WILSLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL. SOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

FTERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per anm. is advance.

Five copies will be sent to one address for THN is rit payment be made in advance. G All remittances are to be made, and all letters If All letters

ther the same and the same and

ita-it, tue ep-of

iles, icer um, for

can it in

cer-but em. can full

ereby formae fune funnotig., and main, wenty asturhe tilsersall isserstenein and altenete via and lerrity for al avquiet -door
. And fiered, And fiered, and servey who

greeted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Basilvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soces are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

7 The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the bits of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Enof Quincy, SANUIL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

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 pathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MIGHT. 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.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers. WHOLE NUMBER, 1500.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 39.

GOVERNOR BANKS'S ADDRESS. IT THE INAUGURATION OF THE WEBSTER STATUE, IN BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859. The celebration of this day, Mr. Mayor, marks

public events of immediate local interest to the of the Commonwealth,-the birth of a city nowned as its metropolis, and the monumental ammemoration of the public career of a citizen so issinguished as Daniel Webster, whose name has we made illustrious by an unsurpassed strength of elect and transcendant genius. Greatly distinguished men may be, without ex-

magance, identified with the political and social ratagance, nomined with the pointers and social communities in which they are reared, or to which, is the meridian splendor of life, they contributed of their strength and labor. Their powers are disproprtionate, and their destinies dissimilar: yet, in e economy of Divine Providence, the silent but epstual ascendency of character in states as in estiren corresponds in so many respects, and harnizes in so many attributes, that the advent of be one and the career of the other may without aprepriety be celebrated together. And I conlate myself, sir, that it is permitted me, in this praining myself, sir, that it is permitted me, in this public manner, as the Representative of the People of Massachusetts, to make official recognition of the grat honor which the municipality of Boston has conferred upon our ancient and beloved Common-

Cities, it has been truly said, I think, are freeden's nurseries. They mark with the towns from which they spring, the line that separates rude and wandering tribes of men from settled and civilized gus of society. It is through their contests and grows, in a great degree, that we have attained or now imperishable institutions of government, ind enjoy, in peace and prosperity, the blessings of

There is no more inspiring theme among the traions of men than that which recounts the creaionef cities that during a succession of ages main-ased forms of government, established popular this, opened paths of Christian intercourse with h other through the avenues of commerce, enuged the circles of learning and art, and hemmed the great middle sea of antiquity with a myriad amercial establishments that mark in success a the culmination and decline of the power of quicians, Greeks. Carthaginians, Romans and It was there that civilization found its affect and freest development, and from them we guiled human existence,—our arts, our arms, our ners, and our religion.' Among the proudest of esc, the city you represent, and which this day deletates its 229th anniversary, may without shame estell its name and record its deeds. In patriotism, is enterprise, in invention, in art, in letters, in elo-quence, in heavy, in love of regulated liberty, the ight we see, the voice we shall hear, the history * recall, the future we anticipate, embolden us to proclaim that the proudest of Phoenician or Grecian ies contributed not more to the renown of ancient istory than the metropolis of New England to higher and nobler cause of American civiliza-

She was among the first to recognize the institution of the Jury as a basis for popular governments; to protest against slavery and the slave trade, to essh printing presses, and to support public jourfals, to denounce the oppressors of England, and to indicate resistance to her government. Her sons were the proscribed men of the colonies. Her name was a synonym for Rebellion in the early days of the levolution, and represented the American cause in the Courts of Europe, as Greece might have been represented by Athens, or Rome by her eternal city. No municipality was ever more bounteous in her charities, or in the support of the twin causes of characters or in the support of the twin causes of Education and Christianity. She drew to her shores the first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic, and the large ' sailing ship that ever rested upon the waters a ated from her docks." With a territhe waters is ated from her docks." With a terri-tory of less than two thousand acres originally, an area less than some of the farms of the Commonwealth, it has become the second commercial city of American Continent. It has a stronger claim our respect. Her sons and daughters have never staffection for their native city, but have carried with them to the ends of the earth, and to the grave itself, the tender attachments that distinguish off-

firing and parents.

I am happy also to participate with you in the commemoration of the day of its nativity by the creation of a statue to the memory of Daniel Webster, so long one of its most distinguished citizens, who so long represented the Commonwealth in Congress and the Cabinet; whose name in a period public peril became a synonymn for that of De-leader of the Constitution; whose love of the union states so colored his opinions and his life, and

to American jurisprudence and American eloquence. He was in the service of the people of Massachu sets and of the Union for an uninterrupted term of tarty years, quite reaching the period of his death. lle identified himself by important services with the reorganization of the constitutional law of the state; with the statutes, the criminal jurisprudence, ency, commerce and manufactures of the Union armonizing by just interpretation, at the bar, in the Senate and the cabinet, its constitution with prodicting state constitutions and state legislation. a some respects, his services of this character have en rarely equalled and never surpassed. It is not or fortune of men, neither of rulers nor of servants, a ways to receive instantaneous or universal approva is all public acts. The higher the occasion, the weightier the act, the more certain is the conflict of interest and opinion. Nature speaks through such diversities of education and constitution, and by such varied personal experiences, that it is enough, and only such success as the greatest attain, if they are able to stamp upon the body of the age in which they live the form and pressure of their own epinons, to connect by a silent but far-reaching influence the present with the future, by the power of their of their own pussionate emotion or uncompromising leason. In this, Mr. Webster was unlike and greatof than most men of any age. His character is im

prosec, to an extent rarely equalled, upon the hanners, language, ideas, legislation and constitutional lore of his time.

The people of the Union will cherish their recollections of him as one of the grand representatives of American intellect and character: New England will be proud of his birth, and his honors: Massachusetts of his ideatification with her history. chusetts of his identification with her history. Over his grave they will discontinue the controversies connected with his life, remembering the broad-hearted and carted and reverential love he bore his country and is people; and every breeze that sweeps from the south, over the haven of the Pilgrims, from his tomb by the sad sounding sea, will be forever sharpened by a poignant regret, will be forever freighted with

weighty admonition to the youth of our land, that in the contests of men, concession does not always lt is fit that for such men monuments of bronze or marble should be planted upon the foundations

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

of the earth. They are the landmarks of the ages.
They represent the transitions of thought, and the conquests of experiment. It is from such men that students of history, doubting mariners on the sea of the slave found bread and wings. life, take new observations, ' and thence make pro-

> tivity, encountering in hot contests the advocates vocate of slavery; the hero of Bunker Hill put and assailants of all social and political problems of chains around Boston Court House; the applauder the time-treating all with distinguished ability, of Adams and Jefferson was a tool of the slaveand encountering many with exhibitions of extraor- holder, and a keeper of slavery's dogs, the associate dinary power-it is manifest that different impres- of the kidnapper, and the mocker of men who lovsions as to his character will have been made upon ed the right. Two years he lived with that rabble different generations of men. It is a question of rout for company, his name the boast of every vilsome interest, which of the generations participat- est thing. ing in a life like Mr. Webster's shall claim the privilege of indicating its leading characteristics, and to which belongs the right to demand that its perof a squadron of the Ironsides, that he should be represented. Our conception of Wellington is as he conquered at Waterloo, and not as he died at:
>
> Apsley House; of Napoleon as he appeared in the eyes
>
> Daniel Webster of Fancuil Hall, who some spoke

of personal and physical deformities, and seeks the Watts, seefing at the Higner Law of God, while elevation, the idealization, of an artistic, devotion- the mountains of Virginia looked him in the face!

he lived-as he desired to be remembered, and were the kidnappers? I accept the statue at your hands, Mr. Mayor, in the themselves to the utmost, and he had thirty-two name of the people, and shall ask for it the protec-tion of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. May When

the day, incite youth and age to a love of country

SELECTIONS.

THE FALL OF DANIEL WEBSTER. BY THEODORE PARKER.

effect of Mr. Webster's speech on the 7th of nimself has perhaps helped us understand the

The enormity of crime so astonishes men as to fall ! subdue their minds, and they lose the desire for justice in a morbid admiration of the great criminal, and

cities quaked and yawned with gaping rents.
Penn's sandy foundation' shook again, and black
men fled from the city of brotherly love, as doves,
His cup of bitterness already full, was made to run with plaintive cry, flee from a farmer's barn when summer lightning stabs the roof. There was a twist in Faneuii Hall, and the doors could not open wide enough for Liberty to regain her ancient Cradle; only soldiers, greedy to steal a man, themselves stole out and in. Ecclesiastic quicksand ran down the hole amain. Metropolitan churches toppled, and pitched, and canted, and cracked, their bowing walls all out of plumb. Colleges, broken the property of many the beginning of the property of the person of the person of the property of the person of the person of the property of the person of the pe time, rushed towards the abysmal rent. Harvard led the way, 'Christo et Ecclesia' in her hand. Down plunged Andover, 'Conscience and the Constitution' clutched in its ancient failing arm. New Haven began to cave in. Doctors of Divinity, orthodox, heterodox with only a doxy of doubt, ' no settled opinion,' had great alacrity in sinking, and went down quick, as live as ever, into the pit of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, the bottomless pit of ever read General Scott's speeches? Then think of ledged brother grasped by his remaining limb. Fos-sils of theology, dead as Ezekiel's bones, took to Webster did write a letter advocating the election of 'There is no higher law of God,' quoth they, as they went down; 'no golden rule, only the statutes that he heard a snickering laugh run round the world below, snorting, whinnying, and neighing, as that he heard a snickering laugh run round the world below, snorting, whinnying, and neighing, as it echoed from the infernal spot pressed by the fallen monsters of ill-fame, who, thousands of years indorsed on Mason's Bill drove thousands of fugi-

town, in every college, and in each capsizing church, there were found Faithful Men, who feared not the monster, heeded not the stamping;—nay, some doctors of divinity were found living. In all their houses there was light, and the destroying angel shook them not. The word of the Lord came is

HORSES

After the 7th of March, Mr. Webster became the ression.'
ally of the worst of men, the forefront of kidnap-ln a life of three score and ten years of great ac-ping. The orator of Plymouth Rock was the ad-

· Oh, how unlike the place from whence he fell!' In early life, Mr. Hill, of New Hampshire, pursonification in bronze or marble shall conform to sued him with unrelenting bitterness. Of late years the image impressed upon its own faculty of obser- Mr. Webster had complained of this, declaring that vation. The response must be different as it is apided to different men. Precocity of intellect would bauch the character of New Hampshire, bringing plied to different men. Precedity of intellect would require the period of youth as the proper era for delineation. Age could only represent a life whose honor rested upon accumulation. But for a life signalized by impetuous and heroic achievement, no representation satisfies enlightened curiosity unless it be of that period made illustrious by startling manifestations of power. It is as Cromwell appeared at Marston Moor or Naseby to the rapt vision of a squadran of the Lynnides that he should be the wool.

of the Old Guardat Austerlitz or Mirengo, and not as with the inspiration of Sanuel Adams and the in his controversies with Sir Hudson Lowe at St. He-tongue of James Otis, honoring the hole dead with ena; of Washington as he looked to the Sons of his praise! - think of him at Buffilo, Abany, Sera-Liberty when in the darkest hours of the Revolu-ciase, scoffing at modern men, who 'perilled their tion, with more than Napoleonic vigor he stormed lives, their fortunes, and their stered honor,' to the lines of British troops; or with higher patriotism than that of Greek or Roman fame, in the
zenith of his power, he surrendered at Annapolis
his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the
American Army. Heroic characters may rightly demand so much ready to perisn! Taink of Daniel Webster become as this. It is ill content with the portraiture that the assassin of Liberty in the Capitel! Think of satisfied Cromwell, who demanded a representation him, full of the Old Testament and dear Isaac

Such seems to me to be the statue that the distinguished American artist has presented. It is Webster in the pride of intellect, the plenitude of power, who at Plymouth portrayed the results of power, who at Plymouth portrayed the results of gone. Fillmore, you know him. Both of these, Paritan civilization in the New World, and harled Demosthenic anathemas at the reviving slave trade. It is the Senator who described in a sentence the t is the Smator who described in a sentence the his speeches; look at his forehead; look at his face! military power of Great Britain. It is the orator. The two hundred and ninety-three delegates came who spoke for all the receding and advancing generations: who in 1830 stamped upon every Amerivotes! Where were the men of the blower law, rations: who in 1830 stamped upon every American heart, in a burst of forensic elequence that has no fellow in the Saxon language, a triumphant vindication of Mussachusetts, and wrought a conviction in all hearts of the inseparable natures of Liberty and Julion. It is him! ab him! as he looked at the Liw higher than the Virginia hills? Where

it stand upon its firmly planted pedestal as long as Convention ballot, and the South never gave him a monuments shall stand, until the earth cramble and vote,—not a vote—no, not one! Northern friends the dome and column of the capital mingle in the —I honor their affection for the great man—went May it every day in the year, and every hour in be day incite youth and age to a love of country bitterness of the fall! They went 'with tears in to the South, and begged for the poor and paltry and of liberty. May it stimulate a patriotic pub-their eyes,' and in mercy's name, they asked that lic taste in works of art until the public grounds of crumb from the Southern board. But the cruel State and City shall smile with the efficies of the South, treacherous to him whom she beguiled to worthiest sons and daughters of the Commonwealth. treason against God, she answered, 'Not a vote!' whether it be of the founders of States, like Win- It was the old fate of men who betray. Southern throp, of one who meets death in the columns of politicians did not dare dispense with the services battle like Warren, of the Princes of the forum like thrust on him, but revenged themselves by with Choate, or who, like Mann, sinks sweetly into a better life, overtasked in the work of training the youthful mind to a full appreciation of its mission and Euthycrates betrayed Olynthus to Macedonian Philip, fighting against the liberties of Greece, they Philip, fighting against the liberties of Greece, they were distinguished—if Demosthenes be right—only by the cruelty of their fate. Mr. Webster himself had a forefeeling that it might be so; for, on the morning of his fatal speech, he told a brother Senator, 'I have my doubts that the speech I am going to make will ruin me.' But he played the card with a heavy, a rash, a trembling, and not a skilful hand. It was only the playing of a card,—but his last card! Mr. Calhoun had said, 'The furthest March was amazing: at first Northern men abhor-red it; next they accepted it. Why was this? He ern man.' They could trust him with their work, not with its covenanted pay!

Oh! Cardinal Wolsey! there was never such a

' He fell, like Lucifer, never to hope again !'

tice in a morbid admiration of the great criminal, and he strangeness of the crime.'

Mr. Webster stamped his foot, and broke through nto the great hollow of practical atheism, which man, a ruined man!' His early, his last, his fondinto the great hollow of practical atheism, which undergulfs the State and Church. Then what a caving in was there! The firm-set base of northern his hand! What a spectacle! to move pity in the

bowing walls all out of plumb. Colleges, broken the hearts of men! Even that was not enough! from the chain which held them in the stream of Northern friends went to him, and asked him to

advise men to vote for General Scott! General Scott is said to be an anti-slavery man; but soon as the political carpenters put the ' planks together at Baltimore, he scrambled upon the plat-form, and stands there on all-fours to this day, looking for 'fellow-citizens, native and adopted,' lower law,—one with his mother, cloaked by a sur-pliee, hid beneath his sinister arm, and an acknow-dent,—Scott in the chair, and Webster out! That their feet again, and stood up for most arrant wrong. Scott, and afterwards said, 'I still live.' If he did 'There is no higher law of God,' quoth they, as so, attribute it to the wanderings of a great mind, shattered by sickness; and be assured he would have men.' A man with mythologic ear might fancy taken it back, if he had ever set his firm foot on

ago, on the same errand, had plunged down the self-same way. What tidings the echo bore, Dante nor Milton could not tell. Let us leave that to darkness, and to silence, and to death.

