





not sell, he would propose to enter into negotiations which would give to the past and security for the future of the aggressive character of Spain against this free and enlightened Republic. But if this could not be done, he would abrogate the neutrality laws, and say to the filibusters, take her, and let slip the dogs of war. We wanted territory, we wanted power, for the whole continent was ours. (Tremendous cheering.) We had thus got Texas, and California. This was a great and glorious country. Mr. Jefferson was of this opinion when he bought Louisiana, and at what was regarded as an extravagant price for real estate at that time. Yet, who among the free and god-like citizens now assembled in Tammany Hall would give up one foot of that sacred soil? (Loud cheers.) That great man, James K. Polk (cheers), had secured Texas, and had secured California, with his gold. Then why should we not take Cuba? We wanted more territory. We wanted sugar. We wanted Cuba for her agricultural resources. And he wanted it for a little reason of his own—for the expansion of Slavery. (Applause.) Let (Grosley understand it; let Garrison understand it; let all the bloody Abolitionists see) we understand it. (Loud applause.) We wanted Cuba, and they did it. (Loud applause.) If England and France wanted to go to war about it, let them, and he would do it. (Great applause.) Suppose those governments should go on stilts, if we don't bring them down; don't me! (Renewed cheering and laughter.) What is it to us whether they like it or not? When England, the bloody old bruiser (applause) has gone slashing round the world, insulting everybody, fighting everybody, and planning everybody, why should we not be a good Englishman who was drunk, and had not the fear of Tammany before his eyes, said 'Gamon!' Immediately arose a storm of 'put him out!' and the fists of the short boys extemporized an acquaintance with his physiognomy. He begged in vain; he had committed the unpardonable sin. Only the voice of the great Rynders could restore order.

Senator Brown went on to say that in case of a war with England and France the chances were that we should see an American General hoist the stars and stripes over the Tuilleries and the Palace of St. James. (Enthusiastic applause.) Talk about offending Spanish pride; why, Spain had already ceded territory twenty-one times in her history, and you might as well tell him that a woman who had been debauched twenty-one times would be offended that class were apt to be coy at first, but that would soon wear off. If Cuba were to come to us a free territory, his anxiety to get her, like Bob Acres' courage, would ooze out at his finger end. What was the condition of the African race in the Island of Cuba? Was it good as in the Southern States? He appealed to Lloyd Garrison, to Gerrit Smith, or to David Beecher, he appealed to Horace Greeley (applause), if the condition of the African race in Cuba were not infinitely worse than in the Southern States. He believed that Slavery was of divine origin (applause); that God decreed it from the foundation of the world (great applause); that the African was destined, from his creation, to become the servant of the white man (continued applause); and his own opinion was, that every one before him would be better off if he had a nigger to wait upon him. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Brown said he had spoken the sentiments of his own heart in its deepest recesses, and he believed he had spoken the sentiments of a vast majority of the democratic party; and charged the reporters, in the words of Othello:

nothing extenuate,  
Nor set down ought in malice.

The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE next harangued the meeting. He was geological and rhetorical at the same time—referring to the waters of the Gulf of America—from the finest sister of the West to get her back into our arms—which were open to embrace her. And if she didn't want to be embraced, she must be embraced without reference to her wishes, because the time had come when she should be ours. The safety of this country depended upon getting her; for if she remained as she is, there was no telling the calamities which would fall upon this country, and the Democratic party. The honorable gentleman was also sarcastic, and insisted that because we raised cotton and rice, and held the control of their market, we must, *ex necessitate*, extend the sphere of influence over sugar, and with a short supply of cotton, sugar and rice, the speaker argued that Europe would be unable to go to war. As a matter of fact, then, the taking of Cuba would be a great humanitarian measure, designed to succor the people of the world. Again, if we had Cuba, the ad valorem duty being gone, we would be no longer compelled to scrip ourselves in our tea or coffee. Having exhausted sugar, the speaker touched on tobacco, and finally struck a balance between Cuba and the United States in their commercial dealings, and showed that Cuba had a balance of trade against us of over forty millions of dollars. Leaving commerce, the speaker became classic. He drew a parallel between Rome and Carthage and the United States and Cuba, and capped the climax by instituting a comparison between Senator Brown and Cato. The acquisition of Cuba being a foregone conclusion, the speaker's remarks had an evident filibuster squint toward Guiana and Brazil. We must, therefore, have Cuba. The necessity of power, if we had to take it by right with the peculiar tenets of that faith. If such be the case, certainly everything ought to be avoided which is calculated to inflame that feeling, or to give it an opportunity for practical effect. It is difficult to see why the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments, should be proper in a Sunday School, of which the object is to teach religion, not to be introduced into our public schools, of which the primary object is to teach the children to read, write, and cipher. The Rev. Father Wiget of St. Mary's, probably considers these chants, for it seems the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer were chanted, not recited, as an intrusion into his particular duty of superintending the religious instruction of the children of his parish. The Catholics who, in all our cities, furnish a large part of the pupils at our public schools, though very anxious to have their children instructed in the ordinary branches of secular knowledge, and ready to avail themselves of our public schools for that purpose, are extremely unwilling to expose them to the chance of misinstruction on the subject of religion. The matter of religious instruction they prefer to leave to their parents. It is not enough that Catholic zealots should have a chance, as they must and will, at the best, to denounce our public schools as godless? Why give them the opportunity to substitute for this still more damaging charge of heretical instruction and heretical practices? Why turn the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments from the source of edification into an occasion for religious quarrels, rebellion, protest and martyrdom on the part of the children, passion and ranting on the part of the teachers? Were it ever so desirable to combine in our schools religious with secular instruction, the division of religious sentiment which prevails among us makes that very difficult, if not impracticable; and with so many other sources of religious instruction open, why employ our schools for a considerable part of those whom it is most desirable to retain, as the public school affords almost their only chance of obtaining the rudiments of knowledge?—New York Tribune.

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they would have it free. (Applause.) He believed in the democratic doctrine of extending the area of freedom—it would ever be their doctrine. He would have Cuba; it may not be to-morrow or next day, but we will have it, let them call it filibustering or whatever they choose. What did England and Russia and Austria and France care about international law? When did they ever observe it? Did Russia when she wanted to take Turkey? When she divided Poland, England and France stood by. Was that filibustering? They divided a country of as gallant, brave and noble people as ever trod the face of the globe. (Applause.) And when England butchered 22,000 souls in one day in India, the Queen offered up prayer. (Laughter.) He wondered did God listen to that prayer. (Laughter.) He guessed it never went higher than the Queen's head. (Laughter.)

