one decisive reason for not being with you in person as a min spirit, yet a number of little reasons unite to prevent my presence at New York. As I have all men are greated equal; that they are endowed by their Greater with certain understanding little reasons unite to prevent my presence at New York. As I have all men are greated equal; that they are endowed by their Greater with certain understanding little reasons unite to prevent my presence at New York. As I have all they are endowed by their Greater with certain understanding little reasons unite to prevent my presence at New York. As I have all they are endowed by their Greater with certain understanding little reasons and the tended that they are endowed by their Greater with certain understanding little reasons and the tended that they are endowed by their Greater with certain understanding little and prevent of the States that all the second for the sucred Rights of Humanity. So great and holy is the cause for which you assemble that, while it minutes, it overpowers me, and the best and strongest word that I can utter seems to me but the feeble stammering of a child. It is not the wrongs of millions of Southern slaves only that are at state. The Anti-Slavery movement severals the sheence of all principle in the patricism, all faith is the religion of the land. In speaking for the slave, you are placeding for the personal salvation of every soul of us. Whenever I have stood with you on that secred platform, for their holy cause, the truths and interests involved, both temporal and sternal, have so opened before me, in such vastness and depth, that I have been well-nigh overwhelmed at the view. It seems set if, for the terrible wrong of American oppression. I had nothing to extraulate, and could only break out into a wild "ery of homest indignation." O, it is united by the manufacture of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and courted like

ness! Rerhaps I shall run on for a few hours after all! am much exercised in my mind at this moment, not feeling free (as our Quaker friends say) to stay or to go.

Cordially yours, however, at all events,

W. H. FURNESS.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY APTERNOON.

The Society re-assembled at the Cooper Institute Mr. Garrison in the chair. Wr. Walls Brown, once a slave in Missouri, but for many years a freeman, was introduced by the Parsident, and received gress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme prewith welcome applause. He testified strongly to the determination of the colored people to remain in this country, in spite of all efforts to remove them.

Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn, address the meeting in earnest commendation of the objects, purpose and courageous spirit of the Anti-Slavery Society, declaring the great need of its continued action, and particularly dwelling upon the inhumanity of the land as shown in all its treatment of the colored

Mr. Gannison next addressed the meeting. [For his speech, see preceding page.]
SAMUEL MAY, Jr., on behalf of the Business Com

mittee, offered additional resolutions. [The series is so extended, we can find room, in our present number, for only the following: |
Resolved, That the imprisonment of Thaddeus

Hyatt by the Senate of the United States, for his conscientious refusal to appear as a witness before the Committee appointed by that body to investigate the facts pertaining to John Brown's interposition in behalf of the slaves at Harper's Ferry, is a usurpation of power not conferred by the Constitution, and dangerous infraction of the liberties of the people; and that we give Mr. Hyatt assurance of our gratitude for his brave resistance to this new exhibition of the insolence of the Slave Power.

Rev. Bertan Grann, in some able remarks, showed where the real infidelity of this nation lies. In ed where the real insidelity of this nation lies. In the strongest manner he endorsed the truth of what Mr. Garrison had said, viz: That human rights are antecedent to the Bible, and depend on no parchment. It is absurd, said Mr. Green, to suppose that God cares more for a dead book than he does for a living man.

9 That we brand the recent reopening or the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that executable traffic.

10. That in the recent reopening or the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age.

the House.

PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, Rev. A. B. BRADFORD of Pennsylvania, T. W. Higginson, Rev. J. Sella Martin, Charles L. Remond, Andrew T. Foas, Rev. Ramer J. May, Aaron M. Powell of New York, Charles C. Burleion, Rev. P. Frothibonan of Maine, Rev. N. R. Johnston of Vermont, H. Ford Douglass, of Chicago, Giles B. Steneius, of Michigan, Henry C. Wright, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and others.

EF At the opening session, on Wednesday foremon, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Gamison, and Rev. Mr. Sloans, of New York, are expected to be among the speakers. A prompt and full attendance is desirable. It is confidently expected that every subsequent session will be full of interest. In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Robert F. Wallout, See'y.

the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship, hitherito accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protections by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, and interests of the Robert of New York, are expected to be among the speakers. A prompt and full attendance is desirable. It is confidently expected that every subsequent session will be full of interest.

EF At the evening meetings, an admission fee of ten cents will be charged, to defray expenses.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

Robert F. Wallout, See'y.

Critical Complying of Rev. Theodoras Parker.—

Critical Complying of Rev. Theodoras Parker.—

EF Such is the Platform adopted by the National

BECORDER SEMILATY,
WRITDHAL PHILLIPS, Boston.

FRANCIS ACKNOW, Beston.

force of the soil of any State or Territory, no mat

ter under what present, as among the general of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Locompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in constraing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in its attempted enforcement everywhere.

gress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pre-tensions of a purely local interest; and in its gen-eral and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That she people justly view with slarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every depart-ment of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the F-deral metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

the F-deral metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution of its own force carries alayery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political hereay, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

fry.

