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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 28.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 809.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

NEW HORSON GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The action of this body, at its late session, on the subject of slavery, was of the most equivocal character—as will be seen by the following Protest was presented:—

To whom names are annexed do most solemnly protest against the above action upon slavery, for the following reasons:

1. By the provisions of the Assembly in 1839, and the whole subject was referred to the lower branches for them to act upon, and no action thereon to the commissioners of the case demanded, and it is not proper that they have neglected to act on the same.

2. We consider it injurious to the welfare of both the slave and the country, for this Assembly to act upon upon a subject so interwoven with the general institutions of the States as is the subject of slavery.

3. We believe that our brethren at the North ought not to ask or to make any sacrifice of our rights, in order that they may be able to quiet the public spirit of abolitionism, by which they are annoyed; and that these ends would be better promoted by wielding the truth against all error, than by a would disturb the peace of our beloved Union.

W. McLain and 19 others.

ANOTHER.

The members of the General Assembly, whose names are hereunto subscribed, most respectfully enter against the preamble and resolutions on the subject of slavery adopted by a large majority of the General Assembly, first, because they consider it inexpedient that the General Assembly should take any action whatever on the subject of slavery; secondly, because they do not believe that the General Assembly at the last session expressed such an opinion as the subject required, and in the next place, because they do not believe that slavery as existing in the southern States is forbidden by the laws of God, and the doctrine of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as revealed in the Holy Bible.

Wm. E. Holley,
W. O Perkins.

YET ANOTHER.

The Rev. E. S. Ely, D. D., presented the following protest, which was directed to be put on file:

The undersigned protests against the paper submitted recently by Dr. Duffield, on the subject of slavery, and adopted by this Assembly, because the paper teaches that in every case, *some degree of* and lamentable attendants to every one that holds a slave; and that he ought to be regarded and treated as a subject of discipline, to be instructed, counselled, and exhorted as a delinquent. This decision is considered inconsistent with the spirit of the Bible, and the law of every man who, under any circumstances, buys or sells, or may possess, a slave.

(Signed,) EZRA STILES ELY.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1846.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANTS AND SLAVERY.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held a session in Cincinnati last month. 37 members of the Ohio Annual Conference, and resolutions and instructions of the Michigan, Ohio Union, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois Conferences, asked for direct action against slaveholding, and for the exclusion of slaveholders from the church.

These Conferences asked the striking out of the word 'white' where it occurs in the constitution of the church. The Baltimore Conference opposed this, and is its own previous action, and a pamphlet entitled *Slavery defended from the Scriptures*,' as exhibitive of the views which it desired should obtain in the Conference.

The committee on Slavery made a very decided and resolute report, denouncing the buying, selling and slave dealers, as of the most heinous grade of the highest God!' A warm debate arose on the subject as to adoption, which lasted a good part of the days. The report was finally adopted by the overwhelming preachers and their lay delegates against it. A postponement was moved, and divided some of the sinners practiced in case of its adoption. Mr. Brasher, of Illinois, Orsinalga, and North Carolina, by all their love for its institutions, and to press the subject to the verge of dissension, he would tell where it would end? If this church, then it is but another precursor of the division of the States, and a repetition of 1776. But, as in both, if you will say that Slavery is a moral evil, and strike out the word 'white' from the Constitution, and will be well. But the South could not allow negroes to sit as equals with them, and could not hold communion with those who supported the system. He gave a sketch of the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the consequences of the division. He held up the disadvantages that flow from a dissolution of the Union; and, if you will say that Slavery is a moral evil, and strike out the word 'white' from the Constitution, and will be well. But the South could not allow negroes to sit as equals with them, and could not hold communion with those who supported the system. He gave a sketch of the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the consequences of the division. He held up the disadvantages that flow from a dissolution of the States

be apprehended and committed to a common jail. 'If, Sir,' I said, 'you have such a warrant, I offer no opposition to your taking the person therein named; but, without this, I solemnly protest against your taking any person out of and belonging to this ship.' 'I refer you,' replied the harbor-master, 'to the harbor-instructions for my authority.' I observed, that 'I had carefully perused the harbor-regulations, and had given them my best attention; that I perceived there were penalties for every breach of them; but I took the part to which he referred, to wit; 'It shall be the duty of the harbor-master to arrest any negro or mulatto (not belonging to this port) found on board of any vessel in this harbor, and deliver him or them to the police officers of this town, to be dealt with according to law,' to be no authority to distress a ship by giving up part of her crew, and thereby defeating my efforts to evade the pains and penalties in the preceding article of those regulations; that if, in refusing to deliver up these men to his authority, I am guilty of any crime, he must of course know how to proceed against me as an offender, and I must abide by the consequences.' On this, the harbor-master departed, and here the jailing proceedings ended; but not so the prosecutions to which I was subjected; for, on finding that I would not deliver up my colored men, the authorities prohibited any persons of color from working on board my vessel, under pain of twenty-nine lashes for every time they were detected on board. Now, as all the laboring class are people of color, and also the stevedores, I was by this measure subjected to great inconvenience and delay in the loading of my vessel. And I would ask, if these things at all comport with the spirit or intention of the articles of our Convention of Commerce with the United States; or can it be said that they are consistent with the terms 'freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes,' &c.? I shall leave those more learned in the law to judge. We are told that it is not a law of the United States, but a local law of the *State of North Carolina*; but I hold, though not conversant with the subtleties and ambiguities of the law, that by the reasoning of common sense, the conclusion that the State of North Carolina, as a member of the federal body, is bound by its acts in relation to its engagements with foreign States; and we ought to demand our right of 'freely and securely coming to all ports and rivers in the territory of the United States.'

CHARLES R. M'LEAN.

Brig 'Susan King,' St. Lucia, Feb. 24, 1846.

JOHN P. HALE.

The discussion of Slavery has been still further continued in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and the Hon. John P. Hale has again spoken—occupying, as we are told, about two hours, on Thursday last, in the delivery of a most eloquent and electrifying speech. Here is a sample of its mountain sweep:—

Mr. Speaker: I said, last year, that government was insincere in its declarations—that it did not mean what it professed to mean—that in this Oregon question, Great Britain would take what she wanted, and leave us what she didn't want. For this, I was denounced as a falsifier, both of what had gone before, and of what was to come after. I was branded as every thing that was base—stigmatized as a traducer, liar, slanderer, and I know not what—only because I dared publicly to express what every man of common sense knew, that our government would give up Oregon—the whole of it—and throw Massachusetts, Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill and all, into the bargain—if it were necessary to the maintenance of the 'peculiar institutions.'

The Texas question, however, says the gentleman from Weare, is settled finally, the time for opposition has gone by, and we have nothing to do with the matter.

How is it settled? Only twenty *per cent.* of it is settled. One State has been admitted from Texas, but there are four more—four fifths of the whole—yet to come. Settled?—Gentlemen need not 'lay that flattering unction to their souls.' The question is *not* settled. It never will be settled—so long as a God of righteousness sits upon the throne of eternity, and holds, as he assuredly will, nations as well as individuals, to a just account—until the nation shall have repented of its sin in sackcloth and ashes, and 'brought forth fruits meet for repentance.' The gentleman cannot evade the question. It will follow him to the fireside hearth—it will haunt him in the daily avocations of life—it will press itself upon him, even before the altars of the Most High—and not in the wildest and most inaccessible recess of New Hampshire's cloud-capped mountains, can he hope to escape it, or hide from it. Settled? Suppose that in 1776, when the fathers of our country met in Faneuil Hall to concert measures for resisting the tyrants of England—suppose that then, one of these *settling* politicians had asked what they could do. Parliament had passed the stamp act and the tea tax, both Lords and Commons had voted the bills, and the King had signed them. The question was all settled—and their answer but this—that they would have a *settlement with the settlers*. That is what we want, and what the people will have.

According to the system of ethics, morals and politics now set up by the gentleman and his friends, if a man threatens to burn your dwelling—so long as he only *threatens*, you can deal with him by a course of law; but when he goes on to apply the torch, when the flames crackle, and the smoke ascends to Heaven, and the fruits of a life's industry are laid in ruins in an hour—oh! then, the mischief is done, the thing is settled, and you must be an exceedingly unreasonable person to complain at all about it.

Sir, the gentleman from Weare does me the honor to dignify my poor talk with the name of eloquence, and regrets that he does not possess it, that he might portray the beauties of this measure.—Beauties! Sir, if he had eloquence so that he might speak in the highest strains of mortal power, or had he even an angel's tongue, he would still fail of demonstrating any beauty in it; it is dark—all dark.'

☞ The following is the resolution which has been offered by Mr. Hale, for the adoption of the Legislature of New-Hampshire:—

Whereas, the government of the United States of America, by its recently avowed policy of extending their territory and annexing a foreign nation, for the express purpose of strengthening and perpetuating human slavery, have placed us as a people before the world in the humiliating and disgraceful attitude of supporters and defenders of a system of oppression, odious to every friend of liberty and abhorrent to every principle of humanity and religion; and whereas, the constant, progressive and increasing encroachments of the slave power have become so formidable and imperious, that forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and to be silent is to be false to the great interests of Liberty: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That New Hampshire solemnly and deliberately announces and reiterates her abiding and unchanging adherence to the great principles of the declaration of our Revolutionary Fathers, that 'All men are created equal,' re-asserted in the first article of the Bill of Rights of our own constitution; that she declares her firm determination, that in the great contest now being waged between Slavery and Freedom, her voice shall be heard on the side of the Free; that she pledges her cordial sympathy, and, within the limits of her constitutional action, her co-operation with the friends of civil liberty throughout the land, in every just and well-directed effort for the suppression and extermination of that terrible scourge of our race, Human Slavery.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

We have rarely met with a more revolting instance of inhumanity and hypocrisy, than the one recently related at a public meeting at Cincinnati, by Rev. Mr. Boucher, a Methodist minister who formerly resided at the South.

While he was on the Alabama Circuit, he spent a Sabbath with an old circuit preacher, who was also a doctor, living near the 'Horse Shoe,' celebrated as Gen. Jackson's battle ground. Early Monday morning, he was reading Pope's Messiah to Mr. Boucher, when his wife called him out. Mr. Boucher, glanced his eye out of the window, and saw a slave man standing by, and the husband and wife consulting over him. Presently the Doctor took a raw hide from under his coat, and began to cut up the half-naked back of the slave. Several inches of the skin turned up, perfectly white, at every stroke, until the whole back was red with gore. At first, the lacerated man cried out in his agony; at which the Doctor and Divine cried out at every stroke, 'Won't ye hush! Won't ye hush!' till finally the slave stood still, and bore his tortures with only a groan.

As soon as he had completed his task, the Doctor came in, panting, and almost out of breath, and, addressing Mr. Boucher, said, '*Won't you go to prayer with us, Sir?*' The amazed circuit rider fell upon his knees and prayed, uttering he hardly knew what. When he left the house, the poor creature of a slave had crept up and knelt at the door during prayer, with his body gory with blood down to his very heels.—*Congregational Journal.*

From the Glasgow Argus of June 15.

EDINBURGH TOWN COUNCIL.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Saturday in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of conferring the freedom of the city on Mr. George Thompson, in conformity with the resolution of the Council on Thursday last, for his exertions in the cause of Negro Emancipation in the West Indies, and for his advocacy of the great measure now about to be passed by the Legislature for the abolition of the Corn Laws. The Council Chamber was completely filled, while many were unable to obtain admittance. On entering the hall, Mr. Thompson was loudly cheered. Among those present were Professor Pillans, Dr. Schmitz, Rector of the High School, Dr. Ritchie, Messrs. Douglass and Buffum, &c.