A VOICE.—Go in! You will not talk so much, my good fellow, people won't know you are a fool. (Laughter.) The difference between our filibustering and that of other nations was that we had never annexed a people. When we extended our territory, the people enjoyed the same privileges with us. (That's so.) Have we ever despoiled land, and made slaves of the people? Never, except in the case of the nigger—and he thought that about right. (Applause and laughter.) But let England and France conquer territories to enjoy the same privileges with herself. Let us annex Ireland. (Cheers.) He did not say this to tickle the Irish—he would see every one of them to the devil first. (Laughter.) There was a party in this country which decided against the government, because it endeavored to extend the area of freedom. (That's so.) Well, that was so; but the democratic party was an open party, and not a sneaking party. (Applause.) There were men there to-night who would suggest that we had stood up for Texas and Oregon and 54:40, and people laughed at him, and said he was crazy; that Texas couldn't reach the Rio Grande, and that Oregon was away up north in a region that the black republicans never heard of. But the democratic party had been successful with that cry, and he lived until 1860, he would bring out his old banner, and add to it Cuba. (Applause.) There was no dodging in that day as there is in this, and they would not allow ourselves to be dodged out of Cuba now. The democratic party must triumph. God help the country when it did not triumph—there would be no extension of freedom, no liberty, no Union, but the North, and South, and West—he did not think there would be an eastern country, for they would join England—(laughter)—and quarrel about a split up into miserable factions. That was where we were bound to have Cuba, and he told them we would have it. (Applause.) Young America has proclaimed it, and the venerable head of government at Washington has sanctioned it; and, as Jackson said, 'the democratic party wills it.' He would, as usual, use a vulgar expression, he did not think all hell could stop it. (Applause and laughter.)

Being now after ten o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.—N. Y. Tribune.

Where, outside of the bottomless pit—except in the United States—could such a depraved and desperate assembly be convened, and such satanic sentiments avowed, amidst enthusiastic plaudits, as demagogues unblushingly proclaimed at this Tammany hall demonstration? And this is American 'Democracy'!

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The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 25, 1859.

A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The readers of the Liberator saw, last week, an account of a Convention recently assembled at Worcester, to take action in regard to slavery. This Convention was brought together not by a public Call, through the newspapers, but by a Circular, addressed to a limited number of ministers and church-members. The meeting which assembled pursuant to this invitation proceeded to organize a Society, entitled 'The Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States,' and to adopt a Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution, and also two series of Resolutions, all of which were published as above.

The fifty gentlemen who formed a Society with this comprehensive title can hardly be considered fair representatives of the churches of the United States. These churches yet remain, as they were in Mr. Birney's time, 'the bulwark of slavery.' The clergymen and church-members who thus organized themselves are, therefore, a very small minority, separated from the brethren whom they are accustomed to call 'Christian brethren' by a very great gulf, not only of opinion but of principle. The reason why the churches of the United States have neither joined the American Anti-Slavery Society, nor formed an Anti-Slavery Society for themselves, is, plainly, because they wanted no such thing. And it is notorious that, hitherto, in every large and popular sect, a clergyman could gain the approval of his brethren and their churches far better by opposing anti-slavery than by favoring it.

The members of the new Society are not satisfied with this state of things. They wish their churches, and the churches of the country at large, to be vigorously, radically, effectively anti-slavery; and they have set a good example by publicly stating the ground they themselves occupy, in a Preamble, Declaration of Principles, and Constitution, expressed in genuine and thorough-going anti-slavery language. But, while they seem earnestly and sincerely desirous of forming an anti-slavery character in the church, their preponderant allegiance to that body, and their earnest desire to save its credit, prompt them to represent it as already bearing that character, and to press the suggestion of this idea somewhat further than truth will warrant.

The real amount of 'Church Anti-Slavery' that exists in the country is sufficiently called for all the fact, that even the fifty who were culled from all the 'evangelical' denominations, and brought together by private Circular as best fitted of all that could be found in New England and New York to unite in the new movement—could not be brought to a unanimous vote in regard to the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding. This expression passed only by a large majority, while all the rest voted unanimously. The probability is, that the addition of fifty ministers more, however nicely selected, from the States in question, would have turned the majority the other way, both upon that particular expression, and upon such other radical abolitionism as their documents contain.

Fifty is a small number, but by no means a hopeless number. Much may be done by fifty, directing their energies steadily and faithfully to one object. Fifty, trusting in the Lord, and working with Him, can do wonders. But the case will be very different if they trust partly in the Lord, and partly in Egypt or Assyria. The 'Church Anti-Slavery Society' appears to have fallen into this error. For, besides the weakness of affirming, among their 'Principles,' that 'The Church and the Ministry [are] to form the conscience of the nation in respect to slavery, and to make it loyal to the Higher Law'—while the fact notoriously is, that these bodies lead in the opposite direction—the course of policy indicated in their 'Resolutions'—subsequently adopted, is self-contradictory and suicidal.

The closing resolution of their last series affirms the important (though little acknowledged) truth, that those who place the evil of slavery in its abode, and not in the relation, virtually sanction the slave code and the slave system. Yet the Society have instructed their Executive Committee to confer, in regard to the publication of anti-slavery tracts, with a Society which has just publicly placed itself upon this very ground, (of opposing the evils of slavery, but not slavery itself), namely, the American Tract Society at Boston, auxiliary to the American Tract Society at New York.

The 'Church Anti-Slavery Society' have also energetically expressed, in the sixth resolution of their last series, their condemnation of that persecution and proscription of the free people of color which deprive them of a portion of their rights, at the North as well as at the South. Yet the government of that Tract Society at Boston, with whom their Executive Committee are instructed to confer as anti-slavery allies, includes the pastors of two churches which have been and are eminently conspicuous in enforcing the system of caste in question; namely, Park street church, which plundered a respectable colored man of his property, forcibly expelling him, first by the action of the church committee, and next by vote of the church itself, and the Baptist church in Bedford street, who have voted to sell their pews to one not but a respectable white person; and yet the Rev. Baron Stow, and the Rev. Andrew L. Stone, who have never in the slightest degree opposed these well known characteristics of their respective churches, are adopted as coadjutors and advisers by the 'Church Anti-Slavery Society.'

The new Association formed at Worcester should have been warned of the time-serving character of the Tract Society at Boston, not only by their adoption of such men as these for officers, and their deliberate re-affirmation of the resolutions of the pro-slavery New York Society as a constitutional basis, but by the character of the tracts on slavery (only three in number) which they have hitherto published: the first of these being so non-committal as not to mention slavery by name, the second so profligate as to assume its perfect justice and reititude, and the third so feeble in its condemnation as to suggest only an ultimate and very gradual emancipation of the slaves.

The 'Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States' have thus, unfortunately, shown an inconsistent character and a compromising policy in their very commencement. We seriously warn them of the danger of forming alliance with people of essentially diverse principles, and the folly of expecting practical aid from such. If they will be true to the excellent and truly anti-slavery statements of their constitution, they will work with truth and righteousness, and will surely attain a measure of success. If they flatter away, by compromise, the truths which are now displayed on their banner, and which markedly distinguish them from ninety-nine hundredths of the ministers and churches in the land, their enterprise will soon sink into the oblivion which has swallowed an earlier 'Clerical Appeal.'—C. W. W.

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PEITIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

For a Law to prevent the Rendition of any Fugitive Slave from Massachusetts, by any Court, State or Federal.

