ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LOUISC, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS.

of In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of erry question are in partially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was of preserving the African state Profitive SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the-free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

No Union with Glaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL'

"Yes! IT CANNOT BE DESIED—the slaveholding

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1097.

# THE LIBERATOR.

NOT A 'HERALD OF PREEDOM' A few weeks since, we criticised the Kansas Herald Freelow, (falsely so called,) because, while making

appeal to the anti-slavery men and women, in this on of the country, for patronage, it denounced the anolition of slavery as 'destructive to the ber interests of all concerned,' and manifested in other re-pects a decidedly pro-slavery spirit. The Herald day us the justice to copy our article entire, and then

The author of that article is an avowed advocate f the dissolution of the American Union, and has i-slavery men, and expect no favor at their of anusiave, see everything through a glass darly, because it is impossible for them to disderay, because the first an easy matter to denounce men, and is, withal, very common. Our opinion has been, that it is better to labor to elevate thers, than to engage in a general crusade to deto pull others down to a level with our-Mr. GARRISON thinks his the more eleated position, let him occupy it, and if he desires occupy it with him ultimately, he will effect parpose sooner by inviting us to walk up, than will by pelting us with stones to drive us away. her object is to make Kansas a free State. We are no side issues, nor don't design allowing any party to lag in matters which are foreign to our parose, to divert our attention from the main h is no man's business whether we are in favor

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e of the NorthR, WellR and the Marchfriends, mally or treating, y of the y asserts to the Marchremains of the Marchremains

mediate or gradual emancipation in the States, s that matter is not connected with our mission to sis. We have declared more than once that we were a believer in the doctrine of State sovegaty. While we are not a resident of slaveest there, save by precept and example to declare trary to his will, a great moral, social, political, and, if any one pleases, a pecuniary evil. Under the federal government, we take a different view, ccupying the ground that the American Constiis an agti-slavery document, and where its edom, as should be the case with all laws, whethfundamental or otherwise, we believe it will scipate every slave over which the federal

mancipate every slave over which the federal corts have exclusive jurisdiction. The Liberator was the first to give Kansas up to carery. The editor can continue in Boston, and drow obstacles in the way of its becoming a free site, but can do nothing towards aiding in making ch. The few persons of that school of polis, like the dog in the manger, do nothing, and or hard to prevent others from doing anything. he ballot-box, the true exponent of the popular It matters not whether Missourians come mobs of thousands, or whether it is left to the

The settlers in Kansas are practical men. Mistions have taken them for non-resistants, and expected them to fold their arms while the alter is applied about their necks. There may be of this school of men among us, but the day will come when proof, ocular proof, will be fur shed, that we are not all of that stamp.
The Liberator is at liberty to class us with any

urnal it pleases, but it cannot alter our position til it shall convince our judgment. If the raid of Freedom is not worthy the patronage of readers, then it should not be sustained, and hope it will not be. If, on the other hand, its as are deemed correct, and if it is an auxily in the cause of freedom, we hope its friends come to its aid.

For us, we have but little choice. There are er fields of enterprise open to our hand, which il pay us remunerating wages ; occupations, too which we would not be called upon sands of dollars, and be constantly censured cause we don't sacrifice more, and at the same e serve as a target for every ill-natured fellow the desires to discharge his pop-gan in our direc-

We have thought, for years, that WM LLOYD We deplored this condition of things, at we conceived he was honest, and pursuing istaken policy. Though we have been connected gears with the anti-slavery press, yet never be are we expressed ourse mon, feeling that he was doing some good in saing the public mind to the evils of slavery. e has differed from us, all this time, as widely as have differed from him, and we had as good a ght to assail him, and endeavor to weak nce. But, as we have already said, we have bot, and shall not do it. Let him pursue the reche deems best to cripple the enemy, and reshall do the same. Because he can fire a canon, it is no reason we should not use our small Besides, we have been instructed that, in service, the musket and bayonet are the most serive instruments which can be brought into

The animus of this rejoinder is too clearly pro-claveto need a word of comment. The attempt of the fiter to break the force of our criticism by saying that he is neith r a disunionist nor a non-resistant, but he tel eve, the American Constitution is an antitery document, and that he is aiming specifically to take Kansas a free State, will avail him nothing. In aring, as he has done, that he does not mean to aide with slavery in the South, and that to give the ares immediate freedom would be to give their mastts ever to destruction, he shows that he is destitute of isciple in regard to the inalienable rights of man,

la coe breath he says that he has thought, for years, we were 'retarding the cause of freedom,' though east; and in the next breath he says that, because to ma fire a cannon, it is no reason be should not use mall arms-to 'retard the cause of freedom' to be extent of his ability, we suppose !

Be falsely represents us as throwing obstacles in the way of Kansas becoming a free State, and 'doing ocking towards aiding in making it such.' This imstation is unworthy of notice. Twenty-six years have the witness to our unwearied efforts, in an uncom-Premains spirit, to make every Territory and State in the Union sacred to freedom. We believe in no geo-Implical struggle for liberty. That kind of anti-slatry shich is 'bounded by thirty-six degrees, thirty hates, North latitude, only excites our disgest and tempt, as it did that of John Randolph, and is sure vanquished in every contest with the Slave Power, he late of Kansas was sealed the very moment the ouri Compromise was repealed.

The General Synod of this Church closed a nine-days' session in New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday week. For a long time, in fact always, hereto-fore, has this religious body succeeded in keeping out the almost omnipresent slavery question, and so have had plain sailing in their discussions upon

Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute.". But the present tide of events has swept the 'wan-

dering terror' into their midst. As we learn from full reports of their proceed ings in the Tribune, it fell out on this wise: The Rev. Mr. Butler appeared in the late Synod as a Rev. Mr. Butler appeared in the late Synod as a representative of the North Carolina Classis of the General Synod of the Reformed German Church of North America. The documents he bore with him stated, that being dissatisfied with the theology inculcated by the Mercersburg, (Pa.) Theological Seminary, and which was looked upon with favor by the German Reformed Church, the North Carolina Classis had speeded from the holy of the lina Classis had seceded from the body of that Church. Being of the same faith as the Reformed Dutch Church, they desired to form with it an ecclesiastical connection.

It appeared in the course of the discussion of the

question of granting the application, that three of the eight ministers of the Classis were slave-owners. Thereupon, Rev. Mr. Duryea, of Schenectady, N. Y., (the resolution below being before the body.) spoke decidedly against the connection:—

Dr. How moved the adoption of the resolution.

Rev. ISAAC N. WYCKOFF of the Classis of Albany, said: This, Mr. President, I regard as an impor-tant subject. When it was first presented for the consideration of this body, feeling as I did the greatest desire to extend our church, it struck me as a delightful circumstance that God in his Provi-dence should throw a whole company of churches with all their piety and power into our arms. But we know that there is a great, horrible incubus which rests on the South of our Republic, and that its dark midnight wings are spread over large portions of North Carolina, though perhaps not over the portion of the country from which the brother comes. I have not heard whether the institution of Slavery pervades the limits of the North Carolina Classis or not, but I think we ought to be careful about putting our fingers within the reach of Slavery, or we may come within the whirf of that maelstrom which has caused contention and division among the members of other ecclesiastical bodies. I desire to know, therefore, if in the event of receiving these North Carolina brothren, there is any danger of our being distracted by the agitation with all their piety and power into our arms. But any danger of our being distracted by the agitation of the question of Slavery. If I could be satisfied with me. We all know the peculiar relations that the reception would not so result, I should be glad to have them among us, for the honorable stand they have taken with regard to another incubus which rests over us, but little less dreadful

to contemplate—Popery.

Rev. Samuel B. Howe, D. D., of the Classis New-Brunswick, (the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, which reported upon the sub-ject,) said: I can state with reference to that point. um informed by Mr. Butler that out of the eight ministers within the Classis, only three own slaves. One of the number owns three slaves, one of which one of the number owns three saves, one of which he obtained in this manner: Owing to the death of the master of this slave, his property had to be sold, and the slave fearing he would have to be sold and taken away from his home, entreated this minister to purchase him. It was not until after repeated entreaties that he listened to the request, d finally as a favor to the slave purchased him The same minister has also a woman and her child who takes care of his house. Another minister owns two slaves, and another one. Five own no slaves at all, but they are making noble efforts and are exhibiting a high Christian spirit with reference to the matter. They are taking measures to approach the Legislature of North Carolina to procure the passage of Legislative enactments legalizing the marriage of slaves, to prevent the separation of children under twelve years from their parents, and to enforce the education of slaves. They are acting in the spirit of high phi-Slavery, and they are making efforts to put down Slavery, and they are beginning just at the point where they ought to begin. If Slavery be a sin, it is not our sin; and we might just as well break Uhristian fellowship with Christians in New Jer-sey, for there are slaves still held in New Jersey sey, for there are states still held in New Jersey in the old Dutch families, as attempt to refuse fellowship with these brethren. I will pledge myself, if they be admitted, that the question of Slavery will never be introduced by Southern ministers; and, further, that if it be introduced, it will be by

Rev. ISAAC G. DURYEA of the Classis of Schenee ady said : I entreat, I beg this Synod to pause in its action. This is an important matter. You are rushing into difficulty, and I caution, I warn you here as a member of your Body to take heed in the communion, I would oppose such an uncharitable step you propose taking. Mr. President, of all the business that has come before this Synod, there is a slave, unless it were that, in accepting the owner-nothing in importance could be the control of the cont business that has come before this Synod, there is a slave, unless it were that, in accepting the ownernothing in importance equal to this. The question
of the revision of the Liturgy, the reports of the
Committees on Education, the Professorate, all
shrink into nothing when compared to the importance of the question which it is now proposed to
human being in saying to one who was a slavetance of the question which it is now proposed to
human being in saying to one who was a slavehuman being in saying to one who was a slavehe put to vote at once without consideration. And, Sir, I ask the patience of this Synod while I express my sentiments upon the matter. I shall op-pose the adoption of that resolution, if I stand alone on this floor. But I shall not stand alone. alone on this floor. But I shall not stand alone. I know that the sentiments to which I am about to give utterance will find a response in many a bosom in this Synod, and that many a man will stand upon the floor with me in this matter. Sir, we should well consider what we are about to do, and I hope that I shall be able to give good reasons for the vote which I shall cast. In the first place Sir, I am opposed to the adoption of this resolution on the ground of good policy and sound wisdom. As a church, we are separate from the question of Slavery, which now involves the North and the South. We know full well what difficulty other churches have here and the best of the this resolution. South. We know full well what difficulty other churches have been subjected to by this very question. Let us ever remain separate from it and its consequences. Again, Sir, I am opposed to the adoption of this resolution on the ground of expediency. How has it been with the Methodist Church? It was agitated in that body from year to year until division came. The question of Slavery is the great question of this nation, and it is to be the great question of the Christian Church, forget the interest of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, rather than one word should be uttered upon Slavery. I do not agree time I am willing to let other people have consciences on that subject, but the thing is to keep it out of the house here. I believe that there is not only the spirit of functions that makes him to be the great question of the Christian Church, forget the interest of the Church, who is willing to

SYNOD OF THE DUTCH REPORMED CHURCH; and when the line is to be drawn, I shall not be slow to show which side I am on. Sir, I am on the side of Liberty—Freedom. Here I stand, and here will I stand as a Man and a Christian Minister. [Sensation.] You know that not only the Methodists were agitated by this question year affects the regions here will represent the region of the subject on this floor, and I therefore hold my tongue, and do not say what I am prepared to say in other places, lest I do injustice to the feelings of some brethren, and thus create dissensions. We have not this subject on this floor, and I therefore hold my tongue, and do not say what I am prepared to say in other places, lest I do injustice to the feelings of some brethren, and thus create dissensions. We have not this subject on this floor, and I therefore hold my tongue, and the injustice to the feelings of some brethren, and thus create dissensions. We have not this subject on this floor, and I therefore hold my tongue, and the injustice to the feelings of some brethren, and thus create dissensions. We have not this subject on this floor, and I therefore hold my tongue, and the injustice to the feelings of some brethren, and thus create dissensions. We have not this subject on this floor, and I therefore hold my tongue, and it therefore hold my tongue, and it is injustice to the feelings of some brethren, and there will I stand as a Man and a Christian Minister. ter year, until they could only obtain peace by an unhappy division, but you know too how it has been with our brethren of the Presbyterian Church, with reference to this matter. For more than twenty years, that body has been agitated by peti-tions on this subject, and on which the General Assembly has been pressed, and will ever be pressed until a verdlet is obtained on the subject. Sir, I have been credibly informed since I have been a member of this Synod, that a resolution had been already prepared by a man who went to the last General Assembly, which, had any specific action reflecting on the South been proposed, he intended to offer. That resolution was a proposition to divide that body; and, Sir, it was drawn up by one of the great champions of that Church, who drew it up with the intention that it should be carried, did he offer it. How is it with the New School body! We are not ignorant of history on this subject. We know that at every meeting of the General Assembly, the petitions that have come up have been referred to a committee, and that they have smothered and crushed them down. At their last meeting, it was proposed to send out circulars upon the subject to the different churches. But this will never satisfy. These remonstrances will come up, and they will ever come up until the mat-Resolved, That the Synod cordially reciprocates the fraternal feelings expressed by the Classis of North Carolina of the German Reformed Church; that they regard with favor their proposal of effecting an ecclessistical relation with our Church; and that so soon as they present duly authenticated testimonials of their accepting the Standard and Constitution, they shall be received as one of its integral parts, and so fe fully incorporated with it; and they shall be known among us as the German Reformed Classis of North Carolina of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North Carolina. of such a relation. I am a Northern man. I have been reared under the principles of Liberty and Freedom. But, Sir, I must say, for myself, that I am not here prepared to discuss the question of the sinfulness of Slavery per se, or whether it or the great principles of Abolition be right, or whether the Christian Church. I am in conscience op-posed to the system of Slavery, and I can say on this floor, as once a distinguished member of this body said of it on another occasion, 'That however I may feel toward individuals, I hate it-I ab-

Not long since we sustained an endearing, and as l fondly hoped a cherished relation to that church. Two years ago, this correspondence was broken off, much to my regret, my sorrow, and my grief. always considered it an unwise position for this church to take, because I considered that we lost in that act more than we gained. I would this very day rather undertake to hear the Professors of Mercersburg and all their theology on my back, and carry it off with all the disadvantages, than would this single Classis from the South. We could do the one, and not suffer one-half, one-quar-ter as much as by the other. If we wish to extend our influences—if we wish to do good—if we wish to extend our churches, the whole North is open to us. The valleys and hills of the far West invite

us. We have had men on the floor asking for more than we can do. Talk not of missionary ground in the South. It is missionary ground. I feel for those ministers there. But when it comes to the matter of an act of this body, I must protest against the reception of that Classis into this body. Whatever views other brethren may have, these are mine, and I do protest, and especially against heaty ac-tion. I was about to offer a different resolution to lay the whole subject on the table, that no action he taken upon it.

Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Brooklyn. said : Mr. PRESIDENT—I think we should feel very kindly toward these brethren who have come to us. They are Christian men, who consider themselves to be suffering for the sake of the truth—who sympathise with us in doctrine, and who have paid us pathise with us in doctrine, and who have failed us the high respect of asking to be united with our interest. God forbid, therefore, that one word should fall from my lips or from this Synod which should in any way wound the feelings or show dis-respect to those estimable brethren. At the same time, there are several reasons why with the last speaker I should hesitate to vote for this resolution, though I should certainly be unwilling to go with him in all he says, as there are many things

If this was a matter which had presented itself to us in a different form, I should be violently op-posed to taking any action upon it. If the pro-position was to exclude a slaveholder from the which he lays down, I cannot agree with. importer paid the highest compliment he ever paid to a human being in saying to one who was a slave-holder and a soldier, 'I have not found so great led in the least said a lone. The least says with a great deal of point: 'He that passeth by, and meddleth with a strife belonging not to him, an will r. Sir, would be a precious deal of howling. And so I to do, to do among us. I know there has been an attempt to introduce it among us. I have seen with regret movements made in some parts of the Church to indorse the action of a body with whom we hold relations upon this subject. If there be an attempt to press this matter in this body, I for one am ready to swing clear of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, rather than one word about he attered upon Slavery. I do not agree

back to precedent. A few years ago, there was a division in the great church of this country—a church that overshadows us all in its extent and importance. They quarreled among themselves, and they quarreled about matters of dectrine and reality, but they came to the measure of separation upon a technical point of church government. They separated on the ground that the 'Plan of Union was unconstitutional. It so happened, I remember perfectly well, that you, Sir, under whose presidency we are now happily organized, were a number of our General Synod which met at Albany, hefore any one body of that church had expressed t cir opinion in the matter, so far as we had a knowledge. And it so happened that the Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh was delegated by our hody as a commissioner to attend the General Assembly. While he was standing in the door, about to present believed as a delegate, he saw the Preshyte. ent himself as a delegate, he saw the Presbyterian body dividing into two great parts under his wn eyes. This immense chasm is openin neath his feet as he is about to enter. Dr. Hard-enberg is a man of judgment, and would not put himself forward rashly, and he went to a wise head—our present Professor of Ecclesiastical His-tory, who was then Provost of the University of Pennsylvania-and asked him what he thought he should do. And Mr. Provost Ludlow said, 'You have not to decide the matter for the whole Dutch Church. Whatever your views may be, if you take either one side or the other, you do so decide.' Having got the advice of a great man, he then came to a smaller man—I mean smaller in intellect -[laughter] and I told him that he had not found the Presbyterian Church in its integrity as a General Assembly, and that he had better go back to the General Synod, and ask further instructions. 'Very well,' said he, 'I have asked Dr. Ludlow and yourself to see if my opinion agreed with yours before I came to a decision.' He subsequently asked me to present his report before the General Synod, as he was detained. I presented his report, and then there came this question: Shall we appoint a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church next year! Then came another question: What do you mean by the Pres-byterian Church, the Old School or New School! The subject was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, of which I was a subordinate mem-ber. That committee found that the General As-sembly, before their separation, had passed a reso-

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to send delegates

This was passed, owing to a want of time and ressure of business, and so the Committee of the ceneral Synod in taking action very nearly follow-

occupies the chair; but these were the views of the speaker. but he hoped that the merits of the body, and we refused to send a delegate, though we loved and honored the old General Assembly— for one, to have it left untouched. ould not do otherwise without introducing a quar-

would we reject them! I trust we have not come to that point in the church, in which we make the bolding of a slave a term of communion. If in-deed a Christian is to suffer excommunication for holding slaves. I trust that the rule will be made to apply to every person who holds slaves. The PRESIDENT—There is nothing upon that sub-

ject now before the Synod.