The Lord Provost rose, and addressing Mr. Thompson, said: In the name of the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, I have now the honor of presenting you with the freedom of our city. The citizens of Edinburgh have taken a deep interest in the objects to which you have devoted your uncommon talents, and which you have pursued with unabating zeal and untiring energy. (Cheers.) From the day that the voice of Wilberforce awakened the dormant feelings of humanity in favor of the unhappy slave, and since first the atrocity of the trade in human beings was denounced as a violation of the first and great commandment, till the day when the lamented Dr. Thompson, in the name of outraged humanity, demanded the immediate emancipation of every slave in the British colonies—(great applause)—the inhabitants of Edinburgh took a warm interest in this holy cause, and I am persuaded that their zeal for procuring liberty to the captive remains unabated to the present day. (Cheers.) While we express to you our gratitude for your abundant labors in the cause of negro emancipation, we cannot forget your valuable services in advancing the cause of commercial emancipation—measures fraught with the most important benefits to all classes. (Applause.) At first, the doctrine of free trade, especially free trade in the articles of food, was looked upon by the multitude as the mere dream of the theorist; but by the reiterated discussion of the subject, and the exposure of all the fallacies of the Protectionists, in which you co-operated with Cobden, Villiers, Bright, and their fellows, the barriers of error, one after another, were broken down, and the triumph of free trade, like the triumph of colonial slave emancipation, was achieved after a keen and protracted struggle. (Applause.) In you, Sir, we recognize the eloquent and powerful advocate of liberty to the slave, and freedom to trade. (Applause.) When Curran, by his brilliant rhetorical powers, defended his countrymen from the arm of oppression; when Erskine, by his surpassing eloquence and legal skill, vindicated the rights of Englishmen, they plead before juries of twelve—they were engaged and remunerated by their clients—the decision was the verdict of the jury. The jury before which you plead is the British public, and the decision—a righteous decision—will ultimately be given by your country and the world in favor of your cause. (Applause.) It would ill-become the Chief Magistrate, as representing the community, rashly to drag his fellow councillors into sectarian disputes, or to disturb their harmony by giving utterance to sentiments which might excite angry or bitter feelings in the minds of his fellow-citizens, especially on theological subjects. (Hear, hear.) Whatever therefore may be my own sentiments, or the sentiments of my colleagues, on subjects of this nature, the Magistrates and Council avoiding such debateable questions, have been induced to offer you this mark of their respect and admiration, as the undaunted champion of the emancipation of the slave from the bonds of his cruel task-masters, as well as the eloquent advocate of the emancipation of trade and commerce from the fetters which have too long cramped and confined the national energies—(great applause)—and in the hope that this mark of esteem from the citizens of the Scottish capital will encourage you in your holy warfare against that most debasing and soul-destroying system of man-stealing, slave-breeding and slaveholding, till the last link of the last fetter from the last slave shall be broken off, and no man shall dare to claim a right of property in his brother man. (Great applause.) The Lord Provost then, amidst loud and continued cheering, presented to Mr. Thompson a handsome case, in which was enclosed the document containing the freedom of the city.

Mr. Thompson then said—Lord Provost, Magistrates, and members of the Town Council of Edinburgh, I feel on the present occasion, placed as I am, in circumstances altogether unprecedented in the course of my life, for once to be unable in any adequate terms to give expression to my thoughts or feelings. I beg you to be assured that I deeply appreciate the honor which has been this day conferred upon me by the ancient and royal burgh, in the presence of whose corporation I now stand. Accustomed as I have been to be stimulated on all public occasions by the knowledge of the existence, either in my immediate presence or in the community at large, of strong prejudices against the principles or views which for the time I humbly advocated, and finding myself now only amongst those who have been pleased to overrate the services which I have been enabled to render to those sacred enterprises with which my name, as your Lordship said, has been associated, I feel that the stimulus of past times is utterly worthless, and overpowered by a sense of my inability to acknowledge suitably the kindness which I have this day received at your hands. However, my embarrassment is relieved by one consideration, that I have not so much to acknowledge this honor on my own account, in consequence of any intrinsic personal claims to your notice, as on account of those great principles, for my attachment to which you have been pleased this day to honor me. You have, my Lord, in times past, as a corporation, recognised the merits of naval and military heroes, whose brows were crowned with laurels, and whose praises were sung almost universally, ere you had an opportunity of giving expression to your admiration and thanks. (Hear, hear.) You have also conferred the honor which is now mine, upon eminent men, distinguished patriots and statesmen, who have from time to time visited your city. You have conferred this honor upon men previously distinguished for their literature, their science, or their learning. You have to-day selected one of the humblest of those who have walked in the paths of philanthropy and freedom, and you have chosen in my person to show your strong attachment to the cause to which my life has been devoted. (Great applause.) I feel, therefore, that I am relieved from the necessity of speaking of myself, feeling, as I do, that apart from those great questions which I have advocated, I merited nothing at your hands. My Lord, I take it for granted that I do not put a wrong construction upon the honor you have now conferred upon me, when I presume that it is a demonstration of your own regard for those principles which I have humbly endeavored to bring before the minds of my fellow-countrymen. I take it for granted, that in conferring upon me this day the honor of the freedom of your city, you recognize the right of every human being to his liberty. Indeed, you have said that you long for the day when the last shackle shall be struck from the limbs of the last slave—that you recognize, also, that man should be free to labor as well as free to live—that he should be permitted to realise to the full extent, by his industry, his ingenuity, and his enterprise, the reward of his exertions. (Hear, hear.) These are the two great questions to which I have hitherto devoted my attention, and in connection with which you have been pleased to recognise my services. I have ever held, since I thought upon the subject, that all men should be free. I mean not only personally free, but, as citizens, that they should be entitled to carry their labor to the best market, and realize, as the fruit of their industry, the value of their exertions in the world's market, unimpeded by any commercial restrictions. (Cheers.)

My lord and gentlemen, you have been pleased to give me credit for sincerity in the enterprises to which I have hitherto devoted myself. You have been pleased to pronounce a judgment of approbation upon my motives, and you regard me as faithful to the trust reposed in me. Permit me to say, that in doing so, you have done me but justice. If in the course of my past labors—if at the present moment, I had myself unhappily placed (and who does not, that has a great question to deal with, find themselves placed in circumstances of opposition to those whose virtue and whose talents they respect and reverence)—if, I say, I find myself placed in these circumstances, I trust, my Lord, that when the purity of my motives, the objects I have in view, and the fidelity with which I have followed the cause hitherto advocated by me, are considered; and when to this, I add the assurance that I do not entertain personally any unkind or unchristian feeling towards any of those to whom I stand opposed, they will soften the asperity of public controversy, and that, while we are faithful to our principles, we will, at the same time, recognize in each other those elements which are attractive, and which ought to bring us together, though on other occasions we may be separated. [Applause.] I will not occupy your time, by attempting to discharge a duty for which I deem myself incompetent. Had I been in the presence of foes, and required to advocate the principles which I hold, I might have something to say. I will only acknowledge the invariable kindness and partial regard with which, for fourteen years, I have been received by the inhabitants of this city—a kindness which I can only say has been to me a strong motive for persevering in the cause which I have undertaken—a kindness which I deeply feel, and for which I shall ever be grateful, and shall seek to deserve, rather by my devotion to the same great principles I have been advocating, than by deeming myself worthy of your kindness. [Applause.] The honor I have received to-day is enhanced when I consider by whom it is conferred, and the principles in connection with which it has been conferred; and before resuming my seat, allow me to say, that the recollection of this day will be a cheering one during the future years in which it may please Providence to spare my life. [Cheers.] I believe that, apart from myself, you have done a good work to-day. You have shown to the world that a man need not pursue this or that particular path, if his object be honorable fame, in order to obtain for himself the esteem and respect of persons like yourself in high places; but that, should he choose the humblest cause—should he ally himself with the most wretched and degraded on the face of the earth—should he stand connected for a time with a cause to which stand opposed the interests, the prejudice and ignorance, and rank and wealth of the country, and should he persevere, he may hope that, in the course of time, his motives will be appreciated, his objects commended, his principles espoused, and that legislative enactments will give force and efficiency to that which was once unpopular. I have no more to say, my Lord, except this—that I will cherish the recollection of the honor you have conferred upon me, and that I will endeavor in my future life to prove that you did not select an unworthy object upon whom to bestow this honor. I, like yourself, will abstain from any allusion to controversial matters. [Loud applause.] Mr. Thompson, after receiving the congratulations of the members of the council present, retired amidst the applause of the audience.

The Council then adjourned.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

The second anniversary of the Metropolitan Complete Suffrage Association was held in London, on Wednesday evening, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The president, William Sharman Crawford, Esq., M. P., occupied the chair. Among the speakers, was our eloquent friend George Thompson. He said:

I am glad to declare my entire, cordial, and irrevocable adhesion to the principles advocated by this association. I have long been of opinion, first, that it is right that those who support the state by taxation should be invested with the power of returning representatives to Parliament. I am equally convinced that it would be safe; that if this measure were practically accomplished and carried into effect, the result would be most satisfactory—satisfactory in consolidating the great classes of the people, and in inspiring them with that self-respect of which they must, to some extent, be destitute, while they feel themselves virtually proscribed, practically proclaimed disqualified and unfit to choose their representatives. An effectual and salutary check would be given to the excesses of men in power, inasmuch as the people would then possess what they do not now—the power of mitigating their sufferings, lessening their burdens, and securing measures that would promote their own prosperity and peace with all nations. We are not to judge of the competency or incompetency of the people to exercise the elective franchise, by any local or violent expression of feeling under that irritation and sense of injury which they must always have, while shut out of the pale of the constitution. I am glad to identify myself still more closely with this movement, by appearing here to-night. I am accompanied to this meeting by a gentleman from the other side of the Atlantic, of a different complexion from my own, but with the same blood in his veins, the same aspirations after liberty which we all cherish—aspirations so strong that he escaped from the house of bondage, guided only by the north star. I want you to hear him, and by your reception of him, to rebuke that false democracy which retards, most injuriously, not to say fatally, the progress of freedom; that puts an argument into the mouth of our opponents; that holds in one hand the declaration that all men are free and independent, and brandishes in the other the scourge and the slave-chain; that binds the victims of its cupidity and wrong to the horns of the republican altar [much cheering.] I want you to proclaim, that while the principle of democracy does not suffer in your estimation by their inconsistency, yet you do feel that a foul stain is cast upon the cause of political freedom throughout the world, by the enslavement of three millions of human beings in that land which should be the sanctuary of liberty [renewed cheering.] I trust that henceforth the progress of this great movement will not only be onward—for that it must be—but its progress will be greatly accelerated. We shall speedily have a clearer stage on which to work, a freer people to whom to appeal; and our cause being just, and aided—as I trust we shall be—by the discreet, yet earnest co-operation of the working classes, we shall soon place this movement in a position which shall extort the admiration, if it does not secure the support, of all [loud applause.] We get good by engaging in these movements. The soul is expanded, exalted, and strengthened by grappling with difficulties, and the result is often a greater amount of individual good, and good for our country, than by the actual attainment of the object we proposed to ourselves at setting out [hear, hear.]—Lay hold of this cause, then, for its sake, and for your own sake. Let those who have the franchise remember those who have it not. Let ours be the belief, that that which a man hath a right to, ought to be given to him. Then, when we have given it to him, having recognized his brotherhood and equality, he becomes our friend, instead of our opponent. We have won our brother, when we have invested him with that which is his own—restored to him that of which he was deprived [loud and continued cheering.]

Mr. Frederick Douglass was warmly applauded on rising to second the motion. He said his struggles for personal liberty had left him little time to become acquainted with the principles of political freedom; and, had he had no illustration of them but what he had seen in America, he should have been indeed repugnant to them. But ignorant as he was—shut out as he had been from all those means of mental and moral improvement with which they were blessed—he was satisfied of the correctness of their principles. It seemed to him that, if he had just waked up into existence, just come into being, knew nothing of the past, had no power to look into the future, but was only able to understand the meaning of the language, the truthfulness of their principles would at once strike him. They did themselves a great injustice to regard the United States as a democracy. Property was there the basis of representation, and a premium was put upon slaveholding by giving three votes for every five slaves. Governor McDuffie, of South Carolina, had declared that slaveholding was the corner-stone of the republican edifice.

Mr. Thompson wished the meeting to discriminate between slaveholding republicans and the noble, earnest, and increasing band of abolitionists.

He proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by E. Clarke, Esq. and carried unanimously:

That this meeting extends a cordial welcome to Mr. Frederick Douglass, whom they sincerely congratulate on his escape from the wrongs and horrors of American slavery; and would, at the same time, express their earnest hope that the time may soon come when the blot brought upon the cause of political freedom, by the existence of slavery in a country professedly republican, will be wiped away, and the principle impartially recognized, that God hath created all men free and equal, and endowed them with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Secretary stated that letters had been received from Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., T. Duncombe, Esq. M. P., and Hon. E. Bouverie, M. P., John Bright, Esq., M. P., expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and their regret at being unable to attend. Mr. Miall and Dr. Price, although announced to address the meeting, were unexpectedly and unavoidably absent. A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been moved, seconded, and carried by acclamation, this animated and very encouraging meeting terminated.

From the Glasgow Argus.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOIREE IN EDINBURGH,

On Tuesday, the 9th June.