- Sharon, Albert Hewins and 20 others.
Leominster, Calvin B. Cook and 410
West Boylston, (Rev.) Jos. W. Cross and 117
Northbridge, Charles Taylor and 69
Berlin, (Rev.) W. A. Houghton and 22
Holden, (Rev.) J. H. Tilton and 50
Lawrence, R. W. French and 70
do., (Rev.) Joshua Hudson and 31
Huntington, Ephraim Scott and 93
Worthington, Chesterfield
Chesterfield, H. F. Bradley and 60
Cummington, F. M. Robbins and 31
Milton, Joshua H. Robbins and 152
Hawthorn, Bernard Freeman and 80
Orleans, (Rev.) W. H. Stewart and 47
Hyannis, David Hinely and 17
Salem, Edward Buffum and 359
Fall River, Richard Dickinson and 168
Brookfield, Luther Stowell and 62
Weymouth, Chas. H. White and 94
Weymouth, Noah Field and 289
Warren, Calvin Cutter and 59
Cummington, Arunah Bartlett, and 53
New Bedford, J. M. Lawton and 26
East Dennis, Joshua Crowell and 63
Wilbraham, Milton Turner and 178
Ware, Daniel Cummings and 68
Georgetown, Charles Beecher and 131
Windsorfield, Eliza Robbins and 510
Greenfield, George Prentice and 71
do., A. Bardwell and 91
Montague, S. S. Sherman and 83
do., S. H. Abbott and 84
do., James Griffin and 152
Rockport, Samuel Smith and 185
W. Harwich, G. B. Weston and 391
Duxbury, Nath'l Hayward and 84
Barnstable, John Clement and 84
Barnstable, Alvan Howes and 113
Cummington, Levi Kingman and 20
East Douglas, (Rev.) Robert Pierce and 24
Adams, E. W. Tefft and 22
Warren, Mary Ann Blair and 37
Newton, &c., Henry M. Hagar and 25
Dorchester, Richard Clap and 62
Hawthorn, Jerusha N. Smith and 46
Fairhaven, Amariah Delano, and 41
Concord, William Whiting and 41
Glooucester, Samuel H. Cushing and 32
Nantucket, Oliver C. Gardner and 205
East Harwich, Geo. S. Alexander and 9
Trineston, James M. Eleventh and 189
Manchester, Henry Wood, Jr. and 403
Agawam, Charles Wood and 213
Blackstone, Mary E. Jefferson and 21
Bellingham, J. T. Massey and 145
Malden, D. B. Morey and 141
Beverly, David Standley and 175
Raynham, Barnabas Curtis and 92
Kingston, Thomas Bicknell and 74
Milford, Geo. W. Stacy and 458
Wrentham, Otis G. Cheever and 124
Beverly, Samuel French and 84
Milbury, Abijah Allen and 131
Andover, Jonathan Swift and 132
Charlmont, Aaron Foster and 19
Lawrence, Charles L. Hanson and 76
Southboro', (Rev.) Wm. J. Breed and 55
So. Scituate, Milton Litchfield and 190
Marlboro', Wm. H. Wood and 149
N. Randolph, C. C. Nye and 52
Glooucester, (Rev.) W. R. G. Mellen and 108
Southboro', Sylvester C. Fay and 33
Weston, (supposed,) Ephraim Wright and 12
Newburyport, Richard Plumer and 10
Pembroke, Lewis McLauthin and 104
West Boylston, Washington Fairbanks and 88
Charlton, William Doane and 32
Ipswich, Abel S. Howe and 23
South Reading, John Jenkins } 28
} Second Advent church, }
Rutland, Taylor Estabrook and 76
Bradford, J. Henry R. Downes and 8
Fall River, Daniel Mitchell and 27
Westport, Abram A. Gifford and 1
New Bedford, Henry J. Johnson and 50
Hopkinton, Geo. W. Hunt and 13
Danvers, (Rev.) James Fletcher and 1089
Middlefield, Samuel Smith and 82
Cummington, F. H. Dawes and 16
Shrewsbury, Adolphus Brigham and 63
Peru, Turner Joy and 37
Savoy, Samuel Dawes and 16
Marshfield, Charles H. Cobbett and 52
Worcester, J. M. Earle and 129
Boston, Wm. Alex. Wilson and 21
Boston, Samuel May and 618
West Brookfield, William Foster and 191
Foxboro', Francis Carpenter and 112
Lowell, A. D. Sargent and 24
Swansea, Waterman Pierce and 17
Halifax, Ephraim B. Thompson and 352
Natick, Stephen Goss and 382
North Rehoboth, G. W. Wallace and 81
Sudbury, I. H. Brown and 60
Norton, (Rev.) James Dixon and 36
Middleboro', Augustus Root and 45
Lynn, B. F. Mudge and 71
Lock's Village, John C. Ball and 45
West Cambridge, Benjamin Poland and 69
Centerville, Russell Marston and 85
Leicester, (Rev.) John Nelson and 265
Haverhill, Gilman Corning and 105
Hopkinton, N. A. Phipps and 144
Truro, Amasa Paine and 25
Glooucester, Joseph Blood and 124
Norton, (Rev.) F. C. Clark and 18
South Gardner, (Rev.) R. K. Ashley and 64
Boston, (No. 2.) S. E. Sowell and 118
Chelsea, J. B. Harwood and 46
Rehoboth, (Rev.) J. J. Thatcher and 14
N. Brookfield, (Rev.) W. H. Beecher and 180
Sherborn, Amory L. Babcock and 176
Roxbury, (Rev.) W. H. Ryder and 46
Wayland, James S. Draper and 116
Fairhaven, (Rev.) C. Y. DeNor- mande and 27
Sunderland, T. E. Munsell and 25
Taunton, J. S. Rounds and 52
Lexington, Peter Wellington and 8
Marlboro', John S. Day and 37
Upton, Verolous Tait and 66
Westminster, George Miles and 171
Hubbardston, Augustus More, 507
Abington, David Pool and 629
Fitchburg, John T. Farwell and 103
Mendon, &c., E. M. Perham and 56
Weymouth, S. E. Rockwood and 170
Stonham, Abby Newhall and 107
Stonham, D. N. Stevens and 85
South Reading, Abner Diecknell and 62
Waltham, (Rev.) Porter and 65
East Douglas, (Rev.) S. Leader and 23
Salem, Eben Buswell and 79
Monterey, Barnabas Bidwell and 20
Lynn, (Rev.) Jos. P. Turner and 7
Westford, (Rev.) Geo. M. Rice and 2
Boston, (No. 3.) John L. Whiting and 50
Dorchester, William Clark and 68
South Reading, B. W. Biley and 24
Hanson, Melzar Sprague and 63
Fitchburg, Elmathan Davis and 44
New Bedford, Henry B. Adams and 44
Athol, (Rev.) D. C. Daniels and 103
Pepperell, Eph'm A. Lawrence and 74
" John A. Gibson and 62
" A. M. Chase and 62
Canton, Freeman Norton and 113

TRIBUTE TO A GOOD MAN.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: The many friends of the late ASA CUTLER, formerly of Oxford in this State, but for a number of years past, resident in Putnam, Connecticut, will, I am sure, desire to know more of the circumstances of his departure than could be obtained from the brief paragraph which recently announced his death. That event had brought, to those of his friends not resident in his immediate neighborhood, no premonition of its approach; for though he had attained a good age, yet he could not be called an old man, for he was active and vigorous, in both mind and body, and appeared to be one of those whose strong natural constitution and well-balanced powers gave promise of a long and green old age. To this very activity and energy of will, it may be, that his seemingly premature death is to be attributed. About three weeks before his death, and when he had previously been in his usual good health, an attack of rheumatism confined him to the house for a few days. He did not sufficiently spare himself, but went out too soon, and re-engaged in business. Another attack of rheumatism followed, of a more inflammatory character, and this time appeared in his head. By the use of powerful remedies, relief was obtained, and it was supposed that the malady had left him. One week before his death, he arose in the morning, feeling himself well, and bathed his head, neck, &c., freely in cold water. In about an hour after, he was seized with chills, the rheumatism re-appeared, and the next day had seated itself upon the heart, and all efforts for relief were unavailing. His last days were days of great suffering. At the funeral, a very great crowd was present, in the streets and at the church, earnest to manifest their respect for a thoroughly honest and a truly benevolent man.