Dr. How-The question which is before us is this: Is there anything before us which should warrant a refusal to receive into our communion the brethren who have applied to be received? We have nothing to do with the agitators in the Methodist Church. Many of the most judicious members of that church reject the action which led to a division among them. The question is, is not the reception of these brethren a duty which we owe to our own church and to our own country! The subject of Slavery is agitated. It is a dark and threatening cloud: meet it we must; we can-not shun it. If we reject this application, that will deepen the darkness of the threatenings tenfold. If we tell these brethren to go back, and to say to their Christian brethren that we will not receive them—that we reject their application, it will produce a strong sensation at the South. We are to regard the South as well as the North—we are to look to the whole country, and not to a part. Some of the best men uniong us are alarmed at the rombling noises that presage an earthquake. And, Sir, shall we be content to break down that purest monument of human patriotism and human wisdon -the Constitution and confederation of the States ! Shall we take a step which shall increase the dan-ger? Already one State has nullified a law of the General Government on this particular point. What is to be the issue of this? Are we to step in, and add fuel to the flame, and increase the aniin, and add fuel to the flame, and increase the animosity of the contention? I trust not, Sir. My nearest relatives, Sir, live in North Carolina. My grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. He periled his life and lost his property in the cause of this country. He was a North Carolinian. Sir, no purer patriotism beats in the hearts of men than heats in the breasts of North Carolinians. Again, beats in the breasts of North Carolinians. Again, Sir, that State opens to us a wide field for missionary labors. Our Christian brethren there call upon us to enter those fields. They say to us, Come, we lament the influence of Slavery—we wish the influence of the Gospel of Christ.' Should we turn our backs upon these brethren, and refuse the chain address the property of the chain and the same there exists a beto listen to their address because there exists a belief in the lawfulness of Slavery in the minds of men gifted with equal consciences with ourselves? But again: we are treating our brethren not only unkindly, but most unjustly. However willing those Christians may be to emancipate their slaves, it is beyond their power. The laws of North Carolina are their slaves, lina proscribe emancipation, and those laws resulted from the extremely pernicious effects found to result from the emancipation of the slaves. Such is the effect, indeed, that when negroes are emancipated, they sink into a state of degradation below that of any slaves. They become robbers and plunderers. The Legislatures of the South, in con-

though we esteemed them more bright than any DR. How-I am speaking to the subject of unit-other body of Christians. We did this because we ing these Southern brethren with us, and of the influences which Christianity exerts on the moral rel into our own denomination growing out of this welfare of the slave, and the way to get rid of this vexed question with which we had nothing to do, evil. Slavery is a consequence of the fall. It is consequence of the fall of the penal effects with which God in his

for we did not know of one new-school man in the one of the penal effects with which God in his whole Dutch Church, and therefore we should not wrath visits the sins of men. If we were all hofight about the new school. Let them settle the ly and pure, there would be no such thing as Slavematter among themselves. Providence has not ry. When an evil exists, there are two methods matter among themselves. Providence has not thrown a root of bitterness into our soil. So it happens upon this subject of Slavery. I should be willing to do anything in my power for the Classis of North Carolina. I feel no opposition toward them, but I seriously believe that the introduction of that Classis into our body would introduce discussion that would be interminable. It would bring into activity a more hitter spirit—whether it comes from above or beneath—which calls forth more bitter words, and declares more desperate measures, than any other spirit that is existing among a Christian people. I do not want to touch it. I would not hold with a class of men who condemn every man at the South; but at the same among a Christian people. I do not want to touch it. I would not hold with a class of men who condemn every man at the South; but at the same time I would not say that any one who has a conscience upon the subject different from mine should be forced to take an action which, if I were in his place, I would not be willing to be forced into. Thou shouldst love thy neighbor—how! As thyself. The Scripture does not say better than ourselves, but as ourselves. It cannot be otherwise than that this question will bring us trouble. While I would wish to give those brethren every assurance of our affection, I would ask that they While I would wish to give those brethren every assurance of our affection. I would ask that they do not press us to decide this question of their admission into the General Synod. I would say, to them, 'Come as near to us as possible,' without saying to them, 'Come in.' If they want funds for their Seminary, for their Church; if they want anything which we can do for them, let us do it. I think we should do more for that result; it is missionary ground, and we should help them in their efforts.

My idea, illustrated in other words, is this: Bepround, and we should help them in their ellotts.

My idea, illustrated in other words, is this: Because our neighbor is a good man, (for which we love him.) if he has a small taint of the small-pox. I do not think he should be allowed to innoculate with it our whole church. But, Sir, I look upon the conversion of the soul as paramount to all else. It makes but little difference whether a man lives and dies a slave, when he goes to heaven, and but little difference if he is lost in hell. At the same time, I should like to say that I have no method to and dies a slave, when he goes to heaven, and but little difference if he is lost in hell. At the same time, I should like to say that I have no method to suggrest; but would like to hear the brethren express in some manner, kind and courteous, our desire to acknowledge those brethren as far as we can, without making them component parts of our own church. They are a church now. I know I was taken to task the other day for my views of church polity, but I am certain that there is nothing known higher than a Presbytery in the New Testament. The North Carolina Classis has that organization now. Again, between us and North Carolina are the States of Maryland and Virginia, If it was desired to examine students, a deputation would have to go from Philadelphia to North Carolina, which would be attended with inconvenience I know North Carolina has a great many good and noble qualities. It is the best State of the whole South, and I believe that these people are the best people of North Carolina. [Laughter.] I am afraid of this question of Slavery.

Rev. Dr. How again took the floor. He said: We are met here as a Judicatory of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ to administer the government of his Church on the principles of his Word. The question before us is a question of Christian Communion. Suppose that Onesimus, the slave, and Philemon, the slavebolder, should come to us, and ask to sit at the Communion table with us,

back against these brethren. By it, resentment will be increased ten-fold, and we shall have the consciousness of knowing, that by our action we have aided in the work of dissolution.

As Dr. How took his sent, the Rev. Thornton

Butler, the delegate representing the North Caro-lina Classis which made the application for admis-sion, arose and stated that he would like to address the Convention briefly.

THE PRESIDENT requested Mr. Butler to proceed.

I do not wish to enter into a discussion of this I do not wish to enter into a discussion of this subject, and I do not ask to do so. I wish, however, to express to you, Mr. President, and to this Synod, the high appreciation I entertain of the kindness with which I have been treated while in your midst. I have been very much pleased, and my visit will be remembered by me to my dying hour. But it appears that the application of the Classis which I represent is likely to cause some difficulty in your body. We would not do this for the world. If we know anything of our desires in making this application, it is to promote the glory making this application, it is to promote the glory of God and the best interests of the Church and the cause of our Redeemer on earth. We would rathcause of our Redeemer on earth. We would rather remain as we are, and fight alone in the cause of our Master, than to throw a brand into your house. I therefore desire most respectfully to withdraw our application for admission into the Synod. I shall return to my brethren in the South, and there unite with them in endeavoring to boild up the cause of our Master. I ask to withdraw the application, with no unkind feelings toward this body. It is true that my feelings have been somewhat touched. I feel that in this discussion there

what touched. I feel that in this discussion there has been more or less of an implication of the Southern Church, and, as a portion of that Church, I cannot feel otherwise. I will only say, in con-clusion, if I may be allowed the remark, that if the slaves are ever to be benefitted—are ever to be reached—it must be through the Church, and through the Church of the South.

THE PRESIDENT, the Rev. RANSFORD WELLS, D.D., of the Classis of Schoharie, then addressed Mr. But-ler. The members of the General Synod arose, and continued standing during the course of his re-

marks. \*
The President said : I am sure, Mr. Butler, that I speak the sentiments of this Synod, when in their name I reciprocate the expression of pleasure which your presence has given to us during our session, and the deep interest which I take in the welfare and prosperity of your Church in North Carolina; and I believe that the knowledge we have now obtained of you and your petition will awaken an interest which will be manifested hereafter. There are questions, you will perceive, merely of expediency, that influence the minds of most of the members who have spoken on this question. They do not undertake to discuss this great question which has such a disastrous influence upon other ecclesiastical bodies. We sympathize with our Christian brethren of the South, who are so situated in the Providence of God that they have Thus the General Synod did not decide the matter either one way or the other. I remember having the misfortune—the pain and suffering then, of being on the opposite side of the brother who now occupies the chair; but these were the views of the Synod as they have been expressed, that your extreme distance from us would make it exceedingly difficult to extend our fostering care. and that the way sorry to interest the chair; but these were the views of the Synod as they have been expressed, that your extreme distance from us would make it exceedingly difficult to extend our fostering care. to meet and contend against all that evil which has as has been stated, inasmuch as in the Providence as has been stated, massince as in the Providence of God we have, from the fact of our locality, been so far free from the agitation, members feel that the path of wisdom is to take no action which should create such agitation in our Church. While we state this fact, and feel the necessity which exists for the withdrawal of your application, yet we shall feel deep interest in the welfare of your body. believe that there are none who would desire to make the holding of a slave the test of communion n the Lord's Supper, and that any man who gave evidence of piety would be admitted to participate in the Sacram at. With this expression of our sentiments, I would reciprocate your kind expres-sion of interest, and in the name of the body bid you farewell when you leave us.

Dr. Bethung said that he hoped Mr. Butler would not retire. He thanked the President for the ap-propriateness of the language be had used, and he moved the appointment of a Committee to draw up resolutions, expressive of the sense of this Syup resolutio od towards the Classis of North Carolina. The notion was carried.

The Rev. James Compton, of the Classis of Al-bany, said, that he would like to have the Committee state in their report, that though the Com-mittee state in their report, that though the Gen-eral Synod had Classes in Indiana and Illinois, yet that their distance precluded us from incorporating into the body the Classis of North Carolina.

The CHAIR constituted the Revs. G. W. Bethune, D. D., Wm. J. R. Taylor, A. R. Van Giesen, and Elder J. Voorhees, and F. A. Morrell, a Committee accordance with Dr. Bethune's motion. It was suggested that Dr. How be added to the

Dr. How said that he must be excused from any participation in the action of the Committee His heart and soul were with these Southern

The Rev. Mr. VAN DER VEER offered the followg resolution, which was adopted by a large ma-

olina Classis be requested to reconsider the withdrawal of his papers, and leave them in the hands of the Sy-nod until their meeting in October next.

Rev. WM. J. R. TAYLOR, in behalf of the Commite appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of se sense of the Synod toward the Rev. Mr. Butler, the Commissioner from the Classis from North Carolina, and toward that Classis, reported the

Resolved, That this General Synod regard with de-vout gratitude toward God the noble stand maintained by the German Reformed Classis of North Carolina, in lefence of the great essential doctrines of the Refor-nation against the errors of the Mercersburg theol-

Resolved, That this Synod cannot suffer the Rev. Mr. Resolved, That this Synod cannot suffer the Rev. Mr. Butler to retire from its session, without expressing their kindest feelings for himself, and without charging thim to bear to his brethren most cordial assurances of the hearty and prayerful sympathy of our Reformed Church, in their efforts to maintain and spread there the Gospel, and to establish their seminary of learning. Resolved, That we commend these brethren to the material aid of the churches, and assure them that the doors of our Theological Seminary are most cordially thrown wide open to such of their pions youth as may at any time wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Botter subsequently addressed the General Synod. He said he had been at a loss to know how to act on the matter, since being informed of the recent action of the Synod. He was willing, upon the urgent request of members of this Synod, to incur the heavy responsibility of leaving the papers, and in the meantime he should be a single the papers, and in the meantime he should be single the papers.

The Rev. H. D. Ganse, of the Classis of Monmonth, said, that at the moment Mr. Butler asked to withdraw his application, there were many on the floor, who, whatever might be the feeling of the Synod with regard to the application, desired to utter their dissent from remarks of some of the previous speakers. They felt that, as Christians and as Elders in the Church of Christ, they were ready to meet any great moral question which God in his providence should bring into their body, and were ready to meet it, and discuss it fully and frankly. He knew that he was speaking the minds of many on the floor when he said, that they were glad to have the question brought before them. It shall not be shirked. They would not hide behind the door, as if from a bugaboo, and cry. Do go away!

Several members arose in the Synod, and said, that they endorsed the sentiments of Mr. Ganse.

DEATH OF MR. J. B. ESTLIN, OF BRISTOL We have this day to announce—which we do with the deepest regret, a regret which will be with the deepest regret, a regret which will be shared by a large portion of the readers of the Morning Advertiser—the death of Mr. J. B. Estlin, of Park street, Bristol. It has rarely been our good fortune to enter on our list of friends' the name of a more estimable man. The standard of public and private morality which he laid down for himself was one of the highest, and few down for himself was one of the highest, and few have made a greater approximation to the exalted excellence at which he aimed. He was a philanthropist of the loftiest order; but his unostentatious disposition, and his rigid adherence to the Scriptural principle of not letting his left hand know what his right hand did, had the effect of concealing from the world the full extent of the beneficence of his actions. Blessed by Providence with ample means, he largely consecrated his money as well as his personal labors to the promotion of the great interests of justice and humanity. The cause of the poor down-trodden slave in America occupied a special place in Mr. Estlin's thoughts. His heart literally bled for the 3,500,000 human beings held in degrading and intolerable bondage in the Southern States. We speak advisedly when we say that, for a long series speak advisedly when we say that, for a long series of years, the victims of American slavery were never one hour absent from his mind. And his never one hour absent from his mind. And his was no mere abstract, sentimental commiscration for their hard destiny. His labors were incessant for the abolition of American slavery—the most enormous iniquity on which the eye of man or of angels ever gazed. We who knew Mr. Estlin so well, often wondered how a frame that was never robust was equal to the arduous and untiring efforts which he made on behalf of the bondsmen of the United States. And even after the attack of paraly. United States. And even after the attack of paralysis with which he was seized, two years ago, had nearly deprived him of all physical vigor, the profound interest which he took in the oppressed slave experienced no diminution. Unfitted for the last two years for the exercise of writing, without a two years for the exercise of writing, without a great and painful effort, his friends were, during that time, deprived of the gratification of his corresponding directly with them. We believe that the Editor of this journal was the only party who, in the course of these two years, received a letter from Mr. Estlin's own hand, and that was traced in receil. But what he could not do with his own in pencil. But what he could not do with his own hand, he did by means of a near and dear deputy. who was never for one moment out of his sight, and with whom, in her bereavement, a large circle of attached friends deeply and sincerely sympathize.

There was more than an interesting coincidence in the fact that Mr. Estlin's very last act had for its chiest the

its object the promotion of the anti-slavery cause On Friday evening, a ' Ladies' Committee for the On Friday evening, a 'Ladies' Committee for the Abolition of American Slavery' was held at his house; and whilst attending that committee, and manifesting a profound interest in its proceedings, he was seized with a second paralytic attack, by which he was deprived of all bodily strength, and bereft of the power of articulation. He was carried to his bed, and remained in a state of unconsciousness, until Sanday was as the content of the power of articulation. sciousness until Sunday morning, when, almost imperceptibly, he ceased to breathe. There is something peculiarly appropriate, something very touching, in the fact that the last act of this excellent man should thus have been in furtherance of a cause, to the promotion of which he had, through a long course of years, consecrated all the sympathics of his heart, and all the energies of his intelligent and ever-active mind. The name of Mr. Estlin was extensively known on the other side of the Atlantic, where, by all the friends of the slave, his death will be deeply deplored. We will only add, that seldom has the grave closed over the remains of a nobler nature or a worthier man than the late Mr. Estlin.—London Morning Advertiser.