8. That the normal condition of all the territor 8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished alayery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it, becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national

The resolutions before the Society were then taken up and put to vote, and were adopted without a disenting voice. And the Society adjourned, sine disenting voice. And the recent voices by their voices, we find a practical illustration of the bo

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-BLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Annual New England Anti-Slavery ConVENTION will be held in the (new) MELODEON, in
Boston, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 30th
and 31st, commencing on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock,
A. M.

Let this Convention, in numbers, spirit, and tone,
equal and exceed those which, with such marked effect upon the public mind and conscience, have preceded it. Let every New England State be fully represented, and let the free voices of the men and women of New England find clear and full utterance
through the Convention.

Friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, from beyond
New England, are cordially invited to attend.

Among the expected speakers at the Convention
are the following:—Wh. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL
PRILLIPS, EDRUND QUINCY, Rev. A. B. BRADFORD of
Pennsylvania, T. W. Higginson, Rev. J. Sella MarPennsylvania, T. W. Higginson, Rev. J. Sella Marchange in our naturalization laws, or any State
local transfer of the constitution recently,
formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by
the House of Representatives.

12. That, while providing revenue for the supports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of
those imports as to encourage the development of
the industrial interests of the whole country, and
we commend that policy of national exchanges
which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to
agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and
manufacturers an adequate reward for sheir skill,
labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial
possible which secures to the workingment of those imports as to encourage the development of
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Many besides my friend G. W. S. were gratified by seeing that letter of Mr. Phillips, so unfairly treated POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.
by the Independent, which, taking advantage of Mr. The undersigned, believing slavery to be the greatby the Independent, which, taking advantage of Mr.
Garrison's absence, I inserted, week before last, in the Liberator,—of course, without his knowledge. Such things need to be placed on record, since they are an important part of the history of our time; and every record of this sort, it is to be hoped, will open the eyes of more and more persons to the fact that suppression of truth, misrepresentation, discoit and falsehold are now used by the elerical successors of Luther and Catyin as systematically and as pertinactously as they ever were by the elerical successors of these smithing that neither of the political parties at present they ever were by the elerical successors of Luther and Catyin as systematically and as pertinactously as they ever were by the elerical successors of Luther and Catyin as systematically and as pertinactously as they ever were by the elerical successors of Luther and Catyin as a systematically and as pertinactously as they ever were by the elerical successors of Luther and Catyin as a systematically and as pertinactously as they ever were by the elerical successors of Luther and Catyin as a systematically and as pertinactously as they ever were by the elerical successors of Luther and Catyin as a systematically and as pertinactously as they ever were by the elerical successors of Luther and Catyin as a systematically and as pertinactously as the complete of the instance of this nation, a crime of the depend of the depend of the instance of this nation, a crime of the instance of the successive of the rights of the white as well as the black misn, tending to debase the moral sentiment of the American people, and to hinder their material to the American people, and to hinder their material to the duty of every American people, and the hinder their material to the duty of every American people, and the time of the instance in a time of this form of opposition to this form of opp record of this sort, it is to be hoped, will open the eyes of more and more persons to the fact that suppression of truth, marrepresentation, desoit and falsehood are now used by the clerical successors of Luther and Calvin as systematically and as pertinantously as they ever were by the clerical opponents of those aminent men. The battle of human liberty, civil and religious, is to be fought out against an amount of treachery and calumny on the part of the Protestant priest, hold, as great as our ancestors ever experienced from the Catholic.—c. E. W.

ery and calumny on the part of the Protestant priesthood as great as our ancestors ever experienced from
the Catholic.—c. x. w.

THEODORE PARKER.

The heavy and gloomy intelligence of the sudden
decline of the great and noble friend of man, and
falfiller of all righteousness, Theonora Parkes, readers appropriate, at this sad moment, the reproduction
of a beautiful prayer breathed, in his behalf, in an
ode which was written for the Postival' of the beof New England shall have crumbled into dust. It ode which was written for the Peatival of the be-

of a beautiful prayer breathed, in his behalf, in an ode which was written for 't the Featival' of the below was written for 't the Featival' of the below of Pastor's Society in 1837, by F. B. Sansons'.

Sommer bresse, shy bring'ss show not:
Health to him for whom we pray!

Summer bresse, shy bring'ss show not:
Health to him for whom we pray!

Thon, O God, whose mighty task.
On his willing spirit laid.

Bows the body; grant, we san,
Girragh for labor undecayed.

A message from the President was sensived in the Senate. The message calls the attention of Congress to the onputer of the lawer Wildines with 607 series of the onpute of the slaver Wildines with 607 series of the onpute of the slaver Wildines with 607 series of the sanson's The President referred to the case of the slaver Ecoho, when the segroes were carried to. Key West, April 36th. The negroes were carried to. Key West, April 36th, and delivered into the interest of the sanson's the control of the form of the sanson's the sanson's with the Colonization of the slaver Ecoho, when the segroes were carried to the sanson's the treather as man of the control of the sanson's with the control of the sanson's with the Colonization Society in the sanson the sanson the sanson the sanson than the sanson the same thing mint be done. These negroes are now a few, West, and an expense already incisate and an accordance on which Mr. Clark offered an amendment with the control of the increased sotirity in the slaver trade, such eases are likely so become frequent and an accordance on which Mr. Clark offered as amendment, and on motion of Mr. Brown, it was postponed.