ASA CUTLER was one of the earliest Abolitionists of New England, espousing the cause in the days of its darkness and peril, and never wavering in his attachments to it, nor in his labors in its behalf, to the very close of his life. Wherever he lived, there was an anti-slavery centre, and one from which light, as well as warmth, radiated. For he was one of the most intelligent and discriminating of men, and did not a little, wherever he was known, to open the eyes of men to men and things as they are, and to inspire courage to resist the hypocrites, shams, and falsehoods of the ecclesiastical and political institutions which depress and enslave so many minds. He was an upright and a just man,—true to his own convictions and fearless in declaring them,—fair in his judgment of others, willing to wait for the necessary growth of principles in the community about him, and never losing hope or faith in the sure triumph of the right. He was a good man, of a large and generous heart. No one (it has been said of him) could ask a favor of him, were they ever so poor and friendless, but he was ready to respond,—the fact of their friendlessness indeed would be to him a reason for responding. The early agents and lecturers in the Anti-slavery field will, one and all, testify to the great value of the help he gave them, by his moral support and his liberal pecuniary aid. The Anti-slavery cause, in his death, has lost a very hard to supply. And we who remain will be wanting in duty to that cause, if the memory of one, who was so true to it to the end, does not animate us to new and persevering efforts in its behalf. S. M. Jr.

PHILANTHROPY IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, March 13, 1859.

The present Legislature of Missouri will long be remembered for their piety, their patriotism, their sagacity, and their unselfish benevolence. A bill has been introduced into the lower House, by Mr. Jones of Marion, and passed through that body, by a vote of 88 to 29, the object of which is, to give the people of this State the practical benefit of the Dred Scott decision, which has hitherto been withheld from us, so far as free negroes and mulattoes are concerned. This decision, it will be remembered, declares that 'black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect.' By black men, persons tintured with African blood are meant, no matter how white they may be. The Jones bill is to enable us to reap the benefit of the Dred Scott decision, by selling the free blacks and mulattoes for the use of common schools, and to confiscate their real and personal property and cash, for the benefit of the poor and needy. It is entitled 'An Act for abolishing the emancipation of slaves in Missouri; and also in relation to free negroes and mulattoes.' The first and second sections forbid the emancipation of any slave, under the penalty of \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment, three to six months. Sections 3 and 12 are as follows:—

Sec. 3. Every free negro or mulatto over the age of eighteen



other than the acts of Congress referred to in the preceding section, any person, for the alleged treason of any person...

MEETING IN NEW BEDFORD.

Sears' Hall, in New Bedford, was crowded on Saturday evening, Feb. 12, with citizens who assembled under a call to investigate the claims of the African Civilization Society...

A Committee on Business was appointed, consisting of E. R. Johnson, Charles H. Brooks and John Jenkinson...

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Mission to Yoruba; but most emphatically decline to give our influence or means towards a movement which we believe is fraught with more injury to our race than years of labor can bestow upon us...

Resolved, That, in the language of Dr. J. B. Smith, while we deeply sympathize with the infant Republic of Liberia in her noble struggle to elevate herself to a honorable and distinguished nationality...

Resolved, That, to quote the language of Mr. Smith, we have no more faith in, nor sympathy for, the American Colonization Society, its agents or abettors...

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the position now occupied by Dr. J. B. Smith, we feel called upon to enter our solemn protest against the sentiments expressed in favor of our emigration...

The resolutions elicited an animated and protracted discussion. Speeches were made by the President, E. R. Johnson, Andrew Roberson, Dr. J. B. Smith, Wm. Berry, J. W. A. Smith, Dr. Bayne, and Alfred Swan...

REV. A. T. FOSS IN ILLINOIS.

EXMORON, (Peoria County, Ill.), Feb. 23, 1859. Dear Mr. May: Perhaps you may be pleased to hear some particulars of the advent of Garrisonian Abolitionism in Central Illinois...

In accordance with our desire, expressed in a letter to the Liberator two years ago, our hearty and well-merited anti-slavery friend, A. T. Foss, has been down here with his 'breaking-up-plow'...

The meetings were well attended, and the vigorous and telling addresses of Mr. Foss were listened to with intense interest, but more especially the last of the series, which was on Sunday evening, in which the speaker did himself honor, and rendered valuable service to the cause...

Some persons individuals entered at once and with alacrity into the congenial business of circulating those state falsehoods concerning Mr. Garrison and his coadjutors, which the churches seem to keep on hand...

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These new chattels are filling up the whole country. Two hundred came up a little Bayou, just below me, two days ago. They are selling at seven hundred dollars a year...

THE APPEALS. A gentleman just from Appling County, informs us that the wandering Africans are at Jacksonville, in Telfair County. They were arrested within twenty-five miles of Albany...

THE WANDERER'S CARO. The Edgeland (S. C.) Advocate contains the following 'editorial' announcement concerning the Africans brought over in the 'Wanderer':

Mr. Editor, Please insert this as an authorized announcement that the cargo of slaves, brought by the 'Wanderer' from Africa, have been landed in Edgeland District, and that most of them are now within its confines...

WE clip the following advertisement from the Camden, Alabama, Republic, to wit: ONE THOUSAND AFRICANS WANTED. Any person wishing to contract for delivering one thousand, or more Africans...

MORE SLAVES LANDED AT THE SOUTH. It is rumored at Augusta, Ga., that the barque Rawlins landed 600 Africans on the coast of Florida. She cleared from Savannah on the 15th of December with a cargo of rice, ostensibly for Havana...

SUPPOSED SLAYER CAPTURED. A letter of the Postmaster of Apalachicola to the Albany Patriot, says the barque E. A. Rollins, taken by the steamer Vixen, on the 6th inst., in St. Joseph's Bay, had slaver equipments on board, but no papers.

FREE NEGRO LEGISLATION IN MISSOURI.—The lower house of the Missouri Legislature has passed a most creditable act relating to free negroes. We take the following synopsis of its provisions from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

No slave shall be deemed emancipated till his master shall have received into bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, to remove the negro from the state within ninety days after the act of emancipation, and if any negro who may thus have been transported from the state shall return, he shall be reduced to slavery...

JEFFERSON CITY, March 9. Bill to Exclude Free Negroes from the State. The House has been engaged all day on the bill prohibiting slave emancipation, and reducing free negroes to slavery. The amendment offered by Mr. Blackwood, providing that the bill should not apply to negroes who were in the State previous to February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and their descendants...

Old Brown, says a correspondent of the Davenport News, writing from Newton, Iowa, passed through that town on the 21th ult. with twelve negroes, mules, horses and harness, en route from Missouri to Canada. On Sunday, Mr. Grinnell (a State Senator) had his negroes in church, made an appeal in their behalf, and a collection was taken up for them...