But, in spite of all this, in every city, in every and his scourging at Savannah; it caused practical and his scourging at Savannah; it caused practical

Cardinal Wolsey fell, and lost nothing but his slavery of any of the divisions of that army. It may place. But on fell; the 'wisest, brightest,' lived be so; but if this action be a specimen of what we long enough to prove himself the 'meanest of man-have to expect from the National party, when it kind.' Strafford came down. But it was nothing takes presenting of the communication of the second party. long enough to prove himself the 'meanest of mankind.' Strafford came down. But it was nothing to the fall of Webster. The Anglo-Saxon race never knew such a terrible and calamitous ruin. His downfall shook the continent. Truth fell prostrate in the street. Since then, the court-house has a twist in its walls, and equity cannot enter its door; the steeples point awry, and the 'Higher Law' is hurled down from the pulpit. One priest would enslave all the 'posterity of Ham,' and another would drive a fugitive from his own door; a the weedlings of the slaveholders, who are neither the weedlings of the slaveholders, who are neither their decame certain that Paul was a kidnapper; third became certain that Paul was a kidnapper; seedy, battered, nor broken down, but with actual and a fourth had the assurance of consciousness substantive political power in their hands? Should that Christ Jesus would have sold and bought the next Legislature of Massachusetts refuse to set slaves!' Practical atheism became common in the their State right before the world in this matter, it slaves! Practical atheism occame common in the pulpits of America; they forgot that there was a God. In the hard winter of 1780, if Fayette had copied Arnold, and Washington gone over to the enemy, the fall could not have been worse. Benedict Arnold fell, but fell through,—so low that no loss of the courage and spirit of the best among the Republicans, what, in the name of common sense, must be the worst? For one, we should be a state of the courage and spirit of the best among the Republicans, what, in the name of common sense, must be the worst? For one, we should be a state of the courage and spirit of the best among the Republicans, what, in the name of common sense, must be the worst? man quotes him for precedent. Aaron Burr is only look with great resignation on the election of Mr. a warning. Webster fell, and he lay there 'not Douglas, in that alternative—believing that he less than archangel ruined,' and enticed the nation would at least stand by himself, and not suffer the

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. THE WEBSTER STATUE.

They set up a Statue to Daniel Webster at Boston, the other day. Some say it is ugly, other some, (though few.) that it is altogether levely. Its methetic merits, however, are nothing to the purpose of this discourse. It mitters not whether It be comely as his fair renown when, in the fresh prime of his years, he thundered against the slave trade, at Plymouth, on the 221 of December, 1820, (the moment of his life on which all his eulogists the day of Inauguration endeavored, in their various measures of oratoric art, to fix the thoughts of their hearers,) or whether it be as ugly as his plumed and tattered fame when he erected slavehunting into the first of a freeman's duties, on the Seventh of Murch, 1850, at Washington. It is erected on the grounds of Massachusetts, and it must be received, for the present, as a sign that he is the man whom Massachusetts most delights to honor of all her sons, native or by hospitable adoption. It was eagerly accepted by the Republican Governor of that State-who hopes to exchange that dignity for the highest in the nation, soon-and his acceptance confirmed, without objection or remonstrance, by a Republican Legislature. This is what gives significance to the event—this is what puts the breath of life into the bronze, and makes the Man of the Swenth of March, though dead, yet to speak with most miraculous organ. Elsewhere and otherwise it would have been of inconsiderable moment. Had the city which sent Anthony Burns back to slavery, with tuck of drum and blare of trumpet, in swift obedience to the miunction of him whom she most loved to honor, had Boston set up the statshe most leved to honor, had Boston set up the stat-ue on its municipal soil, there had been a fitness be-ue on its municipal soil, there had been a fitness be-Most surely, a son of the Pilgriens—one who, tween the act and the place which would have si-

Do the people of the State which claims to lead the hosts of freedom against those of slavery in the battle-fields of politics, really have no sense of that enormous wickedness, and of its too successful or in debaughing and of its too successful or in the Laid it on the attan of slavery.

Sir,' said he addressing the speaker, 'I am no soldier. My habits and education are very unmilitary, but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack on my back, and nut a machine in debaughing and its content of the state of the same in the in debauching and demoralizing the moral sense of the inhabitants of the country? Do they regard that action—those words which were far-reaching acts—as a simple error of judgment into which a good man had casually fallen, through the imper-fection of his mortal nature? Do the leaders of the Republican party regard the mighty issues of the iniquity Daniel Webster helped to perpetrate that day, as the mere cards and dice and counters with which the game is to be played, of which the Presidency and its long roll of offices to be held? It Tennessee— the representative of a slaveholding may be so as to these last—though we cannot but State: ope better things of many even of them. But, as to the mass of the people of Massachusetts, we believe any such imputation would be simply libellous. The reaction of the excitement stirred up by priests and politicians to sustain Mr. Webster in the hope of thrusting him up into the Presidential throne, consequent upon his ridiculous discomfiture, which change! his countenance and sent him away to die, has left a deep and abiding detestation, mingled with contempt for his memory and his name, wide-spread, and daily extending and deepening. We affirm that the act of the Governor and Legislature, in permitting this ediolon of the Fugitive Slave Law to be erected on their premises, was the act of eye-servants, of unfaithful stewards, who made use of power entrusted to them for one purpose, to do a thing never contemplated by their.

Richard Cobden left a legacy of half a dozen vinged words behind him which are well worth all the praise he may extract from our institutions man from the North, who rises here to defend slav-for political use at home. We mean when he ery upon principle. for political use at home. We mean when he said that what the Republican party wanted was pluck; that what gave the Democrats advantage over them was that they were not afraid to maintain their doctrines everywhere, whereas the Republicans were always apologizing for theirs, and trying to explain them away. This matter of the Boston Statue—the Massachusetts Statue, we suppose we nust call it, till the State has flung it away her—is a case directly in point. We verily be-lieve—indeed, we have been assured on the best authority that the fact was so—that a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature elt, as all right-judging men did on the subject of the disgraceful character of the proposition sug-gested by Mr. Everett and the Boston Webster slavery, say what men will, is a condition of life as clique, through Governor Banks as their mouthpiece, and yet not a word of remonstrance was rais- LIGION, and international law'; and when, at the d against it, on any true ground, and scarcely a close of his opinions, he solemnly declared that this word on any ground at all! The Legislature could was his 'confession of faith,' I lamented, sincerely not have done a more popular action, nor one in which they would have been more generally and enthusi-astically sustained, than the refusal to assent to Gov. Banks's proposition, for the reason that Dan-

in his fall. Shaine on us!—all those three are of slaveholders to crow over him, or encroach on the New Eagland blood! Webster, Arnold, Burr! North, unless it answered his own purpose. Let us have King Stork ather than King Log. Anything

rather than Sneaks to rule over us.

But we will not believe that this blot will be permitted to blacken the fair name of the Bay State for long. The Republicans, perhaps, were sleeping-at any rate, they were taken at unawares. The Abolitionists, who have ever been their schoolmasters, had not an opportunity to instruct them on this point. That defect in their education must be forthwith remedied. And we are glad to learn that measures have already been taken to fill the State with petitions for the removal of this monument of her disgrace. A lucky hit cannot rid the next Legislature of the full discussion of the mat-ter on its merits. There must be a Committee and a public hearing, and annually, as long as the State Statue stands, the misdeeds of Daniel Webster will be kept fresh in the minds of men. Of course, this act of justice and self-respect will be demanded on no grounds of the artistic qualities of the Statue. It would not matter if it rivalled the most famous works of the ancient or modern chisel-if it vied with the Olympian Jove in majesty, and eclipsed the statue that enchants the world in grace. It is the public crimes of the man it stands for that stamp it as unfit to stand where it does, people of this State are what they pretend to be. We look for faithful service to this cause from the and if they fail, we believe it will be for the first

A SCENE IN CONGRESS IN 1826!

Thirty-three years ago, a New England Representative made his first essay in the Halls of Congress. And what think you, citizens of Massachusetts, was the first subject of his eulogy? Was it Lib-

lenced criticism. But that Missachusetts, who, as within a stone's throw of Bunker Hill, had seen, a State, has been cried up as the foremost in the opposition to the principles and practices of the Seventh of Mirch and its hero, should be called on the off Mirch and its hero, should be called on the old Bay State,' before whose free and glorito take this load of brass upon her breast, is a fact ous charter Slavery was east down, like Dagon before which may well excite our special wonder.

Was there no sincerity in all the declamations gift upon the altar of Human Freedom.

SERVITUDE, in one form or other, with greater or less egard departure from the theoretic equality of men, IS IN-ching SEPARABLE FROM OUR NATURE. Domes-TIC SLAVERY IS NOT, in my judgment, TO BE SET DOWN AS AN IMMORAL OR IRRELIGIOUS RELATION.' 'The slaves of this country are better clothed and fed than the peasantry of some of the most prosperous states of Europe.

He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, of

Sir, I do not go the length of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and hold that the existence of slavery, in this country, is almost a BLESSING. On the con trary, I am firmly settled in the opinion that it is a GREAT CURSE-one of the greatest evils that could have been interwoven into our system. I, Mr. Chairman, an one of those whom these poor wretches call master. I do not task them; I feed and clothe them well; but yet, alas! sir, they are SLAVES, and SLAVERY IS A CURSE IN ANY SHAPE. It is no doubt true that there are persons in Europe far more degraded than our slaves, worse fed, worse clothed, &c .- but, sir, this is far from proving that negroes

John Randolph, a Virginian and a slaveholder, fastened his keen eye upon the recreant New Eng-lander, and exclaimed in tones of bitter scorn and contempt:

'Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of that The guilty apologist for slavery, rebaked thus by

the very men whose favors he had courted, endured all this in silence, without a word in explanation or Stung to the quick by the ignominy and disgrace thus brought upon the representatives of the North, by one of their members, Churchill C. Cambreleng, of New York, now arose:

'The gentleman from Massachusetts,' he has gone too far. He has expressed opinions which ought not to escape without animadversion. I heard them with equal surprise and regret. I was aston

lamented, that --- Star-eyed science should have wandered there To bring us back the message of despair.'

. If, sir, amidst the wild visions of German phi iel Webster was not the man whom Massachusetts delighted to honor, because of the guilt which stained his later public life. But the metropolitan in the Aulæ of Gottingen I had ever persuaded mystained his later public life. stained his later public life. But the metropolitan influences brought to bear upon them, the dread of the denunciation of noisy though impotent tools of the Slave Power, like the Post and the Courier, sealed their lips, and induced them to permit this ignominy to be inflicted on the State whose honor was committed to their keeping for the time; and that by means of a dirty trick, dignified by one of the party leaders by the appellation of 'a d—d lucky hit'—under the cover of which they skulked away from the doing of their duty and the performance of their trust.

The Republican party of Masssachusets has generally had the credit of being the most thoroughly anti-

The scorching words of Cambreleng fell like a rain of fire upon the northern advocate of slavery; but he

cowered under the rebuke, and remained silent. Who was that degenerate son of the Pilgrims? Who was it that thus heaped infamy upon his birth-place? Who was it that thus bowed himself to the strange gods' of the South-the Baal and the Moloch of slavery?

EDWARD EVERETT,

of Massachusetts, who, as Governor in 1826-true to his principles-announced in his Inaugural Message, that the discussion of slavery is an offence indictable at common law!

Christians, republicans, citizens of Massachusetts by your love of Truth, and Freedom, and Honor, will you give your plaudits to the man who has sac-rificed all these to Falschood, and Slavery, and Infamy; and who is now, in strains of fulsoine eulogy, commending to your admiration and imitation, DANIEL WEISTER, THE SHAMELESS DEFENDER OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL?

From the New York Independent. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mr. Jefferson Davis has taken under charge of his

ministry, the continued adjustment of the divine providence as to the distribution of races, and especially has undertaken the fulfilment of God's curse upon Canaan, in restoring to their 'normal condi-tion,' under that curse, the descendants of Ham. The slight mistake of confounding the other descendan s of Ham, whether in Africa or any other quarters of the globe, with the Canaanites, on whom the prediction of Noah was fulfilled, only gives to Mr. son Davis's theology the piquant zest of holding the truth in unrighteousness. It can hardly be supposed that a man of intelligence is so complete an ignoramus as not to know the difference between Canaan and Ham; it is therefore to be presumed that this is the theology of accommodation, adopting the popular prejudice as a steed to carry the curse. as the assumed judgment of God upon the colored race, must not wear out, must not be permitted to fail; rather let us offer ourselves as its devoted priesthood. What submissive, reverential regard to the providence of God! What filial adoration of his judgments! With what pious haste do our South-ern political orators and Cabinet preachers present emselves as the instruments of God for securing and carrying out those judgments! And how glorious a refuge for the attributes of the Almighty is their provision of such an insurance! How blessed are the Southern slaveholders in the privilege of preserving his predictions from the disgrace of not being fulfilled, and of rendering that fulfilment, by slaveholding law, a perpetual miracle, from generation to generation, as wonderful as the preservation of the Jews, peeled, scattered, and branded, on the face of

But Mr. Jefferson Davis assumes the state of chattelism, the servile caste, to be the normal condition of the African, that is his most perfect state, the highest and happiest development of his nature and destiny. His theology grins and si slave, as unworthy and incapable of any higher de-velopment, or any other. He takes a man, makes a beast of him by slavery, then taunts him with his degradation, and cuffs him for not being anything better than a beast. He takes the negro, and dehumanizes him under the iron bondage, de-prives him of all the rights, influences, and elevating privileges and institutions of freedom and Christian ty, and then and there declares that the condition to which he is thus reduced is the holy providence of God, working out his appointed destiny, and that we are bound by the highest obligations of piety to assist in working out that providence! The iniqui-ty of man is the providence of God, and the perfec-tion of a slaveholding piety, its normal condition, is the voluntary degradation of its professors as the in-struments of that iniquity, in order that they may fully accomplish that divine providence! Sublimand admirable piety! In adoration of the divine and admirable piety! In adoration of the divine-providence, through a holy jealousy of God's adora-ble sovereignty, ye have become the servants of sin, and free from righteousness, in order that ye might yield yourselves as instruments of iniquity unto in-iquity, for the glory of God! Paul himself never

imagined such an ecstacy of spiritual abnegation.

But this great political preacher speaks of the slaves as being 'a useful and happy body of laborers, under the protection of our laws, and the benefit of our civilization.' At the same time he 'vindicates our institution of African bondage from the assaults which have been made upon it, by proving that the good of society requires that the negro should be kept in his normal condition.' And this normal con-dition is the curse of God upon him in his slavery!

How a curse upon a race, and a malediction from the Almighty, comes to be the normal condition of that race, its highest perfection and happiness, is a puzzle in theology, or would be to any other than the slaveholding theology, whose grand mission upon earth is to teach the doing of evil that good may come. But how again, it slavery were a curse, a punishment, necessary to be maintained and perpet-uated for God's honor, it can be right for pious slaveholders to draw the fangs from it, and introduce its subjects to 'the protection of our laws, and the benefits of our civilization,' is another problem, which the same piety alone can solve. And how again, if slavery were a curse, a punishment, 'the good bishop Las Casas' could have contrived, in Mr. Davis's theological dialect, 'to have inaugurated the importation of the race of Ham with philographic but prosophical humanity, is equally inscrutable; but pro-bably the same kind of humanity with which the sheriff swings off his criminal upon the gallows. How again, under the curse of God, it can be possi-How again, under the curse of God, it can be possible for such a cursed race to thrive, is another problem; the curse being for them so much more preferable to the blessing, that it preserves them from vagrancy and vice, from prison and from madness, and is indeed their normal condition, their most perfect state of blessedness, their elysium on earth, their salvation in heaven! This sermon, as we shall see, is a master-piece of piety as well as inge-nuity. [Rev. George B. Cherver.

From the Northern Independent. THE PADLOCK CONVENTION.

The second great Union Saving Convention, entitled the 'Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States,'

stitu-racter aid in gracti-ments ilford which with Enged to ase.

dverels of
ost of
unity
holdreperl into
io our
tle in
iends,
and
hemst be
al argood
illowplan
iends
wined

For years these men have been saying, and still declare, that if we touch slavery so much as to dot an i, or cross a t, of the Discipline, they will se-cede, and thus rend the Church; and then ask their brethren in the North to fast and pray that the Church may not be divided!—i. e., that slavery may not be checked in its triumphant march. Was

there ever greater effrontery or hypocrisy?

Brethren of the Local Ministry in the free states
Have you in any way sanctioned this pro-slaver. movement? Are you willing that it should go abroad, that a General Conference of the local preachers of our Church, (for such it is,) admitted delegates only on condition of silence on the great sin of the age? Are you ready to fast and pray for the perpetuity of slavery in the M. E. Church? The mere proposition is a scandal to every local preacher in the free states, and to the whole Church. The sole design and aim, as is more and more apparent, is to protect slaveholding, and defeat all effectual action in 1860. It is simply a sectional gathering of slaveholding local preachers, (such as Rev. L. D. Traverse,) and their apologists, to bolster up slavery, in the name of all the local preachers in the M. E. Church. Let every local preacher who is not in sympathy with this movement, send his personal protest, by letter, to Rev. Isaac P. Cook, Baltimore, Md. It is high time this pro-slavery junto of local preachers knew that their doings as not endorsed by the local ministry generally, of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United

· PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY. [Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20th I have read with interest and edification the arti cle you copied into your last number from the col-umns of The Practical Christian. Anything from the pen of Adin Ballou is worthy of attention; for he is not only an able writer, but a man of great consistency of character and well-known soundness

of judgment. Nevertheless, he is not infallible, as I think this article shows.