The SLAYE Thank Besex. The Key West Engle Into once of the springers of the semendment and on motion of Mr. Brown, it was postponed.

The SLAYE Thank Besex. The Key West Engle Into once of the SLAYER. The Message was referred to the separate schoole be organized for colored childers.

The SLAYE Thank Besex. The Key West Engle Into once of the springers of the schoole, and also that separate schoole be org

Worder Filly Epokers.
I sust express my thanks to our several conjudence.
Worders Prinzers, for his timely and potent words
in his letter to the independent. Though me is led to
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and in shade, counting nothing dear but the cause of suffering humanity. He has carried, and can well endere the seon of all those who have falled to be instructed by the pertinent question of Christ.— How much better is a man than a sheep?

But others, who are just excepting, like "brands from the burning," from an idolatrous shurch and nation-others, from whose eyes the scales are falling, used to be disabased and enlightened respecting this senseless cry of 'infidelity'. It is to be expected that those who are governed more by dogmanic theology than honesty, will, as long as possible, raises the mad-dog ary. Indeed, should they meet with a 'change of the State,' their occupation would be gone. For a besofted humberism demands a gospal in the abstract, that glories in God, and talks of an imaginary heaven, while it tramples upon human rights, and bounds its love by sect and party.

Thanks, then, for the words of my respected friend Phillips — and, more aspecially, do I express this thankfulness, since we now have the testimony of an orthodox man. Mr. P. is not a hereit, theirologically; but is guilty of the blessed heresy of placing man.

above institutions making religion a life, not a creed. The Glory of its Origin, Principles and Purposes. G. W. S. The work will consist of nearly 600 pages. Pri ce, B. C. ROGERS, Hingham, Mass.

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.

Blac C'read W die of HENRY T. CHREVE

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS of the friends of the WOMAN'S RIGHTS OAUSE will be held at the Melodeon, on the alternoon and evening of FRIDAY, June 1st. Further notice hereafter.

By order of the Committee.

By order of the Committee.

CHRISTIAN SPIRITUAL CHURCH.

Bocist Prayer Meeting, at 99 Court street, at Harmonial Institute, sweet, Sunday morning, and Spiritual Circles for positive demonstrations, every Thursday evening. Seats free.

REMOVAL.

REMUVAL.

The office of the Massacuverry Avri-Szavaky Society, and also that of the Lemmason, have been removed from 21 Corohill to the Washington Building, 221 Washington Street, directly opposite Franklin Street—third story. The change of position is a very desirable one, and the abcommodations are more spacious and agreeable.

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A SKETCH OF THE SLAVE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. EVERY man should own and read this book.

Rev. Dr. Wayland says of it, in a letter to the author. I wish there was a copy of it is every family in the United States. No work could be more timely, or better serve the purposes of hismanity.

We want 500 Agenta to sell this work during the present Presidential campaign. No more effective document can be circulated. Price, \$1. Targe dis-

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LETTER TO SENATOR WILSON. TUST PUBLISHED: a pamphlet of 36 pages, by
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NO DUTIES; or Sieveholders, as such, have no
Rights, Slaves, as such, owe no Duties. An Answer
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the Slaves, and of the people and States of the North.

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PHERMOLOGY.

By separat topsas. Troy. If William Str. well
has opened rooms 4.00 Control of the Citib.

PORTRY.

As the earth is now donning her gayest attire,— As before Spring's warm breath Winter's cold dot

As the fermer goes forth, easting into the soil.
The seed which when grown shall repay all his toll.
In may we, in this Spring-time of being, prepare
In the joys of the world's final harvest to share. Boston, May 11, 1860."

THE GLADERS OF MAY. The May again, "the May again, The time of happy hours, When Nature wears her fairest robe Of young and delay flowers; When gentle morn wakes from the east As rosy as the sky, And brooks are laughing in the meads. And birds are singing, by. Viciona, sweet as summer's eve, Or antumn's glowing day, Are tushing on the mind of youth As levely as they're gay; Hopes prized more than coral lip, Or maiden's blushing yow, Are coming back to cheer old age, And deck its snowy brow.

Kingsupe, bathed in golden light, Their tender breests unfold, And verdent plains burst on the sight, Like beds of waving gold; Violets from the mossy banks In purple clusters rise, And daisies one by one begin To show their starry eyes.

Leaves nursed in the noontide's warmth, And, klesed by the dew, Are woven into forest crowns That mock the emerald's hue; And twining garlands round about The wasting walls of yore, As doth the heart to memory, When life's bright days are o'ur.

Blossoms fair as orient pearls Adorn the orchard trees. And odous from their honied line Add fragrance to the breeze; Beauty's soft and rediant glow To mantling all the grain, And from the earth a promise comes Of fruit and corn again.

Birds, rich in plumage and in voice, Prom svery wood and grove, In joyous concert carol forth The inclody of love; . Zephyrs, mild se music's tone, Upon their pinions bring Sweet echoes to the listening early And incense of the spring. Insects, bright as Tyrian dyes,

Wake from their torpid sleep, As countless as the ocean sands That wash the rocky steep; Lambs, in little playful groups, Are scattered o'er the les. And squirrels from the beachen boughs Dance on from tree to tree.