Tuesday night, the friends of immediate emancipation in the United States gave a fruit soiree, in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, to Messrs. Thompson, Douglass, Buffum, and Wright, on the occasion of their leaving that city, to prosecute elsewhere the work of agitation in which they have been engaged for several weeks against the Free Church of Scotland, in reference to its connection with the slaveholding churches of America. The hall was crowded to overflowing by a most respectable audience, a large proportion of whom were ladies. Councillor Stott occupied the chair.

After singing a hymn, the Chairman shortly addressed the meeting on the pleasure with which he had witnessed the success and popularity of the Anti-Slavery mission in the city.

The Very Rev. Archdeacon Williams then presented himself, and proposed the following resolution: 'That the slavery which now exists in certain States of the American Union is contrary to the spirit and vital system of the Christian revelation, and an oppressive iniquity which no faithful Christian should connive at or palliate.' The Very Rev. Archdeacon entered into a long exegetical argument to show that the interpretation put upon various passages of Scripture in the General Assembly of the Free Church was not warranted by the original Greek—a language which he had studied for the greater part of his life. He denied most emphatically that the phraseology of the New Testament warranted any one in drawing the inference that the apostles either admitted, or would not have hesitated to admit, slave-owners to the Lord's table. He dwelt particularly on the rule of conduct laid down by our Savior and his apostles as to the different relations of society, as a proof that the spirit of the gospel, and the example of its divine promulgators, were totally at variance with a system of slavery.

The Rev. George Robson, of the United Secession Church, Lauder, cheerfully seconded the resolution; and at the same time, urged all to exert themselves in putting an end to the system of slavery which existed in the United States—a system which was accursed of God and accursed of man.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; as were all the others subsequently submitted to the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie proposed the next resolution, which was to the effect that the friends of emancipation assembled there should tender Mr. Buffum their warmest thanks, for his disinterested zeal in behalf of the oppressed negro in the United States; and at the same time award him the utmost praise for the exertions which he had made in this country to cause the Free Church to relinquish the obnoxious alliance into which she had entered with the slaveholding churches in America. The Doctor, in supporting this resolution, took occasion to advert to what had been said in the General Assembly of the Free Church on the question of American slavery. He would be sorry indeed to sit at the feet of such Gamaliels as Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham and Candlish, and learn theology from them on this subject. He would be equally sorry to follow the dictum of Dr. Brown on this question, for it appeared to him that all of them had, as yet, to learn what were the first principles of the oracles of the living God regarding it. They had been told by Dr Candlish, in the General Assembly, that he had high authority for the ground which he occupied—that he had the authority of Dr. Brown, the leading intellect in the Secession Church. This was a discovery, or as Archdeacon Williams would call it, an invention at which he was certainly much surprised. There were some men in the Church to which he (Dr. R.) belonged, who would be found as exalted in talent and in influence as that man. (Hisses and slight applause.) He did not object to their hissing; but he really must say again, that he thought it strange that they should put the whole of the church to which he belonged under one man. He cared not for the gods of the hills, nor the valleys; but he would like to ask, since Dr. Candlish thought so highly of Dr. Brown's intellect on the question of slavery, what he thought of Dr. Brown's intellect on the subject of the atonement? (Loud and repeated hissing, and slight applause.) The Rev. Mr. Robson—I call Dr. Ritchie to order. If I had known that this subject was to have been introduced, I never would have been here. I ask, Mr. Chairman, is Dr. Ritchie or is he not in order; for I humbly submit that this subject should never have been introduced at this meeting.

Dr. Ritchie—It was only in the mode of argument which I adopted on this question, setting one authority against another.

The Chairman—While I do not yield to any individual present in admiration and esteem for the talents and character of Dr. Brown, I must say that having calmly looked at the whole course of argument adopted by the Rev. Doctor, I think it was complimentary rather than the reverse to Dr. Brown. It appears to me that, in this discussion, there ought and should be a complete setting aside of Dr. Brown or Dr. Paul, when they come in the way of the authority of Christ.

Mr. George Thompson—I sat in the General Assembly of the Free Church on Saturday the 30th of May, and I heard Dr. Candlish, to the satisfaction of a very large audience, dispose entirely of the decision of the United Secession Synod—and here, let me mention that Dr. Brown was not in the Synod at the time the decision was come to, but afterwards protested against it—I say that I heard Dr. Candlish dispose of the unanimous decision of the whole body of the Secession ministers, by simply saying that Dr. John Brown, the leading intellect in that Church, had entered his dissent against the resolution that had been come to. I do say, therefore, it is of importance—if Dr. John Brown will stand out in opposition to his whole Church—that we should be prepared to say whether the unanimous decision of his brethren, or the dictum of Dr. John Brown, is the right one. (Applause, and a slight hiss.)

Mr. Stott said he would put it to the meeting, whether it would be right to call Dr. Ritchie to order when debating a question on public grounds. He had, therefore, no hesitation in saying that Dr. Ritchie had not gone beyond the bounds of propriety.

Dr. Ritchie was then allowed to proceed. He said, the doctrines advocated in Canonmills were a disgrace to Scotland, and a disgrace to its Christianity. He had been exhibited as showing the Free Church the road to Canonmills with his violin, but he was now perfectly ready to show them the road from Florida East to Jamaica.

The Chairman then rose and presented Mr. Buffum on the occasion of his returning to America, with a copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica, bearing the following inscription:—'Presented to James N. Buffum, Esq. of Lynn, Massachusetts, U. S. by the friends of human freedom in Edinburgh, in testimony of their high admiration of his disinterested devotion to the cause of the slave in America—of his steady and consistent opposition to the prejudice against color, and his laborious and efficient exertions in Scotland to induce the Free Church to send back the money received from the slaveholders.'

Mr. Buffum made a brief and appropriate reply.

Mr. Douglass and Mr. Thompson next addressed the meeting, showing the present state of slavery in the United States, and the prejudices which existed against the negro population. They also traced the connection of the Free Church of Scotland with the churches of that country, and commented on the untenable nature of the defence which had been set up in the Assembly to justify that connection. They declared their intention to agitate the churches of England on the subject, in order to bring their influence to bear on the feeling which so generally prevailed in this country as to sending back the money, and abandoning the connection of the slaveholding churches of America.

The Rev. Mr. Lamb, of Portobello, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Arthur, Edinburgh, proposed a motion, expressing union of sentiment with Messrs. Thompson, Douglass and Wright, on the question of American slavery.

The meeting broke up at 12 o'clock.

From the London Nonconformist of June 10.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE FREE CHURCH.

Another public meeting on this subject, especially to consider the speeches delivered by Drs. Cunningham and Candlish in the Free Church Assembly on Saturday, was held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday night; Councillor Stott in the chair. Long before the commencement of the proceedings, the hall was crammed in every corner, and hundreds surrounded the doors, unable to gain admittance. The meeting was addressed in succession by Messrs. Buffum, Douglass, Wright and Thompson, in speeches which elicited enthusiastic applause. In the course of his speech, Mr. Thompson stated, by way of showing the progress of the opinions he advocated, that Mr. Begg, who had said that the agitation was 'a nine days' wonder,' which would soon be put down, has had to bid good-bye to his elders, in consequence of the proceedings of the Assembly on Saturday. This announcement was received with immense applause. On Thursday, another meeting was held, at which, after an eloquent address from Mr. Douglass, Mr. G. Thompson said, that the committee had resolved to propose to the meeting that night the formation of a Society which will, from this time forth, as opportunity occurred, by every legitimate means, seek to advance, methodically and zealously, the cause of negro emancipation throughout the world. The Society would not be a movement in reference to the Free Church of Scotland, but for promoting the cause of universal emancipation, as well by the conversion of certain persons in the Free Church to opinions more consistent with the claims of humanity and the dictates of religion, as by the dissemination of anti-slavery principles throughout the world. (Great applause.) He would tell the Free Church, that there would be no rest in Scotland, England, or in any part of Great Britain, until the Free Church put away from her this stain upon her character. (Great applause.) The Chairman then read a draft of the rules of the proposed society, which was unanimously approved of by the meeting. Mr. H. C. Wright next addressed the meeting. Mr. Thompson again followed. The following is an extract from his speech:—

The fact was, that just at the moment the slaveholding churches of America were kicked out of all other denominations, they were admitted into fellowship by the Free Church, because they had subscribed the paltry sum of £3,000 to the treasury of the Free Church. This £3,000 pounds the Free Church still held; but he had no doubt that, as a church, she would be glad to get quit of it but for the pride of two men in their Assembly.—(Cheers.) It was not the fear of losing this £3,000—it was not fear of losing connection with the Southern States of America, because they all must confess that that connexion was not a very creditable one, and would not do them much good, but it was the pride of two men that prevented the Free Church from sending back the money.

Mr. Thompson then mentioned that it was the intention of Mr. Buffum to proceed immediately to America, and that he proposed collecting all the information that could be acquired regarding the ministers with whom the Free Church deputation had associated when in America, so that he would have his quiver full against the meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church in May, 1847, [cheers.] He (Mr. T.) would again repeat that he was not an enemy of the Free Church. He was in search of the man-stealer, and he was not to be arrested in his progress because he happened to find him in the General Assembly at Canonmills, [applause.] He therefore gave the Free Church Assembly timely warning, that he would keep up this agitation, year after year, until the money was sent back. They will learn a better lesson, if they do send it back. He had fallen into a slight mistake on Tuesday evening, when he mentioned that an elder of Mr. Begg's congregation had left it on account of the question of slavery. He had since learned that the gentleman was a deacon. Now, such a mistake was quite excusable on his (M. T's) part, because he was not accustomed to distinguish the one office from the other; and in some churches, they all knew, the office of the deacon was synonymous with that of the elder. While, therefore, the mistake was a slight one, the general fact was ominously significant [applause.]

Attempted Suicide by a Female Slave.—The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, gives the following account of an ineffectual attempt at suicide by one of those 'contented and happy' chattels personal they keep down South.

Yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, a colored woman ran down Camden street to the basin at Light street wharf, and crossing one of the vessels lying there, sprang overboard. Measures were immediately taken for her rescue by persons around, which proved successful, in spite of the most determined resistance, however, on her part. Upon being taken upon the deck of the vessel, she begged the bystanders to let her drown herself, stating that she would 'sooner be dead than go back again to be beaten as she had been.' It was understood from some of the crowd, that she had jumped out of the window of the place in which her owner had confined her, and immediately took the nearest route to throw herself into the water. A short time after she was rescued, she left the boat, and pursued her way along the wharf to Pratt street and down that street, making, during the time she was on our view, several efforts to get near enough to the platform to throw herself over; but she was foiled in these attempts by the crowd which followed her.

A Horrible Crime.—In a late Georgia paper, we notice that one Patterson was sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment in the common jail of the county, and for what, think you? The paper informs us with the utmost gravity imaginable, in these words:

'The offence charged was the purchase of one bushel of corn of a negro man slave, at about the hour of 2 o'clock at night.

'The crime for which this conviction and punishment has taken place, is one of great magnitude, and we regret to believe of too frequent occurrence.'

We thought we had heard of all kinds of enormous crimes, but this purchasing of a bushel of corn, of a negro man slave—at about the hour of 2 o'clock at night, too—O, horrors! is a *leetle* the last we ever did hear of.—*Salem Reg.*

Faithful to the South.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder, commenting on the election in New-Hampshire, says:

'Let the Whigs of the South remember, that the *only issue at this election was upon the question of Slavery, as connected with the annexation of Texas.* Let it not be forgotten, that twenty-seven thousand Democrats of New Hampshire *were faithful to the South to the last.*'

Ay, so say we. Let it not be forgotten! Let it be remembered, while New Hampshire has a place in the Union, and a name in the records of our common country, that the leaders of the Democratic party have made Slavery 'the only issue,' and upon that alone have staked the very existence of the party. Let it be written in letters of fire all over the land, that Franklin Pierce, the State Central Committee, and their compeers in infamy, 'were faithful to the last to the South,' and to *Slavery*, as they were traitors to the North and to Liberty.—*Independent Democrat.*

Consistency.—Some four years ago, the American Board made the following declaration:

'Indeed, it is perfectly evident that this *Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* can sustain no relation to slavery, which implies *approbation* of the system, and as a Board can have *no connection or sympathy* with it.'

And yet, at the very time this declaration was made, the Board was planting and building up *slaveholding* Mission Churches among the Cherokees and Choctaws, and had been thus employed for more than twenty years!—*Charter Oak.*

☞ Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, M. C., from Ohio, has been addressed by two of his constituents, asking whether he was in favor of a Dissolution of the Union.

Mr. G. answers that the *old* Union, formed in 1787 has *already* been subverted by the unconstitutional formation of a new Union with Texas. Ohio having at all times opposed this Union, is now at liberty to accede to it or remain free from it, just as she chooses.

