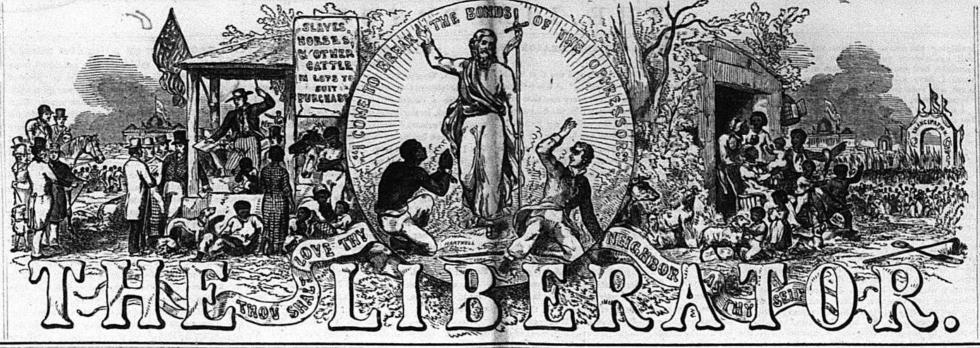
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-KIND QUINCT, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

A FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH! Extracts from a speech delivered by Hon. ROBERT

RIENWELL RHETT, at Grahamville, South Carolina,

My friends, it would seem as if it were the desti-My friends, it would seem as if it were the desting of nations to expand. No nation is content with the own. In Europe, they seize nations, colonize then, and extend their constitutions under them. Easi in Asia, the French in Egypt and Asia Minor, England all over the world, and we on this continent, which we will have. The most civilized nations are continually reaching on for expansion. Now, whether it be the order of God that other civilized nations and religious shall extend, I will not say. But he may design the Caucasian not select to be the conquerors, but the pastors of the aly to be the conquerors, but the pastors of the world; to extend to all the people in the world the benefits of Christianity. This may be His design. and of all the people in the world, what is confinement-it is of the people of the Southern States. e must have expansion too. Shall we be prohibited by our associates in this government from ernanding, whilst they go abroad and take all our territories? Out here stand thirty degrees both sides of the Equator, in which the greatest tropical proactions are grown. By the fiat of the Almighty, his impossible to cultivate the land, except the white man have the African in conjunction with Now, shall we cast by the Almighty, and shmit to coercion-allow ourselves to be cramped, beamed in, by a hostile, antagonistic people? Will we not be abandoning a great principle given us in this Southern country? Shall we not, Shall we voluntarily submit to be staked wa to a particular spot, and shall we go no fur-! never! (Applause.) If we do this thing, what is our strength may be our weakness. Hem-red in, the ratio between the two populations may be disturbed, and then there stands by our Northern ay that we may not, dare not, without a base de

eighbor, ready to foment, and our slaves ready to Are we going to submit to this? I would sak the Union upon this pretext, if no other. I uture from our principles, let this be done. From m that great benefaction be designs, we dare not, a fidelity to ourselves, submit to this confinement. Shem and Ham shall go forth together, and mherit that portion of the earth which God designs; that rich, glorious country which the Caucasian cannot till. We will have it, and we will not ask any people, much less the people of the North. A want of confidence in ourselves, in our rights, ay sometimes be the reason why we lose them. We hear it said, if what we say is true, what danger is there? If it be of God, it will stand. What are you agitating about? Why, an institution may be perfectly sacred, and yet be overthrown. An institution can be perfectly legitimate, and yet it may be changed at different times, and lost. I believe, when the last-trump shall sound, and men are called to judgment, that slavery will exist—yet may not blood follow the exclusion of abandonment? What privilege is there which we have not forfeited? What man can stand and say, he is entitled to the benefits he is receiving day by day? Yes, the institation may be overthrown by our own inaptitude. He who says that the institution is legitimate, and sanctioned by the Almighty, and therefore makes no effort to support it, is a base recreant to his duty. God has not given us any privileges that are not to be maintained by vigilance. If we want a free government, we must each fight for it. Even your own personal integrity—how do you preserve it? Is it not by continual effort? Is it not the sternest effort of your life to beat down the evil in you-to have asserted the good in you? Is it not so with na-

tions? When, therefore, a man talks of slavery, and gives that reason why he will not act, he is false himself and to God.
At this very time, it is not for us to be quiescent. We cannot maintain institutions by vain appeals to justice; maintain them by submission, nor by argumentation. No; you must act, you must risk Gentlemen, we are not the same people with the people of the North. You are a different people. does not matter if you came from the same ountry. Our institutions have worked a radical afference in temper, in views, in thought, and they the North bate us for it. Look at the contest i Eagope. There is a mighty contest for personality going on. God has established, by a variety of lan-goages, that associations shall be limited. Men have split up into different classes. Look at the satagonism in Austria and Italy. Why is it the Austrian is hated in Italy? He has done his duty, and faithfully. Why is it the Italian will not endare the Austrian? It is because he is a foreigner be is not one of us. Why was it that Scotland and England would not endure each other for centaries? Why is it the Pole longs for the government of his own nobles? Why is it that Ireland sill groans under subjection to England? It is because they are a different people. Ireland and England are not more different and antagonistic than the people of the North and of the South. We were thrown together by the revolution: but, from that time, the whole history has not been that of the people. From the first tariff act until this day, the North has sought to aggrandize itself at the expense of the South. We, by our statesmanship, erior statesmanship, have ruled. The prosperity

They look upon us as enemies. What is there now to keep us together? How long will this conditoo of things last—this unnatural connection? My friends, prognostics of a union in the South are not without encouragement. There are pre-monitions of a moral as well as physical remedy. Did you hear the mutterings of the tempest coming of the eve of the Presidential election? It is true, beretofore our policy has been submission. In that policy we have lifted up some of the most bitter tacnies of the North. It has been in vain that such as a Dickinson and an Everett have told them you will dissolve this Union. Are you willing to be ruled by such men as the Wilsons, the Chases and by such men as the Wilsons, so got into being by appealing to the baser passions of their people. These are the passions by which the nobler intues of the North reflect, by those who in private life are no longer considered. Are you content to submit to their ento submit to these robbers? To submit to their entrachments has been about enough for the last twenty years, but to submit after the Presidential dection to their rule will be most desperate policy.

Let us make up our minds; the North becomes setionalized; we will sectionalize for our defence.

We have done this. If we do not sectionalize for our defence.

of the United States, her glory, is the achievement of Southern statesmen. But they hate us the more for it. Then the states we have the states and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the stat

for defence, the result is, we may be overwhelmed.

Throughout the continent of the Southern States, the people of the South uniting their forces. rights of the South, and the Democratic party dare

fore that time arise, turn your face like flint against flery people, waking up the thunder of their any man who attempts to divide or separate your counsels. That man cannot be a friend to the South. America, all over Europe, and in far-off Asia, the

a better future; if, on the contrary, which I think the elements of one vast storm, which will soon most certain to be the case, then, my friends, let us burst upon the head of the oppressor, and give him separate from the North; let the glorious day-spring in his turn a taste of sorrow. separate from the North; let the giorious day-spring in his turn a taste of sorrow. of a Southern Confederacy at length arise upon our It was a negro that formed the rock upon which troubled counsels. I know full well how difficult it the Methodist Episcopal Church split. Bishop An-

spair, I turned to my home, my native land, and in Conferent. Annual and General, is converted into my latter years did all I could to proclaim to the a delating society, to discuss questions which will South-liberty, justice, and an independent Gov- never on use a his claims as a man and brother are

SELECTIONS.

THE NEGRO. From the Free Church Portfolio.

It is very curious to observe how, in the religion, the politics, and the literature of the nation, the despised and outcast negro occupies the most promi-nent position, and has become the observed of all whole presbyteries and synods in the South that ab-whole presbyteries and synods in the South that abobservers.' Had there been no negroes in Africa, whole presbyteries and synods in the South that ab-the history of the last twenty-five years in regard to ject heathenism was the real condition of the slaves the history of the last twenty-five years in regard to ject heathenism was the real condition of the slaves. the three departments named would have been far different from what it is.

The negro was the primum mobile of the Florida

ran off from his Georgia master, and sought liberty among the everglades, and protection among the Listan near savages, which he could not enjoy in the place of his birth. The United States Government, which has long been the servile tool of the negro-drivers, at the instance of the latter, declared war against the Semi-poles with a view of continuous formulas view of continuous view of continu

A negro was at the bottom of the Mexican War.

The South, seeing that the free States of the Union were likely to outnumber the slave States, because the territorial possessions were chiefly north of the which they could make slave States, so as to keep up the balance of power in the Senate of the United diace is in the right place.

A United States Synato States. The government therefore declared war on a feigned issue with the Republic of Mexico, and, at

British Government, and his banishment to the British Government, and his banishment to the route!—addressed his friends at the latter place, and lague, originated in the negro. The short-sighted he, too, complained of sickness. 'I am sick and he, too, complained of sickness.' I am sick and Englishman, imagining, like some of his predecessors, that the slave-breeders and their abettors at Washington were to be for ever the controlling power in the country, courted their smiles by pour-ing contempt upon his English principles; supposing that he was thereby promoting English interests. But he has found out before now that, if the negro is despised and down-trodden in America, he has got the ear of Queen Victoria, and is powerful enough

chilled the furnaces of Pennsylvania, and stopped the rolling mills, and spread desolation among iron interests. We have coal, iron ore, and limesupply the iron wants of half the world. But we no adequate tariff to protect those interests from foreign competition.

The North, good natured descendants of the tribe

Issachar, cheerfully pay 30 per cent. more for Southern sugar than they need pay for the West Indian article, merely to fill the pockets of a few hundred sugar manufacturers in Louisiana. But hen we ask in return that the iron interest of the North shall receive protection—why, that is a horse the reading community the following in relation to of another color.

Dr. Adams' sermon, at the burial of Mr. Choate: of another color.

In the halls of Congress, the negro, his servitude

and his freedom, are the staple of three-fourths of the speeches delivered. The negro builds up and vill. It was the negro who occasioned the attempted massacre of Sumner upon the floor of the Senate

hearty and recreating laughter, he goes to see Sandford and Christie's Opera Troupe, where Sambo conmusic we have. The daughter of the New York he negro engrafted his minstrelsy upon the taste of the American people, but he has given his dialect to his oppressors. In other instances, the conqueror enstamps his style of speech, upon the conquered, as was the case with the Norman and the Saxon. But here it is just the reverse. The Southern members of Congress, if they were blackened and disguised performers in Sandford's Troupe, might pass for improved specimens of their own negroes, so African is their dialect and mode of pronounciation. Ve are far from intending this as an affront to our Southern brethren, for, as Chrysostom was not the irst, so was he not the last, of the golden mouthed

Africans. And nowhere in all the land are there such displays of native oratory as among the planta-tions of the South. Keitt's only model of fine speaking was probably 'Old Ben,'/the negro preacher on s father's farm in South Carolina; and Senator Tombs owes his characteristics to a similar cause. It is not the climate of the South so much as the ne-It is not the climate of the South so much as the ne-pleas and preposterous hypotheses, to get a rascal pro that gives the Southron his affable manners, his clear, whom he knows is guilty, and deserves to be in oftness of voice, and his eloquence.

What name has attracted more attention in

One difficulty occurs. The South will be prepared to take her part in the government. When this to caurs, my friends, let me entreat you to endeavor to be united. Your first great duty is to make your property safe, and then to make yourself free, and to have a free government of your own. When you have done this, in any questions which after or before that time arise to make your great like flint against the first property safe, and then to make yourself free, and to have a free government of your own. When you have done this, in any questions which after or before that time arise to make your great like flint against the first property waking up the thinder of their II, in the Presidential election, our rights are vietorious, then we have a guarantee and an augury of Uncle Tom; and humanity is gathering together

is to break any Government, but the principles with drew had married a gang of negroes with a wife which your ancestors threw off the British Government are to this day still alive in your bosoms.

I drew had married a gang of negroes with a wife annexed, and wished, like other patriarchs, to drive slaves, and to be considered a good Christian too. If my poor services shall ever be remembered, let be said that for twenty years I did all in my power to preserve this Union, by keeping it within the limits of the Constitution; but at last, in determine the Church North did not break the yoke, every

recognize

It is a negro that has stained the glory of the American Tract Society, and forced its managers to herd, in opinion, policy and taste, with the New York Herald, Journal of Commerce, and such like. Professing a care of souls including the whole world, recognize they neverthless ignored the case of four millions of American citizens, represented in the halls of the National Legislature-only because they were negro slaves. Teaching the doctrine on a million of pages, that a fiery hell awaited all those who died ignorant -they look on, and see this mighty stream of souls plunging, like the waters of Niagara, into the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, yet never war, which cost us forty millions of dollars. Sambo utter one word of sympathy for their lost spirits, nor one word of rebuke against the system that has

It is a negro that constitutes the capped volcano noles, with a view of getting back the runaways and bringing up again the whole question of the habeas corpus, and fixing on firmer foundations than ever, as we hope, the rights and the privileges of the citizen. It was a negro who occasioned the late schism in the New School Presbyterian Church, and it is a negro who holds in his hand the match, ouri line, resolved to procure territory out of ready and waiting to produce an explosion in the Old School, when the sign in the ecclesiastical zo-

A United States Senator from the State of Kena feigned issue with the Republic of Mexico, and, at a cost of one hundred and fifty millions of money, procured California and New Mexico. It was then that the tide in the adairs of the slaveholders turned. For the first time, though not the last, they missed a figure in their calculations, and California and New Mexico are both devoted to freedom.

Lord Navier's result for Westernian and Sanger in the city of New York, some time since, suddenly took ill in the midst of his harangue. 'I am sick!' exclaimed he. 'Why, what is the matter, my dear sir—apoplexy, or rupture of a blood vessel?' 'I am sick of the negro question!' Another Senator, still more recently, on his way from Illinois to the seat of government, right Magnetic New Orleans.

Lord Napier's recal from Washington by the seat of government, via Memphis, New Orleans, Havana, New York and Philadelphia-the shortest said he, 'of the negro subject.' And well he might be, for it has been as fatal to him as hemlock or deadly nightshade. Strange indeed it is to see the ubiquity and pro-

minence given, in the mysterious providence of God, to a people robbed and peeled! Strange to see how people of the United States are actually controlled in their destiny for weal or woe by a race which the slaveholders and the Supreme Court have and Minister Plenipotentiary.

It is the inevitable negro that has blown out and all the efforts made by Congress in compromise, by the Supreme Court in decisions, by the Church in her decrees of silence, only produce more agi-tation! If we belonged to this prescribed people, stone, in such inexhaustible abundance that we could and felt the iron of slavery enter into our soul, in feel proud and defiant at the thought that, by an eternal decree of the Almighty God, the Politics, the Religion, the Literature, and the Jurisprudence of this guilty nation were inseparably interwoven with the destiny of the American slave.

DR. ADAMS AND MR. CHOATE.

The Salem Register has ventured to throw out to

' Dr. Adams' sermon, like the one headelivered on the Sabbath after the news of Mr. Choate's decease, down-makes and unmakes political men at must have been offensive, from the tone of doubt pervading both as to the fate of his parishioner. Speculation at public funerals as to that has become of the soul of the deceased, seems to be in very chamber, and then occasioned the premature deaths of Brooks and Butler, the guilty principal and accessory to the assault. The negro sentenced to political death and damnation most of those public clemency, they seem almost luderous. The Dr. men who broke down the Missouri restriction and seems not to entertain the slightest doubt that he passed the Kansas Nebraska Bill; and he has just shall enter Heaven; but it is difficult to see how he egun to wreak his vengeance on Senator Douglas, is to get there, except under the Universalist the leader of the gang.

Does an American wish to relax his features, stifmay be said to have a "smart chance" of eternal fened in the pursuit of business, by an hour of torments, it certainly is the man who has exerted all his efforts to prolong the slavery of four millions of men in this life; and, as the sailor said when he saw music, he listens to the far famed negro melodies, which, strange to say, constitute the only devil don't get such fellows, we may as well not have any devil." One cause of the provalent distance music we have is the acquiescence of so many persons in the clair music we have. The millionaire sings 'Old Folks at Home' in her father s gilded saloon, to the music of a thousand dollar piano. And 'Oh carry me back to Old Virginny,' piano. And 'Oh carry me back to Old Virginny,' are heard at eventual to the way in which heaven shall be peopled. The complacency and ease of these pharasaical rogues is complacency and ease of these pharasaical rogues is complacency and ease of skepticism. The hard common the fact that sense of the world recognizes at once the fact that they are worthy of hell, if anybody is, and the fact that they do not fear it goes a great way to persuade people that there is no such place.' SERIOUS INTERROGATORIES. Speaking of the pro-

fessional life of Mr. Choate, a writer says that he had a truly noble name and fame. He always exerted himself to the utmost in every case. It made no difference to him what was the case.' To this 'wholesale puffer,' the Portsmouth Chronicle puts the following significant interrogatories :-'We have a serious question or two to ask. Is it

noble fame to be successful in defeating the ends of public justice? Is it noble, or even honest, for the awyer who took an oath, when he was admitted to the bar, that in his practice he would do no false hood, nor suffer it to be done without exposure it noble for him to resort to all manner of lying 'If a witness tells a lie, to get a comrade clear, it

courts, legislatures, Governors' messages, and on the etump, than that of Dred Scott, the negro of Missouri? What personage has become so world-rascals clear, and clears them all—it is noble! is it?