The editor of the Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle writes to Mr. Giddings, which he ever said that he could spit upon George Washington, when he remembered that he was a slaveholder. To which Mr. Giddings replied, as everybody, including those who invented the story, would expect him to do. He says: 'I never said, or wrote, or thought, or conceived the gross and vulgar expression which is attributed to me, or any thing that bears relation, likeness or similitude to it. On the contrary, I have at all times and on all occasions insisted that Washington and his contemporaries should be judged according to the age in which they lived, and the circumstances which surrounded them, and that slaveholders of the present day, bred and educated amid the institution, are a thousand times less guilty than Northern doughfaces, who, though bred and educated in the love of liberty, yet encourage and uphold the slave trade in this city, and in our Territories and Southern coast with all its attendant crime and revolting horrors.'

The N. O. Pionier laments the continual tampering with slaves. It says: 'The disappearance of one after another of valuable family servants affords evidence of the existence of an extensive system of kidnapping, and it is to be feared may seek it. Free papers are manufactured, and false certificates of birth furnished, and perhaps still more means exist of interfering between masters and their servants.'

Mr. Caldwell, one of the State Senators of Virginia, and twice Mayor of Wheeling, the other day delivered at the Court House in that city a very strong speech in favor of free labor—the first speech of the kind ever delivered in that city. The audience was large, and the sensation considerable.

The Richmond Dispatch says that an intelligent gentleman of that city, recently from Cuba, says that, 'except among a few persons engaged in the American trade, there is no opposition to silbo-tonio and annexation is universal. They have no more desire to be annexed to the United States than Louisiana has to be annexed to Spain.'

The Mayor of Columbia, S. C., at a meeting of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he received a communication from the Mayor of Charleston, in reply to one from himself, in which he says that 'he is satisfied that the societies for aiding underground railroads are quite rife in that city, but so cunning they cannot be caught at the act.'

A Richmond paper says, alluding to the Tribune's sending a special reporter to attend the sale of Pierce Butler's slaves, that 'it is a pity the Georgians did not know the object of his errand, and his name. If 'tis true 'tis pity, then 'tis 'tis true.'

Richard Randolph, a cousin of John Randolph of Roanoke, died in Miami Township, Ohio, on the 31st of January. The deceased, who was an eccentric and a humorist, was an old bachelor, and resided on the banks of the Ohio, for twenty-five years. He leaves a property, mostly in land, valued at \$80,000, to be expended in the purchase and freedom of the slaves now owned in the Randolph family, and those with their offspring, formerly owned by the Randolph family, which slaves are to be set free; and if his estate is not exhausted in this purpose, the balance to be applied to the use and benefit of said slaves.

EMANCIPATION. Sidney R. Webb has just emigrated from Fairfax County, Virginia, to Elk Grove, Lafayette County, in this State, which he designs hereafter to make his permanent residence. He brought with him four slaves, whom he emancipated and provided for. This is an act of purely disinterested philanthropy on the part of Mr. Webb.

THE SLAVE TRADE. A gentleman in Louisiana writes to the New London Chronicle, that several cargoes of Africans have lately been landed at various points in the South-west. He says: 'These new chattels are filling up the whole country. Two hundred came up a little Bayou, just below me, two days ago. They are selling at seven hundred dollars a year, and are being tried by new Africans find them docile, strong, and every way much better than they had expected. The price of imported negroes is rising; but we have not heard of the fall of the price of the home-raised negro.'

THE APPEALS. A gentleman just from Appling County, informs us that the wandering Africans are at Jacksonville, in Telfair County. They were arrested within twenty-five miles of Albany, and carried back to Jacksonville, a distance of some eighty miles. We have not yet been able to learn the real object of the capture. We presume an effort will be made by the claimants to recover them by legal process.—Savannah Republican, 11th.

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LEAVENWORTH, K. T., March 14. Governor Medary has issued a proclamation for an election on the fourth Monday in March, in accordance with the act of the last Legislature, providing for the formation of a Constitution and State government for Kansas Territory...

OBELISK. The Obelisk thinks it probable that before the trial of the thirty-seven fugitives is over, it will be definitely ascertained whether Ohio is a free State or not.

The Grand Jury of Lorain County has indicted Jennings, the Attorney for the owner of the slave John and Moses, Lowe, Davis and Marshall, who arrested the said John for kidnapping. The penalty for the offence charged is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three years.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. TWIGGS.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald publishes a proclamation from Gen. Twiggs, warning citizens from engaging in a reported lawless expedition to Mexico to capture runaway negroes, and divide the spoils...

A Philadelphia correspondent of the National Era writes to that paper that Mr. Pierce Butler, a report of the sale of whose slaves we recently published, is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. 'He is,' continues the Era's correspondent, 'in full communion with the church of the Epiphany, of which the late Rev. Dudley A. Ting was rector, and is very active in the Sunday-School, Bible Classes, and other associations of this parish. Mr. Butler is likewise a vestryman, and held this office during the rectorate of the late Mr. Ting. He voted for the expulsion of Mr. Ting, and after the latter was ejected from the pulpit, Mr. B. had his place supplied by a clerical slaveholder from South Carolina, who became the rector.'

FREE NEGROES PRESENTED.—It will be seen by the following presentation of the Grand Jurors of this District, at the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas, that the evil of the presence of free negroes in this State has attracted their attention, and that they have taken the only means in their power to bring the subject before the consideration of the State. We are pleased at this act of the Grand Jury, and hope other Grand Jurors will follow their example, and thus improve the matter upon our law-makers until they shall be forced to abate the nuisance.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, AT SPRING TOWN, 1859.—We further inform the Grand Jurors of this District as a nuisance, and recommend that the Legislature pass some law that will have the effect of relieving the community of this troublesome population.—Cherokee, S. C. Gazette.

Efforts are being made in Philadelphia to raise money to emancipate a slave named Ellen Mitchell, and her five children, now owned in Frederickburg, Va. Some \$100 have been collected thus far. This woman, as also her children, are nearly white. Her father was a free colored man, and her mother a white woman. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Judge Coulter, of Frederickburg, Virginia, in whose family she was reared as one of the household. Mrs. Coulter, in her will, decreed that her slaves should be manumitted, but the heirs, under the slave laws of that State, refused to do so. After Mrs. Coulter's death, and consequently, Ellen and her five children were remanded back again to slavery.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH RUNAWAY NEGROES. Two fugitive slaves were captured in Indiana, some fifty miles from Louisville, last week, and brought to the jail of that city. They escaped from a South Carolina planter some time since. They made a desperate resistance before they were secured, shooting one of the pursuers, and wounding him so badly he will hardly recover. One of the negroes was shot in the shoulder, and otherwise injured by blows.

THE SLAVE CROP OF VIRGINIA amounts to twelve million dollars per year, sold to go to Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, &c. How many of these millions are sold by Methodist masters? This breeding-ground of slavery for the nation is within the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its chief slave-breeders are Methodists. How do their surplus slaves get into the hands of the traders, and their price into the pockets of the slaveholders? We will refer to them, as the Rev. James Quinn, of the Philadelphia Conference, said his? If members of Conference sell slaves, why should not the private members?—Northern Independent.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES. Mr. Robert Barnett, of Lincoln County, Kentucky, took all his slaves, eighteen in number, to Cincinnati, on the 2d inst., and gave them their freedom papers. He was offered \$20,000 for them on the previous day, but rejected the offer with the remark, 'that he would not take \$50,000, the motive influencing him being of a higher character than that of gain.'