Ministers Plenipotentiary.—*From Slaveholding States!* Louis McLane of Maryland, to England; Wm. R. King, of Alabama, to France; Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina, to Spain; A. J. Donelson of Tennessee, to Prussia; Henry A. Wise of Virginia, to Brazil; C. S. Todd of Kentucky, to Russia; D. S. Carr of Maryland, to Turkey; John Slidell of Louisiana, to Mexico.

From Free States: None!

From the Army.

Capt. Ogden returned on the 13th to Matamoras, and reported that Col. Wilson's command had taken possession of Ryenosa, without opposition, and without seeing any thing of the enemy. The demand [illegible] from the citizens of Ryenosa, was [illegible] Taylor to give up the town, and on their [illegible] imprisoned, were released by Col. Wilson.

It was thought that the navigation of the Rio Grande was practicable to Camargo—if so, that place would be the next in the order of conquest. From this point (Camargo) preparations would be [illegible] penetrating the interior.

Before the committee left the Rio Grande, intelligence of the death of Gen. Torrejon reached Matamoras. It is said he died of a fever. After the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, it was thought [illegible] killed in one or the other of those actions. [illegible] the commander of the Mexican division that [illegible] Captain Thornton's command.

An Armed Occupation of California.—[Correspondence of N. Y. Express.] A plan is on foot in Washington, largely participated in, I believe, by the Executive, and his best or worst advisers, to send some one thousand men to California, to be raised as infantry, from New York and New England, and to be selected, with the understanding, that they are to go to California, and not to return. The object is to secure able-bodied men, and as many of them as possible, to be mechanics. The design is to send them into California to act, at once as soldiers for the defence of the country, and as emigrants to people it, and with the understanding that they will give a standard of the country in California, which they take out with them.

It is said that Gen. James Wilson will take command of the Regiment to be called out by the Governor of New Hampshire, in obedience to the requisition of the General Government. The Fair has the entire confidence and attachment of the militia of the State, from whose ranks must be chosen the soldiers required.

It is announced that had Mr. Webster been present when the slaveholder's war bill was passed, he would have *voted for it!* So anxious is he to demonstrate his '*nationality!*' The man who would volunteer to fight down the temperance-men [illegible] be expected to vote men and money to carry on a war against Freedom.

Vermont to the Rescue!—Even William Slade, the Governor of Vermont, who wrote that [illegible] State out of the Union if Texas came in, has complied with the requisition of the President, and [illegible] his proclamation for one battalion, five companies of infantry, to serve in the army of Mexico.—*Post.*

Mr. Parker's Sermon.—As some doubts are expressed upon the strength of language used by Mr. Parker in his sermon on Sunday last, implicating the whole North in the iniquity of the annexation of Texas, we give his language nearly verbatim.—

'When we annexed Texas, we annexed the War. The North did not oppose Texas; and why not? For one simple reason—their eyes were full of cotton, and they could not see; their ears were full of cotton, and they could not hear; their mouths were full of cotton, and they could only say two words—Dividend, Tariff.'—*Boston Whig.*

Preaching to some purpose.—We learn that a brother of Professor Longfellow, who supplied the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Newell at Cambridge, on Sunday, during that gentleman's absence on a journey, was so effective in some of his remarks upon the wickedness of our general government, in getting up and carrying on the war with Mexico, that a distinguished friend of the administration suddenly left the church, with marks of great displeasure on his countenance. Probably brought to a sense of shame by his advocacy of such a government, by the preacher's eloquence.—*Whig.*

Pay of the Lacklandees.—About a dozen names of officers have been gazetted for immortality for winning the late 'glorious victories' over the Ameer Sikhs, who had the audacity to defend their native soil. The rest of the victorious army, who were the mere tools of these immortalized heroes, and are gratified by the lump, unless they happen to have lost an eye or a limb, in which case they will be allowed (if they ever return) to sit on some rich man's steps in our cities, holding out a hat for charity. Those who are sightless will have the privilege of carrying the label, 'I AM BLIND,' free of all expense to the M. P.'s.—*Young America.*

Very Singular.—The President claims that when he ordered Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, he did not order him into the Mexican territory. Yet in the last news is, that goods imported at St. Louis, and sent thence to Santa Fe (this side of the Rio Grande) are allowed a drawback, under the law of Congress, on the ground that to send them to Santa Fe is to export them to a foreign country! The rest is going on, and the drawback allowed, and duties paid to the Mexican government, down to the present time.

Captain Cassius M. Clay will have the pleasure of serving under the orders of his bitter and vindictive enemy, Thomas Marshall, who led the mob against his office, and who is one of Mr. Polk's new Brigadier Generals.

The Army in Mexico.—The army of the United States in Mexico appears now to be about 11,000 strong, as the following estimates will show: U. S. regulars, 3,500, Louisiana volunteers, 4,500, Texas 750, Alabama, 750, Kentucky, 750, Missouri, 750—total, 11,000.

More Fruits of War.—The New Orleans Commercial Times calls upon the authorities of that city to put in force the law against carrying arms about the person, and states that within a few weeks, repeated affrays have arisen, in which '*several deaths have occurred.*' These murderous scenes are charged upon the 'volunteers who throng the city.'

This infamous war, cursed in its inception, cursed in its continuation, and doubly cursed in its results, as soon might you expect the light of the sun to pierce in the depths of Milton's Pandemonium, as God's blessing to rest upon it.

Too true.—The Dedham American says: 'Polk wished for notoriety, his party wished for spoils, [illegible] wished for more territory, and the Whigs wished to avoid the *odium* of the Hartford Convention, and hence the war.'—*Lowell Courier.*

The New Orleans Delta quotes Gov. Briggs's proclamation for volunteers, and thus pats him on the back for doing his duty as a good dog should. The Governor must be proud of the compliment.

'Such sentiments proceeding from that quarter are worth 10,000 volunteers.'

Remarkable Instance.—Mr. Stephen Talbot, who died in this town on Monday last, at the advanced age of 90 years, was born in the house in which he died; his father was born and died in the same house; his grandfather was also born in the same house. The house is one of the first that was erected in this town, and was built by Col. Peter Church, the captor of King Philip, the celebrated Indian warrior. It is supposed to be about 160 years old.—*Bristol (R. I.) Phoenix.*

The Lewisburg (Va.) Chronicle states that 300 manumitted slaves of the late John Randolph passed through that town on the 22d ult., on their way to Mercer county, Ohio, where a large tract of land had been purchased for them. Among these was one old patriarch, aged 110 years. Some difficulty is anticipated on their arrival, the citizens being averse to their settling among them.

The Magnetic Telegraphs—Their Astonishing Progress.—Among the most remarkable instances of the enterprise of the American people is the fact, that already there are about 1400 miles of telegraphic wires laid in the United States, with the exception of about the space of 300 miles, which is to be finished in July.

Garrett Brown, of Newton, Brooks county, Pa., has invented a horsefork, by which a ton of hay may be unloaded and stowed away in six minutes. It is thought thirty-five tons may be disposed of in the time required to put away seven or eight by the ordinary mode.

The recent census of New York shows the population of that State to be 2,504,495, of whom 1,251,347 are males, and 1,293,133 females. Voters 533,373. Natives of this county 2,206,801; foreign countries 347,186.

Increasing.—England seems bent on outnumbering the world in the way of a navy. She has now building 100 ships of war, among which are no fewer than 35 steam frigates and other war steamers; four 90 gun frigates; ten 50 gun frigates, and ten ships of the line, averaging from 80 to 84 guns each.

New Haven Divinity.—Rev. Dr. Taylor, at the head of the Theological School of Yale College, stated not long since, in a lecture before the Theological class, that he had no doubt, if Jesus Christ was now on earth, that he would, under certain circumstances, become a slaveholder! I have this from students who heard it, some of them agreeing with him in opinion, and some not.—*Liberty Press.*

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JULY 10, 1846.

CELEBRATION AT DEDHAM.

Though the Fourth of July was a stormy day in the city of New-York, in this region it presented an aspect of unsurpassed brilliancy and loveliness. Of the Anti-Liberty Pic Nic at Dedham, we need only say, for the information of those who were not present, that it far exceeded the expectations of those who projected it; that, in regard to numbers, it was magnificent, a very large number of towns (near and remote) being well represented by the best and truest of the anti-slavery host; that the utmost cordiality and unanimity of sentiment and enjoyment in all parties; that all the proceedings were marked by the most perfect order and the best attention. A band of music was present, and appropriate hymns and songs were sung by the whole company. Addresses were made by Wilson Lloyd, Henry Channing, James Freeman Clarke, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. All the speeches were spirited and excellent, and, in the considerate of time, except ourself, not a single one more than twice as long as we did,—and we ought to have done, on such an occasion, at least three times as long. See what it is to take no note of time even from its loss,' until it is too late to correct the error. The Fast was unusually strange; and the sun rose and set upon a day of four hundred dollars. The regular train started at 6 o'clock,—a formidable body appeared at about 6 o'clock,—a formidable body came pouring into the city. We shall look to the Standard for a graphic sketch of this joyous affair.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston on Tuesday last, it was unanimously voted, that the celebration of the First of August be observed, by the members and friends of the Society, (all persons being invited to participate in the same,) in the following manner, in the form of mass meetings:—In Lexington, Lynn, Concord, and Worcester. Perhaps the friends in Bristol county may desire to have a gathering on that day, either in Fall River or Newbedford. If so, they should decide on the time and place, and the Executive Committee of the County Society in Plymouth, Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, &c., holding a special meeting without delay, for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure a strong national attendance at each of the places designated—since it is a day of the utmost importance to the slave. But a very short time remains before the day of jubilee will arrive. Let all hearts resolve to be up and doing, that so great and joyous an occasion may be duly honored and celebrated, and made mightily subservient to the promotion of the cause of the millions who are yet held in horrid captivity on our soil.

JAMES N. BUFFUM.

The numerous friends of this unsophisticated and no-pro of advocate of the slave, will rejoice at the intelligence that he is now unquestionably homeward bound, as it was his intention to leave for Boston in the Liverpool steamer of the 4th inst. He has borne a noble testimony, and done a good work, and won for himself the respect and esteem of thousands on the other side of the Atlantic; and on his return will be greeted with enthusiasm. He will probably arrive only a day or two after our departure. Much do we regret that we shall not be able to take him by the hand before we leave. It will be seen that a special token of regard has been presented to him at a public meeting in Edinburgh. (See the preceding page.)

The Hutchinson Family, it is stated in the English papers, would positively leave for home in the Caledonia, on the 4th of July.—At one of their Concerts at Dedlestone, they had an audience of 2500 persons. They were to sing at Liverpool, in behalf of a charitable institution, on the 1st inst. and to give their Farewell on the 3d.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

The high estimation in which this great orator and world-embracing philanthropist is held in his own land, is strikingly evinced in the presentation of the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh to him, by the Edinburgh Town Council, as described in the preceding page. The honor thus conferred is a rare one, and never was it more worthily bestowed. The speech of the Lord Provost was highly creditable to his humanity, and the reply of Mr. Thompson was at it is usual felicitous manner. Where are the foul tyrants of Mr. T. among us, who used to represent his coming into honorable sojourn here, as a mission from the old country?

THE WAR.

We have not yet seen the Address delivered by Mr. Ellis, before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; but, considering the occasion, it is spoken of as a very good specimen of it, though probably it does not occupy the highest Senatory ground.

Of the present Mexican war, Mr. Ellis well says:

"If I were called upon in the solemn supplication of prayer to ask the Almighty to bless the cause of the present strife, with all sincerity, and well-grounded hope of my words, I should say that the petition, 'My God defend us!' would be the fittest for its fallen-back on a battle-field, strewn with the bodies of our own countrymen, without a single corpse from among the foe, whom we call enemies. Shrinking, therefore, from that form of petition, I rather pray that the sword may at once be sheathed.'

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

The prospects of the Standard, under its reduced price, and with its strong corps of intellectual and philanthropic contributors, it is gratifying to learn, are highly encouraging. Every effort should be put forth, and that speedily, and effectively, to give it an immense circulation. In the last number of the Standard it is the following announcement:—

"We announce another valuable addition to our list of contributors—that of the Rev. Samuel J. May of Syracuse, N. Y. There is any of our readers who need such severity—a charge as whether the editor does not plead guilty—will not be punished by us, and a friendly hint that he has been in the cause is as old as the cause itself—and nothing from his pen, we are sure, will be welcomed by earlier and later Abolitionists.'

POSTAGE.