RUFUS CHOATE. Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Boston, Aug. 15, 1859.
We have not done with poor Mr. Choate yet. I see the Historical Society have been trying their notwithstanding a very brief and scanty notice, world in the beginning. From the moment the telegram came along, announcing his demise, the resoutionizing, and slang-whangery, and half-mast flaggery, and bell-tollery, and minute-gunnery, and all the rest of it were going on in one form or another. And on the day of the funeral, a military band in said that there could be no question in the minds of persons who watched with interest the proceed uniform, playing a dead march, was added to the rest of the tom-foolery with which that clever ings of foreign nations at the present time with manipulator of juries was carried to Mount Auburn reference to the slave trade, that there was an inmanipulator of juries was carried to Mount Auburn to be quiet at last! You have never had any thing like it, excepting the obsequies of Bill Poole—and really the one case does not look to common sense much more absurd than the other. Mr. Choate was the champion of his ring, as was Bill Poole of his. Each had his faculties and science at his fingers'-ends, tention on the part of several nations separately, if there was not a common consent on the part of a and could double up an adversary more knowingly than most men in their respective lines. But the services to the public of neither of these gentlemen were of a nature to call for any particular demonstrations of public grief. I suppose they were both paid for whatever they did, in some coin or other, as they went along; and that should have contented their admirers, as it undoubtedly did themselves. But as New York can hardly be held accountable for the Apotheosis of Mr. Poole, neither should Boston

through the streets all the time.

There was never a more hollow pageant than this ublic funeral, and all the talk that went before it. such an expression. In fact, the character of a great they please of the slaves kidnapped from the West-Adams, as an ex-President and statesman, was en-

dead indeed, he must have been recalled to life by hearing the names of the parties who took the he was not without his antipathies and aversions; and I am assured, by good authority, that he was by raised a nice question in Natural History, however, as to what those creatures were which Mr. Choate found lying on their backs, and employed himself in ing, by way of giving them a fair start in life. A lady of my acquaintance suggests that they may have been humbugs! What do you think of the

I trust I shall have something to tell you in my next about the approaching Inauguration of the Webster Horror. Mr. Everett has postponed his voyage to Europe, whither he proceeds to place his which the whole earth is to be covered with the youngest son at Oxford, for the purpose of making youngest son at Oxford, for the purpose of making the speech on the occasion. Governor sume her place among the nations and tribes of the Banks, it is understood, is to make one on accepting the sume her place among the nations and tribes of the Banks, it is understood, is to make one on accepting earth, and, together with England and the rest of it in the name of the State. This magistrate is generally regarded as very well-informed on the scientific the side on which his bread is buttered ; but of the earth at the present time, can furnish not think he let the slice slip out of his fingers when only the greatest proofs of civilization, but those e consented to be made the tool of Boston Hunkerdom as to the setting up of this Statue, and that it crown the efforts of men to reach the highest stage fell buttered-side down in the dirt. It is not a sacrifice the people of the State are well-pleased with, and we shall have plenty of help in getting it taken WASHINGTON'S WILL OF EMANCIPAaway again.

The majority of the people of Massachusetts did
not suppose when they made Mr. Banks Governor,

ntimation to that effect next winter. Judge Loring turned out, with a Governor backed by Hunkerdom on his side; and I imagine it will

From the Clerkenwell (Eng.) News, July 30. THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE-NARRA-TIVE OF STEPHEN BECKLEY.

On Monday last, a crowded meeting was held, hand at him, and not making much of a hand at it, neither. In fact, people are getting sick of his name, and we are beginning to come to the conclusion that we did 'run that thing into the ground,' in a way that justly laid us open to the ridicule of your York cockneys. The Morphy dinner was a fool to it. You know we were a whole week burying the poor man—as long as it took to create the world in the beginning. From the moment the televalue of the space of two years, when any did in the beginning. From the moment the televalue of the space of two years, when any did in the beginning. From the moment the televalue of the space of two years, when any did in the beginning. From the moment the televalue of the space of two years, when any did in the beginning. From the moment the televalue of the space of two years, when any did in the beginning.

number of them collectively, to revive by a united effort, not only as extensively as it ever existed before, but even upon a more gigantic scale than formerly, that slave trade which had been the dis-grace of our common country about fifty-five years ago, and which was only brought to an end. after a protracted struggle, by some of the most illustrious men that ever lived in England, one or two of whom still survive to reflect with pride upon those days of conflict, and, happily, of ultimately signal triumph. At the present moment, the United States were introducing slaves from Africa into America. Several cargoes-one amounting to 400 in number-had, in violation of the Constitution of in her entirety be made responsible for that of six. Choate. We really are not altogether such fools as we look. You would have known this, could you have heard the under-current of talk that ran free States of that country, in outrage of all the principles of humanity, as well as its loud professions of rapublicanism, been imported into its slave that Republic, in contravention of the treaties into sions of republicanism, been imported into its slave States. In several instances, the States had met in It really stood for nothing. The sincere grief of their corporate and sovereign capacity to declare family and friends it certainly did not represent, and the degree of admiration which the great forensic ingenuity of Mr. Choate excited in the public mind contrary notwithstanding—stand upon what they was not of a description or an intensity to demand such an expression. In fact, the character of a great that they will not represent and all international treaties to the contrary notwithstanding—stand upon what they will not represent the state of the slave bidger o such an expression. In fact, the character of a great winner of verdicts is not one that secures popular respect or permanent fame—unless his name be connected, like James Otis's and Erskine's, with great forensic battles of liberty. The laity may admire, but they do not greatly esteem, the Dalgettys of the law who are ready to fight on either or any side for 'pay and provant'—men who hold the opinion which it is said Mr. Choate himself put into the epigrammatic and rememberable form, that 'all causes are equally good before the verdict!' There are great lawyers, it is true, who are respected and are great lawyers, it is true, who are respected and revive something very closely resembling the old venerated in all times, but they are the jurisconsulti slave trade, by the importation of the natives of rather than the causidici, the calm thinkers of the chamber rather than the noisy wranglers of the bar, who obtain this place in general esteem. And no one, I am told, (for I had not even a speaking acquaintance with him,) would have seen this whole thing in a more comic point of range than the more comic point of range than the more point of the labor they would be called on to undergo but were possessible invalidation. thing in a more comic point of view, than Mr.
Choate himself. At the time of John Quincy Adams's public funeral, when he was lying in state in the case of a most ingenious description to enter into contracts which bound them for five years in Faneuil Hall, Mr. Choate expressed his sense of to become the servants of such masters as the govthe sort of thing in this professional mot: If this ernment might assign them. Not long ago, they were my case, instead of Mr. Adams's, I had rather had abundance of evidence, in addition to that it were heard at chambers?" But the case of Mr. they were previously in possession of, to prove that tirely different from that of Mr. Choate, who was known only as a miraculous wheeller of juries—his tius was unfortunately at that moment notorious public life having been conjured out of his political body by the long fore-finger of Mr. Clay on the flaor Madagascar, the Mozambique Channel, and other the Senate. And nobody would have seen the parts of the eastern world, but as being the grand rendezvous for foreign slaves, consigned to what was distinction sooner than he. rendezvous for foreign slaves, consigned to what was One thing at least was very certain, that there now called the 'free labor' or 'immigration' syswas no possibility of its being a case of premature interment. For, if Mr. Choate had not been very into entering into contracts which they did not un into entering into contracts which they did not understand, by which they were deprived of all oppor-tunity of carrying their labor into the market; and initiative in his posthumous honors by the Bar of when they arrived at their destination, they found the city. Now, Mr. Choate was not 'a good hater' that they were entirely dependent on the arbitrary—he had hardly moral stamina enough for that—but will of strangers, and were without any efficient supervision. In such a state, the man was in fact a slave, and the probability of his return to his nano means personally fond of certain gentlemen, con-nected with each other by blood and marriage, whose then upon the platform a colored youth who had names are prominent in the earlier stages of these proceedings, and that he was far from mealy-mouthed in expressing those particular sentiments. So that it is regarded as a proof of his being dead beyond resuscitation, that he lies quietly under the galyanic battery of their culors. This reserved. galvanic battery of their eulogy. This, you understand, is the talk of the Bar and the town—for I have no personal knowledge on the subject. I believe you republished a part of Dr. Nehemiah Adams's Funeral Discourse, which is marked to endeavor, if possible, by means of the narrative of Stephen Beckley, to excite an interest in the country to which he belonged. lieve you republished a part of Dr. Nehemiah Adams's Funeral Discourse, which, if your readers did not find entertaining reading, they must be dull ca, which has been plundered of her children for fellows indeed. did not find entertaining reading, they must be dull fellows indeed. We looked upon it as one of the most diverting performances of recent times, and passed for ages without gathering up the sighs were as merry over it as mutes after a funeral. It raised a nice question in Natural History, however, nativity-Africa once, however, redolent of arts and sciences, even when our own country was in a state of barbarism, so degraded that it is scarcely possible to believe that a nation which is now leading the van in civilization could have sprung from a condition so low. This youth is a representative of Africa—Africa which, in bygone centuries, sent statesmen to the sena'e, warriors to the field, bishops

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higher graces with which Christianity alone can

of existence.' (Loud cheers.)

which the whole earth is to be covered with the knowledge of the true God, which shall again as-

It is well known that Washington provided in his not suppose when they made Mr. Banks Governor, that they were anointing a High Priest for the Will for the liberation of all his slaves. The will is given in full in the last volume of Irving's Life of Washington, just issued; and presuming the item intimation to that effect next winter. We got to our readers, we quote it in full.

'Hem. Upon the decease of my wife, it is my ake much less time to clear our front yard of this will and desire that all the slaves whom I hold in Fancuil Hall of the acre of canvass that cumbers it in honor of the same broken-down politician. And besides that, only think of John Adams's bust being shouldered aside under the stairs by Dauiel Webster!

But none of these things can endure forever, or for both the same of the stairs by Dauiel Webster!

But none of these things can endure forever, or for both the same broken-down politician. And the stairs by Dauiel Webster!

But none of these things can endure forever, or for both the same broken-down politician. And the same broken-down politician are the same broken-down politician. And difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences to the latter, while both descriptions are in the ocorazen idol. And after that is done, I trust we shall my own right shall receive their freedom. To emanlong. I am much obliged to him, however, and to cupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my Mr. Choate, for the means of raising a letter in this power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas, among those who will receive freedom according to this de-

vise, there may be some, who, from old age, or bodily infirmities, and others, who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all, who come under the first and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or, if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and, in cases where no record can be produced, whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgment of the court, upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of said Commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatsoever. And I do, moreover, most pointedly and most solemnly enjoin it upon my executors here-after named, or the survivors of them, to see that this clause respecting my slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops which may then be on the ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm; seeing that a regular and perma-nent fund be established for their support, as long as there are subjects requiring it; not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals. And to my mulatto man, William, calling himself William Lee, I give immediate freedom, or, if he should prefer it, (on account of the accidents which have befallen him, and which have rendered him incapable of walking, or of any active employment,) to remain in the situation he now is, it shall be optional in him to do so; in either case, however, I allow him an annuity of thirty dollars, during his natural life, which shall be independent of the victuals and clothes he has been accustomed to receive, if he choose the last alternative; but in full with his freedom, if he prefers the first, and this I give him, as a testimony of my sense of his attachment to me, and for his faithful services during the revoutionary war.

From Elihu Burritt's ' North and South.' THE DISSOLUTION THEORY.

As some of our readers entertain the idea that a issolution of the Union would put an end to slavey, we would invite them to review, with us, the grounds for this conclusion. Let us take, in the first place, the popular impression of a great number of persons in the North, that a dissolution would render the majority in the Free States more antislavery in sentiment, and in political and economical connection. This idea is sufficient of itself for a

parate discussion. Look at the political relationships of the two sections when erected into separate and independent nations, under circumstances greatly calculated to produce and perpetuate mutual jealousy and hos-tility. The Southern Republic is now as independ-ent of the Northern, in a political sense, as the latter is of the Kingdom of Prussia. They have divided entirely on the question of Slavery, though firmly united on every other subject of interest. The South could not and would not endure even the small measure of interference with that question which the Constitution allowed the North exercise: therefore it cut the bonds of union, and withdrew into a separate nation. And now it is in position to be more vigorously and efficiently oped to Northern interference than ever. It out in force more retaliatory measures. It can form olitical and commercial relationship with European ountries, to the great disadvantage of Northern in It can make a different scale of duties in favor of England, France, Germany and Russia. It can establish complete free trade with those countries, and virtually prohibitive duties on Northern manufactures. It could easily sell its \$100,000,000 worth of raw cotton to those countries without the intermediate factorage of New York and Boston. It could import an equal amount of European goods, without the shipping and warehousing of those cities. And what it could do it would in retaliation

upon the North for any hostile acts or agitation against slavery. It seems, therefore, to our mind perfectly clear and conclusive that all the manufacturing and commercial communities of the North would become twice as pro-slavery as they were when Garrison was mobbed under the windows of Fancuil Hall; and when abolitionists were persecuted almost to death at the instigation of influential men in New York and Philadelphia. 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' was shouted in the streets of the Grecian city. 'Great is Jupiter Mammon!' was the cry of the commercial centres of the North when their southern trade was threatened by southern nullification. But if such a hue and cry against anti-slavery agitation was raised by the apprehen-sion of losing a portion of the southern trade in 1835 and 6, while yet the South was in the Union, and could not nullify the revenue laws, nor establish free trade with England, what kind of cry would arise in the North and what kind of influence would pervade its leading populations, if the South were separated into an independent nation, and empowered to adopt any measures which it might deem mete and proper punish or prevent overt acts of hostility against a domestic institutions? Is there moral strength enough in the anti-slavery sentiment of the North to stand such a test? If, when the American slavetrade is put on the same category of crime as piracy and punished with death, there are men to build and fit out ships from nearly all the ports of New England for the traffic, what would be the condition of public sentiment when the great and dazzling bribe of southern trade should be held out as a consideration for silencing anti-slavery agitation! Is it not easy to fancy the cries and arguments which would be put forth in every Ephesus of the North?

Don't meddle with slavery! It is the domestic institution of a foreign country; if we ever had any right or reason to interfere when the countries were one, we have none now when they are divided; no more than we have to agitate against aristocracy in England, or serfdom in Russia. We have no more political power over the South now, than over a European nation. We cannot out-vote her in Congress on the tariff, nor saddle protection of Northern manufactures upon her neck by a Northern majority. If we annoy her on the old sore question, which drove her out of the Union, she will use her power

of retaliation to the utmost; she will throw a

trade into the hands of Europe; we shall lose all the factorage and shipping of her cotton, rice, and to-bacco; all the profitable importation of the foreign goods for which these staples are exchanged. She will shut out of her markets all the manufactures of the North, and we shall have nothing but a little Western grain, flour and lard, and a sme of Northern manufactures wherewithal to trade with the rest of the world. What is the use of running one's head against a wall? What is the use of anti slavery societies, papers, and meetings, and speeches now? Come, now, we have had enough of this. It don't pay.'

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dored When guin s son In our next article, we will review other results of dissolution.

From the Boston Journal.

CUBA .- HOW SHALL WE GET IT?

A recent writer, who seems to be pretty well posted up' as to this Island, considers it 'manifest destiny' that it must fall into our hands at last, and in a long and very plausible article under-takes to show that Mr. Buchanan's method of obtaining it is the wisest and best, because the treaty of sale must be made in a moment with some min-ister who is just going out of power, and wants money to retire upon, or with a new one, who is just coming into power, and wants money immediately to enable him to carry on the government. watching opportunities, he is quite sure that such a chance will occur, and in order to avail ourselves of it, we must have an agent at hand, who shall be ready to furnish bills on London for the first payment the moment the treaty is signed; that having such a treaty signed, and having made the first payment, the Island will be ours, and we shall have nothing more to do but to take peaceable pos-session of it. He objects to treating openly and above-board, because Spain is a representative govabove-board, because Spain is a representative government, and 'under such governments treaties have to be ratified by popular bodies, after they are made, and ratification implies time, discussion, possible rejection—at all events complete publicity.' The fallacy of this proposition is seen at once in the words we have italicized. If treaties with Spain are invalid until they are ratified by her Legislature, how is that ratification to be obtained out of the usual course?-how are time, discussion, possible rejection to be avoided? Suppose that some outgoing or incoming Spanish Premier were to conclude and sign such a treaty, would it be any treaty at all, without going through the usual form of ratification? Would our agent give his bills for thirty millions on the security of such a bill of sale? There is 'a cat in the meal' which the writer does not choose to exhibit. Take this bill of sale of an unauthorized agent, pay the money, demand the property, and if it is not surrendered, is there not egitimate cause of war ?-have we not the right to take our own, after we have bought it and paid for it? He knows right well-so does every man of common sense know-that a treaty so obtained would never receive the ratification of the Spanish Cortes, and that the only possible advantage to be derived from it would be that we have stated. Suppose the attempt successfully made, and the treaty—if it can be called a treaty—to be rejected by the Cortes, and we then proceed to uncover the cat threatening war if Cuba is not given up, and actually declaring it—will the powers of Europe stand by, and quietly see Spain defrauded of the brightest jewel in her crown, through this wooden nutmeg operation? We think not; but if it should prove otherwise, and Spain is left alone to measure strength with us, are we so very sure of success?

Spain is not Mexico. Rusty, somewhat run out she is—poor also, but she has a vast deal of strength left yet. Cuba is garrisoned by 25,000 regular troops, and the number may easily be doubled, long before we could raise 20,000 new recruits. Spanish troops are at home in Cuba, perfectly ac-climated, with no fear of 'black-jack' before their eyes, while ours would have not only to contend with men, but also with the more formidable climate, which in the heats of summer will be more to contend against than against the best troops in the world. We place a high estimation on Anglo-Saxon valor and obstinate courage, but these are precisely the qualities for which well-disciplined Spanish troops are held in high esteem. Our men would be in the open field, strangers fighting for conquest, under every possible disadvantage, while the Spaniards would be at home, defending their own possessions, and animated by the highest motives of patriotism to conquer or to die in the last ditch. our opinion, they would be able, with their defensive works, to defend themselves successfully against 50,000 of the best troops in the world; and where

are we to obtain even that number?