It is our sorrowful duty this day to record the death of a noble, but most unobtrusive philanthro-pist, Mr. J. B. Estlin, of Bristol, a gentleman who, although he was but little known to the general deserves to rank with the Clarksons, the public, deserves to rank with the Clarksons, the Heyricks, the Wilberforces, the Buxtons, and the Lundys of the human race. Mr. Estlin was world-wide reformer; he loved the principles of justice and freedom as principles which should be universally established; and, therefore, while he sought carnestly and zealously to fulfil his duties to his own country, he was not unmindful of the claims of suffering humanity abroad. The consequence was, that he became one of the truest and ost devoted friends of the suffering bondmen of America that this country has ever produced. His death will fill with sorrow the hearts of multitudes in the United States, who, though most of them have seen him not, have yet learnt to regard him with feelings of reverence and affection for his disinterested labors in the cause of American freedom The Chapmans, Westons, Follens, Garrisons, Buf-fums, Pillsburys, Douglasses, Browns, and Crafts were cherished guests at his hearth, and a kind and gentle host was he. He was pre-eminently and gentle host was he. He was pre-eminently and emphatically a working abolitionist. For many years—indeed, until his strength almost altogether failed him—he was engaged in an active correspondence with the friends of the cause in this country and the United States, promoting their friendly co-operation, and affording them such information and advice as at those aboved here of the country and advice as at those aboved here. formation and advice as at once showed how extensive was his knowledge, and how wise was his counsel. Many and valuable were the tontribu-tions, on the subject of slavery, which he made, during a long course of years, to various newspa-pers and periodicals. He was the life and soul of the Bristol and other Anti-Slavery Associations. His drawing-room was the gathering place of the choicest anti-slavery spirits in the West of Engchoicest anti-slavery spirits in the speeches were land. He spoke but seldom, but his speeches were always delivered at the right time, spirit, and in the right place; and this may be truly said of the simple and unadorned, but faith dresses which he delivered before the religious body with which he was associated. Our readers need scarcely be told that he was munificent in his contributions to the anti-slavery cause. He, indeed, was a 'cheerful giver.' Many are the fugitive slaves in this country who owe their home education, and employment to him. For nearly anti-seavery paper, which has worthily represented his views, and which, we trust, will long continue to do so, although he has departed. In all that pertains to morality, in all the social and domestic virtues, Mr. Estlin was worthy of that respect and admiration which he never failed to secure. It him the gentleness of a woman was blended with charity were united to uncompromising fidelity to principle. No eulogy of ours can do justice to the sweetness of his manners, and his childlike playfulness and refined humor. He loved science as 'familiar friend,' and it cannot be wondered at therefore, that he attained to eminence in his pro-Mr. Estlin's last act was to attend an anti-slav

ery meeting, which was held at his house on Fri-day week. Before the proceedings of that meeting had ended, he was seized with a paralytic attack, which it was soon but too apparent, was the stroke of death. He remained in a state of unconscious ness until Surday morning, when, without a sign of pain, he gently breathed his last. We, in comof pain, he gently breathed his last. We, in company with many, many friends, cannot but express our deep sympathy with her who was the comforter of our departed friend in his declining years, who was one in sympathy and feeling with him, and who cannot but keenly feel the sad bereavement which she has sustained. But it must be a rich consolation to her to know that the departed philanthropist has left behind him a precious name, and that these words of Holy Writ might be fittingly used as his epitaph: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—London Empire.

THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, JULY 13, 1855.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF THE POURTH.

The members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, besides many others not yet actively committed to the noble cause of the abolition of Slavery Gladly avoiding the boisterous and vain-glorious celebrations of the day, -in which it has become a treasonable and unpardonable act for a Christian minister to ask God to extend the blessing of liberty to the slaves in our land, and to bring our people to repentance for their great sin against their enslaved brethren, they thunder orators.' net, with one accord and one mind, to counsel together for true freedom, and to usefully employ the hours

and patience, the warfare with slavery.

It was a lovely day, as the good God had made it. The sun shone out bright and warm, but a steady breeze, continuing until evening, tempered the heat, which would otherwise have been oppressive. The trains on the Boston and Worcester railroad and its branches came heavily laden, bringing large companies from Boston, and towns in its vicinity, from Worcester and towns in that vicinity, from Milford, Mendon, Blackstone, &c., from Mariboro', Feltonville, &c.: and many hundreds came in private carriages. The Superinten-dent of the R. R. Company, Mr. Twichell, had exerted himself to render the amplest accommodations which could be afforded on a day so busy; and his arrangements, though unhappily not giving entire satisfaction, at the time, must we think be received, on further reflection, as made in good faith, and therefore entitled to a generous construction where they failed to meet the expectations of all parties. We may say, ed-that they did not embrace in their sympathies the here, that the Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Twichell, and represent to him particularly the failure, white men-that all who could pass for white men should on the part of the R. R. Company, to carry out the agreement made with the Anti-Slavery Committee, at- He would read one single fact in illustration of this tended to their duty, and were satisfied that that failure arose wholly from a misunderstanding between the Su- F. Fulton, of Little Rock, Arkansas, which was printed perintendent and the Committee, the former having lost the advertisement of hours, rates of fare, &c., as published by the latter, and put in his hands; he thereby woman for the apprehension of a fugitive slave, named not being aware, in the orders he gave to the Milford Le Grand, aged 25 years— had on good clothes, and agent, that he was contradicting the published notices of the Anti-Slavery Committee. Mr. Twichell, on behalf of the R. R. Company, readily offered to refund the difference paid by our friends, at Milford, between the regular half-fare and the sum actually charged to them, to be paid in one sum to some person authorized to receive it; to which proposal the Committee assented, as all that could be reasonably asked in the case, and as proof of the fair and liberal disposition of the Company. The ill-manners of one of the Company's agents at Milford were as little pleasing to the Managers of the road, as to those of our friends to whom those manners were displayed that day. With this explanation, which we do not doubt will be generally satour meeting, to a brief sketch of its interesting proceed-

The meeting was called to order by SAMUEL MAY, Jr. on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, and the following organization of the meeting submitted :-President-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Vice-Presidents-Francis Jackson, of Boston ; Er TINGHAM L. CAPRON, of Worcester; WILLIAM WHITING, of Concord ; BOURNE SPOONER, of Plymouth; RICHARD Michigan.

Secretaries-William H. Fish, of Milford ; Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester.

Finance Committee-Lewis Ford ; Joseph A. How-

This organization was accepted by the meeting. An earnest and thoughtful prayer was then offered

by Rev. Horatio Alger, of Marlboro'. meeting. He congratulated the audience upon the auspicious circumstances under which they were assem- ted to meet there under such happy auspices. He present on an occasion like that, for they were there for the noblest of purposes. Not for vain parade, not of freedom to all. for idle boasting, not for self-glorification; but, on that day of liberty to themselves, as far as they could enjoy great interest; and when CHARLES C. BURLEIGH came it in this country, to remember those in bonds as bound with them, and see what they could do to redeem their country from its pollution, and break the fetters from the limbs of their countrymen, with skins not colored

a principle more revolutionary, more world-embracing, than any that had ever before emanated from a political body-the declaration that 'all men are created equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights. liarly to the anti-slavery people of the country. No among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' They were met to do homage to that old Decaration. They believed it to be the truth of the living with the principles announced in the Declaration of In God; and they were for having it carried out in its ap- dependence. They were to try the country by its own plication to every person living on the American soil; professed principles, asserted without limitation of and finding every sixth man, woman and child in the United States in bondage to-day, they were there to take that old Declaration, and apply it to the people of the rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit land, and condemn them out of their own mouths for being respecters of persons, and to make use of it as a most powerful weapon to put down the great slave sys- their just powers from the consent of the governed tem of our country. Could any one doubt that if our and, furthermore, that 'whenever any government fathers could have foreseen what was to be the result ceases to accomplish this end, it becomes the right and of their labors and sacrifices, - nearly four millions in the chains of slavery, fugitive slaves hunted through the length and breadth of the land, the Slave Power having complete mastery over our religion and politics, ciple; the time had come when it was evident that over every thing, -could any one doubt that our fathers would have refrained from attempting their inde- not be protected, their manhood could not be safe, un pendence? They would have regarded it as a sin less they threw off the government which was false against God, in view of the results which were to follow, to attempt to secure their independence. That upon their rights, instead of protecting them. The About olitionists believed that if, in '76, our fathers had reasonably was gathered in the spirit of 'the fathers,' acted, and to carry out what they left undone.

was to be a celebration of this day, and the orator who yet more had they reason to believe that the time had had been selected was EDWARD EVERETF-a man who come for them to cast off the tyranny of a government had defended slavery from the Bible, and had affirmed which would not merely enslave them, but make the that in no other cause would be sooner buckle on his the instruments of enslaving others. knapeack and shoulder his musket, than to put down It was not one man in a thousand, not one man the slaves at the South who might imitate the example of Washington and our Revolutionary fathers in striking that all the grand display which every portion of the for liberty. He was glad that there were some citizens country was that day witnessing—the firing of cannon of Dorchester whose true manhood, love of justice, and the explosion of penny crackers, the display of banners, regard for freedom and consistency, had led them to turn the gathering of people to listen to windy orators, was their backs upon such a celebration, and to come up to celebrate a dissolution of the Union. But so it was and participate in a celebration of which they need not Our fathers were Disunionists, and we were their legitbe ashamed, and which had a noble and glorious pur-imate descendants. It was better to suffer wrong than pose in view. He was glad that they had done what do wrong; and as our fathers resolved rather to disthey could, in the shape of protest, to induce their fel- solve the political Union to which they belonged, than low-townsmen not to take any part in that celebration, on account of the man who was to be the orator of the day. But he was surprised to see, in a paper professing to be anti-slavery, (the Boston Telegraph,) a disclaimer of a portion of that protest. In an editorial, a few days since, that paper had said-

Of the propriety of celebrating the Fourth of July Of the propriety of celebrating the Fourth of July, by anti-slavery men, we have a very decided opinion in opposition to that expressed by the Dorchester people, who issued the handbill we have alluded to. The clergyman said he did not see why the devil should have all the best tunes, and we cannot see why the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Day when the sublime Declaration went forth, that "ALL MEN ARE GREATED EQUAL." should be left to be celebrated by serviles and rowdies. It is a day which peculiarly belongs to anti-slavery men; the doctrines of the Declaration

of Independence, when understood and practised, will melt the chains of every slave in the land. And instead of leaving those doctrines to be interpreted and enfor-ed by mere Union-savers, military heroes, pro-slavery politicians, and blood-and-thunder orators, the aboli-tionists should insist that this is peculiarly their own

sued that protest did not object to the celebration of that day in the manner and spirit indicated in that passage. They believed that the Fourth of July belong to the anti-slavery men and women of the country, an none other; and they are the only parties in the land who are for crrrying out the Declaration of Indepenin America, assembled, in great numbers, at the beau-tiful Grove in Framingham, on Wednesday, July 4th. ebration and observance of this day. He was surprised, therefore, that in an anti-slavery journal, there should be any imputation cast upon those who put forth that protest, as if they were in favor of leaving the celebration of this day to mere ' Union-savers, military heroes, pro-slavery politicians, and blood-and-

Three things, the speaker said, were clear, after the lapse of seventy-nine years since our fathers proclaimof what is vauntingly called ' Freedom's birth-day,' in ed their right to be free and independent. The first preparing for carrying forward, with renewed vigilance was this: that all those in this land who sympathized with those in bondage were without a common country which they could call their own. In the slave States such a gathering as that in which they were assemble would be regarded as unlawful and seditious, and would subject any one attending it to lynch law. Lexington and Bunker Hill had given us nothing more than this, after the lapse of seventy-nine years, in on half of this nation—the right to be hunted as persons worthy of death if we dare to speak for those in bonds, and demand their immediate freedom The second fact, showing the general insecurity, was

that all complexional distinction was lost in slavery It was sometimes said that our fathers did not fight fo liberty to the black men. If it was so, then they were not worthy of homage. But some of the best and bra vest soldiers of the Revolution were black men, and they fought for a common country, and that all might be free. Be it so, that our fathers were narrow-sight colored population of the land ; at least, they fought for have a free country. But slavery had denied even this. [Mr. Garrison here read the advertisement of Mrs. M. in the Liberator of last week, and briefly comm upon. It was 'a very liberal reward' offered by this makes a genteel appearance—a man of good address and would be taken for a white man any where'!

The third point was, that the Gospel of Jesus Christ s an Anti-Slavery Gospel, could not be proclaimed in any of the slave States, except at the peril of the life f him who thus proclaimed it. In confirmation of this, Mr. Garrison read an extract from the Journal of the American Home Missionary Society for July, in which a missionary, writing from Missouri, says that, in consequence of being falsely suspected of cherishing abolition principles, 'the trustees and leading members of the church seem entirely to forget the rules of Christian, or even of common courtesy; and the result is, he adds, ' it would be useless for me to stay longer here, isfactory, we pass from the only unpleasant feature of or perhaps in the State.' Another missionary writes that he has been compelled to fice from Missouri, in order to save his life !

This was where they stood. They had no commo country they could call their own; all complexional distinction in regard to the victims of slavery had ceas ed ; and the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as a Gospel of Freedom, was not allowed to be proclaimed in the Southern portion of the country. Their work was to make country that should be free for all-free for themselves CLAY, of Dorchester ; JOSEPH MERRITT, of the State of as well as for those in bondage. Their work was to see t it, that, as complexional distinctions had ceased in slavery, neither white men nor black men shall any longe be exposed to the peril of being reduced to the cond tion of a chattel slave. Their work was, to see to land; Nehemiah P. Smith; Caleb A. Wall; Sallie Hol- that the gospel of Jesus Christ should be vindicated in the presence of the universe as a Gospel that broke ev ery fetter, and never yet has forged a chain for a sin gle human being. Their gathering, then, was a patri otic one, in the browlest sense of that term-Christian The President (Mr. Garrison) then addressed the in the primitive meaning of the word Christianity; and believed that a great work would be wrought there for Mr. Garrison's remarks were received evidently with

forward, and was introduced as the next speaker, the assembly greeted him with much feeling.

REMARKS OF CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

Mr. BURLEIGH spoke with unusual animation and effect. He said that he was glad to see that so many understood the right use to be made of the anniversary (so called) of American Independence. The truth was as had already been said, that the day belonged pecu others could celebrate the day with any degree of consistency; no others were willing to act in accordance qualification, namely, that 'all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable of happiness'; that for the protection of these rights governments were instituted among men, deriving the duty of the governed to throw it off, and institut new safeguards for their rights.' Our fathers though that, in '76, the time had come to act upon this prin their rights could not be secured, their liberty coulholier, more purified spirit, he trusted, than they son to adopt such a position in regard to the govern ment of the British empire, yet more, (yes, with a delit In one of the neighboring towns (Dorchester) there erate consideration of the words he uttered did he say

ten thousand, outside of that assembly, who considered solve a political Union which would make us the instruments of wrong-doing? It was because, if they continued in a Union with the British Empire, they must continue as vassals, in subjection to political oppression, that our fathers thought it wise to withdraw from that Union, to make themselves an independent people, and establish a government of their own, whose purpose it should be to secure liberty to every shild of man dwelling under its jurisdiction; and they believed that three millions of vassals would become free by

the success of that experiment of dissolution.

Well, the Abolitionists were contending for the

erty of no less a number than three millions of human beings, who are subjected not merely to political vassalage, but to personal enslavement; not merely robbed of citizenship, but robbed of manhood; not only degraded to the condition of subjects, but to that of chattels,—mere marketable commodities. Was not the reason for their engaging in this enterprise as imperative as that which actuated our fathers to pledge 'their lives, their fortunes, and their socred honor' to the ac-

omplishment of their enterprise ! Then, again, another reason for our fathers diss ing the Union with the mother country, and founding a Republic, was found in the influence such a government would have in the spread of Democratic ins tions throughout the world, and to perpetuate liberty in their own land, and transmit its blessings to their posterity. And how much more did that consideration furnish a reason for an enterprise like that in which the Abolitionists were engaged! They were defending the principles of their fathers; they were giving to them a more faithful, because a more universal application; and they were siming at all which was beneficent in the results which their fathers sought, and more than they ever contemplated. Why, then, should they not

of our fathers, if we sat still, and allowed this iniquity to triumph? Where was our reverence for the memory of their noble deeds, if we had no courage to imitate

We talk of liberty, with a Fugitive Slave Bill which equires us to catch a runaway, and thrust him back criticise either the action or the principle of those who o his chains, or consigns us to fines and imprisonment is interdicted in one half of the land. The children of do a cause to secure it against the possibility of being the men of '76 dare not visit the battle-plains where directed out of its proper course, and to prevent the Rhode Island and Vermont, who marched across so that kind of anti-slavery timidity which either denie many blood-stained fields, to fight at Yorktown, and the right, or would limit the exercise of the right, to there under such circumstances,

of the public schools of that town; and he declined, be- freshness of its strength, ause he had too just an appreciation of the proper chathe British, in the days of the Revolution. [Three ers, it does not matter. cheers were here called for, and heartily given, for this | Every part, therefore, of the sympathizing and cor jure his prospects, as a teacher of the schools of Dorchester, was a response worthy to be remembered and treasured up. 'I was a man,' he said, 'before I was a schoolmaster.' (Loud cheers.) Who that is desirous to promote his own interest by bartering the interests of liberty, ought to be scourged out of camp into infa-

pose of saying just this one word, which I have said, that the purpose of our celebration is in spirit one with a flower-pot, the flower-pot will go to pieces the mothe purpose of the event which we came to celebrate; ment the oak begins to grow; but as long as you se that the spirit which animates us is the spirit of our fa- the flower-pot whole, you may be certain the oak is thers, who preferred dissolution to disgrace and oppression; and that ours is the only consistent attitude for it of reform, of progress, and of human elevation, is any man to occupy to celebrate the anniversary of the oak. The moment it sprouts, away goes the flower-American Independence. I came but to remind you, pot! (Loud cheers.) that the event we celebrate is the dissolution of the American Union.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN said, that the history of the past had always shown that wherever the slavery of one portion of a people is allowed, the freedom of the rest never prospers. In illustration of this, he referred to the former condition of the people of England. He went on to show, however, that the cause of popular freedom had made far greater progress in that country, since the American Revolution, than it has made here, and that it is still advancing. Here he argued that, while slavery exists, as it now does, in more than one gress of true liberty. He urged the necessity of an entire separation of the Free States (so called) from the posterity; and equally to the slaves of the South."

Samuel May, Jr., on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, made a statement relating to the matters their sons. (referred to and explained above) of the arrangements with the Railroad Company.