Post-Master Reversy. An anonymous writer, in New Haven, Ct., taxes us with postage to the amount of cents, to inform us, among other things, vaguely, several times repeated, that it appears to me, there is no institution of the Bible more clearly and distinctly established than Slavery, from Genesis to Revelations'! Is not that worth paying roundly for?

THE RELIGION OF CHRISTENDOM. Turn to our

last page, and read the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving published by the Bishop of Jamaica, thanking God, for the horrible slaughter of the Sikhs by the British troops, prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is followed by a prayer in form of thanksgiving, for the same object. Next comes a specimen of the religion of this country, as displayed in the language and conduct of the Rev. R. J. Shannon and Rev. Henry Slicer, respecting the war with Mexico. For a revelation of some of the horrors attending that war, see the first page.

OUR FELLOWSHIP IN THE CHURCH. The tendency

of this institution, like Mahomet, to control the decisions of courts and juries, is seen in the proceedings of a late temperance lecture before the District Court for the City and County of Lancaster, Pa. as copied from the Lancaster Examiner in another part of this paper. It is dangerous institution.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The almost incredible recreancy of Mr. Clay to the cause of freedom, justice and humanity, as shown in his volunteering to fight against wronged and plundered Mexico, for the extension of slavery,—has elicited from many quarters, expressions of the almost astonishment, though most heart-felt sorrow, and the strongest moral disapprobation. The reasons which he gives for his present course are essentially vile and immoral, and indicate a perversion of the head and heart: yet he deems it unkind and uncharitable for the friends of emancipation to censure his conduct, and withdraw their confidence from him! He who acts in an unprincipled manner, has no right to ask men of principle to give him their countenance. For them to do so, would be to degrade themselves, and sanction crime.

We need not say how much we lament the unhappy position in which Mr. Clay now occupies. Until this fatal aberration, we have constantly eulogized his efforts for the overthrow of slavery, and done what we could to extend the circulation of his 'True American'; for though he did not fully advocate any one of the distinctive principles on which the anti-slavery host is now acting, we nevertheless regarded him as a sincere and earnest, though timid, friend, and he found among the foremost in an uncompromising warfare with the Slave Power. But we are woefully disappointed. He may continue to declaim against slavery—he may write and speak eloquently in praise of liberty—he may, perhaps, without being charged with criminal inconsistency—but all this will be to us as 'empty as the whistling wind.' Actions signify more than words.

Last week, we laid before our readers several extracts from the True American, written by Mr. Clay within a very short time, denouncing the war as 'abominable,' and all those who would engage in it as 'willing traitors to the liberties of man.' We have yet another extract to present, which deepens his condemnation, if this were possible.

On the evening of the 10th of September, 1844, Cassius M. Clay made a powerful and eloquent speech in the Tremont Temple, in Boston, from which we extract where he speaks of Annexation, as follows:

'I ask every democrat here to-night to tell, if there be under Heaven any reason why this project is agreed upon, as it is, by the leaders of the party, and the Executive Committee of the County Society in Plymouth, Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, &c., holding a special meeting without delay, for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure a strong national attendance at each of the places designated—since it is a day of the utmost importance to the slave. But a very short time remains before the day of jubilee will arrive. Let all hearts resolve to be up and doing, that so great and joyous an occasion may be duly honored and celebrated, and made mightily subservient to the promotion of the cause of the millions who are yet held in horrid captivity on our soil.

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The numerous friends of this unsophisticated and no-pro of advocate of the slave, will rejoice at the intelligence that he is now unquestionably homeward bound, as it was his intention to leave for Boston in the Liverpool steamer of the 4th inst. He has borne a noble testimony, and done a good work, and won for himself the respect and esteem of thousands on the other side of the Atlantic; and on his return will be greeted with enthusiasm. He will probably arrive only a day or two after our departure. Much do we regret that we shall not be able to take him by the hand before we leave. It will be seen that a special token of regard has been presented to him at a public meeting in Edinburgh. (See the preceding page.)

The Hutchinson Family, it is stated in the English papers, would positively leave for home in the Caledonia, on the 4th of July.—At one of their Concerts at Dedlestone, they had an audience of 2500 persons. They were to sing at Liverpool, in behalf of a charitable institution, on the 1st inst. and to give their Farewell on the 3d.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

The high estimation in which this great orator and world-embracing philanthropist is held in his own land, is strikingly evinced in the presentation of the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh to him, by the Edinburgh Town Council, as described in the preceding page. The honor thus conferred is a rare one, and never was it more worthily bestowed. The speech of the Lord Provost was highly creditable to his humanity, and the reply of Mr. Thompson was at it is usual felicitous manner. Where are the foul tyrants of Mr. T. among us, who used to represent his coming into honorable sojourn here, as a mission from the old country?

THE WAR.

We have not yet seen the Address delivered by Mr. Ellis, before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; but, considering the occasion, it is spoken of as a very good specimen of it, though probably it does not occupy the highest Senatory ground.

Of the present Mexican war, Mr. Ellis well says:

'If I were called upon in the solemn supplication of prayer to ask the Almighty to bless the cause of the present strife, with all sincerity, and well-grounded hope of my words, I should say that the petition, 'My God defend us!' would be the fittest for its fallen-back on a battle-field, strewn with the bodies of our own countrymen, without a single corpse from among the foe, whom we call enemies. Shrinking, therefore, from that form of petition, I rather pray that the sword may at once be sheathed.'

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

The prospects of the Standard, under its reduced price, and with its strong corps of intellectual and philanthropic contributors, it is gratifying to learn, are highly encouraging. Every effort should be put forth, and that speedily, and effectively, to give it an immense circulation. In the last number of the Standard it is the following announcement:—

'We announce another valuable addition to our list of contributors—that of the Rev. Samuel J. May of Syracuse, N. Y. There is any of our readers who need such severity—a charge as whether the editor does not plead guilty—will not be punished by us, and a friendly hint that he has been in the cause is as old as the cause itself—and nothing from his pen, we are sure, will be welcomed by earlier and later Abolitionists.'

POSTAGE.

Post-Master Reversy. An anonymous writer, in New Haven, Ct., taxes us with postage to the amount of cents, to inform us, among other things, vaguely, several times repeated, that it appears to me, there is no institution of the Bible more clearly and distinctly established than Slavery, from Genesis to Revelations'! Is not that worth paying roundly for?

THE RELIGION OF CHRISTENDOM. Turn to our

last page, and read the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving published by the Bishop of Jamaica, thanking God, for the horrible slaughter of the Sikhs by the British troops, prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is followed by a prayer in form of thanksgiving, for the same object. Next comes a specimen of the religion of this country, as displayed in the language and conduct of the Rev. R. J. Shannon and Rev. Henry Slicer, respecting the war with Mexico. For a revelation of some of the horrors attending that war, see the first page.

OUR FELLOWSHIP IN THE CHURCH. The tendency

of this institution, like Mahomet, to control the decisions of courts and juries, is seen in the proceedings of a late temperance lecture before the District Court for the City and County of Lancaster, Pa. as copied from the Lancaster Examiner in another part of this paper. It is dangerous institution.

MISSION TO ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, held at the Society's House, on Thursday, June 11th, 1846, the following preamble and resolutions, respecting the contemplated mission of Mr. GARRISON to England, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, a communication has been received from the Glasgow A. S. Society, on behalf of the abolitionists of Scotland, extending a cordial and honored friend, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, to visit that country, and to attend the approaching Convention at Cumbray, the great body of American abolitionists, assembled in the New-England Convention in Faneuil Hall, and by a vote of 1,500 to 1, have given their brethren and English friends, that such a mission would be at this crisis, a most effectual instrumentality in the overthrow of slavery throughout the world;

Resolved, That it is, in our judgement, highly suitable and desirable that Mr. GARRISON should accept the invitation; and that he, the A. S. Society constituted the representative of the American Anti-Slavery people, for the fulfilment of the mission:

Resolved, That a special subscription be opened by the Treasurer of the Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, for the furtherance of the mission.

FRANCIS JACKSON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
EDMUND QUINCY,
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
WM. HENRY CHANNING,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
EDMUND JACKSON,
SYDNEY HOWARD GAY,
Executive Committee.

☞ The undersigned begs leave to inform the friends of this important mission, that it is desirable they should be prompt in forwarding such pecuniary aid to carry the proposition into effect, as they may feel considerable,) as they are disposed to contribute. With each one of them please regard this as a direct personal request.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Boston, July 6, 1846.

☞ The following is the action of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Society, in regard to the mission:—

A copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, in reference to the mission of William Lloyd Garrison to Great Britain, was submitted to the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with much satisfaction the report of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in reference to the proposed mission of Wm. Lloyd Garrison to Great Britain.

Resolved, That while we have the highest appreciation of the value and importance of Wm. L. Garrison's services at home, we fully concur in the regret at the prospect of being deprived of his presence more especially as the occasion is at our approaching annual meeting, we cheerfully fall co-operation with our brethren of the American Committee, and the New-England Convention, that at this particular juncture a mission, such as is proposed, would be productive of the highest benefits to the slave.

Resolved, That J. M. McKim be requested to co-operate with Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Society, in receiving and collecting special subscriptions from Eastern Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mission.

JAMES MOTT
HAWORTH WETHERALD,
LUCRETIA MOTT,
E. M. DAVIS,
SARAH PUGH,
J. M. McKIM.

Philadelphia, 6th mo. 1846.'

☞ Any money sent to the subscriber, for the above mentioned purpose, will be duly acknowledged and faithfully transmitted to Francis Jackson. Persons in the country disposed to give to this object, would do well to put their contributions together, so as to make a convenient sum for sending; and direct it by letter either to Francis Jackson, direct, or to

J. M. McKIM.

No. 31, North Fifth-st., Philadelphia.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, touching the proposed visit of Wm. Lloyd Garrison to England.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, the following action was unanimously taken:—

Considering that an urgent invitation to visit Great Britain has been extended, on the part of the British abolitionists, to our beloved and most highly esteemed brother and friend, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON; and

Considering that the benefits of such a mission from this country to theirs, at the present crisis, have so strongly recommended themselves to the American abolitionists, and the New-England Convention, the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, and the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, have all earnestly advised this step, and begun to raise funds to carry it into execution; and

Considering that where unanimity of opinion exists, it should be followed by concurrent expression and united action; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society do most cordially unite with their coadjutors, in all parts of the country, in the approval and furtherance of a mission so full of promise to the cause of the enslaved as Mr. Garrison's mission to Great Britain.

And we do hereby recommend to our constituents, throughout the State, to aid in defraying the expenses of the mission, (estimated by such general suggestions as the pecuniary benefit, by prompt and simultaneous contributions, in every neighborhood, of small sums from many individuals; that, while fulfilling our duty as a body in raising the sum required for the necessary expenses of our representative, we may, at the same time, do justice to our own sentiments of high esteem, by making it a general testimonial fund,—the moral value of which shall be enhanced in proportion to the slight pecuniary burden it shared.

Friends are requested to forward their contributions as recommended by SAMUEL PHILBRICK, *Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society*, or FRANCIS JACKSON, *Treasurer Am. A. S. Society.*

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, *Rec. Sec.*

☞ Mr. Garrison intends leaving for England in the steamer Britannia, July 16th.

EDUCATIONAL SPIRIT OF CASTE.

FRIEND GARRISON:

According to your request, I propose to give you some account of our recent struggle in the Primary School Board, in regard to the abolition of colored schools.

A petition was presented several months ago, but owing to some cause, best known to the gentleman who, at that time, promised to take charge of the petition, it was not presented to the Board. About six months since, I presented it, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Crowell, Jr., J. H. Blake, B. Ellis, W. H. Learns 4, T. Resteaux, J. F. Ober, F. F. Raymond, E. Stearns, D. W. Wiswell, H. D. Fowle, J. Spence, Jr., J. Ayer, E. D. G. Palmer, G. W. Parmenter, C. G. Emerson, J. F. White, W. E. Coale, A. G. Wyman, F. Crosby, D. Clarke, Jr., and W. Shoog for the 24 wards. T. B. Hawkes, F. O. Prince, J. Bigelow, D. Kimball, B. N. Pierce, E. A. Hobart, E. P. Harishorn, A. T. Turner, N. A. Thompson, F. J. Humphrey, L. Cregie, E. Jones, B. F. Richardson, O. Dixon, J. F. Hamerslay, W. D. Northend, T. R. Marvin, W. B. Upham, N. Metcalf, W. Crowell, H. Burroughs, J. Odin, Jr., G. M. Randall, C. C. Sanborn, J. M. Wightman, J. T. Dingley, T. Brat, S. Tucker, A. Simonds, I. Adams, J. Smith, S. Jenkins, C. Mead, F. F. Emerson.