If manifest destiny is to throw Cuba into our arms, it will not be done by bribing a Spanish Premier, even with 300,000,000 of dollars, to make a bargain which his countrymen will repudiate; nor will it be done by conquest in this generation, un-less we can bribe the Spanish soldiers also. We are somewhat intoxicated with our successes over the broken down, worn out, half civilized Mexican troops, but before we attack Spain and attempt the conquest of Cuba, it will be best to sober down a little, consider who and what we shall have to deal with, and whether we are quite sure of success. We have no objection to offer against receiving Cuba, if it can be fairly obtained, but we do object decidedly to all the means to that end yet proposed, both because they are dishonest, and likely to b

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE TO HIS MASTER.

From the Jamestown, (N. Y.,) Journal.

' FUGITIVE'S HOME, ' SANDWICH, C. W., ? March 19, 1859. Mr. WM. Retter, Springfield, Ky .- Sir : I take this opportunity to dictate a few lines to you, supposing you might be curious to know my when abouts. I am happy to inform abouts. I am happy to inform you that I am in Canada, in good health, and have been here several Perhaps, by this time, you have concluded that robbing a woman of her husband, and children of their father, does not pay, at least in your case; and I thought that while lying in jail by your direction, that if you had no remorse of conscience that would make you feel for a poor broken-hearted man, and his worse than murdered wife and chil-dren, and could not be made to feel for others as you would have others feel for you, and could not by any entreaty or reason to you. any entreaty or persuasion you promised you would; which was to let me go with my family for \$800—but contended for \$1,000, when you had promised to take what you gave for me, (which was \$660,) at the time you bought me, and let me go with my dear wife and children; but, instead, would render me miserable, and lie to me, and to your neighbors, (now, if words mean any thing, what I say is so,) and when you was a Louisville, trying to sell me, then I thought it was time to make my feet feel for Canada, and let your conscience feel in your pocket. Now, you cannot say but that I did all that was honorable and right, while I was with you, although I was a slave. I pretended, all the time, that I thought you, or some one else, had a better right to me than I had to myself, which you know is rather hard thinking. You know, too, that you proved a traitor to me in the time of need, and when in the most bitter distress that the human soul is capable of experiencing; and could you have carried out your purposes, there would have been no relief. But I rejoice to say that an unseen, kind spirit appeared for the oppressed, and bade me take up my bed and walk—the result of which is, that I am victorious, and you are defeated. I am comfortably situated in Canada, working for George Harris, one of the per-sons that act a part in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." sons that act a part in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
He was a slave, a few years ago, in Kentucky, and now owns a farm so level that there is not hills enough on it to hide a dog, yet so large that I got lost the other day. He says I may be the means of helping poor fugitives, and doing them as much neiping poor ingitives, and doing them as much good as he does, in time. This country is not what it has been represented to me and others to be. In place of being cold and barren, it has a beautiful, comfortable climate, and fertile soil. It is much comfortable climate, and lertile soil. It is much more desirable in these respects, than any part of Kentucky that I ever saw. There is only one thing to prevent me being entirely happy here, and that is, the want of my dear wife and children, and you to see us enjoying ourselves together here. I wish you could enjoy the contrast between Freedom and Slavery; but it is not likely that we shall ever meet again on this earth. But it was want to get meet

me; thus preparing to meet your God in peace; for, if God don't punish you for inflicting such distresses on the poorest of His poor, then there is no use of having any God, or talking about one. But, in this letter, I have said enough to cause you to do all that is necessary for you to do, pro-viding you are any part of the man you pretend to be. So I will close by saying that, if you see proper to reply to my letter, either condemning or

again on this earth. But if you want to go to the next world, and meet a God of love, mercy, and

world, by sending my wife and children to

justifying the course you have taken with me, I A DIFFERENCE, AND THE REASON OF will again write you. I hope you will consider candidly, and see if the case does not justify every word I have said, and ten times as much. You must not consider that it is a slave talking to ' massa' now, but one as free as yourself.

I subscribe myself one of the abused of America, but one of the justified and honored of Canada,

JACKSON WHITNEY.

DR. POMROY IN LONDON.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate for August.

We are sorry to inform our readers that the Lor Alliance, by giving 'the right hand of fellowship and a 'cordial welcome' to this distinguished mem ber of the pro-slavery party. We believe this is in some measure the result of ignorance of the facts, and that if the thing were to be done over again, there are many earnest supporters of missions Cherokee and Choctaw Indian nations. Dr. Pomroy has certainly no reason to feel proud of the pocomed' by the great religious organizations of the country. But what of that? In order to secure principles which ought to be declared, and the stand country. But what of that? In order to secure this, he has had to misrepresent facts; and now that the case against him has been clearly stated in the Nonconformist, the Patriot, and other papers, he can only hang his head in silence, actually adopted. To both these not daring to gainsay a single word. But whilst he ticular attention of our readers. has discreetly declined to answer any of the charges made eloquent speeches on behalf of the anti-slavery my door. No slaveholding or slavery-sanctioning minister shall ever pollute my pulpit.' And yet the man who could speak thus boldly is the only person -so far as we know-who has attempted po to say one single word in defence of the hypocritical conduct of Dr. Pomroy. A pretty defence it is and as it is chiefly remarkable for its brevity, we and as it is chiefly remarkable for its brevity, we shall give it in extenso. The British Standard of May 9th, 1859, has the following reply to some letters on Dr. Pomroy's jesuitry, which had appeared in the Nonconformist of the previous Wednesday:— · Certain parties are hereby given to understand that

jesuitical." Before we can apply such language to such a man, we must have far higher authority Mr. Garrison and his Liberator, which for many long ciety. The abstract of Resolutions in the second paryears has poured the foul slime of unscrupulous abuse nd encenomed malignity on multitudes of the wisest and noblest men of the present generation. That Dr. Pomroy declines to answer the insolent letters addressed to him does not prove that he is verily guilty, but only that he is properly and verily discreet, standing on his character, and confidently leaving it to de-

. The friend to whom we are indebted for the information respecting Dr. Pomroy, is unaware that, many years ago, the Rev. Dr. Campbell gave ample proof that his hatred to slavery is by no means so ar-dent as the odium theologicum by which he is consumed. His sectarian sympathies are so strong that they ed. His sectarian sympathies are so strong that they utterly blind him to the pro-slavery course of Dr. Pomroy. The remarks of Mr. Horner in his 'Anti-slavery Tactics' (noticed in our present number) on the blinding influence of sectarian prepossessions on the blinding influence of sectarian prepossessions on follows: the anti-slavery judgment of professors, are worthy of all acceptation.

HUMBOLDT ON WEBSTER AND SLA-VERY.

. For thirty years-for thirty years (and he counted them on his fingers)-you have made no progress about slavery; you have gone backward-very far backward in many respects about that. I think it recognized women as having any business in a especially of your law of 1850, that law by which a Convention at all, of which we are not assured. man in a free State, where he ought to be free, can

l always before liked Mr. Webster. He was a great man. I knew him, and always till then liked of saying—'Lord! Lord!' him. But ever after that, I hated him. He was the man who made it. If he wanted to prevent it, he hood, seeking the cooperation of all in doing a right could have done it. That is the reason why I call and just thing. The Convention acts on the princiit the Webster law. And ever after that, I hated

sphere, but of his also carrying with him that circle

The Society seeks solely the benefit of the oppres of literary men with whom he was connected. 'Yes,' said he, 'it was he who did it all; and those very men not connected with politics, who ought to have stood against it, as you say, he moved with it. You work sidewise to make its help of the slave work sidewise towards the help of the slave came from New England, where there is so much anti-slavery feeling, and where you have learned to refuses the partnership of all who do not share this think slavery is bad. While you are here in Europe, divided allegiance. you may see things which you think had; but I know. Europe, and I tell you that you will find nothing here that is one half so bad as your slavery

Christian philosopher of world-wide renown, whose strength and three quarters of its enthusiasm not only tablish their charater, than any man now living. that conglomeration of sectarian bodies which utter As Humboldt thought, the Christian world would their repositions of Lord! Lord! with the temporal. approved the Fugitive Act, and lent his personal cal' inflection, and to whose interests the members of he let down his own moral nature. He not only dis- is the first point of difference. graced himself, but the nation who placed him in that conspicuous position. We would not speak unkindly of any man; but who that reads and refleets can be ignorant of the fact, that all who sustain immense power for the help of the slave, and having or sanction that infamous enactment must tarnish proved it guilty of inhumanity, hypocrisy, and their own characters, and degrade themselves in treachery to its own professions, and proved also that its their own opinion, and in the opinion of all good alliance with slavery is the main bulwark of that men ?- Ashtabula Sentinel.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION. history of the colored race. He took a historic review abolition of the slave-trade, and the abolition of slavein this country in reference to slavery. This speech which, Mesers. D. S. Bruce, J. Manley, H. McGee, tion? and whether it echoes the claim of the Ohio J. L. Rivers, and M. M. Smith, were elected delegates Convention to be considered Christian chiefly because to attend the State Convention to meet at Toledo or its members have begun to make vigorous opposition Sandusky this fall; after which, the assembled mul- to sins against God and crimes against man, or chiefly titude repaired to their homes. The celebration was because they have joined the Presbyterians, Congreone which reflected great credit upon the character of the colored people, for the arrangement, speaking, saying - Lord! Lord! -c. k. w. and order preserved. It will awaken a spirit of activity among the rising generation.

justice, in peace; who says, 'Inasmuch as you did it to the least of them my little ones, you did it nuto me'—making the profession that you do, pretending to be a follower of Christ, and tormenting me and my little ones as you have done—you had better repair the breaches you have made among us 'THE DISSOLUTION THEORY.' In another column are doleful. Please meet the moral issue, Mr. Burritt. on its endowment. Shame!

As if with foresight of the deceitful use that would ultimately be made of a 'profession' of his religion. Jesus said to his disciples- Not every one that saith unto me. Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father.'

At the present day, so great has become the impu dence of the clergy who pretend to teach in the namand by the authority of Jesus, that they practically reverse this doctrine, and not only accept the 'profession' as a substitute for honesty and justice in the don Missionary Society and the Congregational life of the individual who makes it, but decry good Union have followed the example of the Evangelical principles and right practices where they exist without the 'profession,' and, in the few rare cases where these go together, they praise and value the 'profession' more than the life. Take the following specimen from the Independent of Aug. 25th.

In an article distinguished by leaded type, and would decline to be implicated in the spread of that headed Ohio Christian Anti-Slavery Convention, religion which has introduced slavery amongst the statements are made respecting a meeting thus entitled, and composed chiefly of members of the Consition he occupies. He has, it is true, been wel- gregational, Free Presbyterian and Wesleyan Chur-

which ought to be taken in such a meeting, and adds to this an abstract of the purport of the Resolutions actually adopted. To both these, we request the par-

'It must be obvious to all thinking minds, that brought against him, he has not neglected to poison the minds of some who have heretofore professed adherence to the anti-slavery cause. Amongst others, we may point to the Rev. Dr. Campbell, editor of the British Standard, as one of those who allowed Dr. Pomroy to hoodwink them. The Doctor has this question to its foundations, and to bring the whole moral power of God's Word and the Christian movement; and on one occasion he went so far as to say, 'No slaveholding American shall ever cross destruction of slavery.

'The resolutions were explicit and comprehensive They assert the right of every human being, under the natural and revealed law of God, to life, liberty and knowledge; that governments have no just au-thority to violate the will of God, nor to deprive any human being of his liberty (except for crime;) that the fugitive-slave act neither changes the law of God, nor the rights of man, nor the duty of Christians to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked.'

The principles and methods stated in the first of the above paragraphs as those which ought to distinguish we decline to drag this gentleman [Dr. Pomroy] before the British public, as "equally dishonest and which always have distinguished the meetings and the than course of action of the American Anti-Slavery Soagraph expresses precisely the ideas that have always been declared and advecated in the meetings of that Society, and published in the records of their proceedings, so as to be known and read of all who were disposed either to hear or read them. In these two particulars then, the very points that seem most important as giving character and efficiency to the meetings, the 'Ohio Christian Anti-Slavery Convention' is the exact counterpart of the American Anti-Slav-

> Are there any differences between these two meetings? Yes, two, and only two, both of which are

1. The American Society invites the whole people to act against slavery. The Ohio Convention invites only a small fractional part even of the people of its own State.

The Society invites all men and scomen to act in this work. The Convention invites only those who assume themselves to be 'pious' men and women, if indeed

The Society invites all human beings to aid in overbe made a slave of. That I always call the Webster throwing slavery. The Convention invites only that small portion of human beings who are in the habit

ple of caste, refusing the cooperation, even in a right I made some remarks about Mr. Webster's influ- and just thing, of those who are not in the habit of

terest in another department to be fortified by success These were the opinions of Baron Humboldt, a in this department. The Convention is giving half its views of men and of nations went further to es- to another interest, to a church, but to its own church, think. Mr. Webster, as one of Fillmore's Cabinet, their repetitions of 'Lord! Lord!' with the 'evangeliofficial influence to sustain it. By doing that, the Convention had first committed themselves. This

2. The American Anti-Slavery Society, having long ago vainly called upon the American church to use its wickedness, has ever since distinctly proclaimed the guilt of that church. The Ohio Convention (if the Independent has given a fair abstract of its proceedings) covers up that guilt with silence, thus giving additional proof that it is acting more in the interest of the church than in that of the slave.

It thus appears that the American Anti-Slavery Society and the Ohio Christian Anti-Slavery Convention agree exactly in what is to be said about slavery itself; agree exactly in the principles and the methods The colored people of Harrison, Jefferson, and Bel- of direct opposition to it, saying that it is to be treatmont counties, Ohio, held a celebration at Harrisville, ed as one of the greatest sins against God, and one of on the 1st inst. There was a large number in attendance, both of colored and white. They formed a procession at half-past ten o'clock, and marched to a steadily doing for the last quarter of a century what grove at the north of the town, where D. S. Bruce, the (self-styled) Christians of the Convention have President of the day, made an excellent speech on the just begun to do. And it appears, lastly, that the differences of principle and of action existing between of Slavery from the earliest time to the present, the these two bodies are such as to show a more sincere, single-hearted and thorough opposition to slavery on ry in the West Indies. He noticed the commerce the part of the former than of the latter. Yet the before and after that event, and the internal improvement, education, and social condition of the people. calumniating the former as infidels, and making the After dinner, J. H. Gurley was introduced; he continued the same subject in an able manner, refuting tions, while it now assumes the Ohio Convention to many false assertions in reference to the colored peo- be Christians, and conspicuously publishes the account ple. The next speaker was Charles Ferrel. He re- of their meeting as an important and praiseworthy viewed the religious position assumed by the people movement, and moreover as a Christian movement. was listened to with attention and interest. After intermixture of falsehood, why it makes this distinc-

Can the Independent tell us, will it tell us, without gationalists or Methodists in their peculiar manner of

PERSONAL. The New York Tribune says that a dinner was given to Mrs. Stowe, previous to her dewe have copied an article from the pen of ELINU BUR- parture for Europe, at the Revere House, Boston, by RITT, setting forth (after the most approved manner the Atlantic Club, we believe. She accepted the inof Northern hunkerism) some of the terrible conse- vitation on condition that wine should be prohibited. quences' that would arise to the North-none are Prof. Stowe, Miss P-, and Mr. J. G. Whittier apprehended to the South—in case of a dissolution of were also of the party. The table was innocent of the American Union. Mr. B. evades the moral issue wine until the invited guests departed, when, we made by the Abolitionists, as against the existing understand, the 'mocker' was brought on, proving Union under a slavery-protecting Constitution, and that the whole thing was no better than a farce on treats it as though it were a question of dollars and the part of the Club, which appears to be as senscents! His reasoning is as absurd as his prophecies ual in the matter of wine-bibbing as it is intellectual AN AFFECTING LETTER. LEICESTER, Aug. 29, 1859.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: ments for a course of Anti-Slavery lectures, and ed to the character and calibre of that paper. Supother labor, in the State of Maine, by Miss Holley pose that its profound and conscientious conductor and Miss Putnam, I received the following letter. I should show that a sheep is better clothed than any was so much interested and touched by its contents, other creature, which he is doubtless well qualified that I cannot refrain from asking you to publish it, to do, having worn sheep's clothing so long, it would (suppressing names,) in the Liberator. As a faithful, not follow that the condition of a sheep is good for life-long, (and perhaps dying) testimony to the sa- beings 'made a little lower than the angels.' It is credness and greatness of the cause, which the Libera- said that the richest man in Russia is a serf, therefore for has so long and so faithfully upheld, I should serfage is good, according to the highest standard known not feel justified in keeping it as a mere private note; to the Journal. It seems, however, that Alexander and I hope that the lady, to whom my letter was ad- II. does not think so; and his father Nicholas and dressed, and her sister who replies, will in the cir- his uncle Alexander I. were so far from that opinion

SAMUEL MAY, JR.

ture in this place, by Miss Holley, was received last meditating the consummation of the wise and huevening.

----, (Me.) Aug. 11, 1859.

my sister. She is, at this time, very sick, and in all more richly rewarded by the pro-slavery nobility of probability near the close of her life. I have read the Russia, than the Journal of Commerce is likely to be letter to her this morning. She seemed very much by its Southern patrons; for those people are apt to affected by it, and desired me to say to you, that if keep but one side of a contract. If this hint should she were well, this announcement would have given induce such a Yankee to 'leave his country' for his her great joy; that she can now only desire and pray own and 'his country's good,' he shall be welcome to for the success of the cause, and the zeal and encour- the suggestion. agement of its advocates. This she will continue to do as long as consciousness remains.