The President referred to the case of that inhuma and treacherons man, Captain Goodrich, of Manches ter, Mass., master of the schooner Grace Darling, who iron bedstead, in order that they may all be of the sam took one hundred and twenty-five dollars from five slaves stature together,—that class where they take their on at Norfolk, Va., promising to convey them in his vessel of thinking for the day from the editorial in the Morn to the North, and then betraving them to the North, and then betraving them. to the North, and then betraying them to the Norfolk ing Post or the Duily Advertiser; but if you g police. Mr. G. read, from a Norfolk paper, an article which highly commended Capt. Goodrich for his praise- proverb, ' Many men, many minds.' The anti-slavery worthy and disinterested (!!) conduct, and called on the cause was harmonious until Mr. Garrison got Mr. between sof Norfolk to remember him, and reward him Knapp to stand by his side. The moment he got a conduct the cause was harmonious until Mr. Garrison got Mr. worthy and disinterested (!!) conduct, and called on the

At I o'clock, P. M., took a recess, until 8, P. M.

AFTERNOON. The favorite and stirring Anti-Slavery

was then sung by the united company; a large number of sheets of Hymns and Songs, a sion, having been distributed.

REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. WENDELL PHILLIPS was then introduced to the meet ing, and was received with marks of that high esteem and affection which the friends of freedom universally

feel for him who has contended so long, so bravely, and so consistently, in behalf of those appointed to destruc-tion in this pre-eminently guilty land.

Mr. P., referred, at the commencement of his re-marks, to a letter which had been received from the Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Natick, in reply to an invitation to be present at the meeting, which letter, he said

be had unfortunately forgotten to bring with him. We print it here, in full :- NATION, June 80, 1855.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.:

DEAR SIE,—Your very kind note, inviting me to be present at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society's celebration of National Independence, at Framingham, has been received. On that day, I must fulfil two engagements in the Old Colony; so it will not be in my power to meet with you, and with my neighbors and friends.

be Disunionists?

If it was said, in opposition to their favorite motto, 'No Union with Slaveholders,' that they owed allegiance to this American government because it afforded them protection, his answer was, that they owed no allegiance to the oppressor of their brother, even though the tyrabi was not their own oppressor. They could never recognize that as a God-appointed instrumentality for the world's deliverance, which was constantly occupied, here at home, in rivetting the chains and fastening the yoke on millions of their fellow-beings.

But this was not all. We were not only to be made the instruments of wronging others, but also to be the victims of wrong ourselves. Where, then, was the spirit of our fathers, if we sat still, and allowed this iniquity

Mr. Phillips continued—I hope, Mr. Chairman, that

Mr. PHILLIPS continued-I hope, Mr. Chairman, that we shall respond to this letter in the same spirit, with a willingness to cooperate with any one, and welcome the cooperation of any one, in the anti-slavery cause ; and I hope that we shall remember always, that to are laboring with us is no harm, but, on the contrary, we refuse. We talk of liberty, when freedom of speech a great benefit—one of the greatest benefits that we can our independence was achieved. The descendants of labor of any man from being wasted by misdirected the patriots of Massachusetts and Connecticut and effort, by mistake. I have no sympathy at all with Eutaw, and Cowpens, cannot visit those scenes, if it is criticise each other. It is the life of a moral movement known that they have the spirit of '76 in their bosoms, like ours; it is the pole-star. We are not, we never and believe, with a living faith, in the Declaration of can be, like the old organized political parties, with an Independence, that 'all men are created equal, and express and settled creed, with a certain and recognized endowed with an inalienable right to liberty.' Death, or, at least, outrage and insult, would be their portion, man can be informed beforehand, and can substantially and speedy bandishment from the land, if they went agree. Reform is made up, necessarily, of men who think, each one for himself. We have approached our In conclusion, Mr. Burleigh alluded to the Dorchester present position by different roads; we base our action celebration, remarking that Mr. Everett, the man who on different principles,—some religious, some political, had expressed his willingness to bare his weapon to put some exclusively moral, some merely sentimental, some down an insurrection of the slaves, was to go there and political and economical; and it is, therefore, an unatell the people what a glorious thing it was for Wash- voidable necessity that we must seek somewhat different ington and his compatriots to fight for liberty! And ends, and adopt various measures. The old parties in this connection, he alluded to a fact which he said may stand shoulder to shoulder, praise, and do nothhad just come to his knowledge, in illustration of the ing but praise, the various members of the party to influences which are brought to bear upon the free- which they belong; but a living, vital reform, made men of the North, to intimidate them from an honest up of independent thinkers, such as an unpopular and manly expression of their convictions. I am told, movement always must be supported by, must welcome said Mr. Burleigh, that among the people who were criticism, even from its own members; for the moment applied to take part in that Dorchester celebration was it adopts the rule, that its members shall keep silent gentleman who holds the situation of teacher in one towards each other, it sacrifices the main spring and

Besides, no man who loves a principle will ever place racter of a Fourth of July celebration, knew too well the slightest obstacle in the way of his friends criticiswhat it ought to be, as well as what it was likely to be ling the means by which he seeks to advance that prinunder such auspices, to be willing to degrade himself ciple. We love the principle more than we do our by participating in the ceremonies; and for that he was selves. We are not here to keep Charles Sumner o warned that he might suffer in his pecuniary affairs- Henry Wilson in the United States Senate, but to keep that it might endanger his situation as an instructor in Sumnerism, Wilsonism, Garrisonism, in the Senate, i the public school! Furthermore, I am told that the possible. Not the men, but the IDEAS. [A voice, fer morning sun of this Fourth of July rose upon what vently, 'Amen!'] Who cares, therefore, where the purported to be the effigy of that man who is unwilling drift-wood-Sumner, Giddings, Wilson, or any of the to take part in a celebration of the Fourth of July, un- rest-drifts to? No matter! The only thing is, shall der the auspices of a volunteer suppressor of wars for the principle which each man seeks gain a triumph liberty. That man is to be hung in effigy on the very outlive him, if possible, always triumph? and if it tri heights that overlooked the evacuation of Boston by umphs by criticism of us, or by our criticism of oth-

noble and consistent man.] The response which was dial letter of Mr. Wilson, I respond to, except this obhave always been the life of the Anti-Slavery cause. People say we are a very quarrelsome body. If there is any body here who does not like quarreling, I advise him to go and join the conservatives, for he will find to train up his children in the love of liberty, who that reformers always in a tempest. When the time comes is desirous to fit them to discharge their duties as citi- that the advocates of any reform cease to criticis zens of a republic, would be willing to trust them to each other, you may write 'Ichabod' over it-its effithe instructions of one who is willing to renounce his ciency is gone. An aggressive Christianity,-the manhood, and save his schoolmastership? There is an Christianity that attacks every thing and every hody, old story of a schoolmaster among a people with whom until it secures something no longer capable of being the Romans were at war, who offered to deliver his pu- found fault with,-that is the element of all reform ; nils over to the Roman general. But the generous Ro- and whether you apply it to men or institutions, you man took the master, and put him into the hands of the will always find that just so far as it is alive and rife, pupils he would have betrayed, and made them scourge just so far it is active and efficient, the will be its him out of sight, in the presence of both armies. So method. Never fear that any body who has a reputawhen the hostile hosts of Despotism and Freedom are tion worth preserving will be hurt, or that any institugathering on either hand, that man who was willing tion that ought to live will die. I affirm it as a truth self-evident, as well as established by all history, that no constitution or government ever came to an end by my and disgrace, in the presence of both hosts. (Loud efforts from within, that did not deserve to come to an end. If our Constitution goes to pieces by discussion I have risen, said Mr. Burleigh, mainly for the pur- inside, it will only be because it deserved to go to pieces, not for any other reason. If you plant an oak in dwarfed. Our Constitution is the flower-pot; the spir-

If we were contented, seventy and more years after our Constitution was made, with that Constitution, it would be a proof that it was a bad Constitution ; for our fathers meant to make a Constitution that should educate stronger, bolder and braver men than the were,—and they succeeded. That is the reason you are met here to-day. You are the proof that our grandfa thers opened good schools. If you were contented, like the men who are met in great cities to-day, to eat merely what our fathers made up, you would be dwarfed children. The American who would be contented with the amount of wealth, commerce, education strength, which the thirteen States enjoyed in '89 half of our nation, it is utterly vain to hope for the pro- would be a man a hundred years behind the age. The same change that has taken place in the minds of en-ergetic men, as to wealth, and territory, and power, Slave States, as affording the only possible opportunity has been wrought in the minds of humane, liberty-lov of securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our ing men for liberty; and that is the reason why we find the institutions of our fathers insufficient, crippled, short-coming, for the ideal which has grown up before

I object, therefore, at the outset, to the advice wish of any man who looks, in a reform movement, fo harmony and peace. If you want that, go into the old parties, all whose men are cut a head shorter, by a among reformers, you must expect to realize the old lerate, he got a critic, and has had a critic in every one of the followers he has made ; and the moment he eases to find a critic, as well as a follower, in those who gather to his side, that moment he is worth nothng more as a reform leader, for he does not create mer of the same type as himself.

Speaking of the Advertiser, reminds me to allege Speaking of the number of that paper, is that it undertakes to deny certain facts stated in regula Hon Edward Everett, and his pro-slavery tons for the last twenty years. Observe a sign of pa for the last twenty years. Otherre a sign of page of page of the gress! Some men are always complaining the in their opinion, the anti-slavery cause does he in their opinion, in you an unmistakable tribe advance. I will go this, You never knew a pak lie man to die, and have a newspaper or a fine write his biography, that the newspaper or the write his biography, that the mempaper or he adding not deny, as an abolition falsehood, any product, thing that he had said twenty years before. Day as always unwilling to have it recorded that the mute what, at the time, he was proud to do. Why h what, at the true, has travelled on twenty han al left his old acts as things to be ashaned of for a stance : when Dr. Follen was Professor at Barnel College, be wrote an address for the New Englast is ti-Slavery Society-a very noble address-to the exgens of the United States, which was printed. Shelp after, the question came up of making him a Pulme in the college, and they voted that they would be to he was an Abelitionist. Five or seven years ale, is died, and then Mr. EDMUND QUINCY, in an anti-diary speech before this Society, stated the feet, which he happened to know, because his own father was he. dent of the college; and immediately half a dom he fessors hastened into print, to deny that they trees fused to appoint Dr. Follex because he was a day tionist. Every body knew it was a lie; but it was a that the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause bad main

It is the same with Mr. Everett. In 1825, he mis a speech, which he was proud of then, and printed a We have a copy of the original pamphlet; if re is not a copy of it, he would deny that too, (laughte) for every other part of the Dorchester places, is which we have not his own pamphlet, he does den and thinks to creep out of. But Abelitionists haven. ful memories. (Laughter and applause.) We have nothing to do with any thing but the short-coning our enemies, and they have been burned into our pen. ories by long years of thought ; and very rarely to m

The Advertiser denies that Mr. Everett ever shind that anti-slavery meeting should be indicted un & fence and misdemeanor at common law. It quies sentence from his message, and says that is all. In I happen to have another sentence from that very as sage, and I am anxious to read it, because before if you, as well as hereafter before the press, I wat ; show Mr. Everett and his brother-in-law of the Abre. tiser, that we are always after him (laughter)-high can never do any thing in a corner-and that mil h retires into absolute private life, and cries for quest we never shall give it to him. (Applause.) In a member the confession of John Davis, at the mid is official career, made privately to Mr. Somer, Slavery ruled the whole government. His shirth had been one long act of servility to the Fig. party, which was essentially a pro-slavey per Yes, that is the way Americans repent; they may State street, and repent in the chimney come (le plause.) I do not doubt Mr. Everett has repeated; repented in the private room of the eliter of the Alise tiser; but he will go on and sin to-day in Declare just as badly as ever. Now, he has sinted is police he has simped as a Representative in Representa-Halls. When he confesses, he must confess in sellhe must undo what he has done, he must take but he weight of his name, the countenance and infrance strength that he has given to the pre-slavery partimoment the slave forgives him, we shall-not if then. (Cheers.)

I will now read you the extract from that some of 1836, which I have often quoted, and which in Advertiser, with all its spectacles, cannot fol h Edward Everett writes thus :

"This compact (the Constitution) recognizes for istence of slavery, and concedes to the kam ited prevails the most important rights and printers needed with it. Every thing that tends to day it relations created by this compact is at war with anit, and whatever, by direct or necessary openin,
calculated to excite an insurrection among them
has been held by highly respectable legal enfort
be an offence against the peace of this Connormal
which may be prosecuted as a misdemeasor of coss
large.

law. Although opinions may differ on this point, twi seem the safer course, under the peculiar crement of the case, to imitate the example of our fairs, Adamses, the Hancocks, and other eminest parti-Revolution : who, al of liberty, and approaching the question as comin an open one, deemed it nevertheless expedies be into a union with our brothers of the sharehill States, on the principle of forbearance and take of this subject. As the genius of our institution the character of our people are entirely repent even for the sake of repressing its abset, the parties of all classes of citizens must be invoked, to the from a discussion, which, by exasperating the mean have no other effect than to render mere open to the care that the care of th the condition of the slave; and which, if no shall ed, there is great reason to fear, will prove the rate which the Union will split.

Alabama asks for penal laws against abelied Gov. Everett transmits her resolves, saying, 'Best aments relate to a subject to which the attention of General Court has already been respectfully in They are accordingly submitted to the two House out comment, in the assurance that, together rid papers of a similar character already count they will receive such consideration as may led the importance of their subject matter, and source from which they emanate."

This is emphatic language for an official paper discussion of slavery in Massachusetts is as be repressed !! A barbarous State asks to har! speech made a penal offence in Massachusett, ssi plassic Governor, steeped to the lips in off-repet logies on those who had died for free thought is a climes, has no 'COMMENT' to make, but 'res invites attention,' and asks that ' consideration it the importance of the subject, and the serve which this insolent request emanates!

Edward Everett, to his lasting infamy be it is

ed, is the first Governor of Massachusetts, - and it God! the last, -who has publicly arowed that vis considers 'highly respectable legal authority gate tains free speech and free printing to be infinite fences in Massachusetts! No Daily detrrine it erase the record. For once, Mr. Everett tops constitutional timidity. Usually,

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike. on this occasion, he was as explicit and emphasithe etiquette of his office would allow. Now, you may test, by the unblushing false which the Advertiser, to serve a purpose, metals legations of that placard, how utterly recise press has always been, when it has had to design

anti-slavery publications. But there is another party, as well as its tionists, that has a long memory—that is, the him-except when he is asked to pay for thes. ter.) But when he can use them for the party gratifying his own spite, or carrying a permanent forgets when a man has once bored the but him. There was a Carolinian who met Mr. Phymouth Rock, and made him blush, 70, a friend THEODORE PARKER said, he looked sp to to the right hand and to the left, and fash, as straight ahead, and blushed it out, when is him, in the name of the slave States, for the series had always done to slavery. To-day, Doro committed the great mistake (for the deril, yet h is always left to make a mistake) to inrite halfa.
Southerners to dine with Mr. Everett. Lock in pers to-morrow, and see if they do not take inauspleious occasion to thank him for thee! friend of mine told me that he learned from

Committee, that they had tried to smother th

rners, by rerelcome topics
butherner di
rill be bound
o-day, it wo
seeting as ti
I will deta
hink it was hink it were ago, the hat we coul under of Proposition of the Committee of never cou you could to Know Noth know that or day, will give one; for his shall success who has any I ask of his litical year Massachuse from it a lo REMA THOMAS

JUL

upon to ma generous of Higginson But nov as . Ditto heart, upo this aftern criticising actions in ant abstra ioned part men in the however h that he which he himself s their duty Blavery point, tha departed, made of take one all stand

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eners, by reminding them not to touch upon such unersers, by remarking the takes a good deal to keep Southerner dumb on such a good point as that, and sill be bound that if we could be seated at that table will be bound as a good as such an anti-slavery peering as this to look in Edward Everett's face,

I will detain you but a single moment longer. syra ago, that we all of us pledged ourselves to de e could to take Mr. Loring from his seat a what we could be igner and borning from his seat a judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, and we appointed ourselves a Committee of the Whole for that purpose. There is no need of my making any report purpose. Insert is no need of my making any report to this Committee of how far we went, and what we did, and what was the obstacle that stopped us; but I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee have to sit again (cheers); that we go on another year; and provided they will give us a Governor year; and provided they will give us a Governor whose virtue is not a matter of mere calculation,—for I never could calculate Gov. Gardner's virtue, unless I never could tell me what State election was going on at the time, and what probable effect it would have on the the time, and the know Nothing question .- I say, if they will only give know planing queries and double our petition, and gra decent our friend ALBEE, who is with us here to day, will give us a report stronger even than his last for his is a spirit that never says fail, and w succeed. If, therefore, there is any man here who has any influence any where in the political camp I sak of him that he will give us a clean leaf next po lists of min let us establish the judicial bench Massachusetts on a secure foundation, by taking away fron it a load of infamy which no judicial bench can

REMARKS OF THOMAS W. HIGGINSON.

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THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, of Worcester, w the next speaker. His speech was very earnest and the next speaker. The property and the perfect and eloquent, and his declaration of his belief in the certainty of the dissolution of these States, and of his own reslines for that event, met with the general and evidentity carefully-considered assent of the audience After a disavowal of any expectation of being called upon to make a speech, and a few words of warm and generous commendation of the preceding speaker, Mr. Iligginson said-

But now that I am up, perhaps I may say as much as 'Ditto to Mr. Burke.' I can say that, from my heart, upon many things, and I will say it first upon the point which our more than Burke has spoken of this afternoon ;-I mean his defence of the principle of criticising men as well as institutions, and denouncing actions in their concrete form, instead of in the pleasant abstractions of old-fashioned sermons or new-fashioned party resolutions. I thank God that there are men in the anti-slavery movement who do dare to critisise each other; and I know that HENRY WILSON, however his letter may seem, for a moment, to indicate that he has forgotten it, is grateful for the criticism which he has always so freely received, and has not himself shrunk from criticising those who have don their duty so well towards him. Sir, when the Anti-Slavery movement in New England reaches such point, that men cease to criticise each other's action as individuals, the glory of that movement will have departed, and with it, all that is noblest in New England beroism. Of Puritan stock, I trust we are he male of such light materials, that when we dare to take one step in the right direction, our friends should all stand back, for fear we should halt, or retrace our

You know how it was with old Don Quixotte's helmet. He took the battered and war-worn helmet from the wall, and, having repaired it as well as his poor tools would allow, he bethought him that, before it was brought into service, it ought to be tested. So he put it ers post, and made believe the post was a man; and he took his old two-handed sword, and brought it down upon the belmet, and the belmet went to pieces. Very grateful was he that his head was not in it. But he mended it a second time, and contemplating it, his eareful biographer tells us, for a moment, he wisely considered that the second test might be equally hazardous, and would not try the stroke again. I hope we are not made to be so let alone !