Mr. Ballou is inclined, for certain reasons which the anti-slavery orhe mentions, to withdraw from the anti-slavery or-ganization, and to confine himself henceforth, in his labors for the cause, to individual action. One of the reasons he gives for this is the rampant activity, as he regards it, of the 'war spirit' in our movement. On this head, he makes some statements, which, if they came from almost any one else, I should say at once were exaggerations. They may be true to the extent of his observation, and doubtless are, or he would not make them; but'they certainly cannot be predicated of that portion of the American Anti-Slavery Society that comes with-

in our purview.

That the war spirit is more than usually in the ascendant just now, all will admit. It is so the world over. There is a strong disposition every-where to resort to physical force for the subversion of existing evils. Abolitionists sympathize with this feeling. Our organization is made up of peo-ple of all varieties of opinion on the force question. Nevertheless, it may be safely affirmed that no So-ciety in the country embraces so large a proportion of peace men as does the American Anti-Slavery Society. So palpably is this the case that, for nearly twenty years, it has been our chief reproach It is extraordinary, then, that one usually so well informed as our friend Ballou should talk of retiring, as though the precise contrary were the fact.

Our anti-slavery movement has undergone no es sential change in this or any other respect. It is the same now that it was in the beginning. It has always included men who believed in political action, and maintained the right in certain contingen cies to resort to physical force. There may have been more repression in this respect in times past, but the sentiment has always been known to exist. That it should show itself, and that somewhat offensively, now that we have acquired power, and enjoy the sympathies of outside masses, and now that the slaveholders so frequently avail themselves of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, should

not surprise any one.

But our friend finds difficulty with our measures as well as our spirit. He says he cannot sign a pe tition to the Legislature for the nullification of the Fugitive Slave law, or the political dissolution of the Union. Very well; his duty then is plain. Let him withhold his signature. He is not alone in this respect. Others, without a thought of leaving the Society, have the same zeruples. A make the bayer regard it as their duty to circusticate however regard it as their duty to circustants. majority, however, regard it as their duty to circulate petitions of this character. Let them do so; they are responsible, not he, for their acts.

Our friend says: We would fain persuade them

to come up higher, and stand with us.' Then why does he not do so? His answer is, because 'they are not ripe for this.' Then why not essay to ripen them? Is the thing impossible? Then he had better doubt the truth of this better doubt the truth of his position. If it can be done, who better qualified for the work than Adin Ballou ; or where will more favorable opportunities offer than are afforded on the platform of the Anti-Slavery Society? Our friend has done good service in this respect heretofore; why should be now relax his efforts? At the very time we need him most, according to his account of our condition, he proposes to leave us. This is not right. I have before me a speech of his, entitled 'The Supe riority of Moral Power to Political Force.' This speech was printed and circulated by the Pennsylvania branch of the American Anti-Slavery Society and scattered broadcast over the country. It did good, and is still doing good. Let the testimony be repeated, and the benefits therefrom will still be Let Mr. Ballou come to our annual meeting on the 5th and 6th proximo, and he may be sure of an attentive hearing, and of a ready reception of his doctrine by the great majority of his

There is an apparent despondency in our friend's tone, that does not become one who stands for the all-sufficiency of the Truth. He says:

'They are sure they can drive out a pro-slavery devil with a pro-war scorpion for a scourge. More over, they are so confident of this, that they cannot easily avoid expressing now and then a little con-tempt at non-resistant softliness. We hear it at almost every public meeting, and it excites laughter at the expense of our principles. Well, it is the voice of the majority, and we must submit. We will not make it a point of debate. But it grieves and disgusts us, and perhaps our best testimony will be to retire, and do what good we can in the world under the banner of simple Practical Christianity

This does not sound like Adin Ballou. It is he, not the Society, that has changed. What if 'now and then a little contempt of non-resistant softliness ' does find expression ? Cannot our friend, who knows he is in the right, bear that, and a little 'laughter at his expense' besides? Why should he say, 'It is the voice of the majority; I must submit; I will not make it a point of debate'? This looks almost like shirking duty. The voice of the majority imposes no obligation of submission. If he does not 'make it a point of debate,' it is because he will not. He has the right and one because he will not, He has the right, and one would suppose he would feel it to be his duty. he says, 'We are rather inclined to retire.' him not forget that inclination and duty sometimes

lead in opposite directions.

Another reason given by Mr. Ballou for contemplating withdrawal is thus expressed:

· Because there is a growing disposition amo our anti-slavery associates to magnify their move-ment for the abolition of chattel slavery as including the main substance of Christianity, or of a natural religion much purer than Christianity, to the great disparagement of other departments of rightcousness, and a manifest contempt for the really val-uable established religious institutions.

As a criticism, this is worthy of consideration. ere may be, and doubtless are, some of whom i may be affirmed; but if they are authorized exponents of the doctrine of abolition, I must say it has never been my lot to hear them.

It is somewhat extraordinary that while orthodox ministers, the 'most strait'st' of their sect, after making our movement their study for years, are now venturing upon our platform, Mr. Ballou, a heretic of heretics, should feel compelled to retire for the very reasons which had before obliged these

orthodox men to stand aloof.

But our friend certainly labors under a misapprehension on this point. No one claims for abo ness; enor that, strictly defined, it comprehends the main substance of Christianity. It is quite possible that its apostles, in their zeal to magnify their office, may have sometimes overstated its claims, or ascribed to it too great a breadth; but this error is quite as pardonable as that of those who would underrate the enterprise and unduly contract its

scope. Into this error—of course, unconsciously—our friend Ballou, we think, has fallen.

ciety, that 'natural justice,' and that 'stinted,' is the only duty it is its office to inculcate. Our movement has a basis which gives it a much wider scope. It purposes not only to accomplish this end, but to accomplish it in a particular manner. 'Our mentures shall be such as the opposition of moral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of error by the potency of truth—the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love—and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of repentance.'

That is abolitionism, as it is preached and practised by its authorized exponents. It is not Christianity—all told; nor 'natural religion,' in its full extent; but it is both, applied to the overthrow of 'Nulles sunt occultiores insidice, quam quae latent

extent; but it is both, applied to the overthrow of slavery. Whose preaches abolitionism as it is taught in the formulas of our Society, so far forth teaches Christianity; or, if you choose, a 'natural religion much purer' than the Christianity which

But while the necessity of a heart-change in regard to this great crime is insisted upon, no one claims that the chief end of man is to be an Abolitionist. On the contrary, when Wendell Phillips said that 'God did not send us into the world to abolish slavery, but to do our duty,' the sentiment was received with universal applause by the adherents of our society. As a general thing, abolitionism is insisted upon as a corollary from the accepted doctrines of the Christian religion. 'What is that the Lord thy God doth require of thee, but to do justly, to love merey, and to walk humbly with thy God?' therefore aid in the overthrow of slavery. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them"; therefore try to abolish slavery.

"Pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world'; therefore it is your duty to be an Abo-

This is Abolitionism, as its advocates generally understand it. This, so far as my opportunities of judging extend, is the general tenor of anti-slavery preaching. That there may be exceptions, is freely admitted. We have men of unballowed as well as of sanctified temper in our ranks. Good men sometimes say wrong things, and wise men foolish ones. Our platform is free to all. Mr. Ballou says, 'We are for having all express their honest convictions.'
He ought to be prepared, then, to hear things which judgment are untrue and unjust '-which he can neither 'accept, enjoy, endorse, nor seem to endorse'; and he ought be prepared to hear these things expressed with all the intensity of feeling that may characterize those who utter them. A man who consents to full freedom of expression has no right to retire in disgust under the operation of his own rule. One who holds to general organization for the overthrow of an evil is not at lib-erty to pick his company. If Mr. Ballou may retire because he is dis gusted or offended, so, for

individual efforts, after the manner proposed by our friend of Hopedale? Because common sense and all past experience teach us that it would not be blind, but can only fill me with indignation, when best; that there is strength in combination; that it is made subservient to base purposes. The father the advantages of associative action greatly exceed of the Fugitive Slave Law, who consecrated to inthe disadvantages. Therefore we hold on to our or-ganization, enduring the evils for the sake of the North, should not enjoy in the Free States so much gand. It is best every way that we should; best for ourselves, and best for the cause. Dissent is be erected, then let it be done where the slave-driver sometimes useful in teaching forbearance; contra-diction has its benefits; and it does us no harm to barbarity writhe in the agonies of death on the diction has its benefits; and it does us no harm to barbarity writhe in the agonies of death on the be occasionally 'disgusted.' 'Seeming to endorse' crackling fagots of the stake. There are grounds has a specious sound, but there is nothing in it, as on our platform. One man is not responsible for what another man says, nor, without his own consider the Fugitive Slave Law was the moral precursent, for what the Society does. Such is the nature, sor of the abolition of the Missouri Compro and the generally understood nature, of our organ-Membership of the American Anti-Slavery Society will injure no one's character; co-operation on its platform will be a drawback to no man's usefulness. Quite the contrary, as is easily demon-

Mr. Ballou says :

We find ourselves in doubt whether to consider the Anti-Slavery platform a desirable resort for us, because of the increasing egotism, extremeism, exaggerationism, antagonism, and contemptuous personality which we are obliged to witness. There has always been too much of these. Latterly, there is more than ever.

The assertion contained in this list sentence surely a mistake. It may be true of certain individuals, or in certain localities, but it certainly cannot to ambition and the greed of gain. be predicated of the movement at large. From a faithful attendance at the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society for the last twenty years, and from frequent opportunities of hearing and reading the speeches of its leading members here and elsewhere, I should have said, and, before reading this article without for of contradiction that there is less extravagance in the respects alluded to than tone of anti-slavery speeches and writings has, as a general thing, undergone a marked improvement. And this, I believe, is the general impression in this region, both

very movement. But, while differing from our friend as to the correctness of his facts and the propriety of the conclusion he would draw from them, all must concede that this article contains much wholesome and edifying truth. Rightly accepted, it cannot fail to do good. 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend.'
'Let the righteous smite me; it shall be an excel-But pray, friend Ballou, don't leave our ranks. The cause has need of you. 'The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick.' of the Fugitive Slave Law, and who would go the I don't think that we are nearly as warlike and venomous as you make us out to be, but still we are one of the most intolerable conservatives and aristo bad enough to need the antidote of your gentle spirit and peace-breathing doctrines. Don't desert us.

The above review-admirable in its spirit and conclusive in its reasoning-we think we are safe in attributing to the pen of our friend J. MILLER Mc-KIM. - [Ed. Lib.

Translated for the Liberator. From the Boston [German] Pionier of Sept. 24. THE WEBSTER STATUE.

So, the 'disgrace' of a public inauguration of the Webster Statue before the State House was designed for the city of Boston, on its 229th birthday. But 'Providence' interfered, and frustrated the humbug. Altogether, 'Providence' seems to have been as discreet in rendering the attainment of his end as difficult to the bronze, as to the living, Webster. The first statue, which cost \$12,000, went to the bottom with the ship which bring it over from Europe, and is now the admiraslaveholders and slave-hunters of the sea. There- ously erected-have been sent to many long-tried upon a new one was ordered to be made for \$7000; friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in various parts of so that Mr. Webster costs the moneyed men of Boston almost as much after his death as before it. Nevertheless, the statue has incurred universal cen-Nevertheless, the statue has incurred universal cen-sure. It seems that God would not let the 'god-village, without distinction of sex. Let the work be like Daniel' have too much of the worship which thoroughly done, and with a will. Who that claims was due to himself. At length, the long looked for to love God and his fellow-man-and to regard the 17th of September came, and God came once more to thwart the Webster worship, since he let fall from heaven all the water that he had in store. The thousands of sents which had been erected in front of the State House, for the admiring ladies and gentlemen, remained empty, and if the original man-hunter had once been obliged to drink all the would not have left behind him a debt of two hundred thousand dollars, spite of the hundreds of thouby baptized. Pity that the pious Mr. Everett was not present at the Deluge. He would have made the discovery, that all submerged mankind were but baptized.

The passion for being baptized was not in vogue, however, on the 17th of September; for everything that did not wish to be baptized,—Mr. Everett at the head,—saved itself in the Music Hall, where, instead of the waters of heaven, the water of speech rained down upon the emerged populace. The the State, and repugnant to the moral sentiment of masterpiece of his life '-as' the oration of Mr. THE PEOPLE-the STATUE OF DANIEL WEESTER, Everett was styled in advance—was nothing but a whose last years were spent in defending the Fugicomposition of the most hollow phrases, with nothing that has even the semblance of an idea. To

scope. Into this error—of course, unconsciously—our friend Ballou, we think, has fallen.

It does not follow, because the liberation of the slave is the sole end avowed by the Anti-Slavery Society, that 'natural justice,' and that 'stinted,' is the only duty it is its office to inculcate. Our Mr. Everett and his fellow orators are rich in re-

simulatione officii, aut in aliquo nec

nomine. Translated for the Liberator. From the Boston [German] Pionier of Sept. 24.

GOVERNOR CHASE OF OHIO. Theodore Parker remarks, in a letter from Switz erland, which he recently wrote to the abolitionist, Mr. Jackson, of this city, that the great men of America, contemplated from Europe, present a much smaller appearance than on this side the water; that, especially, the pliancy and indifference which most of them exhibit in relation to the Slave Power, place them in a disgraceful light; that not a single Northern Governor has the couage to oppose decidedly the slave oligarchy, and that to him, Parker, at a distance, Governor Chase also whom he formerly considered a 'great man,' looks

like a 'coward. We confess that we entertained and were confirm ed in a similar opinion of Mr. Chase, when, some years ago, in Cincinnati, he quietly allowed a slave woman, whom he could and ought to have rightfully and lawfully rescued and protected, to be dragged back to Kentucky-that unfortunate and herois woman who killed her child, in order not to let i fall again into the hands of the slaveholders.

Mr. Chase has just embraced a good opportunit to show his manliness in a brilliant light. received from the Mayor of Boston an invitation to be present, on the 17th of September, at the erection ntrived with so much celat, of Powers's statue Webster, in front of the State House in this city where Mr. Everett was to deliver the ration, masterpiece of his life.' Mr. Chase replied to the invitation in the following manner :-

'My honor and my principles forbid me to accep sition, I must regard as a personal insult. Boston, which calls itself the Cradle of Liberty. can take upon itself alone the disgrace of erecting statue to a man who should find his proper place if the grave, sooner than in the cadle of Liberty. You have at least no right to expect as accomplices in your festival, men whose hover and principles are the same reason, may Mr. Garrison or Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Mott or Robert Purvis.

And why should we resolve our Society into its
original elements, and each one fall back on his
Arnold and Burr had also talent; Douglas himself the Dred Scott decision, the re-opening of the slavetrade, and all the other outrages by means of which the slaveholders seek to subjugate the North. That Boston Representative, who was so dishonorable as to degrade the citizens of the Free States to the hunting of fugitive slaves, was the one who infused into the South the shameless courage to prepare for us every imaginable kind of disgrace; and if there be any who deserve to share the curse of his de linquency, it is those who, spite of the pernicious consequences of the same, are still, in the year 1859, shameless enough to erect a statue to him. Down with this statue! And if the memory of him whom it represents is to be perpetuated, let it be only for the purpose of punishing a discouraging example to those who carry freedom and the Common-wealth upon their lips, but take office to betray them

Is not that a proper reply? Is Chase a 'coward' Is not Chase an honorable man? Is not Chase a true Republican? Does not such a man deserve to

become President? But, softly! The foregoing answer is about such man and a Republican. which he really gave :-

COLUMBUS, Sept. 10, 1859. Dear Sir: It is with great regret that I find mysel constrained to deny myself the gratification of being among the friends and opponents of the Anti-Sla-very movement.

The friends and opponents of the Anti-Sla-very movement.

I would go far to participate in inaugurating a status wrought by the art of Powers. I would go further to hear Webster celebrated by Everett. But imperious duties detain me in Ohio.

With great respect, Yours truly, CHASE.

Hon, FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, Mayor, &c. A man to whom it would afford gratification to present at the erection of a statue to the fathe of the Fugitive Slave Law, and who would go th farthest distance to hear that traitor celebrated by crats in the country,—such a man claims to be trusted, as a Republican President, to repeal the

consider what they are doing, if they continue to place upon their shield such a weakling, diplomat

Fugitive Slave Law, and to restrain the slavehold-

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

CIRCULATE THE PETITIONS. The following forms of Petitions-the first having reference to slave-hunting in this State, the second to the removal of the statue of Daniel Webster from the

State House grounds whereon it has been treacherthe Commonwealth, for the purpose of a speedy and thorough canvassing for signatures in every town and good name and fame of the Commonwealth-will refuse to put his signature to either of these petitions?