The war in Virginia between the Letcher and Green parties, began with the capture of the Norfolk Arsenal, puts in mourning a part of his sheet containing an extract from the Norfolk Herald, in which the editor said that Virginia would one day be a free State, and the sooner the better.

WE are proud to announce that the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico yesterday passed, with but one dissenting vote, a very stringent law, providing for the protection of property in slaves in this Territory, which was sent to the Senate, where it will pass by a like very large majority.—Santa Fe Gazette, Jan. 29.

'Thirty millions for Slavery—no a dime for commerce of the Lakes,' is the burden of many an editorial article in the West, in relation to the President's veto of the bill appropriating \$50,000 to deepen the channel of the St. Clair Falls.

T. K. Hervey, the poet, died in England, Feb. 17, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was editor of the London Athenaeum from 1816 to 1854, and had previously been editor of Friendship's Offering and The Literary Souvenir. He is the author of the Courier Ship.

Judge Ingersoll, at New Haven, has decided that the evidence is not sufficient to detain the barque Laurens, seized at New London as a slaver.

Mr. Barnett, the Kentuckian who recently manumitted eighteen slaves, and took them to Ohio, was at Zanesville early last week, looking for a farm on which to settle them.

NEGROES GOING SOUTH. The Weldon (N. C.) Patriot says that two thousand negroes passed through that place during the month of January, and not less than fifty thousand during the year. Most of them went into the cotton region during the last year.

The Warrington Flag says that a slave boy not more than 17 years old, and about two-thirds grown, was put upon the auction block at New York, recently, and run up to \$1,224, when he was bid in and taken down by his master, who was not willing to part with him even at that price.

If a bill now before the Ohio Legislature passes that body, we shall have no more Ohio Congressmen elected by negro votes. The bill provides that judges of elections shall reject all votes of persons of African descent, and that any such persons voting shall be punished by imprisonment, and advising negroes to vote are also subject to a penalty.

LARGE FUNERAL—SUDDEN DEATH. Yesterday afternoon, the funeral of Francis A. Duterte, a colored man, well known to this city as an undertaker, took place from his late residence, South street, below Sixth, and was attended by a large concourse of his friends and acquaintances, and several lodges of the Masonic order, to which he was attached. The funeral services took place at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Fifth street, corner of Adelphi, below Walnut. While the procession was passing into the church, a colored man, named Robert Ayres, fifty-three months of age, residing in Lombard street, Sixth, was attacked with a paralytic fit, and on being taken in the vestibule, expired in a few minutes. The coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

The deceased was Secretary of the church, and had been connected with it for many years. He leaves a wife and family. The interment of Mr. Duterte took place afterwards, at Lebanon Cemetery.—Philadelphia Ledger, Thursday, March 17th.

DEATH OF MIKE WALSH. This roistering character in New York politics came to his death in an unknown manner in that city on Wednesday night. His body was found on the following morning, at the foot of a flight of steps in the Eighth Avenue, with his neck laid, while he was intoxicated, and several lodges of the Masonic order, to which he was attached. The funeral services took place at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Fifth street, corner of Adelphi, below Walnut. While the procession was passing into the church, a colored man, named Robert Ayres, fifty-three months of age, residing in Lombard street, Sixth, was attacked with a paralytic fit, and on being taken in the vestibule, expired in a few minutes. The coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

DEATH OF A LITERARY LADY. Mrs. Jane Emma Locke, wife of John G. Locke, Esq., of this city, died in Ashburnham, Mass., on the 8th inst. Mrs. Locke was well known to the literary world as a writer and contributor to the press. A volume of her poetical works was published several years since. Her contributions in prose and poetry to newspapers and periodicals have been numerous, and some of them, particularly her letters, highly interesting. She had particularly prepared an essay on paperism in Massachusetts, based upon facts contributed by her husband, who is an alien passenger agent, which is unpublished.—Journal.

DEATH OF REV. DR. KENDALL.—The venerable James Kendall, D. D., senior pastor of the Pilgrim church at Plymouth, closed his protracted and useful life, on Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst., at the age of eighty years. He was born at Sterling in the year 1769, graduated at Cambridge in 1796, and was afterwards a tutor in the University; settled with the church in Plymouth in the year 1809, where he labored until his pastorate assistance about forty years, when he was called to a colleague in the person of Rev. George W. Briggs, who has since received the honorary degree of D. D. and is at present pastor of a church in Salem. Dr. Kendall preached his half-century sermon a few years ago, and has occasionally assisted in the services of the sanctuary since. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, from the church over which he has been so long settled.

A COLORED SICKLES AND KEY APPEAR. The Rev. D. G. Lett, pastor of the African Methodist Church in Chicago, was residing with the wife and child, Dr. Covey, who, as well as her husband, was a member of his church, as to excite that husband's jealousy. Last Wednesday, finding the two to be in his parlor, he ran for a pistol, leveled it at his pastor's heart, and with an air worthy of a policeman, missed his aim, and hit his lower lip. The pistol fired, but all parties were subsequently arrested. The lady's story is that the conversation was on spiritual things. The colored population are excited.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Albany, March 20. A terrible railroad accident happened yesterday between Flomberg and Dundas. The steam had washed away a bank and the engine ran into the chasm, nearly twenty feet deep, with a portion of the train. The locomotive, baggage car, and two passenger cars went into the water. The scene is represented as more horrible than that at Desjardine's Bridge. A terrible storm was prevailing, and the water washing from the mountain, there was great difficulty in succoring the wounded or extricating the dead. The cars were a perfect mass of iron, and the locomotive was completely buried in the soil. The night freight train passed over the spot in safety half an hour previous to the accident. The baggage car fell over and ran on to the locomotive; the first passenger car ran aslant upon this; the second, which was the engine, was overturned, and the first; and the third running into this, had the corner carried away. Those killed, as far as ascertained, were as follows: Jones Boyer, of Ohio, Alexander Braid, of Hamilton, G. Morgan, engineer, W. Milner, brakeman, and two whose names are not reported. There were several passengers wounded—some of them dangerously so.

DESTRUCTIVE LAND SLIDE. A terrible avalanche occurred at New York, on the 20th inst., involving the almost entire destruction of a splendid structure in process of erection, known as St. Peter's College. The college was located upon a large plateau at the foot of Mt. Ida, and was to have been five stories high, and two hundred feet in length. Only two stories had been completed, and these were entirely destroyed. It is supposed that the building cannot be rebuilt upon the same spot. The accident occurred in the evening, it was not accompanied with loss of life or limb.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. This college closed its eleventh annual term, in Boston, last week, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon five graduates: Almira Field, Valparaiso, Ind.; Mary Ann Harris, Troy, N. H.; Mary Ann Brown Homer, Bridgeton, Mass.; Elizabeth Taylor, Fitcher, N. Y.; Sarah A. Sheldon, Wetherbes, Charlestown, Mass. Addresses were made by Prof. Stowe of Andover, Rev. A. B. Fuller, and Rev. Dr. Haven. The Secretary, Dr. Gregory, stated that the number of students during the past year had been twenty-six, and that in a period of ten years the institution had graduated twenty-five.