In a land where every man is a monarch, and every woman ought to be-in a land where the humblest man becomes the mightiest when he takes part in a great moral movement-where is our safeguard against the unholy hands which may touch the ark of our Israel, unless we can criticise them freely, and speak of them worship great men as much as in Monarchies, or more, and that our great men have not, like the great men o monarchies, the reputation of ancient families to sustain,-the character of ages past to hold them responsible for their demeanor to-day. In this country, we are too much ruled by our great men. The rock on which every great enterprise splits is the weakness or folly of its leader. The ruin of every political enterprise is, that its great men are false to their principles Goldsmith tells us, in his " Citizen of the World," or somewhere else, a story of a man in London, who was lavited to a great dinner on a certain occasion. He says, 'I was offered for the entertainment, venison and turtle, and a great man. The venison was good, the turtle was delicious, but the great man was intole rable. (Laughter.) All our political parties offer, year by year, the same bill of fare. The resolutions are good, the platforms admirable, but the great men sink them, if they have their own way, beyond plummet's sounding. (Cheers.) It is only because there is a soul in us that dares criticise these men, to take hold of them as individuals-not the abstract Whig or Demcerat, but the concrete Millard Fillmore or Caleb Cushing,-it is only because we dare to criticise even each other,-because we dare to say to CHARLES SUMNER, 'Here is the weak point of your argument,'-it is because we dare to say even to STEPHEN FOSTER OF WILL LIAN LLOYD GARRISON, 'There, at that moment, we thought you unjust ; if you were just, convince us of it, and we will honor you more, '-it is because we dare, at least, in our braver moments, to criticise each other, that the Anti-Slavery movement has become what it is, the noblest and bravest and best that the world ever saw among its philanthropies.

Sir, there is another reason for dealing with individuals in criticism. It is because our opponents, in argument and conscience, constantly make individuals their weapon. What, at this moment, is the one argument by which the Slave Power crushes down every Massachusetts man who dares to say his soul is his own, and yet does not dare to act as if he quite believed it? It is not in religion, it is not in mercantile calcalation, it it not in political principle—it is the name of DANIEL WERSTER; that is his weapon, and he uses t. 'Had Cosar lived, thou durst not thus have spoken.' 'Had DANIEL WEBSTER lived, the Personal Liberty Bill would never have been passed'; and every hunker or semi-hunker in Massachusetts cringes bebeath that lash, because he knows the snapper of it is the truth. Had Daniel Webster lived, we should not have passed the Personal Liberty Bill. I tell you, that when Daniel Webster died, the anti-slavery sentiment in thousands of hearts in Massachusetts, which had long been crushed down by the authority of that great man, went up again, as I saw a branch go up today when the bird that bowel it down had flown away Every man in Massachusetts was freer when Danie Webster had taken that magnificent presence of his out of his thought and his fear. It is the most fearful of all the memories of that fallen Lucifer, that his presence made us slaves, and only his departure made us free ence more.

Then there is another reason still why this individu al criticism should be continued. It is because it is only by the individual power in us that these men is hington who speak so nobly are sustained. We are their sounding-board; without us behind them, they would never be heard. What would CHARLES SUMNER even, be in Congress, without the knowledge that be

Massachusetts, that would, if they had lips as eloquent truest and strongest supports and pillars of that cause as his, use them for the cause to which he devotes himself? What made the difference, in the Philadelphia
Know Nothing Convention, between HENNY WILSON
and the New York delegates, who did their utmost to
prostrate the North lower even than the South dared to
prostrate the North lower even than the South dared to
prostrate the North lower even than the South dared to
like the lower like and the difference of the death, at Brisself to love it hand? What made the difference of the self to love it hand? What made the difference of the self to love it hand. What made the difference of the self to love it hand. What made the difference of the self to love it hand. What made the difference of the self to love it hand. What made the difference of the self to love it had a self-toprostrate the North lower even than the South dared to ask to have it bend? What made the difference? It was known to some of us assembled here. Possibly his was not merely that HENRY WILSON belonged to the order of vertebrates-animals with a back-bone, and eminently a modest man, who never obtraded himsel the New York delegates to the invertebrates; but the difference was, as he told them himself, that 'we of Massachusetts come with eighty thousand freemen behind us, and you bring nothing behind you but your hind us, and you bring nothing behind you but your clothes. We stand strong, because there are strong men behind us." 'It makes a great difference to a sentence,' says Emerson, (and Wilson quoted it,) ' whether there is a man behind it or not."

There is no danger of going too far, if every man follows his honest convictions. Every sincere criticisc is a blessing to the man criticised, even if it is not a correct one. It is more for my interest to find out my weak spot, than for any body else to teach it to me

We hear the demand constantly made for Disunion.

Does Massachusetts respond to it? Only very gradually. We hear the demand made to cease from voting. Does Massachusetts respond to that? You can cour the non-voters by hundreds. But I tell you, the influence of this non-voting theory upon the people of Massachusetts is to be weighed, not counted; because men judge of the earnestness of each other's convictions by the sacrifices they are willing to make for them ; and every Yankee loving his ballot more than any thing else in the world, (more, I am afraid, than his wife, for he will not extend it to her,) knows what must be the anti-slavery conviction of men who are willing to give up voting for the sake of principle.

Then, again, if you want to obtain what you aim at in this world, I observe, you always have to ask for something more. That is the policy the Slave Power teaches us. In every great crisis, the Slave Power gets what it wants. Why? Because it always asks for twice as much as it expects, and then gets half that, and calls it a 'compromise.' When you want to make men Free Soilers, what had you best do? Get up a Free Soil meeting if you can ; get up a Garrisonian meeting at any rate! In Worcester, when we want to make Free Soil votes out of Whig and Democratic votes, we get STEPHEN FOSTER to speak in the City Hall, and he so belabors us for not doing every thing, that we all begin to do something in self-defence. (Laughter.) Those Free Soilers up in Vermont knew what they were about, when they invited Lucy STONE to American Anti-Slavery Society's position and princi stump the district. She told them beforehand, 'I shall ples, he sustained and defended and aided them with tell my audiences that they ought not to vote under the most honorable perseverance and zeal, in spite of years present organization of the government; but they of feeble health, to the very closing hours of his active said, 'No matter—come!' She went, and multitudes and useful life. To his excellent judgment and wise flocked to hear her,—for, somehow, though she is not plans is largely owing the present growing interest, in a large woman, there is a large audience that always Great Britain, in the question of American slavery follows her little form,—and the consequence of that, To his generous expenditure of time, labor, and money with other influences, is written in the present anti- our cause owes the authorship of many valuable publi slavery condition of Vermont-the leader of the States cations, and especially the establishment and mainten in a fusion of all parties in the cause of freedom ;- ance of the (London) Anti-Slavery Advocate. In him fusion in behalf of freedom, con-fusion to slavery.

freemen on the Fourth of July. It is not often to be devout gratitude to God, who gave our cause such seen. Our Fourths of July are not commonly anniver- friend, -to us, such a co-worker and example; and saries of freedom-not anniversaries of personal liver- with a most sincere sympathy also with her who ha ty; they are auniversaries of national independence, shared all his labors. Joyfully do we remember the which is only one chapter in the story. They are an- sacred words, Blessed are the dead who die in the niversaries of a war which established a Union which Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their has at this moment more slaves within its borders than labors, and their works do follow them." there were inhabitants in the 'old thirteen,' when they fought the seven years' war for a preamble. National independence is only a little thing; and yet, timony, from much acquaintance with Mr. Estlin, and after all, that is the greatest thing the world has ever yet seen. Where has personal liberty been gained? justice and truth of what the previous speaker had Where has there been a revolution to secure personal said. liberty,-still more, to extend that liberty beyond the race that fought the revolution? I do not know of a instance. Washington fought in one revolution. He fought for himself, his kindred and his race. Kossuth fought in one revolution,-or led it on in far nobler ways than fighting. He did it for the sake of his own race, and those closely linked with them. The world has never seen an instance of a race of men consecrating their lives, fortunes and honor to a race alien from them in origin, differing from them in color, degraded by injustice, and so separated from them, that their freedom and prosperity seemed to be perfect, while yet this race remained degraded. The world has never remarks bore principally upon the Union of these seen a wholly disinterested revolution, and there is the States. He said it was a Union which should never that WENDELL PHILLIPS does not mean quite what he one, between slavery and liberty. He had never see seems to mean when he says he only cares for Massa- the hour in his life when he would render obedience to setts, our love of liberty also would be exclusive and asked, would do it now? Whoever is a Unionist is, of selfish. It is the labor to revolutionize South Carolina, it is the wish to elevate the black man as well as the white, that has stamped the Anti-Slavery movement with the last glory of nobleness. It is because, as men tend to his own business. Nay, a man may neglect his own business, and he alone is responsible for that; but when it is another man's business to be attended to, let no man dare neglect that! Wherever, since the world began, there has been one noble action, one sublime self-sacrifice, one heroic self-consecration, it has been because, then and there, the man or the woman forgot their own business utterly, and took the business of the lowest, the saddest, the wretchedest around slave. them, and made that business their own. There is the glory, and it is in this glory that the true liberators are in the Constitutional Convention ; but the seal of their sive of all genuine freedom in the land. regeneration is in meetings like these. It is here that ords are sown that go to hearts, because they come from hearts. It is here that men may ask of others to give their lives to the work to which they have first deroted their own. . It is here that the dragon's teeth which generate men, as in the old legend, are sown. It is here that men who do not vote themselves send to the ballot-box by hundreds the men who do vote, and

ness, the Anti-Slavery movement had gone backward, One blast upon that bugle horn Were worth a thousand men'?

keep them voting right after they have got there.

Who does not know, that if, through neglect, or base-

[Alluding to the preceding speaker, Mr. Phillips.] Men would spring up around where that voice was heard; thousand would stand at his side, and ten thousand at his right hand; and you have before you half a dozen devoted men, each of whom is good for a thousand in

We stand here to rejoice, then, Mr. Chairman, that we can save the Fourth of July. The Union may go to pieces. I look upon that, not as a direct object to be aimed at, for freedom is the object, but as a result likely to follow when freedom is truly pursued. A dissolution of the Union is destined, I believe, to come. I have believed it now for months, I may say, for years, ing. &c., and all present enjoyed the gathering as abas a necessity that we cannot strive against, if we would. The Union may go to pieces; but, O! let us would. Ine Union may go and among them, the and his lady, for the excellent arrangements made by Fourth of July; and let us consecrate that day to Liberty. Whatever may come upon the Union, may Massachusetts be anchored for ever; and may this Grove which has echoed so often to the accents of Liberty, noise and dust of the city. To all such, a month's so-be prostrate in ruin, before any other voice is ut-journ with friend Robbins would be the securing of be prostrate in ruin, before any other voice is uttered here. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting joined in singing the anti-slavery song, 'Ho! children of the brave,— 'Ho! freemen of the land.'

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., said he came forward in the discharge of a duty which weighed not a little upon his his own satisfaction. He came to say to this assembly ardice, and scoundrelism, we have rarely seen. hind CHARLES SUMMEN there are thousands of hearts in of friends of the anti-slavery cause, that one of the call the special attention of our readers to it.

fully of Mr. Estlin's life and character. He proceed therefore, to give a very brief outline of it, mainly i connection with Mr. E's remarkable and untiring se vices to the anti-slavery movement in this country. His various publications on this subject, his watchi for suitable opportunities to aid the cause, and his wise improvement of them, his liberal aid to every anti-ela very measure which his judgment approved, his most hospitable and touching kindness to many fugitives from American slavery, his cordial and valuable friendship to the friends and advocates of the cause visiting England,-and especially his singular devotion to the i terests of that cause, even in hours when prostrated by such bodily weakness, weariness and pain as would have excused almost all others from action, -were ad verted to, in the fewest words.

Mr. M. closed his remarks by expressing his sense of the very serious loss the anti-slavery movement had sustained in this event of Mr. Estlin's death; but still more, the deep cause for thankfulness which we all have reason to feel for such a friend to our cause, whose services and example still live to instruct and

Mr. May asked leave to offer the following resolu-

Resolved, That we have received, with no com emotions, the tidings of the death of Jonn Bismon ESTLIN, Esq., of Bristol, Eng., which event occurred in that city on the tenth of June last. As a man of science, as a skillful surgeon and oculist, as a gentle man of high intelligence, unbending integrity, and unpretending but judicious benevolence, he was extensive ly known, and honored wherever known, in his native country. His independence, courage, and genuine hu manity were fully manifested in his espousal of the Anti-Slavery cause, after a full and thorough examina tion of its principles, methods, and aims; and having convinced himself of the wisdom and soundness of th the unfortunate and suffering of every name, and among Mr. Chairman, I am not going to make a long speech. them, the American fugitive slave, found a ready at I came here because I wanted to see an assemblage of an invaluable friend. And if we mourn him, it is with

WM. W. BROWN wished to second the resolution read. He bore, in a few feeling words, his carnest tes experience of his wise counsel and friendly aid, to the

Mr. GARRISON bore a strong and glowing tribute t the extraordinary virtues and excellencies of Mr. Estlin, in every relation of life, and delineated his many remarkable characteristics-dwelling particularly upon his anti-slavery zeal, vigilance, and fidelity.

The resolution respecting Mr. Estlin was then adop ed, by a unanimous vote. May every friend of the slave feel it more than ever his duty, as he considers the example of our departed fellow-laborer, to go and do likewise!

ANDREW T. Foss then addressed the meeting. His have been formed, for it was a Union, or an attempt at chusetts. If we only cared to revolutionize Massachunecessity, a pro-slavery man. Last year, the U. S. Constitution was burned to ashes in this Grove, and what a commotion was thereby caused! Some who were upon the ground at the time thought it an unjustifiable act, -at least, a very audacious one ; but now proach, which makes the very crown of glory in the that instrument might be burned without calling forth Anti-Slavery movement. It is no man's glory to atacter. Mr. Poss contended that this is profession, merely, with all but the very few who adopt the views of Gerrit Smith, and vote with his party. All others, including Free Soilers, are acting and voting with parties who acknowledge the claims and rights o slaveholders in this government,-and all such we shall and must pronounce recreant to the cause of the

The concluding speech was made by Mr. GARRISON sustained by valuable documentary evidence, all going o be found. Those liberators may show their work in to demonstrate that, between the North and the South, the Senate Chamber, in the House of Representatives, no other union can exist, except that which is subver

> A portion of the anti-slavery song, "We want no flag, no flaunting rag, For Liberty to fight"-

was then sung, after which, the meeting dissolved having, we believe, spent the day wisely, usefully and pleasantly. And all reached their several homes, se ar as we have learned, in satisfaction and in safety lay the kingdom of righteousness speedily come ! WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr. } Secretaries, WILLIAM H. FISH,

THE POURTH AT BREWSTER.

Our anti-slavery friends at Brewster celebrated the Fourth of July very pleasantly. The ' New Hall ' was eautifully decorated with branches and evergreens. A goodly number were in attendance. Ezekiel Thatch er, Esq., of Yarmouth, presided. Anti-Slavery Hymns were sung, and an address was made by Mr. Putnam

After the exercises at the Hall were over, the con pany adjourned to the 'Ocean House,' and partook of a bountiful collation, prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Robbins.

The afternoon was spent in social conversation, sing olitionists are wont to do. Much credit is due to the host of the Ocean House

them for the meeting. nem for the meeting.

The Ocean House is very pleasantly situated, and o fers many attractions to those who wish to escape the health and pleasure.

We have occupied nearly the whole of our first page with an extraordinary discussion which recently took place in the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, N. J., in regard to a connection with the Classis of North Carolina. Such ar awn mind, because he felt he could not discharge it to

EDWARD EVERETT AND HIS PRO-SLAV-ERY ANTECEDENTS.

The 9th of March, 1826, Hop. Edward Everett me his first speech in Congress, on Mr. McDuffie's motion to amend the Constitution so as to take the choice of President from Congress, in any event. He went out of his way to justify slavery in the abstract. His senments on this subject were rebuked even by slave holders, on the floor of Congress, and were re with horror and indignation through the North.

The Springfield (Mass.) Journal published the owing notice of his speech, before it was printed, which notice was copied into the Boston papers.