She has been a subscriber, and constant reader, and earnest defender of the Liberator for twenty-five years past, and in all that time has been, and still is, its only dresses' of decent Northern mechanics? friend and defender in the place. Its names, its motto, its statements, are all to her familiar household words; and, during a trying illness of five months, while I have been in constant attendance upon her, the unabated zeal and love of her favorite subjects have surprised me. Her mind is becoming cloudedher reason waning-but she sees anathemas upon the walls of her chamber against the perpetrators of the accursed slave-trade, and in her moments of exhaustion, pities the tired laborers in the Anti-Slavery field.

With repeated assurances of her sympathy, and her regret that there seems no interest here to warrant the appointment of a meeting for Miss Holley, I am, very truly, your friend,

MEETING IN JOY STREET CHURCH. On Tuesday evening last, Rev. Henry H. Garnet, President of the African Civilization Society, was announced to speak in advocacy of the same,-answer

questions, &c., at the Joy Street Church in this city. large majority have no sympathy with the movement to hear the President define his position.

Previous to this, Rev. J. S. Martin introduced a resolution, complimentary to Mr. Garnet's past exertions in the cause of humanity, which he urged the adoption of by the meeting.

But as several dissented from such action at that net proceeded with his remarks-interrupted, occasionally, by questions and corrections which pressed themselves upon various individuals; during which, and after he had finished his main speech, a sharp sassin. controversy, involving personalities , ensued, and noise and disorder reigned supreme.

Rev. J. S. Martin again urged his resolution, intimating that it was not offered as an endorsement of the African Civilization Society, but only as an expression which he thought due to Mr. Garnet.

Among those dissenting was Mr. Edward Garrison Walker, of Charlestown, who deprecated it, because the public would accept it as endorsing the African Civilization Society, which he placed in the same category with the American Colonization Society. Amid great confusion, the question was put, andthe resolution declared adopted.

During Mr. Garnet's remarks, he charged that the DEAR GARRISON: recent New England Convention of Colored Citizens had two objects in view, viz: To denounce the Afri- Pope, the Universalist minister of Hyannis, respectcan Civilization Society and-himself-a statement ing the case of the poor fellow that was sent back by wholly at variance with the truth, and so pronounced Capt. Crowell to the hell of American slavery. This in the meeting by Wm. C. Nell, in behalf of the recreant man is a respected member of Mr. Pope's Convention Committee.

this country and Africa, (to which, of course, no one respect for him than he would for a pirate. can object,) suffice it to say that the present aspect of | His reply was, that we are unable to judge the the question is a most vexatious and distracting one motives of this excellent young man, who did what to the colored people, creating dissentions among them, he felt to be his duty; that the Abolitionists had lied and diverting their activities and means from what about the matter, and grossly misrepresented the should be cardinal with them-the abolition of whole affair. For instance, they had reported that Slavery in the United States, and the elevation at the slave was chained to the capstan, and this he says home of Colored Americans. Boston, August 31st, 1859.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN MANCHESTER. MANCHESTER, (N. H.) Avg. 28th, 1859.

its enemies will be quite likely to remember it.

The number present was estimated at between two a disagreeable duty. The public are deceived in this and three thousand. Dr. H. is a new hand in the matter, and the other side has not been fairly met. lecturing field; he is an earnest, candid man, and Such is part of the defence put forth by a minister every battle had been in relation to the amount of lib- Christ, sanctification and heaven! erty a people were entitled to. The cause of all the Friend Garrison, I am sick at heart with such stuff. difficulty in settling the question has been that peo- Let us unmask and expose this canting hypocrisy, ple have adopted and worked by a false rule, viz: from high Calvinism down to the same gone to seed, government in its dealing with the African race. If bread, and get a stone; for a fish, and get a serpent. we would work by the Golden Rule, these questions Milford, Aug. 25, 1859. could be easily settled. He spoke in fitting terms of our pledge to help keep the slave in his chain, and of the infamous slave law, and the revival of the African | BROTHER GARRISON :

Speaker Bryant's flunkeyism and meanness. I am unable to do justice to the speeches; besides, notice.

Mr. Foss is too well known to need anything from my The meeting was held in the Grove at Buxton Centre

That angel spirits may strengthen you, and all are the ones. who are striving to redeem the world, is the prayer of
Your humble friend,
R. H. OBER.

male speaking that found a grave that|day, which will

THE TROUSSEAU OF A 'SLAVE BRIDE.' An article under this head was published some time since in the Journal of Commerce, as 'proof of

While recently making the customary arrange- the condition of slaves in Georgia.' It was quite suitcumstances pardon the unlooked-for publicity .- s. M. that they emancipated several millions of serfs. Each of them would have totally abolished slavery in Russia, had it not been for the opposition of the nobility. DEAR SIR,-Yours of August 6th, proposing a lec- At this time, when the young Emperor is said to be mane policy of his predecessors, a mercenary Yan--, to whom the letter is addressed, is kee editor would probably be highly appreciated, and

To the lady slave-driver, who so prettily describe that wonderful 'trousseau,' I should like to propound a question or two:

1. What does she know of 'the trousseaus' ar

2. Did the slave's trousseau of 'seven dresse shawl,' bottle of cologne,' and other articles more necessary,' embrace an order to the overseer that he should strip off none of those 'dresses' for the purpose of cutting up the back beneath, or --- for worse purpose?

3. Did it contain any guarantee that the bride should not be torn from her partner during the honeymoon or sold to a stranger in a strange land?

4. Did the marriage ceremony contain the formula What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder'?

5. Is not a tow chemise, with the shives in it, considered a 'dress' for a plantation bride? The whole country has heard of the finery which

their owners sometimes hang out on the scarred and degraded bodies of their poor slaves, and of the money they make jingle in the poor creatures' pockets, when they have it in hand to do a Northern doughface. I have been told that such a trick was once tried on Though the subject, pro and con, has been before the Mr. Giddings. A slave was brought to his presence colored citizens of Boston at many meetings, and a genteelly dressed, and with a handful of gold and silver coin in his pocket, and full permission granted to as understood by them, yet a full house was present the champion of freedom to put the 'boy' through any course of interrogatories he pleased, and send him to a free State, if he wanted to go. The result happened according to order. The slave praised massa, professed to be delighted with his situation, said the coin was his own, that he always had as much as he wanted, that he didn't want his freedom, and wouldn't stage of the meeting, it was withheld, and Mr. Garnounced a triumph of the South by the late 'brave and Honorable Brooks,' as your chivalrous Burlingame was pleased to characterize that creeping as-

> But the old anti-slavery campaigner was not to be beat by such tactics. He contrived to have an interview without the knowledge or presence of a third person. Safe from accountability, and assured of protection, the slave retracted all he had said, declared that the money was given him to be jingled, and returned to his master under penalty of having 'his brains blown right out.' Being better advised, he made a better use of it, and bought a through ticket on the U. G. R. R.

OLD ABOLITIONIST.

THE OTHER SIDE.

I have just finished a conversation with Rev. Mr. Society. The pastor vouches for the good Christian Whatever good may result to the individuals prom- character of this mean bloodhound. I told Mr. P. inent in this African civilization movement, or to that if this infamous captain had done this act to those persons sustaining business relations between his [Mr. P's] child, or wife, he would have no more

W. C. N. is false-for he formerly owned part of the vessel, and there is no capstan, and never was. Again, it is charged that the captain paid \$500 for the carrying back of the slave, whereas it was only \$200. And, more seriously, an Abolitionist is now an owner of FRIEND GARRISON :- This has been a day not to be this vessel, and took part of the money, and put it in orgotten by the friends of Liberty here, and I think his pocket. Shame on the hypocrite, if this is so. And, further, Mr. Pope says that a leading Garriso There was a large gathering on Merrimack Square, nian Abolitionist in Hyannis knew the slave was on t five o'clock this afternoon, to hear our friends, Dr. board, might have taken him, and Capt, Crowell J. M. HAWKS and A. T. Foss, on American Slavery. would have rejoiced to have been rid of discharging

will do good service in the cause. He spoke of the for his parishioner. Let him have the full benefit of antagonism that had always existed between liberty it. What marvel that intidelity is preferred to a and oppression; he said that the question at issue in Christianity that can kidnap men, and then talk of

that 'might makes right.' This is the motto of our and save, if possible, deluded souls who ask for

SALLIE HOLLEY IN MAINE.

As soon as I received notice of the appointment of Mr. Foss followed, in an eloquent speech of nearly the meeting of Sallie Holley in Buxton, Aug. 16, I an hour's length, filled with stirring appeals to the sent notices thereof to the Baptist, Free-Will Baptist, reason, the sense of justice, and the emotions of the and the two self-styled Orthodox ministers, requestaudience. All who happened to be passing that way ing them to read them to their congregations. The were attracted by the subject, or the novelty of the Baptist minister came where I was, and cheerfully occasion, and none went away until the speaker had took the notice, and read it to his congregation, and finished. His strong denunciations of evil-doers in came to the meeting, and took a seat on the plathigh places, both in Church and State, brought out no form, apparently without fear of losing his reputation, attempt at a reply, although liberty was given any or bread and butter. The Free-Will Baptist minone to do so from the beginning. Mr. F. urged the ister read the notice to his congregation, but came not necessity of passing the Personal Liberty Law in this to the meeting. As to the Orthodox ministers, wheth-State, and spoke also of its recent defeat, and of er they received notices or not, I cannot tell. I have learned, upon inquiry, that one of them read no such

depot, and was a complete success-far the most nu-This evening, Miss EMMA HOUSTON, a trance me- merous and successful Anti-Slavery meeting ever held dium, spoke in the Court Room Hall; it was well in Buxton. For an hour and a half, Miss Holley held filled with an intelligent audience. She is a fine her audience in rapt attention by the sincere and speaker, and was listened to with marked attention. heart-felt truths she uttered. The people seemed Where are the clergy, and the new organization of taken by surprise. Instead of a declaiming female 1840, who were going to take the Anti-Slavery cause fanatic, they met one who had a message from God into their own hands, and put a stop to the public unto them-one in whom was treasured up more of speaking of women? If such ministers were ever the gospel of Jesus than they had heard for years. friends of the slave, would not the poor panting fugi- Even the youth were affected deeply by her truthful tive say, 'God deliver me from my friends!' Would words. The subject matter was just what the people to God that the millions who are now following those needed, and what has done them good. Except a blind guides, could have the scales taken from their few old political fogies, who believe that slaveholding eyes. Then, me thinks, such evils as Capital Punish- and pro-slavery voters can be good Christian church ment, War, Slavery, and a thousand others which members, none found fault. Well, if any are given curse the family of man, would be done away with. over to hardness of heart and blindness of mind, they

not be soon resuscitated; and I have since learned not be soon result have been there, if they be heard of the meeting. Should it be convenient to heard of the meeting had I could have timely notes;

could gather a grand company. I speak generally when I say, that our religion I speak generally bodies have not the cause at all at heart, nor end bodies have not the the common feelings of humanity, touching the question of slavery. Sallie Holley and Caroline Puquestion of stavery. Sales stoney and Caroline Propagation of stavery name are two noble, self-sacrificing women; tel nam are two mose in like circumstances, known to none, except these in a stheirs. But they are call.

PETER LIBEY Buxton, Aug. 23, 1859.

LETTER FROM MISS PUTNAM.

ed of God, and he will sustain his chosen

SOUTH BRIDGEON, (Mc.) Aug. 22, 1859. DEAR MR. GARRISON: At our leave-taking in Boston, you were kind enough to say some memora. Boston, you were kind change to say some memory.
da of what should befal us in Maine would please to for the Liberator. To begin not with the creation, Mr. Irving and Mrs. Stowe say is necessary, but with the hour when we parted with you on the Lewiston

The twilight was long enough for us to watch from the deck our course out of the harbor, and beyon the last light, when the moon broke through the clouds, and sent down her beams in that magical page which lights up the sea with such enchantment. To next morning found us safely harbored in Portland after a passage tranquil enough to have been made or the Pacific, instead of the boisterous Atlantic core, It was indeed one of the haleyon nights, for did ag the days of that marvellous bird include morely nights? Our kind friend Mr. Newell A. Forest and us with cordial welcome, and on Sunday morning and evening, two largely attended meetings were held a Mechanics' Hall, according to his arrangement. It. expresses his gratification at the interest that has been awakened by these lectures, and remarked, 'It is the best Anti-Slavery meeting held here for years, he the evening, the Rev. Mr. Frothingham lent a brite testimony to the excellence and nobleness of the Anti-Slavery struggle.

The revival of the Foreign Slave Trade has been newspaper topic in Portland for the last week. suspicious vessel named The Newsboy has just find out at this port, nominally for the Azores, -but it a believed her Portuguese captain and foreign crev long the source of all unutterable weeto the por Aircans. What a terrible fact it is that pitate ships cu nestle securely in Northern harbors!

are not strangers to the horrors of that trafe, Through the efforts of Mr. Peter Libby, known is so many years to the Abolitionists as the Maine Vine President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a

fine meeting was gathered, last Tuesday, in a street spot which Nature has crowned with a lovely gross temple. It was a delightful afternoon, and the free healthful nir and cheerful sunshine conspired with the eloquent Anti-Slavery Word to give us life men abundantly. The assembly listened with respectful and exnet attention to the great truths of Freedom and Justia

which are of such vital concern to every humit being. It was truly an impressive scene, these ten hundred farmers and their families pausing in the bur harvest time to hear an appeal made for their ensire. ed countrymen. We trust the convictions of the hour may help to swell the rising tide of palic opinion, which shall by and by become irresults. and utterly overwhelm slavery. To what most herorable service is the Anti-Slavery agent called the of strengthening a nation's virtue, and arousing it is effectual conflict with the deadliest enemy of hungity! What nobler enthusiasm can possess the sol of the patriot, the philanthropist, the Christian!

Saturday afternoon, the stage sat us dewn utie door of an honored friend of the slave, the Ret.leseph P. Fessenden, in South Bridgton. A basistion seemed to rest upon the house, as it always the where the good man dwells.

Mrs. Fessenden came out to welcome us with sweet cordiality, and presently took us in to see he huband, whom we were sorry to find upon test couch, much wasted by a severe illness; but his en was bright with intelligence and feeling, as he spile to us of his nearly finished work, and the jet mi comfort he had in the reflection that from the beganing he heartily espoused the cause of the size, mi had been able to stand through great trials show alone in his defence. The next (Sunday) afternoon the meeting-house where this faithful minister in preached these many years was filled with in care audience, that listened with evident satisfaction w Miss Holley's discourse. What a saving influence the Orthodox Church might have been in the land if every pulpit had held such an honest lover of rightcousness as Mr. Fessenden!

This part of the State is parched with drought there having been no considerable rain since the that day of July; but the Bridgton farms seem green and handsomer than any others we have sen Here, too, one gets an ailuring view of the dates White Mountains.

WRONG NUMBERING.

FRIEND GARRISON-I have just noticed a set of error in the numbering of the Liberator. The page for Nov. 12th, 1858, is numbered 1456, the next page 1567, adding 111 in one week! Thence the wraf numbering continues, and this week's paper is 100 instead of 1495, which it should be. You will s that as this is number 34 of the 29th volume, it cets not be 1606, whole number, unless in 24 of the P ceding volumes there had been 56 numbers each, in in four, 57 each. But call this number 1455, and the twenty-eight preceding volumes will have allowed them 1461 papers, which is exactly the number weeks, as I reckon, in 28 years—giving 52 papers 1 each of 23 years, and 53 to each of five years. If paper has come out every week, in 28 years, it week have five volumes of 53 numbers each. So, 102 week's should be 1496, instead of 1607.

C. C. BURLEIGE Yours, truly, Thanks to our friend BURLEIGH for his rife lance in detecting a blunder, which, having been nath was likely to be perpetuated to the end of the rolum The proper correction has been made in our grad number: the past is irretrievable. - [Ed. Lib.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.-Mr. G. W. CALETT, Er

Govon, was once connected with the stage, but fire year or two past a successful and eloquent advected the Temperance cause, -contemplates giving a lecter or two in a short time, at Tremont Temple, in the city, of which due notice will be given in the due papers. Wherever he has lectured, Mr. Califf la received the warm commendations of the daily Fest Notwithstanding some have been unkindly placed his ruin, and by slanderous inuendoes seeking discourage and crush him, he smiles at it all, and sil perseveres. The New York Tribune says the la won distinction in his calling, and urges a liberal st tendance upon his lectures. The New Haren Jos nal and Courier says, 'Mr. C. is a fine and feetle speaker, possessing in an eminent degree the post of imitation, which, with his sad experience, with the 'silken saloons' of our cities, renders his lecture very impressive, as well as entertaining. Dr. Jrent. editor of The Temperance Alliance, expresses a ed favorable opinion of him. As Mr. C. has abanded the stage, and refuses tempting offers to return to he and as he depends mainly upon his labors in the case of Temperance for his support, he ought to be warm! encouraged by all who are interested in the promote of that beneficent movement. It is to be hoped the parents and the principal leaders in Reform will see him out, and give him an opportunity to stack the Bacchanalian strongholds in this city. He sing sal improvises German and Italian Operas to show he even classically educated young men are entrapped

DEAR GARRISON : Market UANACO THE STATE OF THE By eye has the Declaration of Sentiments adopted by the Plynorth Convention, as it is contained in my letter to the Inouth Content Plymouth. That is not the Declaration that was provided or sentiments. I could not lave consented to have reported or to have advocated lave constraint and a Declaration as the one embodied

is my letter. Enclosed is a true copy of what was is my real lisend it, lest you should not have one at had. As the spurious Declaration is published in the Lierafor, you will greatly oblige me and many others be inserting the true Declaration as it was adopted. by inscribes
You will see the wide difference between the two.[1] A week ago last Sunday, I was in a tent, on the A week an Quincy, and there worshipped God with arefriends. Last Sunday, I was seven hundred miles west, in Geneva, Ohio. Shall remain in Ohio, Western New York, and in Michigan, till after the Western Meeting of the Friends of Progress, to be held in Ann Arbor, Mich., the 23d, 24th and 25th of September; then the first Sunday in October, (the ad day,) I'am to be in Portland, Me.