Clouds, ealmly hung in silver light Like folds of fleecy snow, That by the valleys flow; Now emdled by the swelling waves, Now on the shore at play, Now flitting round the lofty hills As blithesome as a fay.

Tie May again, 'tie May again, The time of happy hours, When Nature wears her Inirest robe Of young and dewy flowers; When gentle morn wakes from the east As rosy as the sky, And brooks are laughing in the meads, And birds are singing by.

THE COLD HAS PASSED AWAY. MY JOSEPH MUTTON. Cold winter, with its chilly winds,

Has left us for a while; And spring-time, with its new-born flowers, Makes hills and valleys smile. And many a home is cheerful now. And many a heart is gay; For spring has brought us sunny warmth-The cold has passed away.

Once more the lark's sweet song is heard, Once more the fields are green; And all around, where flow rets bloom. Bright joyous life is seen. And, with the earliest dawn of light, Forgetful of decay, The peasant sings his labor song— The cold has passed away.

Bright summer time will visit us, And sutumn with its store Oi fruit and grain will come again, As welcome as of yors. And, workers in the world's broad field, Remember still that they Who nobly win can truly sing, The cold has passed away !

SPRING.

Look all around thee! How the spring advances New life is playing through the gay, green trees; See how, in yonder bower, the light leaf dances To the bird's tread, and to the quivering breeze! How every blossom in the sun-light glances! The Winter-frost to his dark cavern fices, And earth, warm-wakened, feels through every veir The kindling influence of the vernal rain.

Now allvery streamlets, from the mountain steeling Dance joyfully the verdent vales along; Cold fear no more the songster's tongue is scaling; Down in the thick, dark grove is heard his song; And, all their bright and lovely hues revealing. A thousand plants the field and forest throng ; Light comes upon the earth in radiant showers, And mingling rainbows play among the flowers.
[From the German of Trace.

THE AMGEL OVER THE BOOK. Over all houses, where men raids, Spirits have entired in angel goard-Spirits have authored an angel guard— Souls of the level who have lived and died— Pathful and occasion their watch and word. Our continue flour in the below sir; Over the reof we see him stand. Clothed in a guarant all white and fair, And painting up with the closely band.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About half-past one o'clock this (Senday) more-ing, one of the firemen of the Baudding, named Patrick Daly, was hard at work shoreling ocal into his furnace, when the heap tumbled down, and the legs of a human being appeared to his startled a human being appeared to his startled. The place was dark and close, but there cent light from the furnace fires for him to vision. The place was dark and close, but there was sufficient light from the furnace fires for him to see that there was a human body there, dead or alive. Supposing that some of his fellow-firement had fallen asleep or become sufficient, which he could distinguish by the white shirt, and hauled the body out. Daly was not a little frightened, but he soon discovered that he had exhumed a negro, either dead or usleep, for he appeared insensible. After some shaking, the negro was aroused, and his first exclamation was, 'Please don't tell on me, Massa!' Dally immediately informed one of the engineers, Mr. Libbeus Davis, of the discovery he had made; but that officer did not inform the other officers of the boat of the fact, and it was not until nearly four o'clock that the chief officer of the Spaulding, Mr. Josiah Atkins, was made aware.

mander of the Spaulding, of the circumstances, and at a little past four o clock a consultation was held between Hon. Bradford S. Wales, of Massaand it was unanimously agreed that the without ventilation, from that time until his dissipated by returned to the South, by some covery, at half-past one c'clock on the morning of or other. Although he said he was a free the 6th, and this, too, without a particle of water, there was sufficient evidence, in the judg- and no other food than a few crackers. negro should be returned to the South, by some means or other. Although he said he was a free negro, there was sufficient evidence, in the judgment of these interrogating him, to prove the contrary, and the question was whether it was best to put back to Norfolk, Virginia, or to endeavor to intercept the Ben. de Ford, belonging to the same line as the Spaulding, and which sailed from Boston at 4 P. M. on Saturday, for Baltimore. It was decided to adopt the latter course, and it was done. cided to adopt the latter course, and it was done. POSITION OF THE S. R. SPAULDING WHEN SHE CHANGED

at sea forty miles southwest from Nantucket South Shoals. The weather was calm and the sea light. After determining to change her course in order to intercept the Ben. de Ford, Capt. Howes put the Spaulding on a westerly course, and kept in that di-

ection about four hours.

About 8 A. M., Capt, Howes made out a steamer, About 8 A. M., Capt, Howes made out a steamer, bearing N. N. W.; and although the weather was hazy, Capt. H. was satisfied that it was the vessel he desired to intercept. Signals were then hoisted and guns fired. The American enaign, Union down, was set flying as a signal of distress, and the throats of the guns which had seen service in the Revolution, and in the war of 1812, were made to thunder the alarm that was to attract the attention of a reesel which would be the means of fulfilling a constitutional chligation in sending back a slave into bondage from which he had endeavored to escape.

The Ben. de Ford kept upon her direct course for nearly half an bour, before she answered the signals of the Spaulding, and hauled off to meet us. It was afterwards understood that Capt. Hallett, of the Ben. de Ford, had mistaken the Spaulding for an English steamer, as she was then steering in the direct route of vessels bound from Liverpool to New was afterwards understood that Capt. Indict, of possibly, of its being of service to him in his attempt to secape from bondage.