A friend, in allusion to Mr. Everett's sp

There is one part of Mr. Everett's speech, from which the people of Massachusetts will shrink with horror and indignation. He entered into a vindication of slavery; said it was comformable to the practice of all nations, ancient and modern; was justifiable by the authority both of the old and new

The press through the North condemned this part of his speech, though it lauded all the rest. Mr. Everett had time to reflect. He carefully wrote out his speech and softened down the obnoxious expressions. It was not published till the 18th of March. The modifications he himself admitted in a subsequent speech, April 20th, 1826. On that day, Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, alluded to Mr. Everett's opinions on slavery, and said

· I was astonished to hear him (Mr. Everett) de clare that slavery, domestic slavery, say what men will, is a condition of life, as well as any other, to be justified by morality, religion, and international

Mr. Cambreleng then made a pointed paredy on part of Mr. Everett's speech against Mr. McDuffie, which he (Mr. C.) applied, with scorehing sarcasm, to Mr. Everett's opinions on slavery, and added-

'The gentleman from Massachusetts must pardon me. His declarations were singularly extrav-agant. This was not the proper theatre for de-claring such opinions, nor was it the quarter from which we might have expected them. Had they been expressed by gentlemen from the South, it might not have excited so much surprise. But coming from another quarter, and from a mind rich with intelligence, I heard them with astonishment. I attributed something to a momentary excitement that threw forth opinions which the deliberate judgment would reject, and I was happy to perceive that the gentleman from Massachusetts had himself modified his opinions in publishing them to

This Mr. Everett admitted, in his reply to Mr. Cambreleng. He said-

The gentleman has been pleased to intimate that I have since modified my views on this sub-ject, and that my speech as printed, does not, in this part, agree with my speech as delivered. Pains have been taken to carry this impression abroad. I take upon me, therefore, to say that there has not been printed this winter a speech process. I take upon me, therefore, to say that there has not been printed this winter a speech more nearly as it was delivered than mine. I did indeed consider the extreme delicacy of the topic, and my friends were desirous that I should not be misconceived, as to views, sound in themselves, but which I might, in the warmth of the moment, have stated in a manner liable to misinterpretation. On this account, anxious, if possible, not to be misunderstood, though I knew I should be misrepresented. I did endeavor, in the printed report of my reed, I did endeavor, in the printed report of my remarks, so to express myself, that my opinion should not be mistaken. To this end alone, was aimed the slight variation of phrase with which the gentleman's prompt and tenacious recollection has been so long burthened.

Here, Mr. Everett admits that he did modify speech, at the suggestion of his friends, and that he did use the very phrase as quoted above by Mr. Cambreleng, so that we have it in the printed speech in the mildest possible form in which Mr. E. could place it. The Salem Gazette (a friend of Mr. E.) charged him Jying to hear a son of New England pronounce it with this alteration at the time. It said with this alteration at the time. It said-

The fact no doubt is, that Mr. Everett did en press precisely the sentiments attributed to him, but for some reason or other, reduced them to their present character in the speech which is printed, and which was unquestionably prepared by him We now come to these sentiments, just as Mr. Ever-

ett chose to modify them, and write them, after nine days' reflection. We quote from a copy of his printed the age, and to the mind of the country. speech, authenticated by himself.

[Mr. Everett on Slavery in 1826, March 9.] Neither am I one of those citizens of the North who would think it immoral and irreligious to

cial to the master, certainly not that which is most beneficial to the servant, is NOT, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral or irreligious RE-LATION! I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, "Rise against your masters." No, Sir. The New Testament says, "Slaves, obey your masters!"—and though I know full well that in the benignant operation of Christianity, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit that while it subsists, and where it subsists, 175 DU
[Mr. Everett on Slavery in 1830.] while it subsists, and where it subsists, its DUTIES ARE NOT PRESUPPOSED AND SANCTIONED BY RELIGION. And though I certainly am not called upon to meet the charges brought against this institution, yet truth obliges me to say a word more on the subject.

'I know the condition of the working classes in other countries and I have no hesitation in saving

Here we have the deliberate opinions of Mr. Everett

as published on the 18th of March, 1826. On the 20th of April following, Mr. Everett made a long speech on the Panama question, in which he gave his views of the Washington policy, as to international interfer-Mr. Cambreleng replied, and combatted the views

Mr. Everett as to the policy of Washington. In the course of his speech, Mr. C. said-

I am not opposed to the mission, because the nations of South America have established universal emancipation. That this would be an observed on the state of the sal emancipation. That this would be an objection with some gentlemen, ought to have been anticipated. This, Sir, is an interesting question, and, like the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Everett.) I feel desirous that my opinions should be understood. No occasion can be more proper for expressing them than the present, when we are about to engage in consultation with nations whose constitutions vary from ours in this essential particular. My doctrines on slavery are the doctrines of our ancestors.

Mr. C. then followed with a severe rebuke upon Mr edged by Mr. E. to be his own. ]

Mr. E. said he thought it due to himself to offer an explanation of his remarks in a former debate. "A highly distinguished member of this house had shortly before, in a piece printed with his name, intimated that a portion of the citizens of the North would think it immoral and irreligious to assist in suppressing such a revolt [a servile war.] I disclaimed being one of those citizens, if any such there were. To justify this disclaimer, (and not otherwise can it be justified.) I said that slavery was sanctioned by RELIGION, morality and law. I meant of course, Sir. slavery as it exists under meant of course, Sir, slavery as it exists und I meant of course, Sir, slavery as it exists under the circumstances of the case supposed, (that of a revolt to be suppressed in this country,) and on the basis of long standing political institutions. This was the view of slavery in which I stated it had the sanction of morality and religion, possibly in the terms which the gentleman undertakes to remember with such precision, and with regard to which, I will not undertake to contradict him.

There is one part of Mr. Newtotts will shrink with horror and indignation. He entered into a vindication of slavery; said it was comformable to the practice of all nations, ancient and modern; was justifiable by the authority both of the old and new Testament, and that the condition of the slaves in this country was far preferable to that of the peasantry in most countries of Europe. So decided a vindication of the practice of holding our fellow-men in bondage, I have never before heard on the floor of the House, even from the slaveholding States.'

This is the testimony of a political friend of Mr. Everett, who had just listened to what he relates. The press through the North condemned this part of TIONS OF SOCIETY, WAS SANCTIONED BY THE LAWS OF RELIGION AND MORALITY. IT IS AN OPINION I HAVE LONG HELD AND PUBLICLY EXPRESSED, AND WHICH I NOW REPEAT.

Let us see now how these modified opinions were re ceived. We have room but for a small part of wha would make a volume, and our quotations are from pa pers, except one, politically friendly to Mr. Everett.

[New York American, March 22, 1826, ] Faults it (the speech) has, and one more start-ling than the rest, that which justifies slavery, by the authority of the Christian scriptures. The learned gentleman has been so intent on this justi-fication as to have made for the occasion a new ver-sion from the Greek, having translated that word Doules,) which in our received edition of the New Testament means serrants, by the more questiona-ble term, slaves; thus making the injunction of Servants, obey your masters, read, 'Slaves, obey your masters.

[From the National Gazette, March 20.1

'The injunction of the same sacred volume, tha 'The injunction of the same sacred volume, that subjects should obey their sovereigns, might with equal truth be quoted in favor of political, as the other in favor of personal slavery. The scriptures then would be presented to us in unavoidable alliance with despotism, instead of being, as they are, the harbingers of freedom to man in his present and future state. God forbid that the system of hereditary bondage, of the absolute property of one human being in another, which formed the oc-casion of the gentleman's remarks, should be deem-ed inseparable from our nature or abstractly fit to be brought into comparison with voluntary service.

[From the New York Evening Post, March 23.] There are some positions advanced, [in Mr. Everett's speech] which we strongly incline to question, and one in particular, that respecting slavery, from which we cannot but nevolt.

[From the Boston Gazette, March 27.] 'The best feelings of our nature must revolt such an opinion as he gives, "that domestic slav ery is not to be set down as an immoral and irreli ery is not to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation." Again—'The New Testament says, slaves, obey your masters.' We had thought that the Bible, which the learned Professor used when he was pastor of a Christian Church in Boston, rendered the text servants. He would, we think, be sorry to have it said, that because he was a servant of Middlesex, he was therefore their slave.' The Boston Christian Register of March 25, au Uni-

tarian paper, conducted by the immediate personal friends of Mr. Everett, and of the same religious deomination, said—
The passage in Mr. Everett's speech which re-

lates to slavery, though not exactly what previous report had represented it, is yet well calculated to occasion surprise. We must say that when the civilized world, beginning to be wide awake to the evil, is exerting itself to exterminate it, it is mortiattempt to justify it from the Christian scriptures.
It is impossible not to see that the spirit of Christianity is wholly opposed to slavery.

In what he says of the happiness and increase of

the slaves, the sophistry is quite apparent, and would prove that their condition is preferable to the whites. In a word, all the power and splendor of this performance do nothing to diminish the rewhich we read this passage, contrary, as rret with we conceive, to the spirit of the gospel, to the spi Of all the papers in all the land, the only one tha

attempted to justify Mr. Everett was the Boston Daily Advertiser, edited by a relative. The article in tha who would think it immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South. I am no soldier. My habits and education are very unmilitary, but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack on my back, and put a musket on my shoulder, than that.

'I would cede the whole continent to any one who would take it. Expland to France in that paper of March 28, appears to have been suggested by Mr. E. It elaborately quotes McKnight's Commentaries to justify Mr. E's perversion of the New Testament.—But even that article admits that Mr. Everett justified the continuance of slavery, and held that no efforts should ever be made here for emancipation.

"I would cede the whole continent to any one who would take it—to England, to France, to Spain—I would see it sink in the bottom of the ocean, before I would see any part of this fair America converted into a Continental Hayti, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolation, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolation, by thick alone, such a catastrophe could be brought on.

'The great relation of scrutude, in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from of this scrutude shall be fixed, but political institutions. Domestic slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be most beneficial to the master, certainly not that which is most

brought up against him in four elections to Congress, but he never explained. 'He was directly applied to by some of his friends, April 2d, 1835, when a candidate for Governor, on this subject. He had no explanation to make, other than his speech above quoted, of April 20, 1826. Abolition was then weak, and Mr. Everett. spite of his defence of slavery, had been four times re

In 1830, Edward Everett made a speech in Con on the Tariff. He argued to convince slaveholders the great benefits conferred on the South by the tariff, especially as it regarded the domestic slave trade. He

other countries, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed, and fed, and less hardly worked, than the peasantry of some of the most prosperous States of the continent of Europe.

'These are opinions I have long entertained, and long since publicly professed on this subject, and which I here repeat.'

Here we have the deliberate opinions of Mr. Everett,

Here we have the deliberate opinions of Mr. Everett, dred millions of dollars. Now, without the Louisians, or sugar-growing market for slaves, that capital in slaves would depreciate one half, and be greatly liable to get further depreciation—and here is one operation of the Tariff, creating to the Southern planter a capital of 200 millions of dollars, or 12 millions of dollars annually.

[Mr. Everett on Slavery in 1836.] Edward Everett was now Governor of Massachusetts Abolitionists had been mobbed every where. A great Whig meeting in Fancuil Hall had denounced them. Mr. Webster was a candidate for the Presidency Southern votes were wanted. The Governor elect has received communications from Southern Legislatures demanding gag-laws. His first message to the Legislature expressed his opinions on this subject.

'The country has been greatly agitated during the past year, in relation to slavery, and acts of illegal violence and outrage have grown out of the EXCITEMENT kindled on this subject, which cannot be too strongly deplored, nor too severely censured.'

Mr. C. then followed with a severe reduce upon Mr. Exercit, to which Mr. E. replied. He had had full time excitement kindled on the subject of slavery. That excitement was kindled solely by the free discussion of from the Intelligencer of August 1, a report acknowlexcitement kindled on the subject of slavery. That excitement was kindled solely by the free discussion of

'This compact [the Constitution] expressly re-'This compact [the Constitution] expressly recognizes the existence of slavery. Everything that tends to disturb the relations created by this compact, is at war with its spirit; and whatever by direct and necessary operation is calculated to excite an insurrection among the slaves, has been held by highly respectable legal authority, an offence against the peace of this Commonwealth, which may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor at common law.'

Governor Everett then proceeds to give the reason why he could not recommend penal laws against discussing slavery. He does not hint that he is opposed to

' As the genius of our institutions and the character of our people are entirely repugnant to laws impairing the liberty of speech and of the press, even for the sake of repressing its abuses, the pat-riolism of all classes of citizens must be invoked to abstain from a discussion, which, by exasperating the master, can have no other effect than to render the master, can have no other elect than to render more oppressive the condition of the slave; and which, if not abandoned, there is great reason to fear will prove the rock on which the Union will split.

'The voice of a numerous class of citizens at the South, who desire the removal of the evil, is si-

leneed by the agitation of the question abroad.

We should leave this whole painful subject

where the Constitution leaves it, with the States where it exists, and in the hands of an all-wise Providence, who, in his own good time, is able to cause it to disappear.' This last is precisely what Mr. Everett said in 1826.

Slavery was sanctioned by religion, and it must be left to the gradual operations of Christianity for this unfortunate institution to disappear.

Can this language be reconciled with a willingness that slavery should be discussed?

But Governor Ev-

erett says, his opinions are not changed. The above were his opinions in January, 1826.

[Mr. Everett on Slavery, Feb. 1836.]

Gov. Everett communicated to the Legislature letters from the Governors of Alabama and Virginia, and resolves from those States. The Alabama resolves say-

We call upon our sister States to enact such penal laws as will finally put an end to the malig-nant deeds of the abolitionists.' The Virginia resolves say-

'The non-slaveholding States are requested to adopt penal enactments to suppress all associations having the character of abolition societies.'

They also say, that . Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.' Governor Everett silently approved the above senti-

ments. In his Message of Feb. 15th, transmitting them, . These documents relate to a subject, to which the attention of the General Court has already been invited. They are accordingly submitted to the two Houses, without comment, and in the assur-

ance that they will receive such consideration as may be due to the importance of the subject matter, and to the source from which they emanate. Fellow-citizens, you now have the proofs, the documents, in regard to the pro-slavery antecedents of ED-WARD EVERETT. Judge for yourselves !

We copy the foregoing elaborate and carefully prepared record of the pro-slavery sayings and doings of Mr. Everett from the Boston Daily Advocate of Nov. 6, 1837, as made at that time by BENJAMIN P. HAL-LETT, the editor of that journal, who, in view of his own base apostacy from the cause of freedom, at a later period, may possibly be refreshed and edified by its republication. It is a valuable historical document.

Our anti-slavery friends in Dorchester, who made so opportune and effective a protest in regard to the celepration of the Fourth of July in that town, with Mr. Everett as orator of the day, will find themselves abundantly sustained in their course by this record.

PLEDGES To the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made at Framingham, July 4, 1855. \$10 00

J. C. Haynes, Boston,
Henry Orne Stone, Framingham,
Henry Abbott, Lowell,
N. P. Smith, Milbury,
James Elliott, Hopedale,
Francis Cutler, Holliston,

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Socie-y will be held at UPTON, Saturday evening and Sun-iay, July 21st and 22d,—commencing at 74, P. M., of Saturday.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and STE

1 00

THEN S. FOSTER, design to be present. The members of the Society in the neighboring towns, and all friends of the cause, are requested to attend.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. JOHN H. CRANE, Sec'y.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in the State of Maine, as follows: ne State of Maine, as follows:—
Portland, (in City Hall,) Sunday, July 15. Monday, 10. Wednesday, 18. Buxton. Brunswick,

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at NEW LONDON, (Ct.) on Sunday, July 15; and at PUT-NAM, (formerly Quinnebang, or Pomfret Depot, Ct.) on Saturday evening, the 28th, and at 104 o'clock, Sunday morning, 29th inst.; also, at SOUTH WOOD-STOCK Methodist Meeting-House, on Sunday, 29th, at pand 5, P. M.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will occupy the pulpit of the Independent Church in CUMMINGTON. (Hamp-shire County.) on Sunday, July 8, and the three suc-ceeding Sundays. During the three intermediate weeks, he will lecture on American Slavery in the neighboring towns, of which due notice will be given in the several

places he may visit.

From the 8th to 29th July, Mr. Foss's post-office address will be CUMMINGTON, Mass.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in RUTLAND, Mass., on Sunday afternoon next, July 15.

Also, at HOLDEN, on Sunday afternoon, July 22.

Persons interested in the Spiritual, Social and Industrial advancement of Woman will hold weekly meetings for the discussion of the best ways and means of promoting the same, at the rooms of J. M. Spran, 865 Washington street, (up two flights of stairs,) commencing at 3 o'clock. All friends interested are invited to attend. THE WOMEN'S WEEKLY MEETINGS. -

WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

A Convention will be held at Saratoga Springs, the 15th and 16th of August next, to discuss woman's right of suffrage. In the progress of human events, woman now demands the recognition of her civil existence, her legal rights, her social equality with man. How her claims can be the most easily and speedily established on a firm, enduring basis will be the subject of deliberation, at the coming convention. The friends of the movement, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Most of the eminent advocates of the cause are expected to be in attendance.

Cause are expected to be in attendance.

ELIZABETH C. STANTON, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, WILLIAM HAY,
ANTOINETER L. BROWN. LYDIA MOTT,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

New York State Woman's Rights Committee.

TO ORGAN MANUFACTURERS.—An intelligent and ingenious young colored man is eager for a chance to learn the organ business. Wages not so much an object as learning the trade. Will some one open the door? Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

HELP THE COLORED YOUTH TO LEARN TRADES. The subscriber is constantly receiving application from parents for places where their sons and daughters can acquire mechanical and artistic knowledge. Who will respond to this most laudable appeal?

Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

DIED—In Methuen, June 20, (his birth-day,) HENRY LYMAN, SON of NATHAN and EUNIGE C. CURRIER, aged 19 years. EF Western and New Hampshire papers will please copy.

At Chicago, Illinois, June 28, Isabella Julia, daughter of James D. Bonnen, Esq., aged 16 years.
In this city, July 8, after a protracted and trying illness, Mrs. Rachael A, wife of Deacon George Washington, aged 46.

#### POETRY.

From the Journal of Commerce. BABIE BELL.

The Poem of a Little Life that was but three Aprils long BT T. B ALDRICH.