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, citizens of

water that poured down upon his brazen image, he Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to put an end to SLAVE-HUNTING, in Massachusetts, by enacting sands which he put down his throat. Mr. Everett knew how to shift for himself in such outbreaks of delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federale the divine displeasure, since he supposed the rain ral, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming came in good time for the farmers, (while they did him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor not need it at all.) and the statue would be there- to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

> To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts :

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Commo wealth of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to remove from the State House grounds-as no honor to the State, and repugnant to the moral sentiment of thing that has even the semblance of an idea. To this gentleman himself—as is seen in his speech—the praise of the brazen image had become difficult; and although the pious Prof. Felton—namely, he alacrity.

THE STATUE MUST BE REMOVED. part of the pseudo-Republican Legislature of Massa chusetts, now holding an extra session in Bostor Edward Everett re-delivered his oration on Danie Webster, in front of the State House, on Tuesday afternoon last, before a large concourse, drawn to gether from various motives, among which curiosity largely predominated, but with little regard to the subject of the eulogy. Our readers have already been apprised that a similar display was prevented or the 17th inst, by a violent rain storm, which made it

sternly adverse for the space of ten days. One of the besetting weaknesses of Mr. Everett is his overweening fondness for oratorical display and insatiate love of approbation. Having delivered his oration on the day originally selected, to a vast audience in the Music Hall, and published it far and wide have sufficed; and so it would, in the case of almost any other speaker. A repetition of what had already only as a very ridiculous affair.

Mr. Everett was introduced to the assembly by for the promotion of their respective interests. Hon. Charles A. Phelps, (Republican!) President of BILL! Let this be remembered.

For the time being, the triumph of the pro-slavery worshippers of Mr. Webster is complete, through the ing a system of brute force, might dispense with recreancy of the leaders of the Republican party- fraud, and that the chivalrous lords of the lash might a party which, since the delivery of his infamous 7th accomplish their purposes by bare-faced tyranny, of March speech, has professed to hold him in abhor- without the meanness of falsehood and the humilia rence, as undeserving of any respect on the part of tion attending its frequent detection. But, apart the people of Massachusetts, and which we trust will from the family relationship of all the vices, and the place its indignant veto upon the recent action of the freedom which each feels to make itself at home on sion, of the statue which now descrates the ground expressibly base and vile, its need of excuse and on which it stands. IT MUST BE REMOVED! apology on every side is so sensibly felt by its perpe-

In this connection, we desire to thank the editor of trators, that every sort of temporary help is pressed the German paper in this city, (Mr. Heinzen,) enti- into its defence, and the false representation demandtled the 'Pionier,' for his independent and faithful ed by the present distress is made with no less imtestimony against the outrage which has been perpe- pudent assurance because of its absolute inconsister trated upon the Commonwealth by the erection of this cy with another lie told yesterday, or with a third statue. He is a true and brave man. [See the scath- which will be needed to-morrow. Thus, the very ing articles from his pen in another column.]

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

in our estimate of men. Jesus, he said, did not come you make the claim of a right to immediate emancihad gone away from them in outward presence. The of heaven, shift his ground, and give you plenty of dral still lifts its spire in full sight.

men, one of which was but little missed, when they cessities of the church is well suited to remind you left us, because they originated nothing, but only of the horse-jockey's boy, who, on being directed to expressed the common thoughts of men in more beau- show the paces of a horse, first whispered to his mastiful language than others; while the other class was ter to know whether he was to ride him to buy, or permanently missed, because they were doing a work ride him to sell. of their own, which nobody else can do for them. In The outrages upon truth committed by slaveholdthis connection, Mr. C. referred to the demonstra- ers, in advocacy or defence of slavery, appear, quite tions which have recently been made in this city in as often as in any other way, in the insinuation of honor of two of our departed 'great men,' as follows : false ideas, deceptive general observations, assump-

kind are like the images of Cassius and Brutus, of which, they not being represented at the funeral of their names and their influence to these base purposes, Junior, Tacitus says, they were all the more conspic- and especially when Northern men of this description uous because they were not there." We have recent- act thus, the mischief is more widely spread, and ly had, in this city, two funerals. Our Brutus and rendered more permanently abiding. Thus, when our Cassius were not there. The first lasted two days, during which the city was moved by funeral to 'conquer her prejudices' against kidnapping, and processions, funeral orations, funeral addresses, funeral speeches, the tolling of bells, and the firing of can- principles of the Declaration of Independence as non, in honor of our eminent lawyers-a man of great intellectual gifts, certainly, in his profession, and in private life, it is said, a wrrm friend and an affectionate parent. But that which the public knew their powers of persuasion and their weight of inof him, that for which the public honor him, was not this, but that he was a great and unscrupulous advo- of freedom, truth and progress. In our judgment, cate-a man with marvellous power to "make the such acts, on the part of such men, show an enormi worse appear the better reason "-a man who had devoted the fine gift of intellect, through long years, to confusing juries, puzzling judges, making black arson or murder. Known and trusted as pilots, such seem white, and white black. But the city of Boston paid such honors to him for this,-for simple intellect upon the rocks. Venerated as wise and sagacious and for simple power of speech, -as it ought to have teachers, they reverse, in the minds of a whole genereserved for its Franklin and Washington; and our judges and magistrates and great men went from Faneuil Hall to Essex Street Church to hear a letter read which he had written to his pastor, " accompanying a volume of poems, in royal ectavo edition, as a votive offering on the birth of a child"! It seems aye, and the manhood and womanhood, of a community to me that the effect on the community is a demoralizing one, when we say, with all the weight of this and strength. To bestow special honors upon such authority to our young men-"Take this man as men, to seek by public memorials of distinguished your model! Be, like him, brilliant and successful! consideration to embalm their names among those of Do not make it your object to pursue the flying footsteps of truth, but make it your object to win the cause, to dazzle with words, to confuse with sophisms, for this is the ideal standard of greatness in the city of Boston, in the middle of the nineteenth century after the coming of Jesus Christ!" So, when I gazed on ily directed to the production of false impression that procession, and when I looked over the pages of and suited to mislead the careless reader in matters of that tinsel rhetoric, I saw a face that was not present, and I heard a silent voice-the face of our Boston Socrates, going up and down the city, to search out its shams and expose them; the voice, always a terror to despots and to sophists. He was all the more conspicuous because he was not there. We wanted him; we felt our need of him then. And so with that other funeral solemnity, the inauguration of the statue of Webster; we wanted him then. The majestic understanding of Webster, we are all willing to acknowledge; but we know that it was not associated with a moral character corresponding to it. We authorizing all those who had resided in the State know that he did not, at his departure, represent the since 1838 to remain, provided they made a declaradeepest and highest convictions of the people of Massachusetts. On the 7th of March, 1850, he became "the lost leader" of the Bay State; he became an apostate from the principles which the people of Massachusetts, by immense majorities, steadily declared that they cherish still. If those principles are true, then they are vital truth, and the politicians who then they are vital truth, and the politicians who gent in its provisions, which provides for the imme-profess to hold them, and yet care so little for them, that they are willing to place in the public ground of has roused the colored folks to a sense of danger, and the State the statue of a man who did more than any other to overthrow them, will find that there is also danger of their becoming "the lost leaders" of the State of Massachusetts. At such times as these, we shall continually feel the need and mourn the loss of Theodore Parker; and at such times as these, in the midst of such ovations as these, our Brutus and our Cassius,-our Theodore Parker and our Charles Sum-

PRO-SLAVERY IN THE PERIODICAL

Slavery is a state of permanent and continuous hos tility between the subjugated and the dominant classes. Their respective interests lie in opposite directions. And as, in other forms of war, all the rules of morality are unhesitatingly subjugated to the present interests of each party, whether in advancement of the great object of the campaign, or of some little collateral or local advantage, so in slavery, each party habitually seeks to forward his own interest at the expense of the other, and seeks to put this position into the most plausible form of statement for selfnecessary to take refuge in the Music Hall. Three vindication, quite irrespective of the actual truth and different days were afterwards assigned for the repetition of the oration, but the elements continued ustice of the case.

It is a curious anomaly in human nature, that on who knows that falsehood is as unjustifiable as theft, should systematically attempt to conceal or excuse his thefts by lies, even when the falsehood is as obvious as the theft, so that his double guilt is exposed alike to man and God. But such is the fact; and through the daily press, one would think it might while a deliberate putting of darkness for light, the use of dishonesty in all its phases, is habitually practised by the pious and reverend officers of the New been heard or read by the persons specially provided York and Boston Tract Societies in the transaction of with seats on the occasion, can be properly regarded their daily business, no one need be surprised at a similar unscrupulousness in slaves and slaveholders

Slaves are of course liars. The principles of huma the Senate, who, in a fulsome strain, unworthy of his nature and the records of history unite in showing anti-slavery professions, said- No official action of that this is and must be the general rule. The few ours was necessary to perpetuate the fame of '- THE mitigating drops of sweet in the slave's bitter cup ADVOCATE AND DEFENDER OF THE FUGI- the casual indulgences with which he varies a rou TIVE SLAVE BILL !- nevertheless, 'it has seemed | time of toil and suffering, must be snatched by stealth eminently fit and proper (!) that we should nonon from the domain claimed by his master, and decep THE MEMORY OF ONE schose name and fame must be tion is the natural resort to which he trusts for es forever associated with the historic glories (!!) of our cape from punishment. And each new falsehood Commonwealth' - meaning the aforesaid ADVOCATE with him as with the Secretaries of the Tract Soci-AND DEFENDER OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE cties, draws others in its train, so that the habit is fortified by constant repetition. It might seem, at the first glance, that slavery, be

Legislature, by a prompt removal, at the next ses- the domain of every other, slavery is a system so in-

man who will tell you, with South-side Adams, that the condition of the slaves is one highly favorable to the attainment of piety in this world and salvation On Sunday morning last, at the Music Hall, Rev. in the next, and who meets your statements of the JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE preached an excellent dis- necessarily corrupting influences of slavery upon its course on 'Theodore Parker and his Theology.' He victims with a counter-statement of how many slaves took for his text the words of Jesus, recorded in John have become subjects of the late glorious revival, 14:28, 'I go away and come to you,' and commenc- and how they have joined the churches in even ed his discourse by referring to the effect of absence greater proportion than their masters, will at once, it to his disciples understandings and hearts until he pation on the part of these children of God and heirs friend leaves us, and then, from the little eminence evidence that they are yet too vicious to be trusted of absence, we see him and know him better than and too ignorant to take care of themselves, and that we did before. So the traveller, when close to the their church-membership does not avail to keep them walls of the city of Strasburg, looks up in vain to from thefts or lies, fornication or adultery. Dr. Parsee the mighty tower of her Minster. It is too near sons, of Windham, Maine, has recorded in his 'Inside to be seen-eclipsed by the lower walls and buildings; View of Slavery' some of the deliberate falsehoods but as he leaves the city, they sink and it rises, until told him by his fellow church-members in the attempt they have sunk totally away into the plain out of to conceal or to excuse the enormities of slavery; and sight, though miles and miles away, the great cathe- more may be found by any one who will seek it in the columns of the religious papers, whose unscru-The preacher then spoke of two classes of great pulousness in adapting themselves to the present ne-

· I read the other day, in Lord Bacon, this sentence: tions directly at variance with truth, and sophistical "Learned men who are not before the eyes of man- reasonings, into the periodical press. When men of eminent intellectual ability and rhetorical power lend Webster, without a blush, called upon Massachusetts when Choate shamelessly stigmatized the fundamental 'glittering generalities,' they gave those counterfeits a temporary currency, enabled men of smaller size unblushingly to echo them, and deliberately used fluence to rivet this immense obstruction in the nath ty of guilt, and create an extent of disaster, which cannot be reached by ordinary practitioners of piracy, men hang out false lights, which draw whole navies ration which looks up to them for light, the ver foundations of truth and justice. More powerful than Socrates to influence their contemporaries, they really and deliberately commit the very crime o which he was falsely accused, corrupting the youth to which they might and should have given light the real benefactors of mankind, is to become an ac-

complice of their crimes. These reflections have been suggested by two case which have just come under our observation, is which false ideas, based upon false assumptions, craftthe gravest importance, are copied from the pro-slavery press into Northern papers that do not wish to be considered pro-slavery, without a word to expos the monstrous impudence of their assumptions.

The following is copied by the Traveller, withou comment, from a letter of the New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier :-

· There is quite a flutter here just now among ou free colored population. Laws have been passed at different times by our State Legislature, prohibiting the introduction and stay in the State of free black, not natives of Louisiana; in 1845, a law was passed tion before some of the city authorities, provided their freedom and obtained a certificate thereof within thirty days after the promulgation of the law.

vention to law.

The late legislature enacted a law which will take effect from the first of September next, very strin-gent in its provisions, which provides for the immemany find themselves in a dilemma through their own neglect and carelessness. Some of these people have been here for twenty years; they have bought property, raised families, and now they must abandon everything, and seek a new home if the law is strictly enforced, as it will be enforced, as it will be most probably. This will doubtless increase strongly the current of emigration dence that has brought them to this unfortunate al-ternative, is a distinctive trait of the character of the ner,—" are all the more conspicuous because they are black race, and shows how much they need the turn ship and guidance of the whites."

It would be impossible to exceed the impodes the concluding sentence of this extract, which tizes the most hideous tyranny with the Class names of 'tutorship and guidance,' assuming a he not only required by natural deficiencies as part of its victims, but to be an exercise of bean part of its victime, li not only a sumes the trampling of the weak by the strong to perfectly correct and satisfactory, but pres sufficient ground for the continuance of that inju sufficient ground to the charitable mould not carry out into any practice the full cruelty and wickedness of is

If a statement like the above were copied in English newspaper, it would need no co would be its own sufficient rejutation, bream particular vice there assumed to be a virtueparticular race as later colored race as later and, on account of their color, properly deprint certain rights that appertain to other men-is known in England. But in Boston, where the mi ed race are yet squared at as 'niggers,' and where is pious' and the 'worldly,' the churches and theatres, unite either in excluding them altogetie, in admitting them under stigma, as 'niggen' a not as men-in Boston, where Park Street Cocan take a prominent share in a glorious rein religion, without ever having made restitute Frederick Brinsley of the pew of which her the dential Committee' robbed him, and without to repealing the article which stands on her Bye-Lan and which her members adopted, in a meeting 'ox ed and closed with prayer, for the purpose of pe manently excluding the whole colored race from ton participation in their Sabbath worship-in Boston, copy such a statement without dissent, is open; take side with the oppressor, and to plant the for with new energy on the neck of the oppressed.

The other article to which we alluded is topic without remark, by the Christian Inquirer from the New York Express. It is headed 'No Divorce,' And it not only states, as a gratifying fact, that is Said-Carolina there is no divorce after marriage-ad again, both as a gratifying fact and a satisfactory me son, that there is no divorce in South Caroline is cause public sentiment does not tolerate the legal ses aration of man and wife, -but it proceeds in the to lowing culogistic strain:

. The example of South Carolina in the stringer of the Marriage laws, is worthy of all praise, and is great contrast with every other State in the Ur The looseness of the laws in such Stateras lad have compelled a reformation; but they need ela everywhere, where they are not, at least, assure they are in the State of New York. South Can treats the marriage relation as something which is not be made and unmade at pleasure. It reputs in sense and sentiment as a life-long contract; and f it fails to perform all or any one of the moral objections resting upon it, the fault is with those who are parties to the contract, and not in the endaring charcter of the marriage relation."

If the 'religious press' of the North speaks with such unqualified commendation of the 'example' d South Carolina in regard to marriage-if the mag pious of the Northern Churches unite with the Bais. Tract and Missionary Societies in welcoming her misisters, who manufacture and uphold that 'example,' as Christian brethren-and if the Northern party the least unprincipled of the political parties, agrees the the customs of South Carolina in regard to marriage may continue and be perpetuated there, though it resists their extension into new States and Territoriait is important that somebody should state, somewhere, the other fractional parts of this vaunted inample,' that, before we echo the praise of South Coolina, we may know the whole of her law, her custon. and her public sentiment in regard to the relative of the sexes.

In South Carolina, the thing which substantale constitutes divorce—the permanent separation of a man and a woman who have chosen each others compubial partners, and lived months or years in the relation-is ten times more frequent than in any casof the Northern States, and is upheld by the manmous consent of the clergy, the churches, the legisture and the community. But, nevertheles, is that favored State there is no divorce! Certainly and Divorce is the dissolution of marriage, and the smreign State of South Carolina does not allow these people to marry, though it allows them to live > gether and raise children.