It is a being of service to him in his attempt to secape from bondage.

Jones said he had suffered terribly in his confined frect route of vessels bound from Liverpool to New Mork. The weather continued hazy for some time, hearly all the time next to the boiler, which was so which prevented Capt. Hallett from seeing our significant would sometimes almost roast him. There being, as we have said, no vertilistion for the Spaulding's guns that he was made aware that the object was to attract his attention. He then hoisted assured among the coal-heavers as to who had been the region of the line. (the Merchanter and the private signal of the line, (the Merchants' and guilty of committing a puisance therein. Miners' Transportation Company,) which was answered in a similar manner by Capt. Howes, and

SENDING THE NEGRO ON BOARD-A STIERING SCENE. N. N. E., distant fifteen miles,) the vessels being the crowd. On this occasion it was arranged among within a couple of cable lengths of each other, the order was given by Capt. Howes to 'bring the man up'—a note explaining the circumstances of the pound of milk and molasses, and dress him up in the garb of a female, and at a preconcerted moment viously prepared by the commander of the Spauld. order was given by Capt. Howes to bring the man of one of the wanters by the said dress him up in case, addressed to Capt. Hallett, having been previously prepared by the commander of the Spanid-start the alarm that a female mulatto slave hading, and placed in the hands of his chief officer, Mr. Atkins, to be delivered by him in person.

garments afforded evidence of the noisome and dirty character of his place of confinement, and were begarments afforded evidence of the noisome and dirty that some in the plot could be made to be character of his place of confinement, and were be smeared and besuntted all over. His eyes were bloodshot, and restless and piercing as a snake's. His lentures were of the African type, flat nose, big lips, but not unusually so for the race. He had a black moustache, and his chin was covered to be sold on the grant of the Spaulding fired. A good joke, my fine fellows, he said; but you should be supported by the sold; take me in. I'll wait until lines the negro.

Mr. Atkins stepped into the small boat, as she was swinging by the darits, and ordered the negro to follow him. The negro did to follow him. The negro did so; and seemed alarmed at the possibility of falling overboard. He was sented near the stern sheets. Two or three of the steamer's crew took their places with the care, and just before the boat was lowered into the deep.

and most of the crew of each vessel were on deck, witnessing the novel spectacle of surrendering a fugitive slave in mid-ocean. On board the Ben. de Ford a number of ladies appeared—a truly pleasant sight to some of the young and old bachelors on board the Spaulding, who had been more than four days without seeing crinoline in any shape. There was a gentle swell in the sea, and

for on board the Spaulding, who had been more than four days without seeing crinoline in any shape. There was a gentle swell in the sea, and cach vessel having stopped its engine, they dipped and bowed to each other on the swelling bosom of old ocean, like some huge monsters endeavoring to outdo each other in acts of politoness; otherwise the sea was as calm as a mirror.

As the boat containing the fugitive was cast of from the Spaulding, there were creat among the passengers for 'Music, music,' and Gilmore's band was soon in requisition. After playing Old Hundred, the ladies on board the De Ford waved their hand kerchiefs, and, to the surprise and amasement of many, the fugitive himself joined in the demonstration by waving his into the Spaulding. The band then played several other sacred alies, for it was a bright Sabbath severing, and the occasion was one of solemn interest to many, and none know what storme mights arise before we reached our pore of destination, nor how Providence would regard the whole proceedings, it say nothing of the courts of lew. Some wanted the band to play 'Garry me bask to Old Vinginia.' as an appropriate sir, but was a bright Sabbath severing, and the occasion of regard to the matter, and an received by the Ben, de Ford, and of regard to the matter, and an appropriate sir, but was a bright Sabbath severing, and the occasion of the most interesting topic of conversation of lew. Some wanted the band to play 'Garry me bask to Old Vinginia.' as an appropriate sir, but was a bright Sabbath severing and the occasion of the most interesting topic of conversation. The rew of the adjournment of the Convention to altimore wealty defined doing to the courts of the waster of the supplied to the sea of the form of the courts of the second of the convention of the

complished an imperative duty. Increase tree number of eatling vessels in eight at the limbe transfer occurred, and if a calm had not per ailed, they would doubtless have some down to be secretain the cause of such an extraordina postacle as an American steamship coming from Democratic Numbional Convention with the flag

NOW THE NEURO GOT ON BOARD THE SPAULDING, AND STOWED BINGEY AWAY.

The negro was engaged by a truckman, on the other officers of the boat of the fact, and it was not until nearly four o'clock that the chief officer of the Spaulding, Mr. Josiah Atkins, was made aware of it.

A CONSULTATION ARONG PASSENGERS.