NAYS.—F. D. Stedman, J. Robbins, C. E. Wiggin, C. A. Phelps, O. Dimon, C. C. Berry, E. F. Messinger, H. I. Bowditch, W. Dall, O. Carter, Wm. E. Blanchard, V. Wilder, E. Jackson, H. R. Andrews, A. J. Wright, G. Merrill.—16.

Yours, truly and affectionately,

H. I. B.

P. S. Though the following letter was written simply for our private perusal, yet knowing how numerous are the friends who are interested in the welfare of its esteemed author, we venture to place it in the Liberator, for their gratification. We are happy to hear that the health of our friend has been greatly improved by his sea voyage.

LETTER FROM HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

PARIS, May 22, 1846.

DEAR FRIENDS:—I suppose my friends in Boston will think me guilty of neglect—for, until to-day, I have not written to one of them: but I have scarcely been sure of my own identity, so strange is all about me; and far from having any leisure, I have found far too little time for half of what I have wished to accomplish. At length, I sat me once more in the quiet, pursuing a somewhat regular course, though it is extremely difficult to decide what to select among the innumerable advantages for study which offer themselves.

We had a passage to Havre, of less than four weeks, which I found a recreation from the wearisome of my usual excitement of occupations, and from the lack of incident; but I found it of great advantage in recruiting my health, and my marked improvement in appearance was noticed by my fellow passengers.

At Havre, which is a dull and very ugly, though interesting place, I found enough of interest in the strange novelty of every scene. The narrow streets, and the houses, of uniform color, but not uniform in anything else, for each differed from its neighbor in the people, with singular dresses and language; the fortifications, with sentinels, and the architectural taste, which was exhibited to more or less extent in every building, so unlike our rows of uniform brick walls in America;—all were interesting to me from the New World. As I went up the Seine the next day to Rouen, I found a wide variety in succeeding the uniform beauty of the churches, placed amid a cluster of the thatched cottages, or surrounded by a collection of tiled roofs, the grand ruins of abbeys and castles, and the handsome and magnificent chateaux.

At Rouen, which was the capital of Normandy, I visited the Palace of William, the Conqueror; the Hall where the Duke of Normandy held their Parliaments, which is built with a vast arched roof, constructed after the model of the hold of a ship, inverted, as an emblem of the fact that the foundation of the power of the Parliament was the interest of shipping; and above all, the majestic old Cathedral, one of the largest and finest north of the Alps. Stopping but three or four hours at Rouen, I took the cars for Paris, and arrived the same night, the second after leaving the ship.

As I cannot undertake to attempt to describe, in a letter, the magnificence and beauty I see every where around me; but it has surpassed all that ever imagination had pictured.

I carefully refrained from wearying myself by running about sight seeing, but found more than I could attend to, even in the week I had appointed for it wandered. I lost no time in obtaining a permanent location in the 'Latin Quarter,' which is the rendezvous for the immense number of students who flock to Paris, and having thus established myself in a room which I would term 'home,' I gave myself up, for ten or twelve days, entirely to the luxury of enjoyment which my sense of seeing alone afforded me. The Palace of the Luxembourg, one of the prettiest, and which has one of the largest, and in many respects the finest Garden, is at the head of the street where I am living, and I spend much of each day in the end of time, so busy had I been in other directions. The Garden of the Tuileries is the one attached to the particular royal residence, and is therefore the greater favorite, and contains more beautiful statues; and, if taken in connexion with the Champs Elysees, and the Place de la Concorde, are continuous with it, and where are some of the most splendid fountains and monuments, it is certainly the finest; but that at the Luxembourg is the most social and quiet. It has within its bounds, large evergreen and flowering trees, and contains some very extensive reseries, devoted entirely to that flower, where in a few days acres of them will be in bloom. It has also extensive groves of lime and horse-chestnut trees, with most beautiful avenues, along which the trees are trimmed into a perpendicular wall of living green, and above, where the tops of the walks are lined with rows of orange trees, some fifteen feet high, kept in warmer quarters during winter, but now removed to blossom in these beautiful avenues. This Garden will be my favorite walk, as on account of its proximity I can easily enjoy a promenade in its lovely patterns, or study in its quiet shades.

But I only intended to inform you that I had not forgotten you, and not to send you a long account of trifles. I would endeavor to send a letter for the Liberator in a few days, when I find myself possessed of, now that I have commenced study; and were it not for the fact that I find nothing here the description of which would be appropriate for its columns, though I suppose it might be interesting to my personal friends. I have not yet seen Mr. Isambert, but I hear he is still in the country, where I hope to learn that it was in the oration at the Tremont Temple.

The damage around Washington by the freshet in the Potomac exceeds a million of dollars.

FIRST OF AUGUST IN ABINGTON.

The Colored Freedom in Plymouth County intend celebrating the anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies, in the town of Abington. The friends of humanity in other counties are cordially invited to cooperate with them in commemorating that sublime event, when right handed thousand human beings were transformed from 'chattels' to MEN!

It is hoped that ample arrangements will be made, so that the celebration may be worthy of the event.

L. MOODY.

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

LOST,

On the Fourth of July, either in Boston or at Harrison Grove, Dedham, a small breast-pin, a garnet encircled with pearls, with a lock of hair engraven upon the back. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving the pin at this office, or at the corner of Harrison Avenue and Kneeland-st.

POSTPONEMENT.

The meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be postponed to some future time, due notice of which will be given.

The Postoffice address of Stephen S. and Abby Kelly Foster and Parker Pillsbury, will be Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, until further notice.

REMOVAL.

D. R. BOWDITCH has removed to No. 6, Otis Place, the residence of his late father.
July 10 4tst

NEW BOOKS.

ADAMS'S New Directory of Boston; the largest and best Directory ever published in this city. Mackintosh's Electrical Theory of the Universe, or the Elements of Physical and Moral Philosophy. Narratives of the Sufferings of Lewis and Milton Clarke, among the Slaveholders of Kentucky. Discourse before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, by Rev. George E. Ellis, June 1st, 1846.

Rev. Theodore Parker's Sermon on War, preached at the Melodeon, on Sunday, June 7, 1846.

For sale by BELA MARSH,
July 3. 4w 25 Cornhill.

NOTICE.

SIX or eight colored gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding and lodging at No. 5 Smith Court, opposite Baptist church. Also, two large rooms to let to a respectable person. Inquire at the above place.
July 3.

POETRY.

From the Newburyport Herald.

OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG.

Our interests, 'Right or Wrong.'
Cries the pirate on the seas,
While waving from the mainmast peak,
His black flag woos the breeze.
There's a gallant craft in view,
And while we raise the song,
Hoist all sail and bear away!
For our *interests*, 'Right or Wrong.'

While rogues of every dye
Take comfort from the thought,
Though Justice wears a band,
Yet lawyers may be bought;
For their practice and their fees,
They raise the welcome song—
Hurrah, hurrah, for law, my boys!
Our *clients*, 'Right or Wrong.'

Our order, 'Right or Wrong,'
Was the old mystic cry,
When, mid the elemental strife,
Wound up that loud death-cry!
And other crimes of Sects
Have been *sanctioned* by that song,
By brethren in full chorus joined,
Our *order*, 'Right or Wrong.'

Rome's minions with the rack,
Mecca's prophet with the sword,
With their doctrine, 'Right or Wrong,'
A cruel, barbarous hoard—
With bleeding hearts and limbs,
With the stake and martyr's song,
Teach these heretics a lesson!
Our *religion*, 'Right or Wrong!'

Oh, see! on India's plain,
That flame ascending high;
It is the widow's sacrifice—
Now hear her bitter sigh—
Beneath the idol's car.
Comes forth the heathen song—
Go, *drive* the teacher from our shores!
Our *customs*, 'Right or Wrong!'

Ah! look again and see
What armed Host appears?
'Tis England's myriad throng,
Who right nor justice fears.
Our country here demands
A slavish, conquered race,
Then in fire and blood we'll trace
'*Our interests*,' 'Right or Wrong.'

! *Our country, right or wrong,*
Let the partisan exclaim;
We seek a juster creed,
A more exalted fame.
Ye men *with hearts and heads*,
Haste on the glorious sight!
Ye men with *pens* and *types*,
On! SET OUR COUNTRY RIGHT!

MEXICAN POETRY.

The following stirring and caustic production is by a popular Mexican poet at Vera Cruz. The translation is by a correspondent of the Chronotype.

Hearken! from our Northern borders
Sounds Arista's bugle call;
On the banks of Rio Bravo,
Bursts the shell and ploughs the ball!

Ghastly hands in Tenochtitlan
Strike th' old Aztec battle-drum;
Sharp of beak and strong of talon,
Lo!—Mexill's eagle comes!

Coldly sleep our slaughtered brothers;
Yet hide above their hasty graves,
Sounds the hurrying hoof of rapine,
And the robber-banner waves.

On they come, the mad invaders,
Like the fire before the wind;
Freedom's harvest-field before them,
Slavery's blackened waste behind.

From the sellers of God's image,
From the traffickers in man,
Mother-gracious, motley-hearted,
Shield thy dark-browed Mexican!

Hearken! up the Rio Bravo,
Comes the negro-catcher's shout!
Listen!—'tis the Yankees hammer,
Forging human fetters out!

Let the land we love be wasted,
Black with fire, and rough with graves:
Better for for God and Freedom
Die at once, than live as slaves!

We are free, and they are many,
Strong in arms and wealth and pride,
But the saints and holy angels,
And man's heart, are on our side.

Hark!—from ancient Tenochtitlan
Sounds once more the Aztec drum;
Not for conquest, not for vengeance,
But for Freedom, Faith and Home!

JOSE DE SALTILLO.

Vera Cruz, May 26, 1846.

From the Evening Mirror.

BATTLE HYMN.

FOR THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Oyez, oyez the Mexican harder!
Onward, on to the Mexican land!
'Tis by Polk's particular order,
'Tis by the War Department's command.
Plenty of shot, and plenty of powder,
This is the soldier's principal pay;
Publish the faster and brag the louder,
Mexicans always run away!

Chorus.
This is the way,
Our rulers say,
That the rule of the free,
From sea to sea,
Shall ever increase,
In kindness and peace!

On to the halls of the Montezumas!
There, if too many do not lag,—
There, if the fever don't consume us,—
There will we plant our peaceful flag!
Plenty of churches, plenty of idols,
Melt very well into solid gold:
Golden stirrups, and bits for our bridles,
Such as the bandits had of old.

Chorus.
This is the way, &c.

What care we for Mexican bashes!
Are not the volunteers flocking in?
What if we do have the hardest brushes,
While the officers get the glory and 'tin'!
Won't we figure in 'killed and wounded,'
Washington Union, column 2d!
Isn't the soldier's life a delightful one?
Isn't our eagle a noble bird?

Chorus.
This is the way, &c.
By and by, when the fight is ended,
We, who are left, will struggle back:—
See how the soldier will be befriended,
When health and fortune are both a wreck.
Plenty of shot, and plenty of powder,
This is the soldier's principal pay;
Publish the faster and brag the louder,
Mexicans always run away!

Chorus.
This is the way, &c.

REFORMATORY.

ADIN BALLOU ON NON-RESISTANCE.

By the kindness of the author, I have received the new work just from the pen of ADIN BALLOU, bearing the following title:

'CHRISTIAN NON-RESISTANCE, *in all its important bearings, illustrated and defended. Philadelphia: J. Miller McKim.*' pp 340.

The times demanded just such a work as the author, with his usual acumen and logical talent, has furnished. The god-like, yet despised doctrine of *Christian love*, or what is now technically called *Non-Resistance*, is 'every where spoken against,' and should be *defended* with fidelity and tenderness by its acknowledged friends. I therefore congratulate the advocates of this sentiment, so richly embodied in the life and teachings of Jesus, that they have, in the manual before me, a silent *messenger*, which, by fair and honest argument, is irresistable. In truth, it seems to me, that all who profess to believe in the Gospel of Christ, if they reject the doctrine of Non-Resistance, are left in a sad dilemma; either they must repudiate the plain and beautiful lessons of Christ, or admit the truth of a doctrine now quite *universally* despised and rejected. The Bible argument on this subject is unanswerable, unless in the *some theological* 'matter in Israel' would enter the contest, and extricate the Bible from the heresy—as they regard it—of Non-Resistance. I hope the attempt will be made. And if our opposers, professing as they do so much reverence for the Scriptures, are sincere, then are they most obviously bound to do what they can.