In the North, divorce is the separation of man mi wife at their own request, and for their own smale tion, which is of course a very dreadful thing. Is South Carolina, the sin and the evil are avoided by making the ten-fold more numerous separations quite irrespective of the wishes of the two parties, and setled solely by the will of a third person. Happy South Carolina!

In the North, again, a very sad feature of dress is the difficulty of disposing of children, and the allotment of some to the father, and of others to the mother. In South Carolina, this difficulty is remoted by a power, given by law and public sentiment, the Church and the State, to the third person short mentioned, to take all the children away from both parents whenever he chooses. Sagacious South Ca-

It is very obvious, and the article upon which we are commenting candidly admits, that it may be set disagreeable for two parties to be chained is legis bonds who have no sympathies, feelings or wishes it common. . The North, though so inexcusably lax is the matter of divorce, where the parties themselves wish it, provides penalties against all cases of femicition and adultery. The law of South Carolina, esp ported by the unanimous consent of her clergy, he church-members, her common custom and her pullie sentiment, sets spart a very large class of work who may be bought in the open market as concation by any white man, single or married, who has money enough, or who may be ravished by any white mail, single or married, who finds or makes the opportunity, without legal punishment or censure to him, and without protection or remedy to them. Immarthin South Carolina!

We affirm of this instance, as of the one first qui ted-for the Inquirer, the CHRISTIAN Inquirer, in city where the spirit of pro-slavery and of caste are so predominant as in New York, to copy such a state ment without dissent, is openly to side with the 学 pressor, and to plant the foot with new energy on the neck of the oppressed.

A VALUABLE PAMPHLET. Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting at Mercantile Hall, May 27th, 1859. Boston: Published by S.

Urbino, 19 Winter St., (up stairs.) For sale also at 21 Cornhill. Octavo, pp. 32. We wish again to remind our readers of this value able pamphlet, which was briefly noticed in the Lil-

erator on its first appearance. It contains addressed. (or abstracts of them,) by Mrs. C. M. Severmet, Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, Rev. James Freeman Claste, Mrs. C. H. Dall, Rev. J. T. Sargent, Rev. C. G. Ams. and Wendell Phillips.

The meeting thus put on record was preeminent in

interest among the meetings of Anniversary week, and is designed to be the first of a series, to be annually held, for the same purpose, on the Friday afterness of that week. All who are interested in advancing the full development of woman's powers, by meaned the full recognition of her rights, should make that arrangements for a regular and punctual attendance at that meeting; and all who would attend at the second of the series, next May, should buy and keep this pamphlet, in which the key-note of the movement

Of the many valuable thoughts and important facts is struck. there recorded, none interested us more than those contained in Mrs. Dall's Address, which gave evidence of elaborate and careful preparation.

She gave highly interesting details of the estabishment and operations (in England) of the Institution for the Advancement of Social Science, the first meeting of which, at Liverpool, took up the Woman's Question for consideration, and at whose second sesgion ten communications were read by women, among whom were Florence Nightingale, Mary Carpenter, and Isa Craig, the Burns poetess.

Mrs. Dall gave details also respecting the establishment of 'The Englishwoman's Journal,' with an hongrable corps of writers, of the new Divorce Bill, of the Married Woman's Property Bill in Canada, and particularly of some of the results of the last census of the United Kingdom. The facts drawn from the or the source last mentioned, respecting the number of emplayments heretofore monopolized by men, in which men have begun to take an active part, and the number of women who have shown themselves able to conduct these occupations successfully, are well shited to amaze those who have paid no attention to the subject, and to encourage women in want of octhe succession to apply themselves fearlessly to any emplayment for which they feel either a present fitness or a power of fitting themselves. These facts are the ame which formed the basis of a highly valuable article on 'Female Industry' in the Edinburgh Review for April. Mrs. Dall's treatment of them is no less interesting and effective than that of the English writer; and the buyer of this pamphlet, besides obtaining for fifteen cents the substance of that which would cost fifty in the Review, will help the Committee of Publication in further labors for the benefit of American women, and thus of women all over the world .- c. K. W.

MR. EVERETT'S EULOGY ON WEBSTER.

Mr. Everett, in his panegyric on Mr. Webster, was very careful to confine himself almost entirely to that period of his life which may properly be considered the period before his fall. At this time, there is no doubt he stood deservedly high in the estimation of the American people, and was the object not only of their respect, but even of their admiration. And had he died at that time, his loss would have been sincerely mourned by men, and his memory been embalmed in their warmest affection and gratitude. But, after his sportacy, he became an entirely different person. He was no longer the same Daniel Webster who de livered the Pilgrim discourse at Plymouth, or the Bunker Hill Monument oration. The spark of liberty had gone out within him, he had become the devoted friend and advocate of slavery, and all his great honors and influence were employed in its defence and extension. Now, Mr. Everett is very careful, and very wisely too, to pass almost entirely over this latter part of his political career, for it would not bear examining, and hardly to glance at it. But, in so do ing, he is not giving a faithful portrait of Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster is to be judged, both by the present generation and by posterity, by the character he sustained at the close of his life, and not at a preceding period. And there would be the same propriety and justice in delivering a eulogy or erecting a statue of Benedict Arnold or Aaron Burr for the services they rendered or the character they sustained, before they committed treason against their country as to confer these same honors in the case of Mr.

There is a high principle involved in this matter. The object of the statue is not only to pay a distingushing mark of respect to Mr. Webster, but to hold him up as a model for imitation by other and sucseding generations. Was he, at the time of his death, deserving of this honor, and was his character at that time a fit model for imitation, whether considered in a political or moral point of view? There cannot be one true answer. They were not. The satue, then, should never have been erected, for its in fluence must be bad upon the public morals, as break ing down all moral distinctions, and confounding vice with virtue; and as creating, also, a false stand aid of greatness, in dignifying as patriotism and devotion to the good of his country, what in fact was a mere personal selfishness and a low ambition, acting by unworthy means for an unworthy end. And, to prevent this disastrous influence upon public character and public morals, the statue should be immedistely removed. ARISTIDES. Boston, Sept. 25, 1859.

DR. HARRIOT K. HUNT.

BANGOR, Sept. 19, 1859. My DEAR ME. GARRISON:

Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, of your city, has just closed a summer tout to our State. She came here the last week of June, and left about ten days ago. She did not come on a lecturing mission exclusively, but to rest as well. She wished also to see some of our grand scenery, and grasp the hands and look in the faces of some of the noble-hearted men and women of Maine. Still, she has not been idle. She has travelled over five hundred miles, and spoken about twenty times, in ten or twelve towns, including Bangor, Augusta, Dover, Ellsworth, and I believe Port land, besides having been consulted several times professionally. By saying that she has spoken, I do not mean merely that she has lectured upon subjets connected with her profession and the true position of woman, but she has preached in several of our pulpits, and thus practically united the offices of physician and spiritual teacher. She has been brought into contact with many minds of various modes of thought and grades of culture, and I may safely say that no female lecturer who has ever visited us has left a more favorable impression. Indeed, I think her missionary tour to Maine has been a grand

She has presented the Woman question in a most practical form. She has not stopped to argue abstractly whether woman may speak in public, but has asked men and women to come and hear her lecture and preach. They came in large numbers-radicals and conservatives-and had their minds instructed, their consciences aroused, and their hearts softened. She does not found her remarks upon nore theory, but in all she says, draws from the Sorchouse of a deep, rich and varied experience.

Though sympathizing more fully with the Swedenborgians than with any other body of professing Christians, her large heart and generous mind disdain their sectarian narrowness and cold conservatism, and bring her into fellowship with whatever promises to beneat mankind. She is thoroughly reformatory, and is, both inside and outside of her profession, exerting a wide influence for good.

She was one of the very first pioneers in the Woman movement, as you well know, and has, by her application, perseverance and faith, outlived opposition, conquered prejudice, and won an honorable hame and competence in her profession. I never het with a person who had a higher or more sacred view of the healing art, nor with one who seemed, in some particulars, better fitted by nature for the calling she has chosen. We hear of those who are born physicians; she is one of that class. She unites to a buoyant and hopeful temperament which spreads sunshine around a sick room, a most wonderful facalty of seeing into the inner being of a patient, and tracing out the moral, mental and physical causes of disease. She has in a marked degree what phrenolofists would call the bump of human nature, enlighttned by a comprehensive spiritual insight. Then, train, she is positive and aggressive, and walks straight into what she deems the false modes of thinking and being of those who consult her. On the whole, she is a rare woman, whom it is a privilege to know. That she may long live to bless the World by her radiant cheerfulness, large charity, noral enthusiasm, noble and high views of life, and her deep trust in God, is the earnest wish of her very many friends in Maine.

WEST RANDOLPH A. S. CONVENTION. WEST RECONFIELD, Vt., Sept. 20, 1859. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON:

I wish to say a few words in regard to the Anti-

place against our holy cause, and especially under the name of 'Garrison Abolitionism.' Charity, own carriage.

The large to believe that this prejudice and He called at the Anti-Slavery office in Philadelfaction of all, that colored men have rights (and tal- phia. ents too) that white men are bound to respect. He | He said he was going to the Suffolk Bank, Boston won the unwilling praise of many.

of facts, arguments, illustrations, anecdotes, elo- Boston from Philadelphia. I have since learned that quence and humor. He certainly is not a very small he went to the Suffolk Bank, and was assisted by the man. His last speech in the Convention was one of gentleman who had received a letter from a friend great force and power, a perfect vindication of the in Westfield, but not of the name of Jenkins. great fundamental doctrines of the Anti-Slayery | The colored man stated also that a large bundle of cause in its various bearings on the interests and destiny of this Republic.

Mr. Remond left immediately after the close of the Convention for Ohio.

The Convention was rather a stormy one. The old charges of 'infidelity,' 'destroying the churches,' fore, transient and mutable, out it is spiritual, and he used opium in some form. hence indestructible. Many are willing to sacrifice a He left this place early on Monday, the 12th inst triots and politicians, they think more of the dead ed in red wax on the latter. fathers than they do of the living God. But it is re- I have since received a letter apparently from him corded in the wise sayings of a good book, that a without signature, dated and post-married Ballerica enlighten and elevate the masses. The bold, search- Jackson, ing and truthful criticisms of the various pro-sla- In his account of stopping at night in Wilmington of anti-slavery truth.

cessity, agitation is a necessary antecedent of progress If you find his story about friends in Philadelphia and reform; and it is no new charge to say, 'These and Mr. Quincy untrue, and the man an imposior, that turn the world upside down have come hither please warn people against reposing any confidence also.' The Son of God, the great Model Reformer of in him from the possession of my address, the world, said, 'I came not to send peace, but a While here, he manifested no disposition to collect were united together in righteousness, justice and ton. love, but to divide light from darkness, truth from He carried a bundle wrapped in coarse tow-cloth, error, right from wrong, good from evil.

place in an evening lecture of great force and clear- used to.' ness, showing, as but few are capable, the true character and workings of the two great political parties of the country, and of the Federal Government since tor in Boston, and we presume he will give it a wide its organization, showing conclusively that it commenced by wickedly compromising the rights of the gard to all such cases.—[Ed. Lib. colored people for a consideration. It would have been a great speech in the metropolis of this nation. He occupied the pulpit all day Sunday at Braintree, to great acceptance and the edification of the people. My DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : His last lecture in this part or section was at Northfield, Monday evening. The audience was small, but humanity, Eppingham L. Capron, a few days since the lecture was admirable, and well sustained the removed to a higher sphere of life, I wish to state, reputation of the speaker. We feel that he did am- through the Liberator, that, within two years of the ple justice to the cause, and feel safe in saying that time, he said to me, that when he should die, he dethe cause will not suffer in his hands. He did not sired that Wm. Lloyd Garrison might preach his fuforget to remember the loved and justly-honored pi- neral sermon; and I think he said he had made the oncer of our cause, in well-merited and fitting terms request of thyself. In some of the last conversations of fraternal regard. I was happy to make him welcome to the hospitalities of our humble home. He ever imbued with the progressive spirit of genuine will be kindly remembered by many warm friends Quakerism, and more earnestly engaged in promulof himself and the cause of the oppressed. I have gating its distinctive principles, his sympathies were not learned of the success of the last part of his tour entirely withdrawn from the organization which, at in the other section of the county.

Massachusetts will be sufficient to cause the removal I presume that, previous to the delirium which, in particular. Let it be bemoved!

Thine, ever for the oppressed, JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY. publication.

10th August, 1859, Andrew Paton, Esq., in the beauty and usefulness of such a life as his, and to chair, Mr. Robson gave an interesting, instructive present to the people assembled on the occasion the and most gratifying detail of his visit to the United claims of those objects of righteousness and Christian States of America, particularly in relation to the Anti- philanthropy to which he had devoted so large a por-Slavery cause, the condition of the colored people, tion of that well-spent life. I was thankful for the and the prospects of success in the emancipation short but excellent testimony which our friend May movement; the indications in this last respect being found an opportunity to bear, and for his letter conhopeful and encouraging.

Mr. Robson expressed his conviction that the time cerning the occasion in the Liberator of last week.

Thus much I deem it my duty to say, in behalf

had come for more energetic action on the part of the of one so devoted to the interests of humanity. friends of abolition in this country, in order to strengthen the hands of our fellow-laborers in America; and, alluding to the efforts recently put forth by the Leeds Anti-Slavery Society, and to the forma-

him, to convey to the American Anti-Slavery Society, instruction and guidance. the assurance of our continued confidence and sym- At the trial of Anthony Burns, when he implor-

and the London Emancipation Committee, while congreat sorrow of heart that noble man was obliged to tinuing to maintain our independent position as the reply, he could not. Glasgow Emancipasion Sciety, this Committee will, At that time, I neard he made a vow to himself at all times, be glad to afford them our hearty co-op- that he would never allow any person, in whatever eration in any measures they may adopt for the pro- relation he might stand towards him, to come between

express its conviction that great benefit would accrue Wendell Phillips. to the cause of negro freedom, were a well-qualified and accredited agent of the American Anti-Slavery and his brother the slave, so, in like manner, he Society to visit the United Kingdom, and, in conjunction with George Thompson, Esq. and Miss Sa- brother back into the slavery of intemperance, which rah P. Remond, (now in this country,) devote himself, is so much encouraged by the traffic at the Revere by holding public meetings and otherwise, to the fur- House, without bearing an equally faithful testimony. therance of the anti-slavery enterprise.

The Secretaries are directed to furnish Mr. Robson with a copy of this minute, and also to forward a copy sons to Harvard College, desirous of giving them all to the Leeds Anti-Slavery Society and the London Emancipation Committee.

Copy from the minutes,

LOOK OUT FOR THE IMPOSTOR-FRAMINGHAM, Sept. 25, 1859.

MR. GARRISON: DEAR SIR-The man described as an impostor by Slavery Convention recently held at West Randolph. C. C. Burleigh, in the Liberator of the 23d inst., is, We were right glad to meet those well-known and apparently, the same person who came to this place long-tried and true friends of the slave, A. T. Foss on the 10th inst., under the name of John Johnson. and C. L. Remond. I think two better men could claiming to be a fugitive from a wealthy family in hardly have been chosen to do anti-slavery service in Baltimore, his name, when in bondage, being John Oliver. He was seventeen days from Baltimore, stop-A very strong and bitter prejudice exists in that ped at a Quaker's in Wilmington, Del., also at Theplace against our holy cause, and especially under odore Frelinghuysen's, who forwarded him in his

opposition, on the part of some, arise from ignorance, phia, saw there a Dr. Still, the first physician of the while, on the part of others, they spring from malice, colored race he ever saw. There he exchanged his and a real hatred of the doctrine of impartial freedom clothes for a better suit, recorded his slave name of for the black man as well as for the white. Mr. Re- John Oliver, and took the name of Johnson. He saw mond, by his noble and gentlemanly bearing, and his eighteen fugitives at the office, who were travelling glowing and eloquent speeches, proved to the satis. North. He saw also Mr. Williamson in Philadel-

to meet a gentleman whose name he had on paper, Mr. Foss far exceeded the most sanguine expecta- and to whom he was sent by a cousin of the gentletions of the friends here. He is a whole magazine man, Jenkins by name, who had written by mail to

> winter clothing was to be forwarded for him from Philadelphia, to the care of Edmund Quincy, Esq., and that the friends in Philadelphia had telegraphed to Mr. Q. to that effect.