OUR TRADE WITH HAITI.—The Providence Journal, in allusion to the recent revolution in Haiti, says: 'Advantage should be taken of the new order of things to place our relations with Haiti on a footing to resemble with our trade with the island, and to secure the greater trade that is open to us. But we suppose it cannot be done with a Democratic administration opposed to everything which recognizes the rights or the humanity of the African race.'

Twelve thousand pounds of gunpowder exploded in Akron, Ill., a week since, pulverized several buildings, shook the surrounding country like an earthquake, and made a flash whose glare, says a spectator, was about five acres in extent.

A complete set of the works of the Rev. Theodore Parker has been presented to the Town Library of Braintree, Vt., by some of his admirers there.

Some miscellany, on the night of the 17th ult., entered the stables of Messrs. Simms & Sutton, Green, and poisoned between thirty and fifty of their horses.

The Worcester Spy has passed into the hands of John D. Baldwin, formerly the publisher of the Boston Commonwealth and the Telegraph. The late publishers say that the business of the paper has increased in their hands, and that it is now larger than ever before.

MORTALITY AMONG OUR COLORED POPULATION. During the past year, there have been sixty deaths among our colored residents—19 males and 41 females, a decrease of 13 from the previous year.—Boston Times.

On Saturday morning, the freight engine Meteor, on the Baltimore Railroad, exploded, killing the engineer, Mr. Hall, a native of Littleton, Mass., and the fireman. Four or five cars were seriously damaged.

A resolution has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature to prevent the circulation in that State of the pamphlet concerning the Brownlow and Pryne affair, on the ground that it is a dangerous document for the slave population to get hold of.

The colored citizens of Philadelphia have presented an elegant silver service to the Rev. Mr. Pray, who recently debated the slavery question with Parson Brownlow.

Mr. Ward, an artist of Urbana, Ohio, has completed a fine oil painting of Mr. Pray, which is an exact and spirited likeness of the original.

A London correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard writes that Mr. Dallas has been elected a member of the House of Commons at the opening of Parliament as has been reported. Did anybody believe that that splendid head of hair had so forgotten itself?

The General Agent of the Liberator has received by the hand of Mrs. M. W. Chapman—From Wm. P. Powell, Liverpool, England, \$4 33—paying to Jan. 1, 1859.

Also, from the same, for the Anti-Slavery Standard, \$4 82—which has been paid to the Standard—amounting to \$9 65.

We are pleased to learn that the friends of freedom in Rhode Island have decided to call a State Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held in Providence on the 21st and 22d April. We hope to publish the call, with particulars, in our next.

Friends in and around Milford, N. H., will see that our friend PARKER PILLSBURY is to speak in that place on Sunday next.

MEETINGS ON FAST DAY. ADINGTON.—A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Fast Day, April 7th, in UNION HALL, North Adington, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing afternoon and evening.

Wm. LLOYD GARIBOLDI, E. H. HETWOOD, and other speakers are expected to attend. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Secy.

LEOMINSTER.—The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society, for the choice of officers, &c., &c., will be held at Leominster, in the TOWN HALL, on Thursday, April 7th, (Fast Day), commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day.

Wm. LLOYD GARIBOLDI, PARKER PILLSBURY, and other speakers are expected to attend, and all friends of freedom are invited. JOEL SMITH, President.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at the Town Hall, in MILFORD, N. H., on Sunday next, 7th inst., at the usual hours of church service.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—Great Falls, N. H., Sunday, March 27. Exeter, Wednesday, " 30.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Plymouth, Sunday, March 27th, all day and evening. Subject of the evening lecture: The Living Presence and the Dead Past.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE.—A robust and able-bodied fugitive slave from the South—a carpenter, who has worked many years house-building, framing and finishing—wants a place. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office, 2 Cornhill, or, by letter, to FRANCIS JACKSON.

WANTED.—In a gentleman's family, a few miles from town, a colored woman, to do chamber and parlour work. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill, March 25.

DIED.—In this city, March 21, Mr. Enoch SANDERS, aged 75 years. The deceased had been employed many years in the establishment of the Post, at the subject of a jolly testimonial each Thanksgiving day. That paper gives the following tribute to the memory of this venerable colored American: 'He was a privileged individual in the Boston Post newspaper office. He inspired respect. His employers regarded him with affection, and he returned accompanied with an honesty and devotion as rare as praiseworthy. His good face, his ready and approving laugh, his genial hobble, will be seen no more. The icy streets, the pains of rheumatism, the fatigue of toil, are henceforth not for his worn-out body. He sleeps peacefully and joyfully. To use his own words, he has 'GONE HOME.'

At Harrison Square, Dorchester, on the 10th inst., Mrs. ABY F. LINDSEY, wife of Mr. JOSEPH C. LINDSEY, aged 42 years, a most estimable woman, greatly beloved and lamented, and deeply interested in every good cause, especially that of the imbruted slave.

At his residence, in Short Creek Township, Harrison County, Ohio, suddenly, on the 31st of 10th mo. last, ROBERT LADD, in the 85th year of his age. He was a good shepherd; he fed his flock; his family and friends loved him without measure. As a peace-maker, he has few, if any equals. His testimony against War, Intemperance and Slavery has been constant and impressive. He was born in Charles City, Va., where he battled with slavery with as much success as any man of his strength, until he was sixty years old. He then moved to Ohio, where he continued to sound his voice at the right time and place, until his spirit left its casement to find, (as his friends confidently hope,) a peaceful home among the angels.—Commonwealth.

CONCERT. SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES, (PIANIST), SHEPARD, CLARE & BROWN, PUBLISHERS, 110 Washington Street, Boston. Will give a Concert at MERCANTILE HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 24. He will be assisted by MRS. J. H. LONG, MR. CHARLES R. ADAMS, MR. G. GOVE, AND MR. LOUIS COENEN, VIOLINIST. Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the Music Stores, and at Jones Chickering & Sons. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Particulars in programme.

NOW READY. The Life of JOHN H. W. HAWKINS, THE GREAT APOSTLE OF THE WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE REFORMATION. THE LIFE of a most extraordinary and useful man, and faithful and indefatigable laborer in behalf of degraded humanity. It is a book which no person can read without being stimulated to noble efforts. All orders for the Book, or for Agencies, should be addressed to the Publishers, Fifty Thousand should be sold in six months. It makes a handsome 12mo. volume of 420 pages, with several wood-cuts, and a fine steel portrait of Mr. Hawkins. Price \$1.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., February 11, 20 Washington street, Boston. FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK, AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON BY MISS S. D. CARMAN, Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician, ON THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other four days devoted to country practice. Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teachers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants of each and all. The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and support the Spine, for sale and fitted at her office, Linden Hall,—open only on Friday and Saturday, for patients and visitors, from 9 to 7 P. M.

MY PRICED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE Choice Fruit and Flowering Trees, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ROSES, BED-DING-OUT PLANTS, &c. It is now ready, and will be mailed to any address. Carriage of packages paid to Boston, or New York. M. B. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. March 18—6w

THE MUSTEE. 487 pp. Price, \$1.25. WE beg leave, through this circular, to call your attention to a new work recently issued by us, and one that we are confident will occupy a high position among the many works that have been published within the last half century.