Mr. Atkins at once informed Capt. Howes, complete the Spaulding, of the circumstances, itself to do some service for the band, and it is likely took accusion of the opportunity afforded to the stoward to stow himself away in the coal and at a little past four o'clock a consultation was held between Hon. Bradford S. Wales, of Massa-chusetts; Col. Peter Dunbar, (one of the charter party.) and Hon. A. Hunter, a slave-owner in Mis- in the coal hole, close by the boiler, a place entirely

Being interrogated by Mr. Hunter, of Missouri, the negro said he was free, and his name was Sam Jones; at another time that it was Wm. Braxton; that he was about thirty-three years old, and that he had corred as a fireman and as a barkeeper on steamers on the Ohio river; that he lived in Madison, Indiana, and had a relative in the city of Beston. He said he had been hired by a delegate to the Democratic Convention to attend him, for which he was paid seven bits a day, with an allowance of two extra bits per day to purchase food. He wanted to get to Boston to see his relative, and stowed himself away in the coal hole of the Spauld-ing for the purpose, not having money enough to

ing for the purpose, how making pay his passage.

Mr. Hunter, who has a large plantation about twenty-five miles back of Cape Girardeau, or the Mississippi river, and is familiar with the peculiarities of the dialects of the negroes in different sections of the country, pronounced Jones' story entirely improbable. Besides having no free papers, a successful infeatibly demanded in South Carolina. requirement inflatibly demanded in South Carolina of all negroes claiming to be free, his whole manner was that of a South Carolina slave, perhaps a house servant, although he did not look much like one as servant, although he did not look much like one as he made his departure from the Spaulding. On demanding his passport, he said he had lost it, and on examining his wallet, it was found to contain only a pass written by Mr. Gilmore, of the band, for admission to his concert, and a few dollars in money. Having been refused admission to the concert by Mr. Wild, who probably knew the Southern regulations in such cases more familiarly than Mr. Gilmore, Jones retained his pass, in the hope, possibly, of its being of service to him in his attempt to escape from boundage.

SENDING THE NECES ON BOARD—A STIRRING SCENE.

About 9 o'clock A. M., (Block Island bearing get up some hoar or 'sell' for the amplement of hands, and would, doubtless, have been carried out When the negro appeared on deck, he was a truly pitiable object. He were an old slouched felt hat, with very broad brim, turned up in front. His garments afforded evidence of the noisome and dirty difficulty that some in the plot could be made to be had a black moustache, and his chin was covered with a beard of short length. He seemed like a plantation negro who had seen hard service, and wished to taste a bit of the free air of the North.

Mr. Atkins stepped into the small boat, as she lor a few bottles of champagne at dinner in payment for his incredulity.

the steamer's crew took their places with the oars, and just before the boat was lowered into the deep, the negro was asked how he felt. He replied, 'Oh, pretty well, sah;' and in a short time he was placed on board the De Ford, to be carried back, not exactly to Old Virginny, but to Maryland, where, if he can substantiate his title to freedom, he may be again set at liberty.

THE STEAMERS.

Meantime the scene on board the two steamers was exciting in the extreme. All the passengers and most of the crew of each vessel were on deck, witnessing the novel spectacle of surrendering a supposed togitive slave of the highly incensed at the course of the Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the highly incensed at the course of the Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the highly incensed at the course of the Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the highly incensed at the course of the Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the highly incensed at the course of the Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the hoghly incensed at the course of the Course of the highly incensed at the course of the course of the highly incensed at the course of the North Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the highly incensed at the course of the North Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the highly incensed at the course of the North Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the highly incensed at the course of the North Howes, in surrendering a supposed togitive slave on the highly incensed at the course of Caryling as supposed to the highly incensed at the togit lowes, in surposed to the highly incensed at the course of the highly incensed at the course of the highly incensed at the course of the highly incensed at the supposed to the highly incensed at the supposed to the course of Caryling as upposed to the course of Ca and put us to the great inconvenience of retrour steps some hundreds of miles to Norfolk. OPINIONS OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SPAULDING.

who is this parson that thus sands up to usually the same of the parson that thus sands up to usually the same of the parson that thus sands up to usually the same of the parson that thus sands up to usually the same of the same of the parson to person that thus sands up to compete the same of the same of

cy and dignity.

And what are the atrecious opinions held by these RESULT OF REANOPATION AT JAMAICA. And what are the structure opinions held by these men whom he so asperses? What are the outrageous doctrines which constitute them traitors? Why, simply that free labor is preferable to slave labor; that the territories should not be burdened with slavery. There is no proposition to interfere with alavery in the States. And yet the men who hold these old-lashioned doctrines of revolutionary days, and none that are inconsistent with them, who merely desire to see the government administered on the pure principles of its founders, are branded as traitors by this Democrat, whose violent anti-slavery speeches must still be ringing in his cars. Mr. Caleb Cushing may have made more eloquent speeches than he did on Tuesday in the Convention at Charleston; but we doubt whether, in all his remarkable career, he has ever made a more impudent one than he made on taking the chair. Its tone may have been suited to a ward caucus in New York, but it was unworthy the national convention of the party.

BESULT OF EMANOIPATION AT JAMAICA.

Washington, May 6th, 1850.

Autong the strangers now present in this city is the Rey. Mr. Brown, a Baptist clergyman of Northeam, ampton, England, who has just returned from Jamaica. He is one of a commission sent out by his decomination to visit the churches of the West Indice, and especially to see for themselves the Workings of English Emancipation, and this is ready to substantiate by the facts and guards of proof that will be undeniable. And doubtless this proof will be laid before the world in a formal manner, as it is intimated that this commission will be cited to appear before a Parliamentary Committee, in sompany with such other persons as may have it in their power to give informatory, and the results of the inquiry will be laid before the world in a Blue Book.