He was rather a small man, very erect, not entirely black, short beard on chin, no moustache, a mole on the destroying Christianity, opposed to religion and right corner of the upper lip, a scar on the outer angle of the ministers,' were brought in by the ministers the left eyebrow. He was fluent in speech, using good present, urging that the ulterior designs of the Gar- language, pronouncing the letter V like W, having risonian Abolitionists were to destroy Christianity very thick lips rolling out. He was evidently well acand the Church of Christ; assuming that the vari- quainted with streets, public places and public men ous human organizations of the land are, as such, in Washington and Baltimore-very polite in his man (though full of abominations, and voted into existence | ners, answering very well to the situation of a house and voted out at the pleasure or caprice of men,) the servant of high grade, which he claimed to have fillreal, visible Church of Christ! Nothing can be fur- ed. I did not learn his master's name, but he spoke ther from the truth. The real Church of Christ does of Aurelia, a married daughter. He was easily aginot depend on votes and outward organization, there- tated and fearful, and I had some reason to think that

real, living humanity for an intangible abstraction, or for Boston. I gave him my address, also the No. and a mere outward organization. So of professed pa- street of the Liberator office, with my initials stamp-

living dog is better than a dead lion.' Reverence dated 13th inst., post-marked 14th. The man said he for the past, with too little discrimination in regard to could not write. I suppos some one wrote for him. what is apparently and what is really good and I was somewhat suspicious of the man; but had no true, is a great hindrance to human advancement; means of testing him. He told the same story from and the reformer needs much patience in his efforts to time to time, except once he said he took the name of

very religious sects and political parties, made by Mr. he said the man came to the door with a musket, and Remond and Mr. Foss, have produced an unusual afterwards said it was a Quoker family-but that they excitement and agitation in West Randolph and its were gay Quakers.' It looked strange that a Quaker suburbs, which, I trust, will result in the promotion should appear with a musket, but I remembered how sadly many Friends have fallen from the original Reformers will understand that, from a law of ne- faith of Fox and Penn, and so reconciled it.

sword-divisions.' Not, surely, to inaugurate blood- money, made no effort in that direction-was only shed and violence, not to disturb or divide those who desirous of shelter and food till he could get to Bos-

and in his hand an illustrated copy of the late ' War Mr. Foss did good service to the cause in this in Italy'-so as to look literary, as his 'master

Of course, we have seen nothing of this impos

THE LATE EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON. VALLEY FALLS, 9th mo, 26, 1859.

Concerning our excellent friend, and the friend of I sincerely hope that the anti-slavery sentiment of not publicly dissolve his connection therewith.

of the Webster statue. There would be a mighty significance in such expression. It is literally a stand-him unable to express his choice, he had no idea that ing insult to the whole North, and to Massachusetts he might not recover, and so made no request of his children in regard to his funeral. I had no intimation of his illness, until I saw the announcement of his death in the Providence Journal, and that did not fall into my hands until the next day after its

At a meeting of Committee, specially convened to It has been extremely painful to me, that such an neet William Rosson, Esq., of Warrington, held opportunity should have been lost to commend the cerning the occasion in the Liberator of last week.

Thine, for truth and justice, ELIZABETH B. CHASE.

LETTER OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

tion of the London Emancipation Committee,-of On perusing the reply to Wendell Phillips's letter which our friend, George Thompson, Esq., is Chair- in the Tribune, we could only wonder at the view man, -submitted to the consideration of this Society taken by the writer, in supposing Mr. Phillips was the desirableness of union and co-operation among actuated by personal spite against those esteemed citthe friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society in izens of the Commonwealth, Chief Justice Shaw and this country, in furtherance of the slave's liberation. President Walker, who, occupying prominent post-This Committee, harmonizing very fully in the tions in society, consequently exert a wide influence sentiments expressed by Mr. Robson, desires, through upon those young men who are looking to them for

pathy, and of our warmest wishes for their success. ingly asked Wendell Phillips if he could not save As regards the Leeds Anti-Slavery Association him from being sent back into Southern slavery, with

motion of the Emancipation cause.

As a likely means of awakening the long dormant been carried out, however painful the sacrifice to the anti-slavery feeling of this country, this meeting would finely sensitive and delicately organized nature of

As he has allowed no one to stand between him

There are many parents in our New England towns who, not without many sacrifices, have sent their the education in their power. I have heard them express their gratification that there was one man in the land, who could fearlessly express his views with-WM. SMEAL, Secretary. out regard to the position of the parties concerned.

While a Boston mother cannot forgive Werdell Phillips for the conscientious discharge of what is due to justice and truth, the hearts of mothers all over the Commonwealth overflow with thanks towards him for hie courage and fidelity to the cause of truth. ANOTHER BOSTON MOTHER.

FOXBORO', Sept. 8, 1859.

EDITOR LIBERATOR: DEAR SIR, -At a temperance meeting in Union Grove, South Poxboro', Aug. 28, Mr. Wendell Phillips's letter to Judge Shaw and President Walker was read, and listened to with undivided attention by an audience of nearly two hundred persons. At the ciose, Mr. Williams, Chairman of the meeting, proposed that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Phillips for his faithful and judicious admonitions to the honorable gentlemen, and for his unflinching fidelity to the cause of truth in thus exposing such unjustifiable wrong-doing in high places. The vote was manifested by the rising of the audience, and was unanimous, with two or three exceptions. M. H. S.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY: IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY NEXT, IN BOSTON,

In a year when Americans find themselves citizens 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 enterprise 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 make all other men's anti-slavery labors-light; and which has, for six and twenty years, been laying the foundations of many generations, so as to exclude slavery from American institutions, and secure to posterity hose blessings of liberty which the last generation passed away without enjoying.

The understoned, 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

From this day forward through the year we begin to arrange our plans, organize our efforts, and econo mise 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.

world-enterprise shall have been here awakened.

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.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October was pubished Saturday. The contents are—Daily Beauty,
The Artist Prisoner, The Minister's Wooing, Old Papers, Rifled Guns, A Trip to Cuba, Blondel, The
Wondersmith, Roba di Roma, La Malannotte, The
Professor at the Breakfast Table, Reviews and Literary Notices, Obituary, and Recent Publications. It is as good a number of this standard periodical as has ever appeared. The article on Rifled Guns, especially, is a timely production, and will be read by all who take an interest in soldiering and slaughtering, in other words, by every body, from generals to girls. This is the 24th No. of the Atlantic, consequently it has completed its second year, but the publishers lib-erally made their first and second years contain 13 Nos. each. [Phillips, Sampson & Co., publishers.]-

DEATH OF PROP. BUSH .- Professor George Bush. well known as one of the ablest and most prominent expositors in this country of the Swedenborgian docexpositors in this country of the Swedenborgian doctrine, died at Rochester, N. Y., a few days since, after a long illness. Prof. Bush, says the New York Post, was born at Norwich, Vt., in 1796. He entered Dartmouth College at the age of 18, and after the college term studied theology at Princeton College, and was at one time pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, and afterwards Professor of Hebrew Oriental Literature in the University of New York city. At a late period of his life, he embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg, and soon became a shining light in the Swedenborgian church.

SUMNER'S ORATION .- Mr. George Sumner's oration on the 4th of July in Boston has received warm commendation in Europe. The Italian papers continue to publish extracts from the oration. The Opinione, the leading journal of Turin, declares the oration to be 'nobly generous to Italy,-honorable to Boston and to America.'

Elihu Burritt has given up the editorship o North and South, at New Britain, Conn., and goes to England with the expectation of taking part in the movement for a general disarmament. The publica-tion of North and South is continued by L. M. Guernsey, under the title ' New Britain Times.' The Hon. J. R. Giddings had his pocket picked

of \$30 at the Vermont State Fair at Burlington. The Burlington Free Press says that a number of gentlemen immediately subscribed the amount, and gave The Mercantile Library lectures at Boston open

on the 12th of October with an address by Henry Ward Beecher, and a poem by E. W. B. Canning, of Letters from Paris announce the death of Mr.

Charles H. Fairbanks, so widely known as Ague-The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at West Chester, on the 5th and 6th of October next.

De J. G. Flowers, of Clairborne county, Missis sippi, emancipated his negro women, Dawes and her four children, in the Cincinnati Probate Court. The eldest child is eight years, the youngest two months

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. The qualities of this medicine have placed it upon an imperishable foundation. In destroying disease,

and inducing health, it has no parallel.

For the following complaints these bitters are a Specific, viz :- Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Heart Burn, Acidity, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and General Debility.

In many sections of our country, this preparation is extensively used by physicians in their practice, and it seems to have restored many to health who were

apparently beyond the reach of the healing art. Subjoined are a few tributes from well-known phy-

MANSPIRLD, TIOGA Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1858. MANSFIRLD, Tioga Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1858.

I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and confidently recommend it in General Debility, and diseases of the digestive organs.

P. H. WHITE, M. D. AUBURN, N. Y. Sept. 6, 1858. Gentlemen:—I have been in the drug business the last fifteen years, and have never sold a medicine which has given such great satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia as the Oxygenated Bitters, and in this disease I always recommend it H. G. FOWLER.

BUBLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854.

Gentlemen:—I am pleased to state that I have tried

the Oxygenated Bitters for Indigestion and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it as a cure for Dyspensia and General Debility, and recommend it with much pleasure.

Yours, &c., JAMES LEWIS, M. D. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and sold y dealers everywhere.

CONCERT. We learn that the Sedgwick Concert Troupe propose another of their pleasing entertainments at the Meionaon on Friday evening, 30th inst. The troupe consists of Miss S. Sedgwick, soprano: Miss Jenny Allene, contralto and pianist; Mr. J. A. Grimes, basso; and the colored Mario, tenor. From the commendations bestowed upon this colored troups in other cities for their skill in rendering gems fro Italian and English operas, we can without hesitation appeal to the Boston musical public to award them its patronage.

GIVE HIM A HEARING. Rev. Wm. E. Walker. ate of Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany, Pa., has just delivered in this city two of his lectures on 'The Rights and Wrongs of the Colored People in the United States.' They are elaborately prepared, and well calculated to interest all whose hearts beat in sympathy with that outraged class in our country identified with the lecturer by complexion and condi-

Mr. Walker hopes to gain access to the churches in New England. His sojourn in Boston will be brief, and we trust his desire to do the Anti-Slavery cause service will be duly appreciated.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. SECOND SERIES.

TREMONT TEMPLE . . . TUESDAY EVENINGS.

THE FRATERNITY OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CON REGATIONAL SOCIETY respectfully inform the pub-ic that their Second Course of Lectures will commênce on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 4, 1859, at the FREMONT TEMPLE, on which occasion, A POEM will be read by RUFUS LEIGHTON, JR.,

Followed by an ADDRESS from WENDELL PHILLIPS. The succeeding exercises will consist of Lectures

Oct. 11—George Sumner.

18—Edwin P. Whipple.

25—George William Curtis.

Nov. 1—FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

" 8—RALPH WALDO EMERSON. " 15-Sara Jane Lippincott.
" 22-Henry Ward Beecher.

" 29—CARL SCRURZ.
Dec. 6—BAYARD TAYLOR.
" 13—THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, " 20-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

27-EDWIN H. CHAPIN. Mr. JOHN D. WILLARD will preside at the Organ Tickets for the Course, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, \$2.00. No more tickets will be issued than the capacity of the hali will allow. To be procured at all the Bookstores, and the office of the Temple. The doors will be opened at 61 o'clock, and the exercises commence at 74 precisely.

Per order of the Lecture Committee. Sept. 16.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR. Mrs. Dall's Lectures. Mercantile Hall.
Mrs. Dall will deliver a course of Lectures at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Monday evenings, to commence

MONDAY, Nov. 7, at half-past 7 o'clock. Nov. 7 .- Low Wages and Hard Work. Condition of women employed in slop-work. Way of

Sondition of women employed in slop-work. Way of safety, honorable independence. Dress-makers and governesses. Mayhew's Letters. Noble women among the fallen. Women never forbidden to labor, only ladies. Historical argument. Unhealthiness of French factory labor. Women sold as 'beasts of burden' in England. Metal workers. An absurd fiction in the statement that all men support all women.

Nov. 14. Practical opposition, and the work now

Avocations already open. False ideas of society keep respectable women out of them. Practical oppo-sition not ended. Penn. Medical Society. Centucket. Dr. Franklin's sister-in-law. Olive Rose. Baron Tomer and Felicie de Fauveau. Nov. 21. New work to be done in Boston.

Drowning of daughters. New means to prevent it. Medical specialities. Dr. Heidenreich Marian, the Bible woman. Training School for Servants. Knit-ting factory, &c. &c. Mr. Buckle's position to be questioned. A labor exchange. Will you tread out the nettles ?

There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other lecturers will find free admission.
Single admission 25 cts. Doors open at half-past

THE ORIGIN OF MANKIND.

One First Pair, or Many!

Dr. WM. SYMINGTON BROWN has prepared a Lyce-um Lecture on the above subject, to which he would direct the attention of liberal Committees. This Lecture embraces a fair statement of the pros and cons, with the results of recent investigations Address, Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., 15 Congress street, Boston.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will speak at Nashua, N. H., Sunday, October 2. Hollis, "Monday eve'g, "3. New Ioswich, "Tuesday "4.

Hollis, "Monday eve g, "
New Ipswich, "Tuesday "
Wednes. "
Wednes. "
"
Wednes. "
" Milford, " Sunday, day & eve'g, 9. East Wilton, " Tuesday eve'g, Oct. 11. Wednes. " 12. WORCESTER NORTH .-- The Worcester

North A. S. Society will hold a quarterly meeting at East Princeton, Sunday, Oct. 16. Andrew T. Foss and Samuel May, Jr., will attend in behalf of the Massachusetts A. S. Society. Per order. PRINCETON .- Mr. Foss and Mr. May will

speak at the Town Hall in Princeton, Saturday eve-DR. ROCK will deliver his lecture, 'The Voyage of an American Outlaw, in the Joy Street Church, on Monday evening, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES .- DR. JOHN

S. Rock would respectfully an sounce to Lyceum Committees and others, that he is prepared to lec-The Character and Writings of Madame De Stael.

The Unity of the Races.
The Lights and Shadows of African Life. MARRIED-In this city, Sept. 22, by Rev. L. A. Grimes, Mr. RIGHARD H. SMITH to Miss ELIZABETH

C. SMITH.

GET THE BEST Webster Unabrioced

1500 Pictorial Illustrations. GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S

UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. NEW PICTORIAL EDITION. 1500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

9000 to 10,000 NEW WORDS in the Vocabulary. Table of SYNONYMS by Prof. Goodbich.

With other new features. Together with all the matter of previous editions. In one volume of 1750 pages. Price \$6 50. Sold by all Booksellers. G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sept. 9.

HIS LAST WORK!

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

THE COGITATIONS AND CONPESSIONS OF AN AGED PHYSICIAN.

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 medieine, illustrated with a superb portrait on steel of the 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.

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School.

THIS SCHOOL for both sexes is under the care of

leasant 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 special aim of the teachers will be to impart instruction in the common branches thoroughly and correctly. A Primary Department is connected with the In-stitution, 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 atte ion 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

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,
ANNA C. BASSETT,

Assistants.

B. F. BAKER, Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music. E. L. MERRILL, Teacher of Calisthenies and Dancing.

SARAH R. BASSETT, Teacher of the Primary Department.

* 'Father Pelrce' is at present prevented by ill health from giv The Messrs. ALLEN will receive a limited number of pupils into their families. It is their purpose to pro-vide for those who may be placed under their charge a comfortable and pleasant home. For further par-ticulars, address N. T. Allen, West Newton, Mass

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

NEW ENGLAND Female Medical College,

SPRINGFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

THE Twelfth Annual Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1859, and continue seventeen weeks. PROFESSORS: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Chemistry; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Marie E. Zakrzewska, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Frances S. Cooke, M. D., Physiology and Hygiene; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator. Fee, \$5 for each of the Six Tickets, Free tuition from State Scholarships, for students in Massachusetts. Rooms to be had by students in the College building. The College has now a Clinical Department for the practical education of its students.

ENOCH C. ROLFE, Dean of the Faculty,

CARPETING

'All the Year Round.'

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING, 285 WASHINGTON STREET.

(NEAR WINTER-STREET,)

RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from Eng-land, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvetse best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

For cash or approved credit.

PROPITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

DLEASE TO READ THIS !- Agents wanted !-PLEASE TO READ THIS:—Agents wanted :—
Extra inducements for 1860! All persons IN
WANT OF EMPLOYMENT will at once receive
our Catalogue of Books, pre-paid, by forwarding to
their address. Particular attention is requested to the their address. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about One Thousand Engravings. On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well-bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded by express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas. Our books are sold by canvassers, and are well known to be the most sale-

able. Address, post paid, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 Williams Street, New York.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS:

21 Cornhill.......Bosrow.

POETRY.