Have you not heard the poet tell How came the dainty babie Bell Into this world of ours? The gates of heaven were left spir ; With folded hands and dreamy eyes She wandered out of Paradise ! She saw this planet, like a star, Hung in the depths of purple even-Its bridges, running to and fro, O'er which the white-winged seraphs go, Bearing the holy dead to Heaven! She touched a bridge of flowers-those feet, So light they did not bend the bells Of the celestial asphodels! They fell like dew upon the flowers ! And all the air grew strangely sweet ! And thus came dainty babie Bell Into this world of ours !

She came, and brought delicious May The swallows built beneath the eaves ; Like sunbeams in and out the leaves, The robins went, the live-long day: The lily swung its noiseless bell, And o'er the porch the trembling vine Seemed bursting with its veins of wine ! O, earth was full of pleasant smell, When came the dainty babie Bell Into this world of ours !

O, babie, dainty babie Bell!

How fair she grew from day to day What woman nature filled her eyes, What poetry within them lay! Those deep and tender twilight eyes, So full of meaning, yet pure and bright, As if she yet stood in the light Of those oped gates of Paradise ! And we loved babie more and more O, never in our hearts before, Such holy love was born ; We felt we had a link between This real world and that unseen-

The land of deathless morn !

And for the love of those dear eyes, For love of her whom God led forth-The mother's being ceased on earth, When babie came from Paradise !-For love of him who smote our lives, And woke the chords of joy and pain, We said Sweet Christ !- our hearts bent down Like violets after rain ! And now the orchards which were once

All white and rosy in their bloom-Filling the crystal heart of air With gentle pulses of perfame,-Were thick with yellow, juicy fruit; The plums were globes of honey rare, And soft-cheeked peaches blushed and fell ! The grapes were purpling in the grange; And Time wrought just as rich a change

In little babie Bell ! Her petit form more perfect grew, And in her features we could trace, In softened curves, her mother's face : Her angel nature ripened too. We thought her levely when she came. But she was holy, saintly now . . Around her tale and lofty brow

Sometimes she said a few strange words, Whose meanings lay beyond our reach : God's hand had taken away the seal Which held the portals of her speech ! She never was a child to us ; We never held her being's key; We could not teach her holy things : She was Christ's self in purity !

We thought we saw a ring of flame !

It came upon us by degrees ; We saw its shadow ere it fell, The knowledge that our God had sent His messenger for babie Bell! We shuddered with unlanguaged pain, And all our thoughts ran into tears ; And all our hopes were changed to fears, The supshine into dismal rain ! Aloud we cried in our belief :-

O, smite us gently, gently, God ! Teach us to bend and kiss the rod, And perfect grow, through grief!' Ah, how we loved her, God can tell : Her little heart was cased in ours-They're broken caskets-babie Bell !

At last he came, the messenger, The messenger from unseen lands : And what did dainty babie Bell ? She only crossed her little hands ! She only looked more meek and fair ! We parted back her silken hair; We laid some buds upon her brow-Death's bride arrayed in flowers ! And thus went dainty babie Bell Out of this world of ours!

### WOULD SAVE HIS SHILLING.

A pretty Irish boy, of mongrel breed, The fruit of Protestant and Papal-seed, To mother's church an inclination had, But father unto mass would force the land ; But still the boy to church on Sunday stole, And thus evinced a wish to save his soul.

Upon a certain day, it came to pass, The father forced the struggling boy to mass; Some zealous Papists helped to force him in, And begged the priest to pardon all his sia. But,' said the man of God, 'I cannot bless The culprit, unless he does first confess."

Well,' says the boy, 'supposing I was willing, What is your charge?' 'I'll charge you just on shilling.

" Must all men pay, and all men make confession ? "Yea, every one of Catholic profession." " And whom do you confess to?" "Why, the Dean.

\* And does he charge you? \* Yes, a white thirteen. \* And do the Drans confess? ' 'Yes, boy, they do, Unto the Bishop, and pay something too." Do Bishops, too, confess?' 'Yes.' 'Unto whom! Unto the Pope, and pay the Church of Rome.' 'Well,' says the boy, ' all this seems very odd. And does the Pope confess? ' Yes, boy, to God.'

\*And does God charge him? ' No,' replied th

Got charges nothing.' Oh! then God is best; He's able to forgive my sins, and always willing. So I'll confess to God, and save my shilling."

## SONNET.

The ocean, at the bidding of the moon, Forever changes with his restless tide; Flung shoreward now, to be re-gathered soon, With kingly pauses of reluctant pride And semblance of return. Anon from home, He issues forth anew, high-ridged and free-The gentlest murmur of his seething foam, Like armies whispering where great echoes be

Oh, leave me here upon this beach to rove, Mate listener to that sound, so grand and lone-A glorious sound, deep drawn and strongly thrown, And reaching those on mountain-heights above, To British ears (as who shall scorn to own?) A tutelar found voice, a savior-tone of love CHARLES TENNYSON.

THE BLOODY AND OPPRESSIVE SOUTH. ANOTHER PEARFUL RECORD.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We state with deep regret that our town was the scene, on Tuesday night, of a tragedy lamented as much by those whose misfortune it was to bear a prominent part in it, as by the citizens generally. It is a matter of serious regret that such peaceful and highly respectable gentlemen should have been constrained by inevitable circumstances to participate in it.

The peacetrage and its circumstances.

The occurrence and its circumstances are briefly

these:—
Mr. John McMaster had permitted his negroes to have a dance in one of the houses in his back lot on Tuesday night. For the purpose of preserving order, Mr. Richard McMaster had attended. During the events of the purpose of preserving order. Mr. Richard McMaster had attended. During the evening, a white man by the name of George Barker entered, and being, it is supposed, somewhat under the influence of ardent spirits, became obstreperous. Mr. R. McMaster spoke to him, with the view of checking him. Instead of that, it seemed only to have enraged him, and going out of the door into the yard, he attracted, by his loud profanity. Dr. McMaster and two gentlemen who were on the reave conversion. gentlemen who were on the piazza conversing at the

Dr. McMaster ordered him to leave the yard, and was approaching him, but was checked by his brother, Mr. Richard McMaster, who interposed, and advised him off, Barker being armed. Barker then drew his pistol, an Allen's revolver, and presented it at Dr. McMaster, when Mr. Richard McMaster jumped at it, and seizing the pistol, wrenched it from his hands. and seizing the pistol, wrenched it from his hands. Barker then drew a dirk, and, stabbing at McMaster, struck him in the side, and, but for the providential adherence of the sheath to the blade, would have undoubtedly inflicted a mortal wound. As it was, the point of the blade, by the force of the blow, protruded through, and entered to the depth of at least an inch,

making a very ugly, but not a very dangerous wound.

Mr. McMaster, with Barker's pistol in his hand, then
fired at him, four barrels of the revolver going off almost instantaneously; so much so, that none of the hystanders heard more than three rapid explosions, while Capt. W. C. Buchanan, who interposed, rain a short distance and fell in the streets, from whence he was carried into Dr. Madden's office, and in a few mindied. The whole affair transpired about 12 o'clock

No blame is attached to Mr. McMaster, as he wa Mr. Barker is the same person who accidentally shot himself last year, by a pistol going off in his pocket.

- Winnsboro' Register.

House Robbed and a Wife and Two Children Murdeed—Four of the Miscreants Shot.—A gentleman residing in Monroe or Montgomery county had sold a farm for the sum of two thousand dollars, and the money was deposited in his house. After the sale had been made, he went some distance from his home to attend to some business matters, and upon returning, found it necessary to stop for the night at a house two

r three miles from his own.
At a late bour in the night, he awoke from his sleep very much impressed with a dream, in which he imagined that his wife and children were in a distre-sed condition, and needed his presence. He related his singular dream to the gentleman with whom he was stop-ping, who dissuaded him from the belief that any serious consequences had befallen his family, and finally pre-vailed upon him to again go to bed. It was not long, however, before he awoke—having dreamed the second time that his wife and children were supplicating for

help.

He immediately dressed himself for the purpose of going home, notwithstanding the entreaties of his host

to remain until morning.

There was also a German pedlar staying at the

same place, who proposed to accompany the man to his own home, lest he might be dreaming, and meet with some accident on the way.

The two started, and in a short time came to the house, in which a light was discovered. vorable omen, at that hour of the night, (it being about 3 o'clock,) confirmed the husband's worst suspicious. They approached the house, and, looking through a window, saw five men, surrounding a table, busily engaged in counting and dividing the money they had secured. The first impulse of the enrage husband was to give the alarm, but the German bac the man be silent. He then instructed him to go to the back door and knock, upon which the robbers would attempt to make their escape out of the one at

which he (the German) was stationed.

The man accordingly made an alarm at the back door, upon which the midnight robbers endeavored to make their escape. Right manfully did the German maintain his position, while with a revolver he killed four of the robbers and wounded the fifth, who was afbloody spectacle which presented itself at that dead hour of night! The most heart-rending part remains yet untold. A wife and two children h d been butchered, and lay weltering in pools of blood. The feelings of a husband and father can better be imagined than described, as he beheld this horrid spectacl The wounded man having been secured, made a full confession, in which he stated that an organized band of robbers was in the country, and that the ringleader lived in Lincoln or Pike county.

Terrible Murder of a Young Girl by a Slave .of a little girl, 14 years of age, daughter of James D. of April, she left her father's house, to walk out; and being missed, was found several hours alterwards in a ditch, covered with dirt and bushes, and quite dead. On examination, she was found to have been dreadfully toxinged. Her hour many left and fees was found to have been dreadfully toxinged. Her hour many left and fees was found to have been dreadfully toxinged. Her hour many left and fees was found to have been dreadfully toxinged. Her hour many left and fees was found to have been dreadfully toxinged. tortured. Her head, neck and face were beaten to a belly, and her body was bruised all over. Suspicion resting on Davy, a negro o her father's, he was arrested, and confessed having done the deed at the instance of another negro named Hardy, who paid him for it.

He then went with some gentlemen, and showed them went with some gentlemen, and showed the latter. They were saddle and harness makers, and them where he took her from—said she was sitting down had been quarrelling at the place of their business playing in the water. He then showed them where, in taking her off, he had thrown her upon the ground, evidently very hard. A little further on, he had thrown Saunder's head.—Richmond Enquirer.

her upon the ground, again, and then again. It is supher upon the ground, again, and then again. It is supposed that when he did this, she was trying to escape. He said she was crying all the time, and pleading with him not to kill her. The fourth time he threw her down, he beat her head with a piece of an old stump. She did not speak again after that, but of stump. She did not speak again after that, but when he got to the place where he ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street, and after exchanging a few ville, met on the street.

did it of his own accord—that no one else knew any thing of it—that he had never thought of doing it until he saw her walk down to the branch. He had not the slightest shadow of a reason for doing it—said he was not even mad with her—that she had not provoked him in the least. He had belonged to her father ever since she was a small child, and had always seemed to think a great deal of her—ever ready to accommodate her in any way.

Horrible Affair .- From a private letter dated Paton, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, we learn the follow-

An atroclous murder and house-burning took place on Wednesday night last, within eight miles of this place. A young man by the name of Buckner, some time since, married a widow, who had a daughter dearly grown. Not long after they were married, Buckner seduced the young lady, or, as some say, ravished her; since which time, Buckner, the old lady and the girl, have been quarelling and fighting. On Wednesday night last, Buckner returned bome, after an absence of some two mouths, when his wife caught him and held him, while her daughter killed him with an axe. To hide all traces of their work, they then set fire to the house, cousuming the body of Buckner in the flames. What led to a discovery of the murder was, the circumstance of Buckner being absent so long, and some of the neighbors seeing him come home on Wednesday evening. They saw no more of him, so they went to raking and searching among the coals and ashes of the burnt house, and found some bones, which excited fearful suspicions. An inquest was held on them yesterday, and they were declared to be human bones. Mrs. Buckner has made a full confession. The young woman has not been arrested.

A Bloody Tragedy.—In New Orleans, not long since.

A Bloody Tragedy.—In New Orleans, not long since. \* An atrocious murder and house-burning took place

A Bloody Tragedy .- In New Orleans, not long since A Bloody Trageay.—In secondary in the city was a steel landlord of a low groggery in the city was passing out through his gateway into an alley, he was felled to the earth by some person unknown. Two other persons, hearing the noise, rushed out to his assistance, and, upon passing through the gate, a knife was drawn across the abdomen of each, and they fell to the ground mortally wounded. Two more men then came to the rescue, each of whom was likewise statubed and to the rescue, each of them fatally, and the other in in the abdonen, one of them fatally, and the other in such a manner that his recovery was doubtful. A fifth man succeeded in escaping uninjured from the assassins, after a severe tussle, and called the police. The officers were on the track of the murderers at last ad-

A Heart-rending Case.—The following 'hard case' is cut from the local column of the New Orleans Crescent of the 12th ult.:

Sampson Richardson, a Creole, committed snield 'Sampson litchardson, a Creece, committed suicide in his room at No. 55 St. Peter street, early on Saturday morning, by cutting his throat with a ranor. It appears that he was a slave, belonging to the succession of the late Alexander McRoever, and was advertission of the late Alexander McRoever, and was advertised to be sold at auction on the 20th inst. Being a smart, money-making negro, he had sarred and entrusted to some man's keeping, the sum of \$1200, with which his freedom was to be purchased when the sale should take place. His agent proved recreant to his trust, and upon discovering it, he became cray. He could read and write, and papers were found in his room containing written ravings about the loss of his money. Before killing himself, he took his best suit of clothes from his armoir, and wrote a request on a slate that he should be buried in them.'

Deadly Affray in Saline county.—From informa-tion furnished us yesterday, by a friend just down from the Missouri river, we learn that an affray, with probably fatal termination, occurred recently in Saline county, near the Grand Pass. The parties to the oc-currence, Wilkinson and Estell, ware returning home from the election in Kansas Territory, when Estell used language of insulting import regarding the family of his companion. The latter rebuked him for it, but not without exciting the anger of Estell, who then provoked him to a fight, in the course of which Wilkinson was stabled in the side wides account. provoked him to a fight, in the course of which Wilkinson was stabled in the side so dangerously as to preclude all probability of his recovery. Estell was arrested and lodged in jail at the town of Marshall, the county seat, to await trial. The result is more deplorable, as the parties had always been upon terms of close friendship. Wilkinson, who was a man of estimable qualities, leaves a large family.—St. Louis Rep. Fatal Shooting Affair .- We learn that a difficult

Fatal Shooting Affair.—We learn that a difficulty occurred in Boone county, some days ago, between two men named Ewin and Lane, growing out of the circumstance of the arrest of Ewin on a charge of horse-stealing, preferred by the latter. They met on the 3t inst., near Columbia, when Ewin drew a revolving pistol and fired three shots, one or two of them wounding Lane in the lody. The latter then drew and fired two shots, which took effect in Ewin's neek and head, and killed him instantly. Lane was arrested, but he is wounded so desperately that he cannot survive to undergo trial.—Ibid.

Shooting in Monterey.—On Thursday afternoon last, about 5 o'clock, Jeremiah McMahon, brother. in law of Roach, and Dr. Saudford, got into a dispute a McMillan's U. S. Hotel, when both drew revolvers and the control of the same last of each of eac fired, which resulted in the immediate death of each Dr. Sandford was the husband of the widow of Jos Maria Sanchez, and was from New York State. Mc Mahon was an Irishman, from Philadelphia. Both leave families. The dispute grew out of a law suit concerning the property of Sanchez's heirs against their late guardian, William Roach.

F A beautiful mulatto girl was hanged in Eutaw last Friday, for murdering a child—the circumstances as follows:—Her master was a young man and overseer; he had seduced the girl, and then bought her. When the child was three years old, he married a young lady of small fortune, and bought a plantation for himself. The lady soon ascertained that her husband was the father of the child, and at once became indignant towards it and at the highest offence would creatly and are not seen to the child, and at once became indignant towards it and at the highest offence would creatly and are not seen to the child, and at once became indignant towards it and at the highest offence would creatly and are not seen to the child and at once became indignant towards it and at the subjects of force would creatly an and a seen to the child and at once became indignant towards. towards it, and at the slightest offence would cruell abuse it. The mother bore it with patience for a while but seeing her mistress get no better, she knocked the child's brains out with an axe, went to the Court House, told the circumstances, gave herself up, and was committed to prison.—Miss. Daily Times.

Murder of a Negro .- We learn from the Yorkvill (S. C.) Enquirer, that a negro boy by the name of Andrew, belonging to Mr. Richard E. Kennedy, and who was hired to a young man by the name of Bell, was killed by the latter on Friday before last. It appears that the boy had run away, and when caught by Bell, he was whipped and beaten so unmercifully that his death ensued.

A Negro Shot by a While Boy for preferring to play with a cat rather than with him.—On Sunday morning last, about 10 o'clock, the citizens of Gaston were thrown into a high state of excitement, caused by a white boy, named Robert Frazier, shooting a negr boy belonging to Dr. Clemens, of that place. The ne boy belonging to Dr. Clemens, of that place. The ne-gro boy was playing with a cat, amusing himself in an innocent way, when this youth told the negro to leave the cat and play with him. The negro, not obey-ing this youth's command, turned round with his face to Frasier, and, as he turned, Frasier fired at him with to Frasier, and, as he turned, Frasier fired at him with his gun, the whole load lodging in the negro boy's mouth, tearing part of his nose off, knocking out two or three teeth, and injuring him very much. Medical assistance was promptly rendered by the owner of the boy. Young Frasier was arrested, but admitted to bail —Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

Sentenced to be Hung .- Melanie, a slave girl belong ing to M'lle Florestine Friloux, and her brother, Men go, belonging to Mme. Ellen Kinlair, have been tried and convicted, in the Parish of St. Charles, of the murder of John Wesley Lathern, on the 26th of No-vember last, and have been sentenced to be hanged. Parker, the husband of Melanie, who was tried with them, was acquitted. Mr. Lathern was to have been married on the 27th to Melanie's mistress, and the alleged ground of his being murdered was, that she did not wish to be removed to Mr. Lathern's place.—New

Thornton, in Sumpter, Ala., by a slave belonging to her father. It seems that about 3 o'clock, on the 25th at the Saint Charles Hotel, New Orleans, a short time Affray in New Orleans .- A terrible affray occurred

oried very much. When he got to the place where he buried her, she was not quite dead, so he cut a club and struck her on the forehead.