There just learned that, on the day I was on the stable, Dr. Cordelia L. Smalley, whom, for many vent, I have known as the true and tried friend of the state, passed from the corporeal to the incorporeal pate. I cannot say that in her decease the slave has int. start friend, for I do not believe it. Would any one st of the disciples, concerning the death of Jesus, that they had last their friend? So taught not Jesus. Though I go away, I will come again, and be ever gear you, to comfort and sustain you, was his teach-So of Dr. C. L. Smalley; though, like Jesus, the has left the body, she is still here, to sympathize with and befriend the slave, and all who are in affliction, and will be with them as a comforter, so long as there are those here who need her help.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. 11.7 lt was our mistake, copied from another paper,-En. Lin.

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

While this Convention claims no authority to construct a creed for Spiritualists, or to adopt tests of felwship for any sectarian purpose, yet, in view of the manifold mistakes and persistent misrepresentations of anti-Spiritualists, both in public and in private, in of anti-spirituants, its inembers feel called upon to press and in pulpit, its inembers feel called upon to exercise the manifest right of defining their own posin, and setting forth their own sentiments, in so far

as they profess to have any agreement.

We therefore adopt the following statement as representing the views of this Convention on the topics erein specified.

I. WHO ARE SPIRITUALISTS ?

We recognize as Spiritualists, according to the now emmon use of the term, all who hold to the one fact common use that having a conscious personal exist-test human spirits, having a conscious personal exist-ness after the death of their physical bodies, can and do infest themselves, and communicate to those in the in under suitable conditions.
Beyond this, on questions of Philosophy, Morals,

logy, Reform, etc., we profess no full agreement, no responsibility for each other's opinions or ets. We expect to see alike in these matters, only as are at like states of mental and spiritual growth. Nerotheless, we regard ourselves as entitled to the ame of Spiritualists, in its full sense, only as we adopt and practise sentiments which are truly spiritual in

r nature and tendency,-that is, refined, purifying II. WHAT IS SPIRITUALISM?

In its modern and restricted sense, Spiritualism may nothing more than the mere fact of spirit-existme and intercourse. But the term is also often apof to a system of Philosophy or Religion, based on this cardinal fact. When thus applied, we all define it as follows: Spiritualism embraces all rath relating to man's spiritual nature, capacities, plations, duties, welfare and destiny; also, all that is known or to be known relative to other spiritual beings, and to the occult forces and laws of the uni-It is thus catholic and all-comprehensive. We deem this department of truth, however, to be

is yet but partially understood by even the most capaas yet out partianty understanding, wide differences of spinion exist among Spiritualists as to its details. Each individual is expected to form his or her own relusions, according to the evidences presented to the individual mind.

In accepting modern evidences bearing on this sub-

, we do not necessarily reject the ancient. Hence tis no part of Spiritualism to deny or affirm the trath or authority of the Bible-each Spiritualist being at liberty to place his own estimate upon the value of that, and of all other ancient records.

Spiritualism, therefore, should not be confounded with the 'Harmonial Philosophy,' so-called, of Andrew Jackson Davis; nor with the religious opinions of Dr. Hare; nor with the individual theories of any other writer, however prominent among Spiritualists; nor even with the teachings of disembodied spirits themselves, inasmuch as these appear to differ as widely in their opinions as do spirits in the body. None of these are recognized by us as authoritative teachers. though each may have some truth, and that truth belongs to Spiritualism.

But, while we undertake not to define Spiritualism in all its details, we yet agree in affirming that its grand practical aim is, the quickening and unfolding of spiritual or divine nature in man, to the end that the animal and selfish nature shall be subordinated, and all evil and disorderly affections rooted out—in other words, that the ' works of the flesh ' may be supplanted in each individual by the . fruits of the spirit,

and thus mankind become a Brotherhood, and God's will be done on the earth as it is in the heavens. Hence we most emphatically declare that no theory or practice which tends to abrogate moral distinctions, to weaken the sense of personal responsibility, or to give a loose rein to animal desires, by whomsoever taught or received, can with any propriety be considered a part of Spiritualism.

III. BULATION OF SPIRITUALISM TO SPECIFIC RE-

FORMS. Since man's spiritual welfare in this and the after life is intimately connected with his conduct, his habs, his occupations and surroundings, as well as his beliefs and motives of life, we recognize all questions relating to Human Improvement and Practical Reform as legitimately embraced in Spiritualism.— Hence, as earn est and consistent Spiritualists, we can not fail to take a deep interest in all wise and well-

directed efforts for such objects as the following:

It. Physiological Reform in general—including Temperance, Dietetic, Anti-Tobacco, and Dress Reform—to the end that our bedies may be made the best fit and useful habitations and instruments for

the spirit.
2d. Educational Reform—that body, mind, and spirit may be unfolded healthfully and harmoniously, secordance with their own laws, and by the use of

the most enlightened methods.

3d. Parentage Reform—that every child may be secured its rights to a healthful and well-balanced. erganization; and an introduction to life under favor-

ith. The Emancipation of Woman from all legal and social disabilities, that she may fulfil her noblest mission, and be titted to become the mother of noble offspring, as she cannot while a menial and a slave.

5th. The Abolition of Slavery, whether chattel, avil, mental or spiritual—because freedom is the arch-right of man, and the indispensable condition of his best development.

6th. The establishment of universal Peace-because contention, violence, and bloodshed are the offbotherhood, and opposed to man's spiritual progress. ith Theological and Ecclesiastical Action, are cause belief in error, and subjugation to authority, are

unfriendly to human progress.

Sth. Social Reform and Re-organization on the Principles of Brotherhood—because the present an-tigonistic and selfish relations of society are averse to man's highest welfare, and fail to meet the wants of his unfolding spiritual nature.
Lastly, in every other effort, general and specific,

which commends itself to our individual judgments as tending to clevate and spiritualize mankind.

IV. ORGANIZATION. While we would carefully abstain from combina-

tions for any improper purpose, such as that of limiting individual freedom, controlling each other's opinions, or avoiding personal responsibility; yet we affirm the propriety and the desirableness of association on the part of those who agree, for proper objects. Among the objects which we deem proper are, the affording of mutual aid and encouragement in a true promotion of fraternal intercourse, and in terest in each other's welfare—and co-operation for the public advocacy of what are deemed important truths and needed reforms. Such associations, in order to be harmonious and effective, should be based on a work of the cautious by on a mutual recognition of vital truths, cautiously avoiding any attempt to set bounds to inquiry, or limits to mental progress.

BLONDIN AT THE FALLS-HE CARRIES A MAN ACROSS.

The disbelieved statements and promises of M. Blondin, that he would cross Niagara Falls on Wednesday last with a man on his back, have been fulfilled to the letter. On that day he carried M. Colcord, his agent, from the Canada to the American shore, in presence of many thousands of spectators. Let no one ever again doubt the power of Blondin to do any one ever again doubt the power of Blondin to do any thing on earth. If he promises to cross the rope, and wind it up after him as he goes along, or to climb a ten foot pole and draw it up; go ten feet higher, believe him, for he will do it. If he engages to cross on the rope, equipped like the 'Zouave' who yesterday paraded our streets playing on the violin, drum, cymbals and bell at one and the same time, with day paraded our streets playing on the violin, drum, we find that active negroes, likely families, as well as command high prices, and there are enough baggage on him to load down a camel, and several gentlemen in market who are purchasing for engages to play upon all the instruments while he their own plantations in the South.

For the benefit of our country and Southern readersaults, &c., never for a moment doubt his ability to ers, we will give below the state of our slave market

But to the performance of Wednesday. It is dif- mond: ficult to decide which had the more courage, Blondin or Colcord. The Buffalo Express of yesterday morn- \$1,500. ing says:

Blondin first crossed from the American side alone performing during the passage most of the daring feats described in our account of his crossing on the 2d inst. After a short rest on the Canadian shore, he started upon his return, with M. Colcord, his agent, clinging to his back. From his shoulders two looped cords were suspended by his side, in which the legs of the daring rider were swung, while his arms were clasped about Blondin's neck. His po-sition was such that, at the distance from shore to shore, he could hardly be seen, and when the adventurers started upon their terrible journey, bets were freely exchanged among the spectators on this side as to whether Blondin was alone or accompanied according to programme. He stepped out so briskly and firmly that it seemed impossible that his back was freighted with a living load. But as he ad-vanced, the rider became more clearly distinguished, and while all doubts disappeared, the trembling anxicty of the lookers on was painfully increased.

About an eighth of the distance was travelled with-About an eighth of the distance was travelled without any halt or sign of fatigue. Then Blondin came to a stop, and Colcord slipping his legs from their slings, dropped his feet upon the rope, and stood supporting himself with his hands upon Blondin's shoulders while the latter rested. The halt was perhaps of a moment's duration, when Colcord again mounted to his seat, regaining it apparently with the utmost ease, and acting with all the self-possession of Blondin himself. After this the halts and resting spells were frequent, the length of the journey and the were frequent, the length of the journey and the weight of his load telling upon the iron nerve and free homes !- Ohio State Journal, Aug. 22. muscle of Blondin. Several times the spectators were terrified by seeing the rope tremble and sway from some cause, and from apparent signs of exhaustion in Blondin. Whether these latter were assumed or real, it was impossible to say, but especially at the ville (Ill.) Journal: centre, where the rope is entirely clear and without About 10 o'clock on Tuesday faorning, a gentleand turn pale. The latter half of the journey was performed with fewer rests than the first, and the last was startled by the presentation at his head of a pisstage was one of almost desperate length, and Elon-din reached the end of his terrible trip by an almost superhuman effort of determined will. When he was wildest demonstrations, and the two heroes, Blondin captors not vouchsating any reason therefor. On ar-and Colcord, were seized and born away upon the riving in town, the luckless traveler was informed shoulders of the crazy multitude.

Cooking an Omelet over the Niagara.—On Wednesday, Mons. Blondin endeavored to keep up the excitement about his tight-rope feats by taking a stove out upon his rope and cooking an omelet. The Buffalo Express gives at description of the amusing Buffalo Express gives a description of the amusing performance:

· After a stay of fifteen or twenty minutes upon the Canadian shore, he started back with a cook stove swung upon his back, the culinary appurte-nances thereto consisting of alsaucepan, ladle, sundry dishes and a pair of bellows securely fastened upon the stove. It must not be imagined that the stove he bore upon his back was a full-sized cast iron . Victor, neither must it be fancied a miniature affair-a disguised spirit lamp-chating dish. It was a goodly sized, properly-fashioned cooking-stove, made of Rus-

which proved the genuiness of the preparations for which proved the genuiness of the preparations for cooking. When a proper degree of heat had been attained, he produced his eggs, broke them into his dish, and threw the shells into the river. The omelet was prepared with all the skill of a chef de cuisine, was prepared with all the skill of a chef de cuisine, was prepared with all the skill of a chef de cuisine, and when it was complete, he lowered it to the deck of the Maid of the Mist, where, we doubt not, it was divided into the smallest possible shares, and eagerly treasured by the passengers. Gathering up his hotel. Blondin readjusted it upon his back, and quickly covered with wounds made by a sharp-pointed weatel. Blondin readjusted it upon his back, and quickly landed himself and it upon the American shore, amid pon; and handkerchiefs were tied tightly round the faces of the females, doubtless to prevent their the loud cheers of the throng.

A Temperance Convention was held in Athol, Worcester county, last week. There was a large attendance from all the towns in North Worcester to make inquiries, but up to this time no traces of the county. Mr. Lyman W. Hapgood, of Athol, was chosen President, and F. F. Fay, Secretary. Addresses were delivered by William Adams, Jr., Edwin Thompson, Geo. H. Hoyt, F. F. Fay, of Athol, and correspondent of the Tribune with the country of the country

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Hoyt, were discussed, and finally adopted. It will be seen that the letter of Wendell Phillips to Chief Justice Shaw and President Walker was unequivocally endorsed:

Resolved, That the temperance men of the North Worcester district are firm in their allegiance to the cause, and strong in their faith in the efficacy of the prohibitory law.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the refusal of the Legislature of 1859 to change or modify existing

and a pure example set before the youth of her edu- Northern Advocate.

rational institutions.
Resolved, That the new organization of the friends of temperance into a 'State Alliance' meets our approval, and we bid it a hearty 'God-speed' in the concern, appears in the editorial columns of the New

The Convention was spirited and successful.

Temperance Alliance, a new, handsomely printed, and spicy monthly journal, published at No. 11 Cornhill, Boston, as the official organ of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, and edited by the eloquent and veteran advocate of the Temperance cause, Dr. Temperance Alliance,' a new, handsomely printed, and CHARLES JEWETT :-

ALL RIGHT.—The letter of Wendell Phillips, Esq., to Judge Shaw and President Walker, which will be propriety or the fitness of things has been consulted. tated clergyman, now in the Custom House, who has earned his present position by a succession of moral somersets, which has truly astonished beholders, and which we predict will forever not it cut of his to advocate rum-selling and the African slave trade from a New England pulpit. His production is worthy of its origin, and found an appropriate place in the columns of the Boston Morning Post, which, from the year thirty-seven, to the present hour, has been the sturdy opponent of a prohibitory law. We have no doubt that both the learned and venerable been the sturdy opponent of a prohibitory law. We have no doubt that both the learned and venerable afternoon would remember that he had predicted that before long, the democracy would be urging the revivid picture of their own inconsistency, drawn in the letter of their earnest friend. We have as little doubt that their sadness will be increased by the knowledge of their present real misfortune in being thus deduced from General D's remarks on slavery, fairly that their sadness will be increased by the knowledge of their present real misfortune in being thus defended. A distinguished satirist once said of a cer-

'Their praise defames, as if a fool should mean, By spitting in your face, to wash it clean.'

. Di-lap-i-da-tion. A destroying, decay, ecclesiustical waste.' - Webster's Abridged.

Balloon Thip. Prof. Steiner, the eronaut, as-cended in his balloon Europa, at Toronto, at half-past 4 in the afternoon of the 25th ult., and landed at cended in his balloon Europa, at Toronto, at half-past 4 in the afternoon of the 25th ult., and landed at half-past 9 in the evening of the same day, eight miles south of Oswego, N. Y., having passed all the way

OUR SLAVE MARKET.

Under this disgraceful American head, the Richmond Enquirer practically argues the question of the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, by quoting the high prices of Slaves in the domestic markets of that noted mart of human flesh, bones, sinews, and souls. It states that a bale of cotton and a 'likely nigger' are about well balanced in the scale of pecuniary appreciation, and talks about the prices of boys, girls, men, and women, just as heartlessly as hog and cattle dealers of beasts in the shambles. It says:

In looking round at the slave sales in Richmond made at the well known marts of Dickinson, Hill & Co., Pulliam, Betts & Co., Hector Davis, and others

and the average prices brought by slaves in Rich-No. 1 men, 20 to 26 years old, from \$1,450 to

Best plough boys, 17 to 20 years old, \$1,350 to \$1,425.

Boys from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,250 to \$1,375. Boys from 12 to 15 years old, \$1,000 to \$1,200. Best grown girls, 17 to 20 years old, from \$1,276 \$1,325.

Girls from 15 to 17 years old, \$1,150 to \$1,250. Girls from 12 to 15 years old, \$1,000 to \$1,100. Of course, the quotations only represent the rates offered for the best class of slaves. The inferior grades are numerous, and command prices in accordance with the quality.

TWENTY-ONE SLAVES MANUMITTED.-The cana packet 'John B. Rortle,' lying in the river above Broad street bridge, has on board twenty-one slaves, men and women, manumitted by the will of their late owner, Pleasant Burnet, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. They are likely-looking men and women, and, with one exception, look forward with delight to the freedom and self-management in store for them. They are under the charge of Robert M. Hutchinson

A NEGRO ARRESTS A WHITE MAN AS A FUGITIVE

guys, he shook and staggered in a manner to cause man by the name of Isaac Dickson, (a carpenter,) the stoutest nerved among the spectators to shudder who had advanced about eight miles from this place. fairly upon terra firma, the pent up excitement of the crowd burst forth in deafening cheers and the that he was arrested as a runaway slave, for whom a reward of \$200 had been offered. Fortunately, the COOKING AN OMELET OVER THE NIAGARA .- On prisoner met with residents here to when he was not "peculiar institution," of his own solor, and for aught we (or he, perhaps) know to the contrary, of his own blood and kin.

> ELEVEN PERSONS MURDERED .- A horrible tragedy has just been perpetrated in the small village of Wet-zeargrun, Saxony, and a letter from Treven gives these rather incredible particulars:

· Yesterday morning, the only wine-shop in the village, kept by a man named Zeltegrah, remained closed, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants, sized, properly-fashioned cooking-stove, made of real sized, properly-fashioned cooking-stove, made of Arrived at the centre of the rope, Blondin secured his pole and proceeded with nonchalance to make preparations for camping. Unslinging his stove, he placed it upon the rope before him, sat down, and with some pitchy, combustible material built his fire, exciting it with the bellows, and soon raising a smoke which properly the state of the peasants go carly to work, it usually opened at daybreak. As the house still remained shut up all the morning, the Mayor of Wetzeargrun proceeded to the spot with a locksmith and two witnesses. He knocked several times at the three doors of the house, and receiving no answer, had the front one opened.

with him, the shop was completely empty; even the two men who worked in the fields, were all found murdered. All of them had their bodies literally TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT ATHOL.