The annexed poetic effusion was suggested to the author, upon reading the following conversation (published recently in the Practical Christian) which took place between the Rev. Janes T. Woodboar and Rev. CHARLES SPEAR, when the last was on his prison mission in Milford, July last :-

Milford.—Spent a few days here. Applied for the Methodist and Orthodox churches.

Conversation with Rev. Mr. Woodbury.—I have made up my mind, Mr. Woodbury, to speak for you one half of the day next Sunday.

1 deem it no favor for any one to preach for me.

So do I; but I have no pulpit now.'
You go against hanging; I go for it,' (putting his

fingers across his neck.)

Yes, T have been opposed to hanging men for thirty years.'
'I cannot let any man in who holds to such senti-But I would let you into my pulpit, if I had one. Your brother was opposed to capital punishment,— Hon. Levi Woodbury.

· I believe he was not so clear. 'I have the documents here in my carriage, and his likeness.' Mr. Woodbury could not deny that, and so the conversation ended.

THE HANGMAN'S CREED.

Yes, I believe, disciple as I am, Disciple, yea, and follower of the Lamb Of God all-loving, who his being gave, Not to destroy the sinner, but to save; Who, as the friend and lover of his race. Yea, and the herald of God's saving grace, Fifled with the spirit of his Father, cries, · I will have mercy, and not sacrifice'; I do believe, in spite of all the Son Of God has ever said, endured or done, Or his old prophets, in their day, declared, He'd rather have the sinner hanged than spared :-Yes, hanged, with all his sins upon his head-Hanged on a gallows, 'till he's dead, dead, dead, And doomed, to all eternity, to roll In burning brimstone, in that dismal hole That no light visits, but the lights that flit, Baleful and blue, round the infernal pit, That has no bottom,-rather than still live, And learn that God can pity and forgive.

This I believe ;- this is my creed in brief; And, in this comfortable, firm belief, I ply my calling, and adjust the knot Around the neck of the convicted sot,-(A proper subject of my mission made By my good friend, the liquor-dealer's trade)-Whom, when he's drawn against his brother's life, His Colt's revolver, or his Bowie-knife, I do not leave, his doubtful way to grope, But, in my Christian charity and hope, Drag down to hell with my good hempen rope.

Such is my faith; and, oh! were my belief More shown by works, now all too few and brief! Too much spare time now falls unto my lot : Too rarely am I called to fix the knot. Hard is it so much precious time to lose; Hard, so unfrequently to grease the ngose. Oh, could more labor in my line be done! Could I but bring two callings into one! Oh, could I this, my field of labor, stretch, And join the gallows-preacher to Jack Ketch ! Could I by doctrine mould the public mind, And feed the mill, where now I only grind! Then might I turn men off, as well as teach, And get more practice as the more I preach! But, as it is, we must divide the labor ; I'll reap the crop, sown by my reverend neighbor He, by his doctrine, shall the gallows prop, And I, in turn, do service at the drop.

Thanks to the clergy, who with me conspire To keep in blast the good old-fashioned fire, Kindled long since to roast the godless gang Of thieves and robbers, that I hate-and hang! The clergy, who can find, as yet, no flaw In Noah's gospel, which they take for law; Over whose pulpit, as o'er Eden's gate, Flames a drawn sword-the sword of Church and

To keep out those who fain would enter in, And plead the cause of such as, sunk in sin, Lift up their bloody hands to God, in prayer, And let them know that there's no mercy there!

Such gospel preachers have well-learned their part; Such are the preachers after my own heart ;-And I suppose that there is little odds-Little ?-nay, none-between my heart and God's.

Let no ' Reformer,' then, approach His altar, To steal away from it the hangman's halter, Or dare to put Moses and Christ asunder, Or rob eternal justice of its thunder. Ho! for the gallows !- all the sinner's hope - Hangs on the cross-beam with him, by a rope! 'I go for hanging! So does my good teacher, My reverend, learn'd and venerable preacher: He tells me -and in him I put my trust-"A God forgiving is a God unjust." Milford, July, 1859.

From Household Words .. " NOW.

Rise! for the day is passing-While you lie dreaming on, Your brothers are eased in armor, And forth to the fight are gone; Your place in the ranks awaits you Each man has a part to play : The past and the future are nothing In the face of stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future-Of gaining a hard-fought field-Of storming the airy fortress-Of bidding the giant yield; Your future has deeds of glory-Of honor, (God grand it may !) But your arm will never be stronger, Or needed as now to-day.

Arise ! if the past detain you, Her sunshine and storms forget ! No chains so unworthy to hold you As those of a vain regret; Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever-Cast her phantom arms away! Nor look back, save to learn the lesson Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing; The sound that you dimly hear Is your enemy marching to battle! Rise! rise! for the foe is near! Stay not to brighten your weapons, Or the hour will strike at last, And from dreams of a coming battle, You will wake and find it past.

ALL'S WELL. The clouds, which rise with thunder, slake Our thirsty souls with rain; The blow most dreaded falls to break From off our limbs a chain;

And wrongs from man to man but make The love of God more plain. As through the shady lens of even The eye looks farthest into heaven. Or gleams of star and depths of blue The glaring sunshine never knew. -Whittier.

BENEVOLENCE. Who would not give Some portion of his ease, his blood, his wealth, For others' good, is a poor frozen churl.

THE LIBERATOR.

PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE.

MR. EDITOR: sor. T.
The facts of the following communication, without Christ! criticism or remark, have been offered for publication to the Worcester Daily Transcript, the Worcester Daily Spy, and the New York Independent. By the Board, a Christian deacon, rather than solicit funds first two it was refused, because the public, as the for that object, resigned his deaconship, and did not very (in this case, pro-slavery) action.' No anti- these two individuals-the one who publicly boasts opposed to the present national administration, &c. the one who has not contributed to the America ing to vote it. So low has the Church fallen as a anti-slavery in its principles and action 'all along' ! power in the world!

The Independent is so engaged in the annihilation of the New York Tract Society, which is just now a popular work in the North, that it can afford no space for the charges against the American Boardan association which has prostituted the Gospel to the support of slavery more directly, openly and effectually than the Tract Society has ever been able to do; which has done more to darken the understanding and blind the conscience of the Church than the Tract Society could have accomplished in an indefi-

nite period. Forced, therefore, to select a medium which has no reputation for blinking direct issues, I again offer the article for publication, believing that if the Church is to deny Christ when his cause is one with the slaves, and the issue is directly and fairly presented, its apostacy to truth and duty should be proclaimed and recognized, lest the community be led to suppose a time-serving, man-fearing, Christ-denying Church, the acknowledged representative of Him whose mission was 'to preach deliverance to the captive,' to break every yoke,' and 'to let the oppressed go free.' This article was formerly prefaced by the simple interrogation, 'What constitutes Church Consistency?' Let it now be appropriately entitled, in accordance with the shameful fact it exposes,

AN EXAMPLE OF INCONSISTENCY AND APOSTACY.

Omitting some remarks on the general subject of Church inconsistency, I proceed immediately to a statement of facts too well known to be contradicted

On the 23d of June, 1859, the Salem street Congregational Church in Worcester, Massachusetts, sol- DEAR MR. GARRISON : emply 'renounced all church connection, association a sincere determination to regard those who sin in this hall, and for the same reason. way as they would, should and do regard those who

Christianity to whom the promise is given. On the 5th of August, 1859, a motion was made in slavery attitude.' Mark the limitation ! In the dismission churches, members of which, in good and that straws show which way the wind blows.' regular standing, assert and exercise the impious claim

of property in man. Missionaries employed by the A. B. C. F. M., whom our contributions aid in supporting, refuse to require, as an evidence of Christian character in converts offering themselves for admission to the mission churches, that they should repent of and forsake (this) sin, or even express an intention of doing so before or at death.

Missionaries employed by the A. B. C. F. M., whom our contributions aid in supporting, shamelessly proclaim that they will not discipline professing Christians for exercising the impious claim to hold human beings as property, or for stealing and trading in human beings, even brethren of the same church, or for breaking up and separating by sale Christian fam-

inferior race, and specially designed by God to be slaves,' and that any one not believing slavery the normal state of negroes, richly deserves expatriation.

to believe and do proclaim, that the New Testament who felt called upon to defend the institutions the sanctions slavery, and is their authority for the above course, thus 'holding the truth in unrightcourness,' prostituting the glorious gospel of glad tidings of quent and genuinely carnest manner, proceeded to great joy to ALL MEN from the charter of freedom expound the great principles which underlie the abinto a law of oppression; in the words of the apostle, changing the truth of God into a lie.'

Missignaries of the American Board in the Sandfluence, as this enormous wickedness, which seems to only reach us through a few of the secular and more

discipline-to say nothing of their preaching and tion, we must not retain the religion. He paid due practice-missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., whom our contributions aid in supporting, do not treat sla- subjugating them to exalt imagination or established very as other sins-caste, intemperance, Sabbath- dogmas; but, as has been the case with nearly all breaking, horse-racing, theft, lying, polygamy, &c. abolition lecturers, an under-current of infidelity was Blind guides, who strain at the gnat of idleness or discovered; and why, said they, should the impreshorse-racing, and swallow the camel of man-steal-

MAINTAINS A PRO-SLAVERY ATTITUDE." members of the Salem Street Church, to state, that the Church and Union, and considered it dreadful the whole responsibility and dishonor of placing the that such unpatriotic sentiments should be vindicated church in this hypocritical position before God and in the hearing of young men. It made him shudder the world belongs to each of two individuals, either to think of the awful results that must follow the of whom might have organized the anti-slavery sen- adoption of such principles! He appealed to the timent of the church into a victory resplendent with sympathy of the audience by calling attention to himglory and honor; but both-to their own shame and self as a husband and father, and in imagination porthe dishonor of their profession, it must be spoken- traying the dire evils that might happen to his wife false to the precedents of their former life, and all and children in case of a dismemberment of the nest (verbal) protests against the abomination, volun- politely asked him, to some of which he replied, but tarily, (in charity let us hope ignorantly, too,) and finally, in an excited manner, said he did not come

with an alacrity that appeared recklessness, assumed the labor of perverting the moral sense of the church, and lent the majority-leading influence of their position to the otherwise hopeless cause of the oppressor. The Publican and Levite in league against

And when, on the next Sabbath after the church meeting, a collection was taken up for the American editors assert, have no interest in church anti-sla- remove the contribution-box from its place, one of slavery enterprise, without the watch and care of the of an anti-slavery profession twenty-five years longparty, has any claim to a public hearing. What Board for eighteen years, because of its pro-slavery Christ and his Church will do is unworthy of any attitude—the one who, notwithstanding this, could consideration. They can do no good, unless voting attempt, and in a desperate necessity actually DID enthe nameless party ticket, and no harm, unless fail- dearor to demonstrate that the A. B. C. F. M. had been

O what a tangled web we weave,

When first we practise to deceive! This same individual 'conquered his prejudices, valiantly volunteered his services, seized the box, circulated it through the aisles for the benefit of the American Board, and 'saved the Union :- of the churches. Indeed, his one alarum-cry through the whole contest has been, 'The Union is in danger! and his one rallying-cry, 'Save the Union!' It i the Union !'- the Union !'- THE UNION !' We thought that dodge had been exposed, ridiculed ou of the political arena, was dead and buried in trespasses and shame; but its essential spirit and more terrible ghost have appeared unto the Church, and here, more intangible, they will be more dangerou

"O tempora!" Has one for whom it was once glory enough to be branded 'Abolitionist,' sunk unto princeship of the tribe of Union-savers? And shall he, in the pow-wows of that disconsolate and fading race, henceforth be a recognized counsellor? Then must it be recorded of his anti-slavery reputation and character, 'Died of neglect and abuse, Aug. 5th 1859, aged more than twenty-five years.' Its grave will be unknown to posterity. Contemporaries have written on its already crumbling tomb the justest o epitaphs, 'Tried, and found wanting.'

The Salem Street Church must do one of two things to clear itself of hypocrisy-either rescind its excommunication of sinners, or practise its profession. G. W. ALLEN.

Worcester, Sept. 23, 1859.

WEST RANDOLPH A. S. CONVENTION.

Participating as you did in the exercises of the and fellowship with slaveholders, and all who, in Anti-Slavery Convention held at West Randolph, any manner, knowingly and persistently uphold and Vt., last year, and remembering that the people were countenance slavery. They professed to regard sla- obliged to convene in the hall, and six upon rough very as 'the sum of all villanies,' and, by a logical incommodious seats, because the use of the churches necessity, those who 'knowingly and persistently' was refused, you may, as an index of progress, or practised and countenanced the sin as wilful sin- no progress, be interested in a short account of the ners. Therefore they expressed what appeared to be Convention just held in the same place, in the same

I do not purpose to give any thing like a report of practise any other iniquity. So much for the profes- the proceedings, only a slight record, with some of sion of this church; now for its practice. This last the impressions produced. It may not be impertiis the all-important point, for it is to him who doeth nent, as a preface, for me to tell you that the hall has been occupied nearly every Sabbath during the summer by Spiritualists, and that they have sometime the same church to 'discontinue regular collections' had the services of such speakers as have drawn for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign large audiences; and that the good people having the Missions, so long as that body should maintain a pro- welfare of the community at heart, have shown their disinterested benevolence by offering to the proprietor cussion, the following facts were developed. The of the hall a larger sum than he was receiving, and A. B. C. F. M. knowingly and persistently' sup- allowing it to remain unused. I do not relate this as ports, by aid of the contributions of our church, of itself a matter of interest, but on the principle

> were the days of the Convention. After the forenoon of the first day, there was a full attendance, and much interest, with not a little excitement. Mr. Foss and C. L. Remond were the only speakers from abroad. Mr. Remond, at the opening, stated very explicitly the perfect freedom that was allowed at their anti-slavery meetings, and invited any one who desired to take part in the Convention to do so, however widely they might differ in opinion. I will

The last day of August and first of September

pass over the organization, preliminary remarks, proposed amendments to resolutions, &c. The resolutions themselves I am unable to give. They were not unlike those usually presented at such gatherings. The Union was censured, the church and ministry called corrupt and time-serving, and the shortcomings and inefficiency of the Republican party, as tributions aid in supporting, affect to believe, and do an anti-slavery party, touched upon. I name these advocate the doctrine, that 'negroes are created an points, because from them the most interesting and

Mr. Foss's remarks, though by no means severe to those accustomed to the outspoken language and un-Missionaries employed by the American Board, flinching position of the Garrisonian Abolitionists, whom our contributions aid in supporting, affect aroused the resistance of some gentlemen present, uphold. He neither called himself religious or irreligious, Christian or Infidel, but in a powerful, elo olition movement, and to expose to view (but, in consequence of his natural humor, he did expose to ridicule) many phases of governmental and church wich Islands, in Western Asia and in Africa, have policy, which, in his opinion, interpose barriers to all repeatedly exhorted and warned American Christians philanthropic undertakings. He took the right, and to exert an unequivocal and positive anti-slavery inrebuke the American Church, and declare it inade the unenlightened heathen inexcusable in a nominal- quate to the wants of an advancing society; but ly Christian nation, is the greatest hindrance to the those great religious truths which are independent of spread of the Gospel in foreign lands. But the Board all organizations, which infuse into the mind peace refuses to publish such communications, and they and good-will, lofty aspirations, and an assurance of immortality, he presented in such charming hues, radical religious papers. More than this, the Board that through them an elevated humanity grew luhave rebuked some brethren for being over-zealous in minous as a transparent veil through which an angel 'the removal of this greatest obstacle to the accom- shone.' He did not intimate that a pro-slavery plishment of the mission whereunto they were sent. church was an essential rather than an accident of As to evidences of piety and grounds for church Christianity, or that by doing away with the institureverence to human understanding and reason, never

in truth? None of these facts were denied or invalidated, and Throughout the Convention, a determined persist their irresistible logic cannot be refuted. The A. B. ency to confound Church and Christianity was ad-C. F. M. does countenance and uphold slavery, and hered to by the clergymen who were present, and took that, too, not by a mere silence in regard to the sin, part in the discussion. In this enumeration, I do not as the American Tract Society of New York, but include the worthy President, Rev. J. Claffin, who by openly fellowshiping it in their mission churches, seemed to test the speakers by a different standard. and countenancing it in all the ways above men- They were all anti-slavery men, but they considered tioned-lending the garment of Christianity as a cov- themselves insulted, in that the church and ministry ering for its inherent, unregenerate foulness and de- were in general terms condemned. Rev. Mr. Somerbell acknowledged that he hesitated about attending In the teeth of this testimony, drawn almost alto- the meeting, on account of the infidel name that atgether from the Reports of the Board, twenty-one tached to this class of Abolitionists; but on account individuals-three-fourths of the number present and of the exceeding fairness of Mr. Remond's remarks voting at the church meeting-voted not to discon- in the morning, he had consented to serve on the tinue, that is, they To voted to continue the Committee on Resolutions, and make a few remarks. CHURCH SUFFORT OF THE A. B. C. F. M., 'WHILE IT He followed Mr. Foss, and was very glowing in his denunciations of the doctrines he had presented, and It is, however, due to truth, and to many honest very reverential and enthusiastic in his devotion to the bright hopes inspired by numerous bold and ear. Union. A few plain and pertinent questions were

no one questioned his right to that privilege.