He then got a large stick, and put it across her throat, and put his knees, one on each end, and hore down upon it until she was entirely dead. He then throat, and put his knees, one on each end, and bore down upon it until she was entirely dead. He then took a hoe and covered her up, throwing some leaves and brush on her. He acknowledged finally that he and Burton is the sor of the effect of the Circuit Course. and Barton is the son of the clerk of the Circuit Cour of Fayette county.

The Slave Trade .- Mr. Thomas, of Shelby County Ky., sold one of his black men yesterday; but when they undertook to handcuff the poor fellow, to carry him off down the river away from his wife and child, he broke loose and ran to a woodpile, seized an sze, laid his hand upon a block, and cut it \*mooth off at the wrist. Still, Dr. Adams can see "a South-side view of Slavery." I was born and raised in Kentucky, and have never seen any South side to slavery, according to the sense he conveys.—Correspondent N. Y. Tri

depot, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Mr. Thomas Duncan and H. G. Newland, Eq., in which the latter was shot. He died almost instantly. Mr. Newland has been for several years an acting magistrate in Hardeman county. Mr. Duncan was committed to jail.—Memphis Enq. An Editor Murdered .- The Uniontown (Ala.) Con

An Editor Muratera.—The Uniontown (Ala.) Con-servative of the 25th ult., says that 'the Rev. Mr. Graves, editor of the Nash talle Baptist, who was on a collecting tour in Missouri, nearly opposite Hickman, Kentucky, was found a few days ago by the road side, murdered, as it is supposed, for money.

Fulul Rencontre.—We copy the following from the Elizabethtown (Ky.) Intelligencer of the 12th inst.: Our little village has been the scene of one more of vices.

Our little village has been the scene of one more of the first adjusted any thing but an enviable reputation. A difficulty occurred on Saturday afternoon last between W. S. English, a highly reputable merchant, and Thomas to pieces with a corn knife, was taken from jail last week, and hung by the citizens without judge or jury.

Another Sad Affray.—A street affray occurred yeterday, which it gives us pain to record. It was between T. E. Calvitt, of Franklin county, and Hunter Course, of Concordia parish, La., in which the latter was severely wounded, probably fatally.—Naichez Courier, 16th.

We learn from the Haynesville Chronicle that a difficulty occurred in the southeastern portion of that county, a few days since, between some men named Holling-head, Showers and Davis, in which Davis was killed. Holling-head and Showers are in juit at that place, having been committed by Justice Nathaniel Dillard.

Murder .- Robert McO'Blenis, well known in this eity for the general recklessness of his conduct, yester-day shot and killed Benjamin F. Brand, a Deputy County Marshal, in the bar room of the Planters'

Wm. N. Martin, of Anderson District, a few days since committed a most atrocious outrage on the person of a respectable married lady of that district. No one berespectable married it dy of that district. No one be-ing near enough to hear her cries of alarm, the brute succeeded in overpowering his victim by force, satisted his last, and then fled. We presume his Excellency the Governor will offer a reward for his apprehension. -Pickens Courier.

Murder .- A man by the name of James Brown was

killed at a place called Bloody Bluff, about twenty miles above this city, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., by a free negro named Bill Williams. The murderer is now in jail in this city, awaiting his trial at the April term of the Circuit Court.—Apalachicola (Fla.) Adv.

woods, was yesterday killed by a negro boy named Frank, about fifteen years old, who was living with him and belonged to a ward. Frank chopped his head off with an axe. Only a little white boy was present. Mr. Weems was an industrious, kind-hearted and estimable man. Murder of a Slave .- The N. O. Crescent says tha

the Grand Jury reported to the First District Court, on Saturday, true bills for murder against Mrs. Aimes Saturday, true bills for murder against airs. Aimes Dietz and Mrs. Eliza Dimitry, in having caused the death of the slave girl Leda, about a month ago, by whipping and ill treating her while she was suffering, as the physician's certificate states, from worms. women were arrested, at the time of the oc currence, Judge Robertson admitted them to bail, Upon the grand jury's indictment, they were on Sat-urday again arrested, and locked up in the parish pri-Murder of Eli T. Pouncey .- We regret exceedingly

Murder of Eli T. Pouncey.—We regret exceedingly to have to record the death of this well-known and highly estimable citizen of our county. He was found dead in his field on Thursday last, where it is supposed he was cruelly murdered by his own negro. The boy is now in jail awaiting his trial, which will probably take place some time next week, when we will give a full account of the horrible deed — Dadeville Banner.

Fatal Difficulty .- The Savannah Sentinel says that one day last wrek, Samuel Young and James Rollins met in Columbia, Boone county, and after some words had passed, both drew revolvers and commenced firing. Rollins was killed dead, and Young is said to be mor-

brought to the village and lodged in the jail in the evening, under the following commitment and order for execution:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, Phillis and John, slaves of Holman Smith, Sr., deceased, before me, Davis Moon, magistrate, acting as coroner for said district, and five freeholders, were convicted of murder, and sentenced to be kept in close confinement until Friday, the sixth day of July, and then, near the late residence of Holman Smith, deceased, between the hours of ten and two o'clock of the said day, to be hanged by their necks until their bolies be dead.

To H. S. A. Poole,

The hands belonging to Mr. Childess, near Wyatt, Mississippi, were engaged in rolling logs, and, as
is too commonly the case, liquor was in requisition
upon the occasion, in consequence of which, a negro
became somewhat intoxicated. At dinner time, the
overseer directed him to take a young mule, which was
in the field, to the house. The negro mounted the mule
without saddle or bridle, started off in a gallop, and
was thrown and hurt. The overseer directed him not
to return to the field after dinner; but when he came
back himself, he found the negro already out there.
He asked the fellow why he had disobeyed his orders,
in reply to which, the slave gave him insolent language.
The overseer ordered him to cross his hands, in order
to be tied for chastiseanent. The slave pretended to do
so; but, as the overseer approached close to him, he
stabbed kim with a knife, which he had already open,
and concealed in his sleeve. This done, he ran and He asked the fellow why he had disobeyed his orders, in reply to which, the slave gave him involent language. The overseer ordered him to cross his hands, in order to be tied for chastisement. The slave pretended to do so; but, as the overseer approached close to him, he stabbed kim with a knife, which he had already open, and concealed in his sleeve. This done, he ran and mounted his master's horse, which was hitched in the field, galloped to the house, armed himself with a pistol, which he kept, and lied to the woods.

He was immediately pursued with dogs. As he head them approaching, he altempted to shoot himself, but the ball only made a flesh wound about the Utah.'

If we have a horrid story from Port Gibeon, Mies. It seems that a member of the church who had been any period of the church who had been any period of the members consented, except Dr. Woodward; the excommunicated member become indignant, and while trial was in progress, he rushed upon Rev. Dr. Woodward, and stabbed him to the heart, in front of the pulpit of the Methodist schurch. The reverend martyr expired instantly.

The A Texan editor with great politeness states that at the recent sitting of the court at San Antonio, thirteen genilemen were assigned places in the penitentiary.

Negro Whipping in Corington, Ky.—On Monday, a negro belonging to William Ernst, Esq., named Jim, was convicted by the Mayer of Covington of having stolen clothing to the amount of \$100 from various stores, and sentenced to receive hirty-nine lash es, or thirteen for three consecutive days. The first was administered on Monday afterneon, by the juilor, whose duty it is. Quites a crowd of people were congregated about the juil to witness the punishment, but as the doors were closed during its indiction, they were obliged to retire without having satisfied their curiosity, save by an occasional groan from the poor wretch, as the cowhide came in contact with his back.

Another Sad Mfray.—A street affray occurred yelerday, which it gives us pain to record. It was between T. E. Calvitt, of Franklin county, and Hunter Course, of Concordia parish, La, in which the latter was severely wounded, probably fatally.—Nalches Murder in Wylheville, Va .- Four Men Shot.

Murder in Wytheville, Va.—Four Men Shot.—
A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Wytheville, Va., under date of the 2d inst., states that on Saturday night last, a most shocking tragedy occurred in Wytheville, by which one of the oldest and most influential citizens of that town was instantly killed and three other persons dangerously wounded. The particulars of the bloody affair were as follows:
For some time past, a man record. The particulars of the bloody, affair were as follows: For some time past, a man named J. Austin Graham has been paying his attentions to the daughter of a wealthy old gentleman named W. H. Spiller, who is reported to be worth about \$200,000. Graham was unsuccessful in his suit, from the fact that the young lady loved, and was engaged to be married to, a physician named Dr. Hamet. Graham, on account of this Sentence Commuted.—Gov. Johnson has commuted the punishment of Lucy, a slave of Samuel Ellis, of Richmond, convioted of murdering her own child, and seatenced to be hung on Friday next. to transportation beyond the limits of the United States.—Lynchburg (Va.) Times.

Outrage.—We learn that a negro man, belonging to han drew a revolver, and commenced firing into the Ontrage.—We learn that a negro man, belonging to full mind the most atroclous outrage on the person of a especiable married lady of that district. No one bespeciable married lady of that district. ously.

The murderer fled immediately after the commiss

of the bloody deed. Several parties started in pursuit and finally discovered him, nearly starved, when he surrendered, and is now in jail.

Overtaken.—Mark, who recently murdered a brother and sister, named Smith, near Holly Springs, Miss, has been arrested. He was incensed against the two because they had testified before a court against him, ish, executed to-day the six slaves concerned in the court of the plantation. and after firing three times at the brother, walked up to the sister, and, despite her prayers and agonizing of E. H. Flint. The culprits were firm in their steps soreams, formally placed a pistol against her bosom, and shot her through the heart. awful situation. A few moments after twelve o'clock awint situation. A few moments after twelve o'clock, the caps were drawn over their eyes, and in another moment they were launched into eternity. Many plan-ters sent their negroes to witness the execution, and the awful sight appeared to create a great sensation among

The Columbia (8, C.) Carolinian learns the The Red River (Louisiana) Republican has the following paragraph:—'The Rev. J. J. Wrems, residing above the Gray's Creek settlement in the pine woods, was yesterday killed by a negro boy named Frank, about fifteen years old, who was living with him and belonged to a ward. Frank chopped his

> Outrages upon Females .- The Troy Time ays that it is estimated that the number of crimina says that it is estimated that the number of criminal outrages committed upon females in the United States during the past year has been 2800. In forty-eight cases, the victim was either murdered upon the spot, or death subsequently resulted from the injuries inflicted upon her. The number of suicides of females was 189—in eighty-seven cases, the poor self-murderers had been the victims of seduction or outrage. This is a horrid catalogue, and one may be surprised at the anothy with which a crime so fearfully present is reapathy with which a crime so fearfully present is re garded. And yet we venture to say, that not one hal aparity with which a crime so learning present is re-garded. And yet we renture to say, that not one half the truth is known. If the wrongs which are borne and suffered in secret were brought to light, and the calenders of our criminal courts thoroughly searched, we should find them footing up an aggregate, with which the above figures would bear scarcely a comcomparison.

> Fiendish Outrage at Syracuse.-The Syracuse Standard of Thursday, June 14, contains the particulars of one of the most brutish outrages that ever disgraced any city.
>
> The canal boat Hickory Bush, lying in the north sid

> The canal boat Hickory Bush, lying in the north side cut. Salina, waiting for a cargo, was boarded on Wednesday evening. May 30, by eight miscreants, who have long been the terror and disgrace of that part of the city, and the young woman employed as cook was forcibly carried off and outraged.
>
> The details of this horrible affair are sickening in the

Brutal Murder.—James B. Buck, a carpenter, residing at Centreville, La., on Tuesday last, caused the deart of his young slave, a lad about twelve years of age, by the most inhuman and bruth treatment. It appears that the lad had run away from his master, when he was pursued and caught, knocked downstamped under the feet of the flendish monster, and kicked upon the head, breast, and other parts of the body, until he was quite insensible. He was then taken home and put in chains, and kept through the nieless corpse. Buck was arrested, but escapel.

Shocking Marder.—Our district, on Monday last, was the seem of an awful tragedy, the facts of which are these:—Holman Smith, residing near the Rolling Mill, was correcting a negro girl for miscondact, when the mother interfered for her protection. A summons from Mr. Smith for assistance brought up several or the boys, and the woman's son followed it up with five blows upon the head of Mr. Smith with the poll of the axe, crushing in the head with each blow, and reducing it to a shapeless mass. In the consternation and alarm, the boy escaped, but was speedily arrested, and both secured to await investigation.

Magistrate Davis Moon, acting as coroner, summon ed an investigation.

Magistrate Davis Moon, acting as coroner, summon ed an investigation.

coaped, but was speedily arrested, and both secured to awalt investigation.

Magistrate Davis Moon, acting as coroner, summoned an inquest, and the fluding was in accordance with the facts. A court of freeholders was convened on Tuesday, and the slaves were found guilty. They were brought to the village and lodges in the jail in the evening, under the following commitment and order for was enabled to identify some of the miscreants. Three was enabled to identify some of the miscreants.

bodies be dead.

To H. S. A. Poole,

Sheriff of Spartanburg District:

You are hereby authorised and required to keep the bodies of the said Phillis and John, slaves of Holman Smith, Sr., deceased, in close confinement, until Friday, the sixth day of July, and then, near the late residence of Holman Smith, Sr., deceased, between the said Phillis and John, slaves of Holman Smith, Sr., deceased, to be hanged by the neck until their bodies be dead.

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1855.

DAVIS MOON, Mag. [L. s.]

Acting as Coroner for S. D.

The hands belonging to Mr. Childess, near Wyatt, Mississippi, were engaged in rolling logs, and, as is too commonly the case, liquor was in requisition upon the occasion, in consequence of which, a negro

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MARI

DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SELEX. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Coast nity. MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT, MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE

The first Summer Term, consisting of twelves seeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1854, TERMS. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

advandading direct the strong of the strong

V C

DE

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmeter, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, Rustry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philipsely, Elecution, Intellectual and Elementary Algen, is ementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Nass, board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use further books, access to the Library, Statianery; Calabanics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipeds, use ons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace boss as pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dimens games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of clever webs.)

EXTRAS.

EXTRAS. (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.)

Elements of Agriculture..... Book-Keeping by single entry.

Astronomy
Ancient Languages, each, 20
Ancient Languages, each, 60
Modern 40
Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all the

branches, taught in the Institution, at resortie For other extra branches, see Circular. ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE PUR.

NISHED BY THE PUPIL (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be led at the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a caledon

tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers er let shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, be

ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be plain marked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces of can corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree a piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of article brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE EXCENTIFICATION.

A LIMITED RUMBER OF DATA

D. For terms, see Circular.

EF For Circulars, containing full information

cleanse address the Principals.

6m

IMPROVED METHOD OF

Champooing and Hair-Dveing

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to St M Washington Street, avails herself of this neim for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Beston and var-ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and real respectfully assure them that, by unremitting teles-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their h-

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing later and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champoing an such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be smile. as it produces new hair where baldness had tale

Her chemical researches have developed as iningble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a designate looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast controlled to favor. For all her compounds and their applications of the compounds and their applications. cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands as pay.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residence,
at her room, which will be open from 8, A.M., is,
P. M. She has numerous recommendations from its
fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elevates

which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13. BOSTON TRECOTHIC

Calisthenic Academy & Gymr FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOTS, TRECOTHIC HALL,

Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets. DROFESSOR STEWART respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he has opened Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which, is his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, when, we capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by any other establishment of the kind in the United State. Every accommodation is provided for those losses

healthy exercise and amusement.

An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, for the use of Lady patrons. TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE HALL.

Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4, ?. M., every day.

Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, A.M.
and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

### MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Nethampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, will known for his success in the cure of chronic cheses, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Mark. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 24th They will be happy, to receive calls from their friends. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the air.

They will be happy to receive calls from their incolo, and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally of to enquire into the merits of his new system of trestiff diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively assenform mean experience that he can care the worst case of the professional applications. usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively asent from past experience that he can care the worst cast of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases; for which ke torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable remet. So confident is he of success in every case, having cure some thousands without a failure, that he is willing a enter into an agreement to board, ledge and treat the patient, without charge, if he fails to perform according to agreement. He has treated within the past year, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which though by far the largest institution for the sick in the country, has been found wholly inadequate for the so commodation of invalids seeking admission. He is not adding to his already 800 feet front, a large four step.

commodation of invalids seeking admission. He is not adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four stry building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 fet. Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the cure Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only five tual restorer of the constitution, from the effects of sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many forms of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are care by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease is long been practiced at this Institution. The socus attending it has induced others to make it a speciality. Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.]

without charge. His work on Motorpathy sill be sol postage free to any address, on the receipt of tea par age stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

References:

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Wills
Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Samel
Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Bal.
Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mas.;
Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barett,
Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, Vi.;
Waterville, Mr. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Teckt,
B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Teckt,
Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Prefessor George Bush, Editor N. C. Ret esitory, Brocklyt,
New York.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons from lecation is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. E.O. all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. E.O. all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. E.O. all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. E.O. all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. E.O. all parts of the city.

Worcester, April 13.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS, 21 CORNULL......BosTOS.