DR. DOY AND CHARLEY FISHER. The Lawrence correspondent of the Tribune writes that Dr. Doy is at Lawrence, and although a reward is offered for him, no officer or other person dares to interfere with him. The Sheriff of St. Josephs was in the Territory, but on the river. It would be dangerous for him to

be man hunting about Lawrence.
Charles Fisher, the colored barber, whose rescue some months ago in Leavenworth caused much excitement, has since been entrapped, and carried to prison. He was flogged in the Missouri jail until his back was raw, and then sold down South.

GOOD RIDDANCE. John Mitchel, the Irish exile, the legislature of 1859 to enange of modify existing laws against the rum traffic.

Resolved, That the indulgence in intoxicating beverages, common among men representing the State of Massachusetts- in high official stations, is offensive to its highest moral purpose, as expressed on its statute book, and calls for our unqualified censure and desuperinting.

Good Riddance. John Mitchel, the Irish exile, and convert to American despotism, has discontinued his Citizen, and transferred its few subscribers to the New York Day Book, the only out-and-out Buchanan organ in New York. Poor John, with all this devotion to slavery, and his fond aspirations for an 'Alabama plantation well stocked with fat nigand denunciation.

Resolved, That the recent letter of a prominent friend advocate of the cause, to the Chief Justice of in disgrace, dishonored his native land, and returns and advocate of the cause, to the Chief Justice of Massachusetts and the President of Harvard University, challenges the admiration of the people, and has the hearty sanction of all who care to see a proper the hearty sanction of all who care to see a proper worths and have spurned him from their presence as an unadministration of the laws of the Commonwealth, worthy and false representative of a noble race .-

> FREE NEGROES TO BE IMPRISONED IN NEW OR-Orleans Picayune of Sunday, Aug. 21:

. The law enacted last winter by the Legislature of We copy the following paragraph from ' The rigid surveillance, who may arrive in this State on shipboard or steamboats, goes into effect the 1st of

belonging to their crews, or passengers, or incur severe

It will be well for all masters of vessels and steamfound on the first page, has been replied to, and in connection with that reply, we must concede that provisions of this law, as it will save them from much propriety or the fitness of things have them from the fitness of things have the provisions of this law, as it will save them from much provisions of this law, as it will save them from much provisions of this law, as it will save them from much provisions of this law, as it will save them from much provisions of this law. trouble, and perhaps pecuniary loss. The evils at-tending the increase of a free negro population, and

> Gen. A. C. Dodge, Democrat, and J. S. Kirkwood, Republican—had quite an exciting time in their de-bates at Oskaloosa. The following passage occurs in the report:

Mr. Kirkwood remarked that those present in the drawn from General D.'s remarks on slavery, fairly

drawn from General D.'s remarks on stately, roused the liont within him.

As soon as Mr. K. sat down, General Dodge sprang to his feet, and declared savagely that if Mr. Kirkwood said that he or any of the democracy was in favor of the slave-trade, he was a liar, and that if he

Iavor of the stave-trade, he was a liar, and that if he repeated it, he would cram the lie down his throat.

Mr. K., perfectly calm and good-natured, waited until the General had relieved his choler somewhat, when he remarked that if General D. spoke figurative.

antagonist satisfaction."

THE TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

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

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

prise to which our lives are given. We entreat, then, all the friends of Liberty, and the foes of Slavery, every where, in the South as at the North,-in Europe as in America,-philosophers as well as Christians, Catholics no less than Protestants, to subscribe to a fund and a mode of expenditure which prepares the way before every sect, every party, every association; which makes all other men's anti-slavery labors light; and which has, for six and twenty years, been laying the foun dations of many generations, so as to exclude slavery from American institutions, and secure to posterity from American institutions, and secure to posterity by those wishing to secure accommodation in advance, those blessings of liberty which the last generation at Hotels and Private Boarding Houses. The Hall passed away without enjoying.

THE UNDERSIGNED, while asking the favor of their subscribers' company, on their customary Anniversary occasion, are impelled by the goodness and the grandeur of the enterprise,-by its indispensable nature, by the universal and fundamental character of its principles,-to entreat also the assistance of all. The crisis in the nation's life makes the occasion :one which it will be worth crossing the ocean to participate in. And while thanking our European friends for their generous cooperation of last year with America, we ask its continuance yet a little longer ;till a spirit of devotedness adequate to this great world-enterprise shall have been here awakened.

From this day forward through the year we begin to arrange our plans, organize our efforts, and economise our means, greater or smaller as the case may be, to meet this great national claim: and we desire all who would see slavery abolished, and truth, honor, peace, liberty and safety in righteousness restored, to meet us at its close, for cheer, counsel, sacrifice, resolve, and generous co-operation. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

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

Senator Douglas on the African Slave Trade .- Senator Douglas, of Illinois, writes a letter to a Virginian friend, asserting his hostility to the Cass doctrine of naturalization, and explaining the reason of his hostility to the re-opening of the African slave trade. The ground he takes against that nefarious movement is not predicated on sentiments of humanity, or any conviction of the immorality and injustice of the traffic, but on the fact that its suppression was one of the compromises of the Constitution.

Senator Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, pro-claimed in a recent speech, 'that the only hope of the Southern Democracy was to make a fight in the Charleston Convention—to go there determined to have their views incorporated in the creed of the party, or break up the concern in a row. He had no doubt, as they had heretofore controlled the party on all great questions, that the Northern free soil element would questions again. yield in graceful submission again.'

gon, July 6, that 'white men with two or three squaws each are quite common throughout this region, and young and relatively comely Indian girls are bought young and relatively comely indian girs are bought from their fathers by white men as regularly and openly as Circassians at Constantinople. The usual range of prices is from \$40 to \$80—about that of Indian horses. I hear it stated that, though all other trade may be dull, that in young squaws is always brisk on Green River and the North Platte.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY.

County Meetings, to be addressed by Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Susan B. Antrony, and others, will be addressed as follows:

Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., Sept. 2.

Hans Nichelsen, the oldest Norwegian sculptor, died in Christiania, June 20, 1859, aged 70.

Madame Heidenreich, née Sebold, who studied medicine in Gottingen and Giessen, and who received her doctor's diploma in 1817, and since practised obstetrics with great success in Darmstadt, died there July 7, 1859.

PRIZE-FIGHT. The Alton, (Ill.) Courier states that among the persons who attended the prize-fight between Byrnes and Connors there were 162, each of whom had an eye gouged out! One of the boats, when returning, had to stop and back opposite Alton, to pick up persons who had fallen overboard while feeting. fighting.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED. The last Legislature of Texas, it is said, contained thirteen 'men of mark,' not one of whom could write his name.

In a letter dated June 21, Mr. Augustus Washington, a Liberian merchant, writes- The yellow fever and small pox have been raging at Sierre Leone most fearfully, and have carried off nearly all the European population, besides hundreds of the blacks."

after himself, the Charles S. Stratton. The little gentleman made his first cruise on Friday, from Bridgeport to the Black Rock Light-House. The Stratton seems to have proved herself a crack sailer.

THE SLAVE EXODUS FROM MISSOURI.-The Occidental Messenger, of Independence, Mo., publishes a comparative statement of the Assessor's books of Jackson county, Mo., in which are situated Independence, Kansas City, and Westport—from which it appears that the number of negroes (slaves) in that county has decreased 500 in the past year, which is about 17 per cent.

The Brahmin, Mr. Gangooly, who was driven from the table at the Glens Falls House, on account of the dark hue of his skin, was made quite a lion of at Congress Hall. The landlord, Mr. Hathaway, placed him at a seat of honor, took dinner with him, and left him in charge of his guests, who did him all

The Mercer (Pa.) Luminary of Aug. 23, says We have the particulars of a most terrible calamity which occurred near Red Bluff, on the Sacramento dence of Col. E. A. Stevenson, late Indian Agent, was set on fire by an Indian boy in his employ, early in the morning, and the entire family of Col. Stevenson, consisting of his wife and three children, together with the wife of a Mr. Kronk and two children, persished in the flames. The how was instincted to the River, California, on the 12th of May last. The resiwith the wife of a Mr. Kronk and two children, per-ished in the flames. The boy was instigated to the terrible deed by five Indians, in the absence of Col. Stevenson. Mrs. Stevenson was the daughter of the late Jonathan Marcy of Wilkesbarre, and the niece of the Rev. George C. Drake of this borough.

Washington Weeks, Robert Glazier, — Kellogg, simply by cutting up green cucumbers at night, and placing them about where these pests commit depredations. What is cut from the cucumbers, in preparing them for the table, answers the purpose just as well, and three applications will destroy all the roaches in the house. Remove the parings in the morning, and renew them at night.

Washington Weeks, Robert Glazier, — Kellogg, A. Widermann, Z. Pulaipher, J. Sprague.

H. C. Wright, J. M. Teebles, Mr. Greenleaf of Hlinois, and Mrs. C. M. Stowe, both able trance speakers, and G. B. Stebbins, have engaged to attend; and correspondence is going on with W. L. Garrison, T. W. Higginson, Emma Hardinge, S. J. Finney, Jane Elizabeth Jones, &c. &c.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTION. At the Fifth Session of the First Philanthropi Convention, which was held at Utica, N. Y., in September, 1858, Mr. Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester offered the following resolution, which was unani-

Resolved, That this Convention become an annive sary, of all who seek wisdom to overcome 'evil with good,' and that the time, place, and arrangements for the next meeting be left to a Committee consisting of Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oneida, Dr. Robert T. Hallock and Andrew Jackson Davis, of New York, and Amos Rogers, of Utica.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Committee have completed arrangements for the First Anniversary of the Philanthropic Convention, to be held in St. James Hall, Buffalo, Eric County, on the 16th,

17th and 18th of September, 1859. The Convention will open in St. James Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, the 16th of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue three days. The following persons, residents of Buffalo, constitute the Committee of Arrangements:

John N. Gardner, Cyrus O. Pool, George Whit-comb, Louise Whitcomb, Alanson Webster, Thomas Rathbun, Sarah Rathbun, E. A. Maynard, Mary F. Davis, J. H. Lusk, Giles Husted, Lester Brooks, W. G. Oliver, E. G. Scott, Benoni S. Brown.

Any member of this Committee can be addressed procured for this occasion is convenient and commoof Reform in Buffalo and vicinity, will do all in their power to entertain strangers, and to aid the objects of the Convention; and the locality of their beautiful city is so central, that Reformers from all quarters can The Committee have made favorable terms with

Wards's Line of Steamers, as follows: From Toledo to Buffalo and return, \$4,00; from Sandusky and return, \$3,50; from Cleveland and return, \$2.00, (Meals and Berths included.) A corresponding reduction of fare for persons attending the Convention will probably be effected on the New York & Erie A Quartette Club of Singers is engaged to be pres-

ent, and will enliven each session with appropriate

FREE INQUIRY_RELIGIOUS REFORM.

To all sincere and earnest Seekers after Truth, of whatever name, sect, or party, or of no name, sect or party, is respectfully addressed the following invitation to meet at ELLENVILLE, Ulster Co. in a Convention of Free Inquiry for the promotion of Religious Reform.

Under the term Religious Reform is meant to be included all reform pertaining to the civil and so-cial welfare of Man; for the originators of this call are of the opinion that the religious element in man is the leading element of his nature, and that its development has preceded, led and moulded every form of civilization that has yet appeared, and that it is destined to perform a like function in the future. Guizot has abundantly shown that Religious Reformation, in the civilization of Europe, has preceded every political and social reformation of the last eighteen cen

Now, if (in the language of Carlyle) the religion of a man be the chief fact of a man, and the key to his whole being, the true reformer can hope to succeed only so far as he calls in and relies upon the re-ligious element in man's nature; and he can meet with no more potent obstacle than a perverted reli-gious sentiment, or false and absurd religious max-

ims and dogmas.

The originators of this call are of the opinion that the unsoundness and corruption in politics and com-merce, so widely felt and universally acknowledged. have their root in a similar unsoundness and corruption in the popular religions of the day.

When, from the sacred [?] desk, reason, the faculty

that apprehends Religion's truth, is decried, and Error, on the plea of utility, is boldly declared preferable to Truth, is it any wonder that the Higher Law is scoffed at, and universal corruption in commerce is not only tolerated, but advocated as a necessity-and by some applauded as a virtue?

Besides set addresses at this Convention, due time will be allowed to conference, discussion, and the free expression of thought. Any person not able to favor us with his presence will confer a special favor by forwarding to the Committee any word of cheer, or any thought or sentiment suitable to be read on the JOSEPH FOSTER.

J. A. BLACKMON. M. DEPONAI, Committee of Arrangements.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF HUMAN

PROGRESS. It devolves upon the undersigned to invite the lovers of Truth, Freedom and Humanity to attend the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress, to be held at the Friends' Meeting-House, in North Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., on the 8th, 9th,

All those who desire to co-operate with us are earnestly invited to meet at the above-names place. Nay, more—in the language of the Hebrew prophet, we say, 'Whosever will, let him come.'

JAS. A. F. VARNEY, PHEBE M. VARNEY, To Horace Greeley writes from Big Sandy, Ore-gon, July 6, that white men with two or three squaws ADELPHIA LEACH, NANCY PITCHER.

> Malone, Franklin
>
> Canton, St. Lawrence
> Deponville, Jefferson
> Martinsburgh, Lewis
>
> " " 6. " 9.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY.

** 16. The meetings will commence at 2 and half-past o'clock, P. M., of each day.

Admission to day sessions FREE—evening sessions

10 cents.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE. The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the WEST The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the West-ERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at ALLI-ANCE, Stark Co., Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 3d of September, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue three days.

Earnestly, then, and cordially, we invite the true friends of the slave to assemble with us at our anni-

versary for counsel and labor. Let us come togethe in the name of Liberty, and by our words and deeds, so strive to exalt man above institutions, humanity above creeds, that the slave's cause will receive a new

most fearfully, and have carried off nearly all the Eupopean population, besides hundreds of the blacks.

Grarles L. Remond and H. C. Wright are expected to be present, and perhaps other friends from the fiter himself, the Charles S. Stratton. The little impetus at our hands.

MICHIGAN YEARLY MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS,

t Ann Arbor, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept 23d, 24th, 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Not a meeting of a sect, bound by arbitrary authority, and therefore shrinking from freedom of thought and speech; but an assembly of men and wo-

'Who seek for Truth, wherever found, On Heathen or on Christian ground,

and, to gain it, welcome the frank and earnest utte and, to gain it, we come the trank and carnest utterance of the matured thoughts and convictions of any who may be present, on the great questions of Reform, Religious Freedom, Spiritual Life, and Social Order, which are moving the world more than ever

Let many meet, from far and near, for three days of candid thought and well-ordered free speech, that we may know better how to aid the rule of Wisdom, Justice and Love, how to gain that health of spirit and body so needed for the advent of 'Peace on earth, and good will among men.'

Able speakers are expected, and it is confidently hoped the occasion will be one of interest and impor-

Come! Orthodox and Heterodox, Spiritualists and Materialists. Strangers wishing homes will call on the Commit-

tee below named :
Washington Weeks, Robert Glazier, --- Kellogg,

OXYGENATED BITTERS

A QUERY. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is but a brief and comprehensiva term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and, in fact, the whole human system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science was at fault, and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and

frequently a fatal affliction. This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power, such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor :

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) June 10. Having made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, pre-pared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommof the proprietor. We hope that this valuable reme-dy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS. U. S. Senators from Vermont. JAMES F. SIMMONS, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

Late Governor of Michigan.

J. T. MOREHEAD, U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky. L. H. ARNOLD, Formerly Governor of Rhode Island. WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE,

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTIMA, and GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful dis-coveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far above any remedy known for these complaints in all their various forms.

Prepared by SETH FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicine, everywhere. Aug. 12.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the State of Maine, for several weeks to come, as follows :-

Sunday, September 4. Augusta, Ellsworth. Sunday, 11. Hampden, Friday, 16. Bangor, Sunday.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Vt .- A. T. Foss, an

Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Rev. Mr. Classin's Church, at West Brookfield, Vt., on Sunday, Sept. 4. J. F. BAILEY, Esq., will speak in Dennis, on Sunday next, afternoon and evening. Subjects: The Body, in relation to the Soul; in the evening,

MARRIED-In this city, on Sunday evening, 21st ult., by Rev. John W. Lewis, Mr. W. H. L. MINOT, of Bath, Maine, to Miss Delia McDowell, of Bruns-

HIS LAST WORK!

THE late DR. WM. A. ALCOTT left among his papers a most remarkable manuscript, entitled Forty Years in the Wilderness of Pills and Powders.

This most interesting, curious and valuable book will be published by us on THURSDAY, SEPT. 1. It is a book for every household and every individ-ual—presenting for the benefit of others a wise man's experiences and observations in the world of medi-cine, illustrated with a superb portrait on steel of the

THE COGITATIONS AND CONFESSIONS

OF AN AGED PHYSICIAN.

venerable and beloved author. In one volume 12 mo. Price, \$1. Tens of thousands will buy and read this book-it will therefore be a great book for Agents. All appli-cations should be addressed to the Publishers,

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., 20 Washington Street

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SALEM, MASS.

THE next Term will commence with an Examina-tion of Candidates for admission, on WEDNES-DAY, Sept. 14, at 9, A. M.

This Institution is open to young ladies not less than 16 years of age, (without limit as to place of residence,) who wish to pursue a Course of Study extending through three terms, or a year and a half, in direct preparation for the work of teaching. To all who intend to teach in the public schools of Massa-chusetts, TUITION IS PREE. Text-books are mostly from the Library of the Sch

Board can be obtained at from \$2 to \$3 per week. From the State Appropriation, and other sources, more than \$1000 are annually distributed among pupils who may merit and need the aid. For Circulars, or further information, address
ALPHEUS CROSBY, Principal. Aug. 19.