In point of interest and delineation of character we say, without fear of contradiction, that it is not equalled by anything that has emanated from the press for years. Editors, clergymen, and literary men generally have vied with each other in bestowing upon it laudatory comments superior to those received by any work since the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

The writer shows a command of language unequalled by novel writers of the age; while, at the same time, the intense interest which accompanies each and every page in the book is unsurpassed by any work of fiction. We annex a few extracts from the many hundreds of notices we have received in its favor, and will leave the public to decide for themselves, after having read the opinions of others:—

From Rev. T. Starr King: 'My recollections of the interest of the story (the Mustee) the nobleness of its purpose and sentiment, and the careful preparation and labor which the style and structure of the work evince, and which I owe to a personal acquaintance some months ago, are as fresh as if it were from the impulse of the moment. I heartily thank you for the copy you have sent me, and I commend the book, so far as my words can avail, to the community.'

From Wendell Phillips, Esq.: 'I have read the Mustee with an interest which deepens as the story advances. Mr. Pressbury has made skilful use of his materials. His plot is excellent, and his characters cannot fail to awaken the heartiest sympathy.'

From R. Shelton McKensie, Esq.: 'Very well written, with an interesting plot, and well distinguished characters. We hope to meet the author again.'

From the Taunton Gazette: 'An extremely interesting tale, told with a good degree of art, and no waste of paper.'

From the New Hampshire Patriot: 'Equal in highly wrought interest and dramatic effect to anything we recollect in the range of modern fiction. Can be read only with "bated breath," eager curiosity, and thrilling emotion.'

From the Boston News: 'Written with great care, and possesses uncommon interest and value.'

From the Salem Observer: 'As a work of fiction as well as one of superior moral aims, it possesses great value.'

From the Hartford Courant: 'Powerfully written. The characters well drawn, and the incidents well told.'

From the New Hampshire Palladium: 'A fascinating work, and does honor to the head and heart of its author. Its style is one of great force and purity.'

From the Boston Post: 'The story is naturally told, and we heartily commend it to our readers and the public.'

From the Providence Post: 'An excellent story.'

From the Boston Recorder: 'Above the ordinary class of novels, and adjusted to the taste of numerous readers.'

From the Providence Tribune: 'The Mustee is a book that will go through the family before it goes to the library, and, when read, will not be forgotten. It will be read a second time.'

From the Vermont Star: 'The author wields a vigorous pen, and the story cannot fail to interest.'



POETRY.

WHY A FATHER WAS IMPRISONED!
A father is imprisoned in Washington for harboring his own child.

Oh, must we ever mention it?
Oh, might it be concealed!
With boiling blood, and brain on fire,

PASS HIM ON.

A LAY OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.
Pass him on! Pass him on!
Another soul from slavery won;

Pass him on! Pass him on!
Every man who hath a son,
Every woman who hath borne

Pass him on! Pass him on!
Ye whose sties the sword have drawn,
And with blood your freedom bought;

Pass him on! Pass him on!
Ye whose sties the sword have drawn,
And with blood your freedom bought;

Pass him on! Pass him on!
Ye whose sties the sword have drawn,
And with blood your freedom bought;

Pass him on! Pass him on!
Ye whose sties the sword have drawn,
And with blood your freedom bought;

The Liberator.

MR. GARRISON AT MILFORD.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. Garrison gave the people of Milford two discourses at the Brick Church, and a lecture at the Town Hall, on Sunday last, March 13th.

But the crowning gathering was in the evening. Here the masses flocked. Our spacious hall was not sufficient to receive all, and many had to leave.

A part of this lecture was a reply to Rev. Mr. George, a Methodist minister, of Natick. This man has suddenly popped up to revive the old warfare through which the Abolitionists passed, in 'days of old lang syne.'

The Rev. gentleman's vituperation and abuse were criticised in a strong and forcible manner, and those who heard both sides could not fail to see the unfairness and malignity of this clerical trade.

The game, so far as this Rev. opponent is concerned, will hardly pay the shot, but a door is thus opened to save others from priestly cant and wicked hollowness.

MISS HOLLEY AT PORTSMOUTH.
PORTSMOUTH, March 14, 1859.
Many of our usually conservative community have been somewhat aroused by the earnest labors of Miss Holley, in this city, the last two weeks.

Rev. Thomas Holmes very cordially invited Miss Holley to occupy his pulpit on last Sunday afternoon, which offer she readily accepted, and spoke, from the 12th chapter of Matthew, to one of the largest audiences that have been gathered here for a long time on a religious occasion.

THE LABORERS OF MISS PUTNAM HAVE DONE MUCH GOOD, in her visits from house to house, day after day, leaving line upon line, precept upon precept, with that gentle and persevering labor peculiar to herself.

LETTER FROM J. A. HOWLAND.
FRIEND MAY:
I can heartily sympathize with Mr. Foss in his tribulation with Western mud.

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hoped that this exposition of truth in that place will be productive of much good.

In Harrisonville, Harrison county, six meetings were held. At four of them, friend Jones was with me, and two I held alone.

My next meeting, on the following evening, was in Lyons, exactly opposite to Fulton. There is a little more life in this city. I had, two years ago, in company with Mrs. Colman, spoken in this city.

My next meetings were in Clinton. I held one in the Baptist meeting-house. It was not a large meeting for numbers, but it was a good one, for the audience seemed intelligent and appreciative.

My next meeting was in Elmwood, in Peoria county, Illinois. Here reside our good friends, E. R. Brown and wife, formerly of Chester, Mass.

My next visit was at Waukegan, Illinois. Here I held one very successful meeting; it was on Sunday; the mud was bad, and the storm raged all day, yet we had a good audience, and I obtained seven subscribers for the Liberator.

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the schools of Massachusetts was true; but it was true, too, that this prejudice was fast melting away before the increasing intelligence and moral cultivation of the people.

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ed Presbyterians (Covenanters) and Garrisonian Abolitionists; and it is a compliment due to the speaker to say that his lecture was listened to with the highest gratification.

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a man after Mr. Buchanan's own heart, for he was shrewd and unscrupulous. He knew how to manage the New York City politicians better than any man in the country, and he was at all times in the confidence of the President.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effective alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reported to cure.

This compound will be found a great preserver of health, which taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood during the season of the year. By the timely application of this most ranking disorder are averted in the head.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of this name, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtues that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla or any thing else.

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it is not done more than assure the people its quality is not up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be used to do for their relief all that has ever been done.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions, and all the various complaints of the Bowels, Head, and Throat, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and a Dimer Pills, and Purifying the Blood.

THEODORE METCALF & CO.

BREWSTER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston.
BROWN & PRICE, Salem;
J. N. HAY, Portland;
J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Catteux) would inform her kind friends and the public, that she has removed to 223 Washington St., No. 20 West St.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, and it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces it in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champoning.

John Quincy Adams.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY BELLA MARSH, 14 Broad Street, Boston, in one large handsome octavo volume of 469 pages, Twelve Months from the Spirit JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by Joseph D. Sibley, Medium, to Joseph Quincy Adams, in the peculiar hand of the late Mr. Adams.

FARMS.

GENTLEMEN who wish to purchase Farms, or have Farms which they wish to sell or exchange for property in Boston or vicinity, would do well to call on the subscriber, as he has superintending and effecting sales. R. A. WILLIAMS, No. 4 Wilson's Lane, Boston No. 6.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

21 Cornhill Boston.