It has been obten stated by pro-cleaver Congress.

From the Savannah Republican, May 3d. THE BESCUE OF CAPTAIN PARNUM.

THE RESULE OF CAPTAIN FARINUM.
On Taceday afternoon, about dust, our county jail was visited by some four or five persons who effected the rectue of Captain Farnum, who was arrested in New York, and brought to this State for trial on a charge of complicity with the slave trade in the Wanderer case. The direumstances of the rectue, so far as we can fearn, are as follows: Captain Farnum, it appears, has been allowed every privilege at the jail, consistent with a liberal on struction of duty; his confinement being almost a nominal thing. Arrangements were made between him and the rectuers that Captain Farnum about give up his parole under which he had been allowed every bins parole under which he had been allowed every privilege at the jail, consistent with a liberal on struction of duty; his confinement being almost a nominal thing. Arrangements were made between him and the rectuers that Captain Farnum abould give up his parole under which he had been allowed every freedom from restraint; when the former were to rush it, bind the pailer, and release the priscoper. This was carried into effect, an opportune moment being selected, when Mr. Stone, the jailer, was out on parade, and Peter Luddy, his deputy, in charge. Captain Farnum requested Luddy to look him in his cell, which was done, and Luddy bad faviumed to the half leading through the jail, when he was mercand held by the recours? His keys taken from him, the prisoner released and conducted to a carriage in walting, and driven off to the Pulsaki House, where he was surrounded by his friends, who farther defied the law by protecting him from arrest. The Dis trict Attorney, Hamilton Cooper, Eq., heard of it while casually visiting the office of the Pulsaki House, and endeavored to take the necessary proceedings for a re arrest; he agreed to left the matter rest until yesterday morning. Farnum's friends, in consideration of Mr. Cooper's consenting to adopt that course, pledged him their honor that they would produce the man and make application for ball, the of nom and his friends that he should now require that Mr. Farnum should sorrender himself into the custody of the jailor before he would consent to notice any application, after that hour, for bail on his part, and that if they refused to hdopt that course, he would call upon the proper authorities, and require his forcible arrest. Mr. Farnum then surrendered himself into the custody of the jailor of Chatham county. We understand he will make his application for bail this morning.

At one time matters wore a squally appearance in the office, and "shooters" were exhibited with freedom. The parties engaged in the affair, we believe.

with profound attention. is, he ne While the collection was being taken up, in the rumor. while the collection was being taken up, in the rumor.

The failure of British Emancipation has been so faw remarks; after which, Mr. A. P. Sperry of often alleged, that such news is at least agreeable to North Carolina mounted the plantform. He said: I am entirely unused to public speaking, and merely get up here to-night to ask the Rev. Mr. Worth a few plain questions, to be answered as fairly. Mr. all the denunciations ever fulminated from Exeter Worth was born and brought up in my county in North Carolina. The Rev. Daniel Worth was a magistrate upon the bench in my county. He knew, when he circulated Helper's book and the knew, when he circulated Helper's book and the doctrins which he has been preaching, that he was violating the law of the State. Now, gentlemen, I only ask him to give us common justice. I ask him, considering that he violated our law, if we didn't treat him as well as we could? I think this swe that although slaveholders have a bad manipulation, the population of these colonies went yet there is some kindness left in their hearts. I may here, before the Rev. Mr. Worth that I have been preaching that he will be the law that although slaveholders have a bad manipulation, the population of these colonies went yet there is some kindness left in their hearts. I

Mr. Spreat. Then it is war to the death.
One of the audience here asked Mr. Sperry if the same privilege which he (Mr. S.) was now enjoying—that of freely expressing his opinions—would be accorded in North Carolina to a citizen of another

Mr. Strany. I will answer that question in all candor. Our laws forbid is.

A Yorks. Repeal your laws then. (Cheers, and cries of 'Heav him.')

Mr. Kyrchan. In New York we always hear North Carolinians and everybody cise.

A Yours. It is not so in North Carolina, though:

Mr. Strang, remaining. Our laws forbid is, for the same reason that you would forbid no to cause a horse to run away in the street—because of the damage which he would do—for the same reason—

[Esteroption, and Wiles of Bear him: 'Go on;

fore the world in a Bine Book.

It has been often stated by pro-slavery Congressmen, and their presses, that English Emancipation is a failure, and they point to Jamaica to prove it, etting late commercial returns, which show that Jamaica now exports but one half the amount of sugar that she did before the slaves were made free. This fact is not controverted; these gentlemen say labor is turned into another channel, and is more productive in its new form than in its old. The planters in most cases refused to hire their slaves after they became freemen, and they were reduced to the necessity of taking up government lands for

that course, pledged him their honor that they would in the other islands, and be declares Jamaica a produce the man and make application for bail, the ensuing morning; such application not having been made at two o'clock, Mr. Couper notified Mr. Farmum and his friends that he should now require that Mr. Barnum should surrender himself into the application of the west India islands only second to his own province. I wish I had room for some of the many incidents narrated by Mr. B., showing the truth of his report. his report.
So much for the negroes: the whites are also thriv-

ing and prosperous. But the old families, the an-cient patroons, planters, owners of lands and negroes any application, after that hour, for ball on his part, and that if they refused to adopt that course, he would call upon the proper authorities, and require his forcible arrest. Mr. Farnum then surrendered himself into the custody of the jallor of Chatham county. We understand be will make his application for hall this morning.