HOPEDALE

HOME SCHOOL THIS Institution is designed to combine thorough instruction in Science, Art, and Literature, with judicious training of the physical and moral nature. To secure the children and youth, resorting to it for educational purposes, such home and neighborhood influences, together with such specific culture as may be promotive of positive growth in virtue and true excellence, is its sacred aim. Thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its spirit and character, it must rely mainly upon the patronage of those sympathizing with the better tendencies and movements of the

age for support.

The First Term of the Scholastic Year 1859-60 commences on Wednesday, Sept. 9, and continues Fifteen Weeks.

Fifteen Weeks.

For Circulars, containing full information, please address either of the Principals, Hopedale, Milford, Mass. W. S. HAYWOOD, Principals:

WEST NEWTON

Aug. 10.

English and Classical School. THIS SCHOOL for both sexes is under the care of

NATHANIEL T. ALLEN. It is situated in the pleasant and healthful village of West Newton, Mass., on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, nine miles from Boston, and about three minutes' walk from the Station. The Course of Study embraces every branch of a thorough English education, together with the Ancient and Modern Languages; and while particular attention will be given to preparation for College, or for mercantile and scientific pursuits, a College, or for mercantile and scientific pursuits, a special aim of the teachers will be to impart instruction in the common branches thoroughly and correctly. A Primary Department is connected with the Institution, into which pupils of the youngest school-age are received. There is connected with the school a large and well-appointed Gymnasium, in which systematic instruction will be given. Particular attention will be given to the subject of manners and morals. The School-year will occupy forty weeks, and will be divided into two terms of twenty, or four of ten, weeks each.

TEACHERS. NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, Principal. Teacher of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. CYRUS PEIRCE,
Teacher of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Teacher of the Classics, History, and English Literature GEORGE F. ALLEN, Assistants.

B. F. BAKER. Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.

E. L. MERRILL,

Teacher of Calisthenics and Dancing.

SARAH R. BASSETT,

Teacher of the Primary Department. . 'Father Peirce' is at present prevented by ill health from giving instruction in his department.

a nessra. Allen will receive a limited number of pupils into their families. It is their purpose to provide for those who may be placed under their charge a comfortable and pleasant home. For further particulars, address N. T. Allen, West Newton, Mass. REPERENCES.

The Messrs. ALLEN will receive a limited number of

Rev. E. S. Gannet, D. D., Wm. Brigham, Esq., Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Boston; Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., Charlestown; Prof. L. Agassiz, Cambridge.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. LINES,

Written after reading Gajan's Romani Exile. BY ANNA GARDNER.

O, fair Italia ! with a lavish hand Rich Nature gathers beauties to adorn Thy crowded dells-and o'er thy fruitful land To pour her plenteous horn.

Crowned with a diadem of stately palms, Hill, vale and grove in deepest verdure dressed, Thou reign'st a queen in loving Nature's arms, By limpid waves caressed.

Thou gifted land of peerless art and song! How do thy memories the heart inspire ! Thy Tasso's harp awake, and still prolong Boccacio's matchless lyre!

The glowing words of poet, prophet, sage, Like music through receding spheres of time, Come sounding on from circling age to age, In symphonies sublime!

Not all in vain thy utterances have been-Not all in vain thy martyr heart hath bled-The tree of liberty, now withering, With life-blood shall be fed!

And for the healing of thy country's woes, Its emerald leaves shall beauteously unfold-Severed shall be thy despot alien foes From minds of loftier mould. The seed of thought so nobly strown broadcast,

In fields of light shall upward sprout and grow, And sweet the fruitage gathered in at last, Shall be to all who sow !

Ye yet shall see your lov'd Italia freed; O, brave Mazzini! Garibaldi bold! Eternal justice hath the end decreed Of cruelties untold!

The tidal pulses of the mighty past Mingle and throb in Freedom's burning veins! Ten thousand lips have vow'd to break at last Vile Pio-Nono's chains!

When Might and Right in deadly conflict meet, Justice shall win, and wave the victor's palm; Heroic souls shall yield to no defeat, But for the contest arm-

Till high on Victory's battlement they stand, Unfurling wide the banner of the free, Proclaiming Liberty throughout the land, From bounding sea to sea! Nantucket, July 16, 1859.

For the Liberator.

WOMAN'S PLEA FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS It is not that we do not share Enough of love and loving care; We do not ask a lot in life Exempt from all earth's toilsome strife; We count our lot as more than blest, So long as on Love's faithful breast We rest secure ; but others' grief Is calling loudly for relief. And shall we calmly sit and see Another's wrongs and misery? Forbid it, Heaven !- we hear the wail That floats upon the Southern gale; Four million human voices blend In one wild cry-the skies they rend; They ask the God-given right to be Blest with the boon of liberty. And, in our midst, our homes, whose light Long since went out in darkest night, Where love and hope were doomed to fade, And children worse than orphans made, And pinching want, and cruel woe, And fond wives' hearts such anguish know As words of ours are vain to speak-And shall we live from week to week Amid such woe, and calmly rest Content because our lot is blest? Nay, we must speak-we will be heard-By faithful act, and faithful word, We'll do our part, though small it be, To cheer and bless humanity. Forbid us not; our hearts are strong; Forbid us not ; to us belong This right While woman's heart is crushed, Oh! say, shall woman's voice be hushed?

LOST TREASURES.

Let us be patient! God has taken from us The earthly treasures upon which we leaned; That from the fleeting things which lie about us, Our clinging hearts should be forever weaned.

E. D. Morse.

They have passed from us, all our broad possessions Ships whose white sails flung wide past distant shores,

Lands whose rich harvest smiled in the glad sunshine, Silver and gold, and all our hoarded stores.

And, dearer far, the pleasant home where gathered Our loved and loving round the blazing hearth, Where honored age, on the soft cushion seated, And childhood played about in frolic mirth ;-

Where, underneath the softened light, bent kindly The mother's tender glance on daughters fair; And he, on whom all leant with fond confiding, Rested contented from his daily care.

All shipwrecked in one common desolation! The garden walks by other feet are trod, The clinging vines by other fingers tutored To fling their shadows o'er the grassy sod-

While darkling care and deep humiliation In tears are mingled with our daily bread, And the rude blasts we never thought could reach us Have spent their wrath on each defenceless head.

Let us be cheerful! the same sky o'erarches, "Soft rains fall on the evil and the good ; On narrow walls and through our humble dwelling God's glorious sunshine pours as rich a flood.

Paith, hope and love still in our hearts abiding, May bear their precious fruits in us the same; And to the couch of suff 'ring we may carry If but a cup of water in His name.

Let us be thankful if, in this affliction, No grave is opened for the loving heart; And while we bend beneath our Father's chiding, We yet can mourn 'each family apart.'

Shoulder to shoulder let us breast the torrent, With not one cold reproach or angry look; There are such seasons when the heart is smitten, It can no whisper of unkindness brook.

Our life is not in all these brief possessions, Our home is not in any pleasant spot; Pilgrims and strangers we must journey onward, Contented with the portion of our lot.

These earthly walls must shortly be dismantled,

These earthly tents be struck by angel hands; But to be built up on a sure foundation, There ! where our Father's mansion ever stands. There shall we meet! father and child, and dearer,

That earthly love which made half heaven home : There shall we find our treasures all awaiting Where change and death and parting never come

A WISH. God grant thy path be strown with flowers, And all thy days be like the light Thy presence lends my soul to-night, And peace be thine through life's sad hours.

THE LIBERATOR.

SPEECH OF C. C. BURLEIGH At the Florence Celebration of W. I. Emancipation.

REPORTED BY DANIEL W. BOND.

Pour weeks ago to-day, we were assembled in this place, to celebrate the anniversary of our nation's birth; an event interesting to us all as inhabitants of this country. Now we come together to commemorate an event no less important than that, and in which we have an interest no less vital, if not as Americans, yet as men. Though some may regard it as not an appropriate one for us to celebrate, for it belongs, they may say, to the history of another country; yet it seems to me that it is no less, for that reason, an event to call forth our joy and gratitude. True, this is a proud day for the British people; one which they have reason to welcome with songs and the voice of oratory, with peal of bells and blast of joicing; for never yet, in all the brightest scenes of her heroic achievements, from the earliest days of her old renown even until now, has Britain wrought a deed more glorious than that which, twenty-five years ago, gave liberty to eight hundred thousand chattel bondmen. Never has she won a nobler victory than when she struck the blow which gave her poet of humanity a right to sing-

'Thy chains are broken, Africa, be free! Thus saith the Island-Empress of the sea; Thus saith the Island-Empress of the sea;
Thus saith Britannia, O, ye winds and wayes,
Waft the glad tidings to the land of slaves;
Proclaim on Guinea's coast, by Gambia's side,
And far as Niger rolls his eastern tide,
Thy chains are broken, Africa, be free!
Thus saith Britannia, Empress of the sea.'

A lofty title that, to claim, the 'Empress of the sea'! but never looked she worthier to bear it than when, using her imperial power to carry freedom across the ocean to those myriads of captives, to raise that mighty mass of chattelism beyond the seas to recognized manhood. A proud day was that for Britain; but it was not her day alone, it was our day, it was humanity's day. The victory which it witnessed was not achieved for the British Empire only. but for all the human race. The deed which then was done, was done for no nation; it was done for man; and it claims the joyous and grateful recognition of all, in every land, who know the meaning and the worth of manhood. It asserted, on behalf of a degraded and despised caste, the inherent, essential dignity of our human nature, made in the image of God, and drawing its life from a Divine inspiration. This it is which distinguishes man from the brute. There is a spirit in man, and, say your wise philosophers of materialism what they may, ' the inbreathing of the Almighty,' not the delicate texture of grave legislators, they now gave law to the Legislabrain, or fine and curious network of nerves, 'giveth ture; once derided by proud sentesmen, they now him understanding.' The charge we bring against dictated the policy of the State. The very man who, the slave system is, that it disregards this broad distinction; confounds the likeness of the Creator, the embodiment of the Divine inbreathing, with cattle, triumph of the 'fanatical' cause, more ample and merchandize, and tools of labor; turns the being so nobly endowed into a mere instrument for another's use. God did not make man that he might till the the assailant of the African slave trade; but as King soil of which the produce should be another's. Not for this was he created in his Maker's likeness; and and set his hand to the Act of Emancipation which so said England in the act we now commemorate. She spoke for humanity, and republished the sublime which the 'fanaticism' he before denounced, had not old truth which is attested by every record of Divine then ventured to demand. Thus it is: revelation, whether written by the hand of man, on ancient parchments and papyrus rolls, or by the finger of God himself on the inmost consciousness of the human soul. Man, the child and the image of God, the incarnation of a spiritual essence, was not created to be a chattel slave. Every where, around us, within us, the voice of God asserts this truth; Henceforth, be free!

Nor only for this reason is the triumph of freedom in the West Indies worthy to be celebrated; but also for the earnestness, the fidelity, the heroism in moral strength, the courage, faith and perseverance of the cre and lighting the incendiary torch? With what men who led the onset upon it; the little band-as at manufacturing towns, and even its champions in the House of Lords. It was entrenched in long-standing and deeply-fixed prejudices, and in the real or fancied pecuniary interests of multitudes. Against this power, so fortified, the handful of fearless philanthropists had to contend. Few, and for the most part of little personal influence, they were deemed fit objects rather of derision than of dread. 'Who cares for these broad-brimmed Quakers, with their impracticable notions? Who cares for these fanatical disciples of Granville Sharpe and Thomas Clarkson? England's legislators, the ripe experience of England's statesmen, the practical common sense of England's merchants and manufacturers, the enlightened piety and conservative sobriety of judgment of England's venerable mitred heads?' The contest seemed a most unequal one; the advantage, to the eye of worldly policy, all on the side of the oppressor. The relative strength of the contending parties was, apparently, almost as when, of old, the prophet's servant, looking with terror on the Syrian host arrayed against his master, uttered his despairing cry, ' Alas! how shall we do?' But, as the prophet's answer was, they that be with us are more than they that be giving and praise and blessing and honor and glory with them, so might those few but firm defenders of to God, who had come down for their deliverance with them, so might those few but firm defenders of the bondman's rights assure each other, 'They who are with us are more than they that be with our adversaries. They may have their parliamentary partisans; they may have the merchants of Liverpool and Bristol, and the manufacturers of Manchester; they may have all the aid which they can get from the false teachings of professed Christian ministers, who belie the principles of Christ, and pervert the word of God to uphold iniquity; but still we are on the stronger side.' For so they were. Upon their side were the truth and the right. On their side was God; and, as one of our own countrymen, and of the proscribed race, too, has said, 'One with God is a majority.' In such a faith they entered on their work, expecting to succeed at last, though not without energetic and protracted labor. The triumph came more speedily than they expected. I remember to have seen a letter written by one of the British abolitionists to a kindred spirit in this country, saying, in substance, we have done our utmost to move Parliament to action, but have failed, and from present indications, we see no prospect of success at an early day. Yet this was just before the passage of the Act of Emancipation. Almost the next arrival, so to speak, brought tidings that the deed was done. But long had they toiled, and laboriously, before this end was reached. They had roused the nation by reiterated and persistent appeals from platform, pulpit and press; they had enlightened the public mind by abundant exhibitions of the true features and actual working of the slave system; they

ganized them for effective action, and, by constant agitation, kept slive their interest and zeal; they had besieged Parliament with petitions bearing hundreds of thousands of names from every quarter of the kingdom, till at length the swell of rising public sentiment which they had created could be withstood no longer, as it bore on their cause to victory.

It was another demonstration added to the many which the world's experience has already given, that in the long run, nothing can stand against justice One great reason of this is obvious. When we are at work for justice, we are co-working with a con stant force; the unvarying law which God has established in his universe is ever steadily cooperating with us, sure and unceasing as the power of gravitation; while that which works against us is spasmodic, intermittent. Evil is often in conflict with itself, in one form counteracting its own force in another; but right is always self-harmonious. Sometimes, the wrong may seem to be the stronger, and the right be overborne; but it is only a transient victory, for the continually acting force must prevail at last, although the intermittent power has periods of the greater itation, to be pouring itself from its inmost depths upon the sky; huge masses of the riven rock shoot upward farther than the eye can follow, as if they would ascend for ever; while through black smoke and cinders which fill the air and hide the heavens, the red fires of the abyss leap out and climb, till the affrighted fancy almost sees the spirits of the pit, at Moloch's fierce suggestion, storming the celestial battlements, 'armed with hell-flames and fury,' mixing Tartarian sulphur and strange fire' with the soft sunshine of the upper world, and threatening to hurl earth, in fragments, beyond the restraint of preserving law. But wait a little while, and the infernal force is spent; it slackens, yields to the unrelaxing pressure of gravitation; and the victor whelms the etreating demons with their own rock-missiles, cast back into their den. The mountain sleeps once more and, subdued to silence, its rebellious forces own that there is a power stronger than the spirits of the dark abyss. Thus it is in the contest between temporarily triumphant iniquity and the right of the helpless Helpless? No! there are no helpless in God's universe, save those who set themselves against God. There are no helpless among the most down-trodden poor of God's people. 'For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him as safety from him that puffeth at him.

The victory was sure, when, to the enemies of colo nial slavery. Faithful and persevering, at last this little band of 'wild enthusiast" who stood up for those eight hundred thousand chattels, became the controlling power of the malm. Once sneered at by fanatic, was at length constrained to consummate a complete than Wilberforce had dared at first ask or hope for. As Duke of Clarence, he could sneer at William the Fourth, he had to bow to the 'fanatic,' abolished the slave system of the colonies; an act

'Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; But, Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.'

But men said, this abolition of slavery is a mad scheme, any how, and if it does succeed, the most pernicious results will follow. You will plunge the coland England echoed that voice when she struck off onies in ruin, if you do this rash work which you the chains from her West Indian slaves, and said, propose. But how has history answered these alarm have, in Jamaica and Barbadoes, all the horrors of St. Domingo re-enacted. They said, if this thing is done which you ask, the islands will blaze and smoke with conflagrations, and their rivers will run blood warfare, displayed in achieving it. It was no easy from the mountains to the sea. Well, the day came task which British philanthropists attempted, when which was to witness the fulfilment of these dire prethey essayed to break those chains in the colonies. dictions, and how was it welcomed? As the last ment of the old earnestness and power. The West India Interest, as it was called, was strong day of slavery was drawing to its close, how were the in England when the battle with it was first joined; bondmen preparing to receive the change in their not so strong, doubtless, as the Slave Power is in this condition? Were they whetting the knife of that gladly-expected night for the coming of the morepair the injuries of ages, in those tropic isles. It ment which should set them free? Was it with the had its able and influential representatives in Parlia- spirit of revenge glowing in their bosoms, kindled by ment, its powerful allies in the great commercial and the wrongs and insults and provocations of years, of ages, heaped upon them and upon their race? No; church, its partisans on the Bishops' bench in the but with mingled joy and gratitude, they welcomed the precious boon of freedom. Gathered in their places of religious worship, watching with eager eyes the index of the clock as it moved slowly up to twelve, listening for the peal of its midnight stroke their knees were bent in prayer, their voices were raised in songs of rejoicing and thanksgiving, their hearts were swelling with gratitude to God, and to those good people of England whom he had inspired to work out their deliverance. I have here a record of facts collected in those islands by two noble young What are their wild vagaries against the wisdom of men who went out from this country to investigate with care the workings of emancipation. I will read, in their own eloquent words, the description of the manner in which freedom was received in Antigua;and, so far as the spirit manifested by the emancipat

ed is concerned, it will apply to all the islands :-· The Wesleyans kept " watch-night " in all their chapels on the night of the 31st of July. One of the Wesleyan missionaries gave us an account of the watch-meeting at the chapel in St. John's. The spacious house was filled with the candidates for liberty All was animation and eagerness. A mighty choru of voices swelled the song of expectation and joy and, as they united in prayer, the voice of the leade was drowned in the universal acclamations of thanks In such exercises the evening was spent, until the hour of twelve approached. The missionary then proposed that when the clock on the cathedral should begin to strike, the whole congregation should fall upon their knees, and receive the boon of freedom in silence. Accordingly, as the loud bell tolled its first note, the immense assembly fell prostrate on their knees. All was silence, save the quivering, half sti-fied breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude; peal on peal, peal on peal, rolled over the prostrate throng, in tones of angels' voices, thrilling among the deso and weary heart-strings. Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vivsounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky—God's pillar of fire and trump of jubilee!