But few, however, who, for love of *sect*, or biased by a false *theological education*, are willing to take the ground of revolt against Non-Resistance, are yet *ready* to say at all times, Christ taught and practised no such heresy. Indeed, I this moment remember an Orthodox minister, who on *Sunday* would, as far as possible, suppress the very idea of the truth of Non-Resistance, yet on *Monday*, in his visit to the school, inculcate the beauty and value of the very Christ-like spirit of love; and the day before, or *opposed*. The truth is, no one can put on the spirit of Jesus, and be baptized with his baptism, and defend the doctrine of resisting *evil*, in any case, with *evil*. This presents to us a '*straight and narrow*' way. And although so few find it, it is our duty to press toward the mark of our high calling.

Let this work be extensively circulated and read. It will be a reflection of no little shame upon the score of professed Non-Resistants, if several editions do not rapidly pass through the press and scatter themselves like the leaves of the forest. If we love the truth, we are bound, with our means, to obtain what we can to redeem the world now engulphed in violence, blood and carnage, to a state of blessedness, harmony and peace.

If I were to presume to use the pen of a critic, and speak of the faults of the book before me, I feel that I should have little to say. The spirit is good, the argument persuasive and convincing. The general fault is a most usual one, i. e. a want of *condensation*. But few writers have the happy and rare talent of producing '*much in parvo*.' To say just enough, and no more, and yet that ought to be *said*, is a gift as rare as angels' visits. Dr. Channing, perhaps, had the talent of compressing, in a small space, a volume of thought, to a greater degree than any writer of his age. A simple sentence of his is often voluminous.

One sentence in the preface, if I may so express myself, strikes me as at least a little superfluous, viz: 'He—the author—wishes no personal strain of panegyric from those who may think well of his treatise.' Should no word of commendation and praise be spoken by those who cannot refrain from approving what they read, the work, however valuable, even the author himself would be disappointed. But I forbear, with a sincere desire that the worth of this book may be tested. And such I know will be the case, when its simple and demonstrative chapters shall be carefully read. Will the author accept of my thanks for the pleasure his small token has afforded me, and my sincere desire that the blessing of the Most High God may crown all his labors for the promotion of Christian love?

G. W. S.

From the Lancaster American Republican.

ODD FELLOWSHIP—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAYES.

The following report of a trial in one of our Courts should have appeared last week.

JACOB F. MARKLEY,) In the District Court for
vs. the City and County of
ABRAHAM ZOOK, Lancaster.
Ex. of Mrs. May, de- Debt on a bond executed
ceased, by testatrix in May, 1839,
in her life time, for $3000 with interest.

The defence set up was, that the bond was given without a consideration, but merely as a loan to plaintiff, to enable him to borrow money. The bond was witnessed by George C. Lloyd and Francis X. Zeigler.

Defendant called *Francis X. Zeigler*, who testified —I am a witness to this bond—I was the clerk of Mr. Markley, and wrote the bond according to his directions—I heard him state that Mrs. May say what it was for—no money was given for it, nor did Mrs. May owe plaintiff anything—she gave him this bond to use as collateral security, so that he could borrow money any where. George Gohn, who married Mrs. May's grand-daughter, was in partnership with plaintiff, and she wished to help them along. (After some other evidence,)

Mr. Stevens, attorney for defendant, asked witness—Have not you heard Markley say something about this bond lately—since you were subpœned in this suit? If so, state it.

Witness.—Yes; about two weeks ago, Markley was down with me, and we had some private conversation, but it was *private*.

Mr. Stevens.—No matter—state it.

Witness.—It was private.

The Court.—Judge Hayes—If it related to this bond, state it.

Witness.—He said he wanted justice—nothing but *justice*, and said some other things.

Mr. Stevens.—State those other things exactly as they took place.

Witness.—He said he wanted justice in this suit, and he wished me to come to Lancaster, and speak to his friends and—

Mr. Stevens.—Was '*friends*' the word he used, sir?

Witness.—It was not just the word—

The Court.—Remember you are on oath.

Witness.—He said he wished I would come in to Lancaster, and speak to the BRETHREN, and get them to interest themselves for him, and they would influence the jury to find for him.

Mr. Stevens.—Who did he mean by the BRETHREN?

Witness.—He is an Odd Fellow, and he meant his brother ODD FELLOWS!

Mr. Stevens.—Did he call on you as an Odd Fellow to do this?

Witness.—He said he would have been proud to bail me as *a brother*—I am an Odd Fellow, but do not meet with them for some time.

Mr. Ford for plaintiff.—Is there anything in the obligations of the Odd Fellows which requires one brother to help another contrary to justice?

Mr. Stevens.—I object to that form of the question, because it gives the inference of witness, which, with members of the Lodge, is always in their favor. State the oath or obligation of the Odd Fellows, which requires them to sid each other, and the jury will judge of its tendency.

Mr. Ford to the Court.—That cannot be done, as the obligations are not committed to writing.

The Court.—Let him give the clause of the obligation by which he was called on by the defendant.

Mr. Stevens.—Now, sir, state the obligation truly.

Witness.—That is one of the secrets of the Order, which I never will disclose.

Mr. Stevens.—You are sworn to tell the whole truth—proceed as the Court have directed you.

Witness.—I will not disclose it. Is it not a privilege from the Court not to disclose the secrets of the Order.

The Court.—There are no privileges here.

The counsel then conversed together, and said they would not pursue it any further, as Mr. Ford did not press the question.

Verdict for the defendant.

We have just been handed the following copy of a resolution. The poor brother had told too much, relative to his *"secret work"*, *and our unworthy of an Odd Fellow!!*

SUSQUEHANNAH LODGE, No. 60, I. O. of O. F.,
Monday Evening, Nov. 17, 1845.

MR. F. EBERMAN, *Secretary*.

Dear Sir,—I hereby notify you that for conduct unworthy of an Odd Fellow, (of which you are guilty,) you were, this evening, the 17th inst., by a unanimous vote, expelled from this Lodge.

Yours in haste,
H. H. HOUSTON, *Secretary*.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

A public meeting opposed to the Death Penalty, was recently held in London. Many distinguished persons were present. Lord Nugent proposed the first resolution:

'That the efficacy of criminal law depends less upon the severity of the punishment, than the certainty of infliction; and that laws which cannot be carried into execution, tend to destroy the feelings of society, and sinking abhorrence of the crime in sympathy for the offender, are contrary to reason, humanity and religion, and are highly culpable in the first degree.'

John Bright seconded the resolution in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Marten, who opposed the resolution. Mr. O'Connell next presented himself, and was received with great applause. He proposed the second resolution:

'That in the opinion of this meeting, no fallible tribunal should be intrusted with the power of inflicting an irrevocable punishment; that awful instances of the condemnation and execution of innocent men, have occurred upon what appeared at the time the clearest evidence, prove the fallibility of the best constituted courts, and the necessity of the abolition of capital punishment, may be recalled in the event of subsequent proof of the innocence of the supposed criminal, in place of a punishment which, in every way that which mortal powers can restore, and consigns to a premature and a helpless fellow-being; thus closing the gates of mercy which God would leave still open, and preventing the time for repentance which he would still extend.'

Mr. Samuel Gurney seconded this resolution.

The above were unanimously adopted; and a Society to promote the abolition of the Death Penalty, was formed. Dickens and Ferrold, who were unable to attend, sent letters concurring with the objects of the meeting.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

The following description of one of the recent 'great and glorious battles' in India gives a faint idea of the horrors that attend the trade of war!

'As our men advanced, Englishmen and Hindoo side by side, the Sikhs appeared to redouble their fire, and, as the smoke cleared before the breeze, there, a storm of iron hail descended on our ranks. No force or fire, however, could repress their valor. They pushed forward with irresistible enthusiasm, and after the most tremendous efforts, succeeded in their attempt. The cavalry entered the entrenchments in single file, a passage having been made for them by the sappers and miners, and in a short time the route of the Sikhs became general.

'As they had shown no mercy to numerous wounded men who fell into their hands, so no mercy was shown to them. They were driven in confusion toward the bridge and river, which during the action had been strongly fortified, and were almost impossible. The bridge of boats, densely thronged by the fugitives, broke down in several places, and the guns, incessantly playing on their closely wedged mass, produced the most frightful havoc. The scene presented by the face of the Sutlej defies description—covered with horses and dead bodies, and the river assumed a hue resembling even the author himself would be disappointed. But I forbear, with a sincere desire that the worth of this book may be tested. And such I know will be the case, when its simple and demonstrative chapters shall be carefully read. Will the author accept of my thanks for the pleasure his small token has afforded me, and my sincere desire that the blessing of the Most High God may crown all his labors for the promotion of Christian love?

G. W. S.

From the Lancaster American Republican.

ODD FELLOWSHIP—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAYES.

The following report of a trial in one of our Courts should have appeared last week.

JACOB F. MARKLEY,) In the District Court for
vs. the City and County of
ABRAHAM ZOOK, Lancaster.
Ex. of Mrs. May, de- Debt on a bond executed
ceased, by testatrix in May, 1839,
in her life time, for $3000 with interest.

The defence set up was, that the bond was given without a consideration, but merely as a loan to plaintiff, to enable him to borrow money. The bond was witnessed by George C. Lloyd and Francis X. Zeigler.

Defendant called *Francis X. Zeigler*, who testified —I am a witness to this bond—I was the clerk of Mr. Markley, and wrote the bond according to his directions—I heard him state that Mrs. May say what it was for—no money was given for it, nor did Mrs. May owe plaintiff anything—she gave him this bond to use as collateral security, so that he could borrow money any where. George Gohn, who married Mrs. May's grand-daughter, was in partnership with plaintiff, and she wished to help them along. (After some other evidence,)

Mr. Stevens, attorney for defendant, asked witness—Have not you heard Markley say something about this bond lately—since you were subpœned in this suit? If so, state it.

Witness.—Yes; about two weeks ago, Markley was down with me, and we had some private conversation, but it was *private*.

Mr. Stevens.—No matter—state it.

Witness.—It was private.

The Court.—Judge Hayes—If it related to this bond, state it.

Witness.—He said he wanted justice—nothing but *justice*, and said some other things.

Mr. Stevens.—State those other things exactly as they took place.

Witness.—He said he wanted justice in this suit, and he wished me to come to Lancaster, and speak to his friends and—

Mr. Stevens.—Was '*friends*' the word he used, sir?

Witness.—It was not just the word—

The Court.—Remember you are on oath.

Witness.—He said he wished I would come in to Lancaster, and speak to the BRETHREN, and get them to interest themselves for him, and they would influence the jury to find for him.

Mr. Stevens.—Who did he mean by the BRETHREN?

Witness.—He is an Odd Fellow, and he meant his brother ODD FELLOWS!

Mr. Stevens.—Did he call on you as an Odd Fellow to do this?

Witness.—He said he would have been proud to bail me as *a brother*—I am an Odd Fellow, but do not meet with them for some time.

Mr. Ford for plaintiff.—Is there anything in the obligations of the Odd Fellows which requires one brother to help another contrary to justice?

Mr. Stevens.—I object to that form of the question, because it gives the inference of witness, which, with members of the Lodge, is always in their favor. State the oath or obligation of the Odd Fellows, which requires them to sid each other, and the jury will judge of its tendency.

Mr. Ford to the Court.—That cannot be done, as the obligations are not committed to writing.

The Court.—Let him give the clause of the obligation by which he was called on by the defendant.

Mr. Stevens.—Now, sir, state the obligation truly.

Witness.—That is one of the secrets of the Order, which I never will disclose.

Mr. Stevens.—You are sworn to tell the whole truth—proceed as the Court have directed you.

Witness.—I will not disclose it. Is it not a privilege from the Court not to disclose the secrets of the Order.

Passengership.—We hesitated at first about bear ing the name of a passenger, but as the name of a steamboat plies aught suppliant it: We had such intentions from some of the papers; but now it seems we are not to be favored with the interchange of present systems of writing and printing completely, and substitute Pitman's in its place.

Out of fourteen hundred and one new things, which are under middle age, in the United States and England, are destined to learn it, together with the rest of the world, that there is nothing so old as common age of man. Well then, why not go at it now, and not wait to be dragged into it by the world's being forced to support it? The Pitmanic system is the only perfect system of writing and printing, which, after searching and investigation, we have found to be simple, easy to learn, and capable of being written with the greatest rapidity. What will be the finale of the matter we cannot say. The Legislature, has interfered in the matter, and will send it over to Congress.