She expressed sympathy with Mr. Somerbell's kind thought. parental feelings, which would guard and protect I had a good opportunity, at the State Universalhis own family from real or anticipated harm; but ist Convention in Stowe, to witness the workings of her sympathies, she said, extended further, even to religious independence in conflict with proscription the Southern plantation, the rice and cane and cotton and creeds. Bro. H. P. Cutting, of Castleton, took fields, and the auction-block. She saw there al- the advanced ground in favor of free, rational interready-no need to anticipate-agonized husbands, pretation, adducing Luther as the true exponent of wives and parents, mourning and comfortless chil- Protestantism. He made good use of the fact that dren, and she was willing to make a sacrifice for the Luther would accept nothing as inspired, unless it securing of their liberty. She spoke at considerable comported with his reason. Hence his exclusion of length, and though, technically speaking, not alto- the books of Esther, Revelation, and the epistle of gether to the question, she spoke nobly, and her re- James, from the sacred canon. With Mr. C. sympamarks had a bearing in the right direction.

Baldwin, and Rev. Mr. Davis, all of whom endear- against these liberal views, as tending to atheism and ored to speak candidly, and did not hesitate to de- infidelity. But the result was, that the Council clare themselves radically anti-slavery; but they would only adopt an article affirming that the Bible confounded Church and Christianity, and joined in contains a revelation of the character of God,' It the cry of 'Infidelity! Infidelity!'

such a universal cry of infidelity without cause, but help testing the Bible by our reason and conscience; he wished to convince himself fully, as the father and that we must reject what they condemn. no comments to make, but such he said were the in death.' facts; and he greatly feared, if a vote should be taken in that very assembly upon the divine authority of the Bible, there were some present who would not rise.

The standard, then, by which Garrisonian Abolitionists were to be judged was not, were they heart and soul anti-slavery? but, do they believe the Bible, I do not use this phrase with any invidious intent, attended, and, like those meetings, it was character All they seemed to think necessary was to prove that, ligious nature. It was the first meeting ever held in as a class, Garrisonian Abolitionists, with Garrison at that portion of Eastern New York, and greatly sur their head, did not make the Bible their only direct- passed, in point of interest and numbers, the expec ing chart. Mr. Baldwin is a Calvinistic Baptist, and tations of the friends by whom it was called. his reasons for condemning yourself seem about as justification of the doctrine of predestination, where of Newburgh, Frederick Douglass and George W. he declares that God, in predestinating from all Clark of Rochester, Philip D. Moore of New Jersey eternity one part of mankind to everlasting happi- Rev. W. H. Hoisington of Ohio, Auron M. Powell ness, and another to endless misery, was led to make and others. I cannot now undertake to give you this distinction by no other motive than His own even a sketch of the addresses and discussions of the good pleasure and free will.'

the fact that the Abysinnians consider hyenas en- of evangelical orthodoxy, and the so-called Christian chanters, and the inhabitants will not touch the skin seeheme' of salvation. of a hyena till it has been prayed over and exorcised On Friday evening, Aaron M. Powell gave a dis by a priest. And who shall say there are not as ab- course upon 'The Relations of Liberal Christianity surd prayers out of Abysinnia? As the 'Professor' to Slavery,' and introduced the subject of no more has it, the unbelief is understood, but the belief is stare-hunting upon the soil of New York. Frederick not fathomed.

I should be happy to pay a just tribute to the calm upon the religious aspects of the slavery question, and and dignified manner, the distinct and beautiful enun- in advocacy of the petition for putting an end to ciation, the fitly-chosen words and finely-arranged slave-hunting in the Empire State. Several copies sentences, the lofty and ennobling sentiments, and of the petition were distributed, and a large number the convincing arguments of C. L. Remond. Sure of signatures, I understand, were obtained in the I am that the audience generally, like Desdemona, Convention. saw his visage in his mind.' When he spurned and On Saturday evening, Mr. Douglass gave an able spat upon the United States Constitution, and all lecture upon 'Self-Made Men.' On Sunday, the compacts and decisions that robbed him of his ina- audiences were very large, and were addressed by lienable rights, it seemed only his God-given man- Messrs, Moore, Douglass, Clark, Powell, Hoisington, hood gushing forth. As identified with the colored and others. Mr. Clark, a superior vocalist, contribrace, he probably made a deeper impression than any uted much interest to the Convention by his singing,

The prospect of anti-slavery men working together unison with the occasion. in unity, regardless of religious opinions, did not Letters of much interest were read from Lydia seem very flattering at this Convention. However, Maria Child, Oliver Johnson, Wendell Phillips, C. C. good will come from all such discussions, and I hope B. Mills, and others. another year will bring us another Anti-Slavery Convention.

THE WEST RANDOLPH ABOLITION CON- COLLEGE 'CONTESTS,' AND 'HAZING. VENTION.

go. But they do not embrace a certain resolution, It elicits no further comment; and yet the history and the course of action contemplated under it, deem- of these semi-annual contests, if told without ed quite important by some good friends of the cause. Shade of exaggeration, would make nearly the same impression on the public mind as a Sparish bull-The resolution was as follows :-

Resolved. That it is the imperative duty of every

over the ruins of the United States Constitution. unanimity by the Convention, and its object was to unite the Gerrit Smith men and the Garrisonians in most strength will allow. After the contest is over, the moral agitation. The genuine abolitionists of eyes are bunged up, faces are black and bloody, shirt Vermont are divided into these two classes, the for- and coats in rags, and shins broken. The arena mer being in the majority. But they are unable, at present, to do any thing by an independent party organization; still, they wish to be active for the slave's deliverance. Nor do they wish to keep up to cause lasting injury, and which not unfrequently contention with those of your school. On the contrary, they would co-operate with them as to the fessors of the University, and they have repeatedly great end which both have in view. And this feeling We are well assured that the President regards the Randolph. Hence some talked of the wedding between us. At any rate, we passed the above resolution of those time-honored customs of college boys tion, indicative of our purpose.

A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY IN VERMONT. FRIEND GARRISON :

Since I last wrote you on this subject, I have met be struck, and the practice will then cease.

The character of the Institution is not beyond with many things of interest pertaining to it. I might being injured by this boy-bull-fight. The pupils are here speak of what has passed in private conversations and at public meetings. I held a very interest-ing conversation with an Orthodox clergyman on the its discipline. It is for their own sake, for that of subject in hand only last week. He had been ar- their parents, and the Professors of the college, that raigned before an ecclesiastical tribunal for preaching heresy: and his experience had enlightened him. He admitted that true Protestantism was set aside by his denomination and kindred ones, and that, in reality, they were all practicing the principles of Power and the protests of the college, that we speak, and with the hope that the exhibition will be so modified in its character as to remove all objection, and to be what it might be made—a lusty, healthy, and 'royal' sport, leaving no regrets to follow it. ality, they were all practising the principles of Popof Protestantism-the right of private judgment inwe have been wont to see it in this State. He exhibpractice in this matter among so-called Protestants. He showed that although the technical Inquisition had been abolished, there is a moral Inquisition yet in some cases, than the literal iron racking and entering the body. Many bigots had a flea put into deed opened to new light.

there to be catechised, criticised or insulted, and if I ascertained, by inquiry and intercourse, that the gentlemen persisted in such a course, he should take fossil notions of the plenary and verbal inspiration of leave to withdraw. But he did not, though of course the Bible are discussed with a freedom and boldness in Burlington somewhat startling to the anise men, Mrs. Hyzer, a Spiritualist, was invited to speak. but full of promise to the men of progress and free

thized several of the Council, as Messrs. Severance Then there were Rev. Mr. Whittemore, Rev. Mr. Elkins, Rounds and others. Many voices were raised would not affirm that it contained the revelation or a Mr. Baldwin took the liberty to sit in judgment full revelation of his character. Some of the trifles upon the orthodoxy of your religious views. He and barbarisms of the Old Testament were handled said he entered the Convention which was held a pretty freely, and there were some members of the year ago with the impression that there would not be Council prepared to take the ground that we cannot

founder of Garrisonianism was to be present. And I have not time to speak of the General Convenfor a time he was most happily disappointed. Mr. tion of Congregational Ministers and Churches (Trin-Garrison, he said, spoke with such fervor, beauty and itarian) holden at Vergennes. I may venture the eloquence, and quoted so extensively the sayings of general remark, however, that, as they are claiming Jesus, that he thought he must have been belied. prosperity these days from the accessions to their He read also from a well-worn Bible which he drew numbers of those who claim to have been connected from his pocket, and by that time, the evidence was in the revivals of the last two years, they will not be so satisfactory, that he really took him to his heart. likely to do much for progress in theological matters But do not grow warm nestling there, for you were at present. Yet I could not but rejoice to hear one not long held in that fraternal embrace. Mr. Bald- of their ministers in an Association say, 'that Chriswin declared the reverse of his feelings, his sad disappointment, when, upon questioning you, both pub- temptible sham.' On the whole, Mr. Editor, I car liely and privately, he was forced to believe you did not say, with the venerable John Quincy Adams, . I live rely upon the Divine authority of the Bible as the in the faith and hope of the progressive advancement complete and only revealed word of God. He had of Christian liberty, and expect to abide by the same

> RELIGIOUS REFORM CONVENTION AT ELLENVILLE, N. Y.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

A Religious Reform Convention, advertised in the Liberator, was held at Ellenville, Ulster county, N just according to the notions of the clergy? And if Y., on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 2d, 3c they do not, wo be unto them! Big Tray and little and 4th. Like the Progressive Friends' meeting Poodle will unite in barking them down, if possible. held in this State and elsewhere, it was numerously but simply as illustrative of their style of argument. ized by a lively interest in themes of a practically re-Among those who addressed the Convention were

arbitrary as those which Calvin ascribes to God in the Rev. A. D. Mayo of Albany, Rev. Mr. Reynolds Convention. The doctrine of ' Love to God, and love Mr. Foss was accused of ridiculing prayer, on ac- to all mankind, was ably and forcibly enunciated count of an illustration which he introduced. The and its practical bearings upon our society and civilillustration I cannot repeat, but the accusation was ization set forth by Mr. Mayo, Mr. Reynolds and about as much deserved as if he had simply repeated others, in contrast with the theories and the theology

Douglass followed in an eloquent and earnest speech

excellent in itself, and expressive of sentiments in

From the Century.

The Harvard game of foot-ball, at the opening of MR. GARRISON:

The proceedings of this Convention, in your paper of last week, are substantially correct, so far as they ish by the Boston papers) with the usual reliable to the proceedings of this Convention, in your paper of last week, are substantially correct, so far as they ish by the good people of that city and Cambridge. fight. In fact, they are more dangerous to the combatants, and bardly less brutal in any respect. true anti-slavery man to labor, 'with might and main,' for the total and immediate abolition of American slavery, either through the instrumentality or the fists are as lustily employed as is customary among regular bullies. This resolution was passed with great, if not perfect pitted against each other by scores and fifties. They knock each other down, tear off each other's clothes, seemed to be mutual between the parties at West practice with anxiety and dread, and that he has which they conceive to be an affair of their own and outside of the college authorities. This is the only explanation or excuse for it. Yet it is quite within the scope of the civil authorities of Cam-bridge, and ought to be arbitrarily prohibited. If nothing else will cure it, a fatal blow will some day

Another practice, we are told, is not yet catirely ery. At our Universalist Commencement, Mr. Cur-its, of New York, set forth the fundamental principle is, 'Hazing.' This is a process of mock or real tor-ture to which the older pupils have a right, by their of Protestantism—the right of private judgment in-tact in matters of religious faith—responsibility to God only—in a clearer and more forcible light than we have been wont to see it in this State. He exhib-various modes of treatment. He is let down into a ited the gross discrepancy between profession and well, or dragged about by the ears, or beaten, and otherwise maltreated, if not in earnest, in a verseverely jocular way that has the same result. This has been carried to such an extent as to incur the direct rebuke and positive prohibition of the retained in the excommunications, anathemas, cal- Professors. It is the strong tyrunnizing over the umnies, and turning the tide of public opinion against weak, or the many worrying the one. In a recent and patronage from the victims, which is far worse, case at Harvard, a strong student in one of the advanced classes caught a freshman, tied him to a tree, and burnt matches under his nose, so as to in jure the skin, and endanger the poor boy's eyes. their ear' on the occasion, and many eyes were in- The coward was detected, and punished by a sentence of six months' suspension from the college.

This practice of 'hazing' cludes the knowledge of the Professors, because it is considered a bread of honor for the victim to 'tell tales'; and often the professors in the professors have tales in the tales. of honer for the cases a higher class, he takes his ora turn in torturing another. When discovered, it is an to meet with condign punishment. The retence of an indignant parent for the abuse of his son will. probably, one day put the matter in such a serious aspect as to rule the practice out of existence, unless it be stopped by other means.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labered to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsa. made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsa-parilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of simmense service to this large class of car afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this con-pound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the follow. ing complaints: —

Scropula and Scropulous Complaints, Erry.

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCES, PINPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, DALL AREAS, DALL MEAN SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC APPECTIONS, MERCURIL DISEASE, DROFSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOUGUEREZ, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPE. eas, Rose or Sr. Anthony's Fine, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that sea. 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 bad. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spar themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will be real itself of corruntions, if not assisted, strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities busting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sing-gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleaning the blood 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 disordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-

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

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Ex-tract 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 n curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which food 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 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 run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete cradication 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 entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of in virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we red not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be reid on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to da

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspensia, Indigestion, Dyentery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Headache, Pile, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Ducase, Luc Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rhem, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive each they have pleasantly and they are the best sprint in

take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperistic the world for all the purposes of a family plays. Price, 25 cents per Fox; Five boxes for \$1.00. Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statemen,

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statester, and eminent personages, have lent their names to retify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, let our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our Arrival Almanac, in which they are given; with also ful descriptions of the above complaints, and the treament that should be followed for their cure.

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

All our Remedies are for sale by

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

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine entry

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE number of parcels of land are kerel offered for sale to persons of liberal and referns

tory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fac-damental principles and general objects of the Hotedale Community. These parcels lying in and centre uous to the village of Hopedale, Millerd, Mass., and contribute the contribute of the co constituting a part of the original Community Donals, are of different sizes, ranging from two to sent acres, and present a good variety of tillage and patter age, together with some woodland-must of the lage being under a high state of cultivation-mid me designed either for simple building lots, or for small farms, as may suit different classes of purchasts. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and tree ments in the village may be rented by these unper-pared to buy orerect buildings. In the immediate it-einity there is a Foundry, suitable shop room and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics eiter is commence or continue a business, and especially for commence or continue a business, and especially for those who may desire to combine with their usual arocations such horticultural employment as health, pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of literatural employment as health, persons also of literatural employment. rary inclinations and pursuits may obtain the quate retirement, and the opportunity for active, out-for manual or other than the bishest use manual or other exercise necessary to the highest asfulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And
any or all of the class to whom the lands are officide
who may desire for themselves and families the sufrior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who
may wish to social influences of Hopedale, or who
may wish to social influences of the solutions. may wish to secure for their children the advantage of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Institute of the Hopedale Home School Hopedale Hop tion of much excellence, both in its general charges and in its methods of instruction, designed to ad it the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practical Education - will find here unusual inducements

for making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Millers. Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by with communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Eag.

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

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

June 17, 1859 .- tf.

NOW READY, PRICE TWENTY CENTS, THREE DISCOURSES ON THE RELIGION THREE DISCOURSES ON THE RELIGIOUS TO THE RELIGIOUS TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ROBERT R. CROSBY would inform his antislavery friends, and such others as desire pleasant rooms and good board, that having opened house
No. 23 Eliot street, a few doors from Washington
street, he will be happy to entertain such as may be
pleased to favor him with their patronage.