At one time matters were a squally appearance in the office, and abooters were exhibited with freedom. The parties engaged in the affair, we believe, make no excret of their complicity; they did not even take the trouble to disquise themselves, but went about their work with a boldness and apparent disregard of consequences that show they were determined to override every obstacle, and set the law at defiance. Their object is accomplished, and our community have the proof before them that our countenity have the proof before them that our countenity have the proof before them had our countenity have the

is, he never received an answer substantiative of this

The failure of British Emancipation has been

The Methodist Quarterly Review has in the April yet there is some kindness left in their hearts. I may here, before the Rev. Mr. Worth, that I went myself to the jailer, and gave him a dollar to get Mr. Worth a warm breakfast. I am a fair and houset man in my views All we at the South want is to be let alone on this Slavery question.

SEVERAL VOICES. We won't let you alone. (Cheere.)
Mr. SPERRY. Well, you must let us alone; we must be let alone.

VOICES. You shall not be let alone.
Mr. SPERRY. Thon it is war to the death.
One of the audience here asked Mr. Sperry if the same privilege which he (Mr. S.) was now enjoying—that of freely expressing his opinions—would following remarks;---

The estimical view, which we have given of the colonies in 1851-2 exhibits the results of emancipation under the most unfavorable aspects, for that, as already shown, was the period, when the affairs of the planters were at finite worst, and the financial condition and present of the colonies most tlark and discouraging. Clines that date, a wast inspresement has taken place in the West Indian. Sugar having risen in value, an impulse has been given to its culture and manufacture. The planters, adopting modern in-provenents, find the outlivestion of their settes highly remulserative, and the profusiblesses of free over slave labor is no images a matter of question in experiment, but of demonstration and certainty. The statistical view which we have given of the

Is there any virtue in

HAIR RESTORER BRAD THE POLLOWING, AND JUDGE TO

FOURSELP. Co zer Ba's or Branching :--- My apr 1 now almost restored to its original color, and the has appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LITER DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SEEL TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is create a selvantage to one who was in danger of Rev. M. THATTER

President J. L. BATON, LL. D., Union Union

Manax—I would state, that some time last spin I found are matta partition ore. I concluded in sections of bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Ramser, &c., and give it a trial. I commence used it but very irregularly; but notwithstanding the irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly which before were quite oray, what cannot an exact. I do not consider that I have given it is made trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in work cases. I have reason to believe that it is espained accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., reversity that the matter of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., reversity that the provided color.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Res. D. ...

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK,
Editor 'Ladies' Repository, Ciscinnati, Odie.

'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobales. mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various arties name factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in become mending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it is any position desired.

Rev. JOHN B. ROBIE, Editor Christian Adm cate, Buffalo, N. Y. eate, Buffato, r. r. Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamun is the ber I have ever known. It has restored my hair to i

natural color, Rc.

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. V. City.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalan-haen used in my family with beneficial mum have been used in my family with bestier effects; and I take pleaure in recommending then such as have occasion to use such preparations. Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era, Ben

Having used numerous specifics to little purpose. I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. Sa I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Epideal. I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither less nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has no gained 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 act-ual 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. MURLEY, Pastor Congregational Church Attleboro', Mass.
'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-

17 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which 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. WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We see thankful to you, and feel that we have full rai-

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray bair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy is answering the queries of any you may refer to me. [The above clergyman is well known throughout Grid Britain, and to many in the United States.]

HAVTI.

Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missionery

to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. In consequence of heretong residence in aforensmed island, her hair and scatp were in a very unbealthy island, her hair and scalp were in a very unsating condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allin's, she written to the 'American Baptist,'—I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobelsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but seem any thing these magnetic and presented benefit. any thing that so materially and permanently brack-ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Alien.

Rev. J. WEST. 6 Washington Place, (Parife street.)

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and officacy 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. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyteries Wilness,' Cincinnati, Ohio.

Te is our settled policy to advertise nothing ill as know 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 adversisement, &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed.

New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative

and I am happy to say, that it prevented the fallist of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS. McPARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Chard

Ecopus, Ulster county, N. Y.
I have not hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobsissus have produced all the effects described in her sorritisement, 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 fall in color or decrease in luxuriance.

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Pratteburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair son turned as black as when I was a young man. Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvani

It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and coned a new growth, although I did not attend to it a 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 consince, adding less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell article on which they make more profit than on these; also sell articles that the sell articles are sell as the sell articles are sell articles are sell as the sell articles are sell articles a These are the only preparations exported in 127

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One hottle of the Restorer will lest a year; \$\delta is a bottle. Balsam, \$7\delta cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to Mr.
B. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355
Bronne Street, New York. The Gensins has Mr.
S. A. Allen's dipled in the Ink to outside sympton, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—asse other is, gnuine. Bigning the name by other is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim in offence. Sold BY SYRRY DRUG AND FARCY Good Desails Oct 14. Ivans