Affray at Louisville.—A correspondent writing to us from Louisville, Ky., under date of the 20th inst., states that on that evening, a most disgraceful affray occurred in that city, between a party of gamblers in the city, between a company of volunteers and a number of gamblers. Bowie knives were drawn and pistols discharged, and several of the gamblers having been wounded in the side, in such a manner that part of his bowels fell out. Several others were wounded in the fight, and before the affray could be quelled and put off, the gamblers made a rally, and were bringing their pistols into use, when Gen. Wool, who was stopping at the hotel, appeared on the steps, and having imposed of the affray, jumped up, and succeeded in persuading the volunteers not to fire, and to withdraw. *St. Paul Pioneer, May 6.*

Horrible Affair at Nashville.—We are informed that at the close of the performance at the circus on Saturday night last, a young man by the name of Branch was stabbed in the left side, near the heart, and expired in about five or six minutes. The cause of this direful, we are told, grew out of a very trifling affair. Mr. Branch had accompanied a lady, at the solicitation of the clerk of the circus, to the dressing room, and several others were knocked down during the fray.

Up to the present writing, we are informed that not one engaged in the fracas has been arrested.—*Nashville Whig, June 23.*

A Young Girl Ruined by Her Pastor.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says:

'There is considerable excitement in the city, owing to the sudden departure of a certain Minister of the Lutheran Church, from this city, in a sleigh with a having ruined forever a very young girl, the daughter of a member of his church, with whom he boarded. The parties left on Sunday last and five children. The circumstances attending the case are of the most revolting character.

We learn that a lady, resident of this county, was bitten by a snake of the copper head kind in the foot, by her dog's snake, which caused such excruciating pain as to give her friends serious apprehensions, for a time, of her recovery, but we are happy to say, however, resorted to which resulted in a cure. The snake was killed, cut to pieces, and bound to the wound, which in a short time extracted the poison, and the lady is now convalescent.—*New Albany (In.) Bulletin.*

A letter from Hem, of the 20th ult., states that at 6 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th, Dr. Conneau, who acted in the escape of Prince Louis Bonaparte, and his physician and laborer, had been removed to Peronne. At Arbies, they were condemned and banished. They were conducted by gendarmes. The greatest rigor was displayed towards the commander of the fort, M. Demarle. He was kept under close arrest in his room, his sword and boots taken from him, and an officer of gendarmes succeeded him in the command of the fort.

Isaac Doolittle, of Bennington, Vt., has invented a combination of machinery, by which he manufactures a pail hoop in one minute, and says he can do better than can be made by hand. He received a silver medal at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, which was the highest premium awarded on machinery.

Murdered in his Field.—On Friday morning last, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Charles Boiler, who lived on the Beaver Fork, in Harrison County, between this and the State line, was murdered while at work in his field with a little son and negro boy.—*Cleveland Ledger, May 28.*

The Nantucket Warder says a child was born in that town on Monday last, with *one perfect hand*, united to a well-formed body. The prodigy survived his birth but a few minutes.

Boston and Worcester Rail Road.—The receipts of the road of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, in the six months ending May 31, 1846, amounted to $247,685. The Directors have ordered a dividend of four per cent, payable July 1st.

It appears that Mrs. Beauvside, who abandoned her husband and children, and eloped with Dr. Lardner, whom she afterwards married, has recently abandoned the latter, and run away with a young officer.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:—

'It is said that the profits—yes, the profits—in the Public Printing and Binding, and Congressional Patent Office Report—ordered in immense numbers to be printed by Congress, will be ninety-five thousand dollars!!!

A. J. Tirrell.—The trial of A. J. Tirrell, for arson, is setting fire to the house where Maria Bickford was murdered, has been postponed until November, on account of the illness of the material witness.

New Hampshire.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 163 to 95, have ordered to a third reading a bill to divide that State into Congressional districts, as follows:

Districts.	*Counties.*	*Population.*
I.	Rockingham, Strafford,	66,920
II.	Merrimac, Belknap, Carroll,	74,031
III.	Hillsborough, Cheshire,	66,033
IV.	Sullivan, Grafton, Coos,	72,393

Our reporter has just returned from the Iowa side of the river, and represents the condition of some of the settlers as deplorable. They have no shelter, whatever, and but a scanty supply of food. Women and children are liable to all the distressing consequences of exposure, and sickness, of a severe nature, is averted, disease will finish the work. As one of the speakers remarked: 'The sufferings of the starving Israelites in the wilderness, were light, when compared to those which are now being endured by those in our own land, for the Irish have a *roof* to shelter.'—*Missouri paper.*

Trial for Arson.—The Columbia Chronicle states that a colored man named Moore, in Lancaster, was tried and found guilty of arson for setting fire to a room in the house of Mr. Ogier, in that town, and was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in August next.

☞ The Hartford people have voted to raise $100,000, to be expended in testing the constitutionality of the law exempting property to the amount of $500 to a bridge across the Connecticut at Middletown.—Fine picking for lawyers.

2500 laborers are at work on the line of the Vermont Central Railroad now completed to Northfield. The Boston Courier says the entire road from Windsor to Burlington will be completed in less than two years.

Delightful.—T. D. Rice, the original 'Jim Crow,' and now sorrowful deliniator of negro character, has been deprived of speech and the use of his limbs, by a stroke of paralysis.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

There is one mean rich man in New York city, whom the Lord will not forgive, and that is Astor. He has the likeness of, but failed, as he was too stingy to *leave his shadow!*

Description.—A late writer says, if you would have an idea of the meaning of a long, long time, imagine ten thousand mile and four thousand mountains, all drunk, and chasing one another over ploughed ground, with bags of caverns in it for them to step into now and then.

Quid Pro Quo.—Banks, in presenting a port to St. D'Arcey, addressed him, 'Sir, I present to you a person who will give you immortality but you cannot give him something to live upon in the meantime.—*Menagiana.*

Jackson, the American Deer, has lost his match against time at Philadelphia. He had to run eleven miles in fifty minutes, but beat the records. He made his first mile in 4 minutes 40 seconds.

CHASE'S
DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS
257, WASHINGTON-STREET,
BOSTON.
FIRST FLOOR over Hazzell & Howland's huge Silk and Shawl store, in the new stone building just erected.

NO pains or expense will be spared to make these Rooms the most Attractive and Fashionable ally in the city, and to secure the patronage of all in every thing appertaining to the business.

The subscriber has been selected to sell and judge, for themselves, being several of the best rooms from this establishment will be visited. If the HIGHEST PREMIUM FOR THE ART.

Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all operations warranted.

☞ PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER.
☞ Apparatus, &c. furnished and warranted

DR. STOCKING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 266, WASHINGTON-STREET, (CORNER OF AVON PLACE,) BOSTON.

STILL offers his professional services to the public, to the several departments embraced in Practical Dentistry; whether operating for himself or ourselves. His long experience, extensive practice, well adapted instruments, and perfect familiarity with all the most useful modern improvements in setting Teeth, filling, cleansing, polishing, regulating, removing, &c., &c., will enable him to guard against the numerous impostors of the day. Terms moderate. All operations warranted.

Boston, April 24, 1846. eoptf

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular attention to the advertisement of Dr. Stocking, who has taken a place among the late improvements in Dentistry, he engaged that the compensation for every description of dental work will be found to be much less than that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be but one half the amount charged by others, and stand in the only line of competition. He further states, that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the work, he will refund the money to the purchaser in any case in this city, or not entirely satisfactory in every respect, money paid will be returned. The subscriber would state that for the convenience of Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, for whom the most delicate Operations have been performed, and may remark that he has had many years experience in the business, having been employed in the Dental Establishment of Dr. A. C. Keep, and having made all the Dental Plate for Dr. Wm. H. Keep and Dr. E. K. Hitchcock, (excepting that made by students). Dr. Keep, in behalf says—also the entire direction and making of two specimen Sets of Dental Work exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently sent to the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey;) and one exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute Metcalfe Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, which received a premium.

E. GUNN, SURGEON DENTIST,
115 COURT (CORNER OF SUDBURY) STREET.
Feb. 13. 3m

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

FOWLER'S new work on Memory and Intellectual improvement, very much enlarged and improved:

Do Practical Phrenology; Religion, Natural and Revealed; in all the social relations; Love; Amativeness; Matrimony; Phrenological Journal; Tight Lacing; Phrenological and Physiological Almanac for 1847.

Mrs. Child's Letters from N. Y.; History of Women; Good Wives; Flowers for Children, &c.

Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Sermons &c.

The Complete Phonographic Class Book, and its other Works on Phonography;

Charles Dickens' Miscellanies;

Anti-Slavery Almanac, 1846:

Philosophy of Mesmerism, &c.; The Water Cure Journal, edited by Joel Shew, M. D., and published semi-monthly; The Green Mountain Spring, edited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhoeft's premium pump constructor, &c.

The Songs of the Hutchinson Family; Lincoln's Anti-Slavery Melodies;

Thome's Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery; the different Works on Capital Punishment; the Life and Services of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Mc Grarr; Dr. Shew's Works on the Water Cure; Dr. Alcott's Works; Graham's Works; Letters to the Ladies to Young Men; Combe's Work: Kiss for a Blow, by Henry C. Wright; The Index; Practical Poetry; Emerson's Essays, &c. &c.

For sale by BELA MARSH,
May 8. 1f 25 Cornhill

JUST PUBLISHED,

POVERTY; its Illegal Causes, and Legal Cure. By Francis Lieber. Price 37½ cents. To cents. To postage on ten sheets is but 7 cents for any distance. A person remitting $1, post paid, can have five copies sent by mail. For sale by C. C. Little & Brown, 112 Washington, and by Booksellers generally. Book agents supplied on reasonable terms.

June 5. 4t

GYMNASIUM,
AT BOYLSTON HALL.

R. STARKWEATHER, Gymnastic Instructor, at Boylston Hall, over Boylston Market, is still open, and will continue open through the Summer, for Ladies and Misses, Gentlemen and Boys, where all the apparatus and machinery necessary for healthy exercise and amusements are supply provided; and where all persons may obtain relief from the various ills arising from dyspepsia and nervous disorders, spinal difficulties, and all those diseases which depend on the proper distribution of the circulating fluids, as well as medicine, and by no other measures than that of developing the natural powers and fortifying the system against disease.

There were upwards of three hundred persons during the last quarter, who availed themselves of the benefits of the Gymnasium.

The Ladies' Department is under the supervision of Miss ELIZABETH MERRELL, a young lady of experience, and to whom is committed the entire superintendence of such an institution.

Boston, April 24, 1846. 3m

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

THE Depository of the American Peace Society is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, third floor. The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other Peace publications, may always be obtained there.

J. P. BLANCHARD,
epl1 *Treasurer and Stationery Agent.*

NEW
Furniture and Feather Store.

No. 42, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONE-STREET BETWEEN ANN-STREET AND ANN STREET, BOSTON.

WHERE may be found a general assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, all of which are to suit all, and will be sold very low for the cash, or cash or on credit. Purchasers are respected to call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRADBROOK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, except a small discount for cash.

March 14. 3m

ISAAC CALDWELL'S
Genteel Boarding House,
No. 20 *Bartlett-street, about half way between Cambridge and Suffolk-streets,* BOSTON.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. He will date with Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate.

March 27. epBmos.

JAMES PRIDEAUX,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
No. 13, PINE-STREET, BOSTON.

ET Terms for instruction on Pianoforte, Playing and Singing, $15 per quarter. 1f

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Leonard Chase, *Milford*; Thomas Hussey, *Hopkinton*.
VERMONT—Rowland T. Robinson, *North Ferrisburg*.
MASSACHUSETTS—John Levy, *Lowell*—E. A. Adams, *Fall River*—Isaac Austin, *Nantucket*—Elias Richards, *Weymouth*—George W. Benson, *Northampton*.
RHODE-ISLAND—Amasaway Paine, *Providence*—Benoni Ide, *Newport*.
NEW-YORK—H. Gay, *New-York City*—Thomas McClintock, *Poughkeepsie*—Thomas McClintock, *Waterford*—William Adams, *Jamestown*.
NEW-JERSEY—Thomas Harvey, *Burlington*—John M. Parker, *Perth Amboy*.
PENNSYLVANIA—Robert Purvis, *West Grove*; James Forten, Jr., *Williamsburg*; Joseph Cassey, *Bristol*; Benjamin Lundy, *Andrew's Bridge*; Jonathan Walker, *Harrisburg*; Jacob Dickinson, *Lancaster*—James M. McKim, *Philadelphia*; Joseph Fenton, *Pennsylvania*.
OHIO—Lot Holmes, *Columbiana*.