A moment of profoundest silence passed—then came the burst. They broke forth in prayer; they shouted, they sung "Glory, alleluia"; they clapped their hands, leaped up, fell down, clasped each other in their free arms, cried, laughed, and went to and fro, tossing upward their unfettered hands; but high whole, there was a mighty s ever and anon swelled up; it was the utterance,

broken negro dialect, of gratitude to God.' This, then, is the answer which was given to those false alarms. And why should we not trust the forbearance, the absence of all vindictiveness in the freedman's heart, which accompanied this triumph? Why not trust the power which governed the feelings of that multitude in the moment of its highest excitement? If the black man manifested only such motions as are here displayed, even in the state of wild excitement caused by his first consciousness of freedom, why should we doubt that liberty may be safely given him, wherever he is still enslaved? Nor have subsequent events cast any doubt upon the safehad met in public debate the hired champions of slavery-able, adroit and unscrupulous-and had van- ty of emancipation. Instead of an increase of danger, quished them, and driven them completely from the its diminution has been manifest and marked, insofield, by resistless eloquence and the overwhelming much that the military protection once deemed necesweight of facts and arguments; they had rallied a sary to the internal quiet of the colonies has been alhost of new recruits to the standard of freedom, or- most wholly withdrawn. 'Before emancipation,' say

Thome and Kimball, speaking of Antigua-and the same, substantially, is true of all the islands- martial law invariably prevailed in the Christmas holidays, but the very first Christmas after emancipation, necessary' And it has never been needed since.

ceived their freedom. Do you not believe that the advice. feeling of African humanity is the same along the In the first place, then, in the language of John banks of the Potomac, the Santee and the Mississip- Randolph, I would say to thempi, as in the Antilles? Nay, is not African humanity essentially the same as any other type of humanity? Look, then, within, for an answer to the question whether the slave likes his chains. It is nonsense to tell us that manhood loves enslavement. And is not manhood one? There is a genealogical record which some of us believe, which teaches us that he who was the first-born among many brethren, was 'the son of Adam, who was the son of God.' For all his brethren, therefore, we claim that lofty lineage, and with it all those native instincts and noble aspirations-in their rudiments, at leastwhich belong to beings having such a lineage. That manhood which in ourselves we know is impatient of unjust constraint, and delights in the sense of freedom, we believe is the black man's manhood too. But if any will not believe this, will insist on a distinction between Caucasian and African humanity, then to such we say, at all events, this African humanity is one in Jamaica and in Carolina; and the proof that it loves liberty and hates slavery in the isles, proves that it is not content with slavery on the mainland.

The event we celebrate has, then, important lessons rights, well worthy to be imitated here; and, in the a characterlight of all our high pretensions as a freedom-loving people, it should shame us into the performance of our long-neglected duty. It proves the doing of that duty to be safe, and shows that the excuses for not doing it are utterly fallacious. It exhibits, too, such traits of character in the injured race as may well suggest the danger, ever-growing, of a refusal to perform that duty. If the slave loves freedom, and is are not redressed and his rights restored by the willing act of the repenting wrong-doer, then a time may come when, by terrible things in righteousness, God will vindicate his violated law; and that, too, not by miraculous interposition, by any raining of fire and hail from above, or any yawning of the earth beneath, but by the necessary working of those natural causes which are ever undermining the foundations of every system based on wrong, and built up with iniquity.

Much more I have to say, but the lapse of time reminds me that I must break off, even though it be er he himself was not going. None stood over his abruptly, and give room to others who wish to instruct or interest you, or to give expression to their fictitious virtues, or to express hope of his safe arown feelings, in view of this great event.

SPEECH OF REV. J. BLANCHARD.

BLANCHARD, President of Knox College, at Galesburg,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I find him to-day uttering the same sentiments beautiful poet:which I listened to so long ago; and with no abate-

After dwelling briefly upon the reminiscences of that period, he proceeded:]

I have nothing in the form of a speech to make t you; I will say, however, the question before you is plain. It is a question of simple right against simple wrong. There is no question of the wrongfulness of American slavery; it is simply whether the American people will do what is plainly right, or persist in what is plainly wrong. The occasion which you celebrate to-day is all which it has been represented to be. It is not second in importance to that you celebrate or the Fourth of July. It is true that the Declaration of Independence announces the principles which un derlie every movement for freedom. It is true that the practical declaration of the British Parliament, that God did not make men for slaves, is a logical inference from those principles. But when this government was formed, there was a new note put in, to the text of the Declaration, and it was virtually made to read, that 'all men are born free and equal, except Negroes and Indians.' When those slaves were set free in the British colonies, it was done by a carrying out, in practice, of the principles of our Declaration as it originally stood. It was done by the application of the doctrines of the New Testament: by the influence of the great truth there revealed, that man was born to the immortal life of the offspring of God, to mould their actions in future life! and therefore cannot rightly be the property of man,

After some words which the reporter lost, the speaker went on to say, that the abolition of slavery in the ficing zeal and devotion of the missionaries who labored among the slaves, and who, having by their fidelity in the work of their sympathy with the opgone back to England, and stirred up the people to demand the freedom of the slaves. I have met, he said, some of those men, and I know them to be

But I did not mean to make long remarks, and will only add, that I pray to God Almighty to hasten the day when in this land, also, slavery shall be overthrown, and when all men everywhere shall be free.

A PLEASANT REMINISCENCE. THE LATE CHARLES F. HOVEY.

PRIEND GARRISON :

Now that our dear friend and faithful co-laborer spiritual wickedness in the high places' of this world, tered .- Northern Advocate. where he cannot be unpleasantly affected by a public reference to his acts of benevolence while living. please allow me a little of your valuable space in please allow me a little of your valuable space in from Norfolk, in the Richmond Dispatch, states that which to record one of his noble deeds,—of which on Tuesday of hast week, Capt. John Doughty was terest in the welfare of young men, some of whom he did not even know, and his desire to 'give them a fair start in life."

I intended to give publicity to this generous acsoon after its occurrence, but was prevented doing so by the suggestion of a personal friend of his, who assured me that its magnanimous author would

Paris, to one of his partners in Boston :-

Another frequent objection to the Anti-Slavery

I wish you to get two thousand dollars from C. F. Hovey & Co., and charge the same to my account This money I wish you to dispose of immediately, as the Governor proclaimed that, in consequence of the follows :-divide it among those who have been with abolition of slavery, such a precaution was no longer us since August 1, 1853, and whom you still continue in your employ. Let the dividend be in proportion to the salaries they received between August 1, 1853, cause was most effectually refuted by the result of the and Feb'y 1, 1854. I send this money to these British Act. We are told that the black man does persons, because, if they have been faithful, I feel not wish for liberty, is contented and happy as a it is doing them no more than justice. If there are slave, and delights in his present way of life. He any any among them who have not been faithful, so has no care, his wants are all supplied, he is provided much the worse for them. If they will allow a perfor in sickness and old age; and much more to the son, so much older than themselves, and one who has same purpose is said to delude us into the belief that probably had more experience, to give them a word of the slave has no desire to be free. Here is the an- advice, the time may come when they will feel it was swer, in this enthusiasm of joy, this wild exultation worth receiving, and paying attention to; but I must of delight, with which the West Indian slaves re- say, I have very little faith that they will follow my

· Paris, March 8, 1854.

"PAT AS YOU GO."

Then I would say to them-Do your own thinking of all subjects, and save the Priests, Doctors of Divinity, Generals, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors and Statesmen the trouble of thinking for you, which they are always ready to do.

I assure you these great people, whom I have named above, are only (as the Frenchman said) " Grands parceque nous sommes a genou"-which may be translated thus-" The great only appear great to us, because we are on our knees." I should add, however, that "grand," in French, means tall as well

After thinking freely for yourself at all times, dare to say what you think, however unpopular your thoughts may be, and remember a dead fish can swim down stream, but that it takes a live one to swim up. I remain, yours truly,

C. F. HOVEY.'.

How refreshing it is, in a time of such general selfishness, when men (professing godliness, even,) are lovers of their own selves,' and 'without natural affection, -see 2d Tim., 3: 1 to 5-to meet with for our own country. It is an example of justice such an oasis in this world's great moral desert! We to the wronged; of a practical recognition of human almost involuntarily exclaim, as we contemplate such

> As travellers in a desert land Smile when they see a stream at hand, So we rejoice whene'er we see Such deeds of pure philanthropy.

When the sun (of righteousness) is every where being darkened by the false teachings of men, and the moon (the church) does not give her light, and the stars (her false teachers) are falling from (the moral) impatient under the oppressor's yoke, can we be sure heaven, it is pleasant to see, occasionally, a comet that he will always bow beneath it? If his wrongs shoot through the horizon, reminding us that though the great central sun of the universe is obscured to human vision, by the intervention of dark political and ecclesiastical bodies of men, it 'still lives,' and will-when these bodies have disappeared, as they certainly must-shine on the world with an effulgence which shall send these moral bats (their leaders) to their own place.'

Our dear friend, who, while living, would not let his 'left hand know what his right hand did,' died, and was buried as unostentatiously as he lived. No D. D. stood over him while dying to point him whithrival in heaven, and then, in doubt, leave him groping between that place and its antipodes. None did or could say of him, that 'the merchant princes ever bought him to 'cover up their sins,' that he Having been introduced as wishing only to say might thus aid them in their efforts to keep out of Amen to the preceding speech, Rev. JONATHAN trouble, which they might anticipate as the natural result of injustice,

The world has seen but few men of such moral worth and sterling integrity as Charles F. Hovey. As your President has told you, I appear here to In the coming generations, may such men be mulsay Amen to the sentiments of the speaker who has tiplied a hundred fold. 'Such men'-as Wendell just addressed you. While listening to him, my Phillips once said of another-never die.' In harthoughts have turned back to twenty-five years ago, mony with this sentiment, I will close this brief when I used to hear him in behalf of this cause, and tribute with the following beautiful thoughts, by a

> Nothing good shall ever perish, Only the corrupt shall die; Truth, which men and angels cherish, Flourishes eternally.

All his sacred image bear; None so lost but should awaken In our hearts a brother's care.

Words of kindness, words of warning, Dream not thou may'st work in vain; Even those thy counsel scorning, Oft from sin may turn again,

Words of kindness we have spoken May, when we have passed away, Heal, perhaps, a spirit broken, Guide a brother led astray.

Not one act but is recorded. Every virtue is rewarded-Outrage punished soon or late.

Let no being, then, be rated As a thing of little worth; Every soul that is created Has it's part to play on earth.' JUSTITIA. Boston, Aug. 21, 1859.

· After this excellent letter had been submitted to the fine corps of young men for whom it was written, ordered it lithographed, and each one thus secured a copy. May its valuable sentiments be often the subject of their meditations, and do much

A MERITED REBUKE. In another column, the er went on to say, that the abolition of slavery in the colonies was due, in no small degree, to the self-sacri- to the Chief Justice of Massachusetts and the President of Harvard University. This letter is doubtless simply intended to refresh the recollection of two prominent citizens of Massachusetts, holding positions invested with no ordinary responsibility, that there is nent citizens of Massachusetts, holding positions pressed become the victims of persecution by the an influence connected with the places they occupy slaveholders, and been driven from the islands, had that should be guarded with the most scrupulous care. The ovation given to Paul Morphy, the renowned chess player, a few weeks since in Boston, will be recollected. It was a great occasion for a very small matter, and the press far and near was not sparing of its criticisms in relation to the 'great boo.' Mr. Phillips handles it about right, and we are glad to give his letter currency to the extent of our circulation. The array of notables present on the occasion, and

the gross violation of a very important statute of the State, to an extent even that might perhaps give the affair the character of a 'Bacchanalian Revel,' renders it worthy of a passing notice. The instructors of our youth, and the administrators of our laws, upon all questions involving the public morality, should present an untarnished record, and when they so far step aside as to merit a little gentle reproof, false delicacy should never step in to shield them. The principles embodied in the letter of Mr. Phillips are, or should rests from the toils of life, and from his struggle with wholesome truths so fearlessly and independently ut-

the world is not cognizant,—evincing his deep in- washed from the deck of his sloop, about 5 o'clock in the morning, when about five miles at sea, off Smith's Island. The sea was running very high at the time, and being unable to regain his vessel, he swam to-ward the shore, and attempted to land; the breakers, however, prevented his doing so, and he then swam around the southern end of the island, where he made a second attempt; this failed also, and after having passed four miles along the beach, he was taken by a current and washed inside of the capes. Here he was prefer that it should not be heralded in the public picked up by Captain Conkling, after having been journals.

I deem it too good to lie longer buried with the things of the forgotten past, and, therefore, I send you an will appear as one risen from the dead, since it was exact transcript of the following letter, (which will generally supposed he was drowned. He must have sufficiently explain itself,) which I have in my pos-session. It was written as its date indicates, from water. When rescued, he was nearly exhausted, and swam nearly fifteen miles, and that with his clothes must have drowned in a few minutes.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sun-parilla, so combined with other substances of sell greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the discases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted to the contract of the such as the such a remedy is wanted to the such as the cure. It is beneved the Strumous complaint, and by those who suffer from Strumous complaint, and that one which will accomplish their cure most prove of immense service to this large class of or prove of Immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this com-pound will do it has been proven by experiment as many of the worst cases to be found of the follow. ing complaints: —
SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERTH

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PERLIA BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHELM, SCALE HELD BLOTCHES, TUNDES, SALT MIEUM, SCALD HELD,
SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC APPECTIONS, MERCELL
DISEASY, DROPSY, NEURAGIA OR TIC DOUBLET,
DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTOR, ESTOPLAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the
whole class of complaints arising from invert

whole class of complaints arising from larger of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great prometer of health, when taken in the spring, to expet the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid; of this remedy, part themselves from the endurance of foul cruptors and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the boly do this through the hattist changes of the tory by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the viting blood whenever you find its impurities busing blood whenever you may as impurites bersing through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sors; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and slog-gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disorderal

or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the resutstion of accomplishing these ends. But the weld has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it. that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extract of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and chest. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has vir-tues which are irresistible by the ordinary ran of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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

Aver's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is es-tirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has been been in constant use throughout this section, we are not do more than assure the people its quality is ket up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be nied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to to

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indiagetion, Invatery. Foul Stomach, Expipelas, Headachs, Pia, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diense, Inv. Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rhew, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, ead in Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive on take them pleasantly, and they are the best sperials the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Eox; Five boxes for Stop.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statemen Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, National and eminent personages, have lent their names to entify the umparalleled usefulness of these remotes, it our space here will not permit the insertion of the The Agents below named furnish gratis our Annalys. ALMANAC, in which they are given; with his fill descriptions of the above complaints, and the transit

ALMANAC, in which they are given that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with the preparations they make more profit on. Denud Aven's, and take no others. The sick want the said there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., Beries.

BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland;

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LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE number of parcels of land are lend

offered for sale to persons of liberal and refe tory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the lar damental principles and general objects of the light dale Community. These parcels, lying in and conta uous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., 15 constituting a part of the original Community Dess are of different sizes, ranging from two to tent acres, and present a good variety of tillage and past age, together with some woodland-most of the designed either for simple building lots, or for said farms, as may suit different classes of purebase. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and ments in the village may be rented by those upper page of the said of th pared to buy orere ct buildings. In the cinity there is a Foundry, suitable shor room as power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics either in the location of the common of t commence or continue a business, and especially those who may desire to combine with their stal it ocations such horticultural employment as helihal pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also fine ary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that the retirement, and the opportunity for active, outdoor manual or other. manual or other exercise necessary to the highest we fulness and success in their chosen field of ister. And any or all of the class to whom the lands are offers who may desire for themselves and families the sub-rior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or sid-may wish to secure for their children the advanted of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing lession tion of much excellence, both in its general charged and in its methods of instruction, designed to sid a and in its methods of instruction, designed to set the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and precal Education - will find here unusual inducental

for making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Miles. These lands are within two miles of the survey of the station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by wish communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Education

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited the circumstances of any honest, industrious, econu

For further particulars and all necessary morestion, inquire of E. D. DRAPER, tion, inquire of Hopedale, Milford, Mass. tion, inquire of

June 17, 1859 .- tf. HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper and

tisement as above, offering for sale sundry pared Hopedale land. Some two years since, when not the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Communication of th ers, a large portion of the Community Domais legitimately into the private possession of Br. Pri He has recently caused his lands to be surreyed housested a first private possession of Br. at the private possession of Br. Pri He has recently caused his lands to be surreyed housested a first private sach, with homesteads of from two to twenty acres each view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to distinguishing principles, who was choose to settle distinguishing principles, who may choose to seth our midst. We hope that a goodly number of firm cherishing a general sympathy with our people desiring to give their children the advantages of excellent select and common schools, will arall the selves of the new opening. Seeing that we may disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social rangements. vents, the anticipation of which originally a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will all we are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plot of offering small homesteads for sale to our crasses rangements, the anticipation of thing is, to so tracted us hither, the next best thing is, to so tracted us hither, the next best thing is, to so scattered abroad. May the movement be crowed with success.—Paction! Christian.