esi Washington St., Room No 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-

- 17 -

pun, in advance.

Fire copies will be sent to one address for was polities, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters

relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to relating to the period of the General Agent.

By Advertisements making less than one square inarted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery So-

eties are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tax

The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-PRANCES JACKSON, En-KIND QUINCY, EDNICHD JACKSON, and WENDELL

CO.

n Bag-lities of justices instern d quali-on and

NG.

ER.

PHI-

Bron.

TIE

m,

or for a Doc-in the tien in ties of s. To House is very on the conlings,

rs,

ss. rs l



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHULDE

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1534

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXX. NO. 20.

an occasional job of work, in the way of porterage, or assisting in discharging and loading cargoes, or some other desultory service when required. As soon as they have carned a few dollars, or a few shillings even, sufficient to buy a little fish and hominy, and a lew bananas, and to get a glass or two of cheap spirits, they stop work, go home to their cabinas—such of them as have cabina—and remain idle till again compelled to work to avoid actual starvation. The most industrious among them never work more than three, or at most four days out of the week, and those merchanits who From the Journal of Commerce. WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. I am desirous of preparing something relative to the position and prospects of the colored population of these islands—to controvert the abourd statements of those soi disant philanthropists who would persuade the world that the condition of the West lodies has been improved by the smanning them. actual starvation. The most inquestion them never work more than three, or at most four days out of the week, and those merchants who require their assistance are compelled, when their business is pressing, to employ alternately two or three different sets of hands. The idea of the accumulation of money or of land, seems to be entirely unknown to most of them. In this delightful climate, where the rigors of winter are never experienced, their clothing is a small item of expense, rienced, their clothing is a small item of expense, and slander with which they have to contend their clothing is a small item of expense, and slander with which they have to contend their clothing is a small item of expense. Romans; I view in these men types of the old ancient Romans; I view in them all that is patriotic and noble; and, for one, I am not willing to cut loose indies has been improved by the emancipation of the slaves. I see in the New York Times letters of a correspondent from Jamaica, in which it is at tempted (and the attempt is endorsed by editorial articles) to be shown that the negro race of that island is capable of self-government, and that their moral, physical and political condition is better moral, physical and political condition is better than it was before 1834, the year of emancipation-It is also attempted to be proved that the reason of the decline of the industrial products of these islands, lies not in the want of labor, but of capiand they need little protection from the weather beyond a thatched cabin, which they can build with their own hands—so that the mere sustentatal; that is, the argument goes, if the Jamaica planters had money enough to pay for the labor of tion of life is easy; and more than this they do not think of. In short, in all the arts of life, in all social progress, they have not made a step forward—and will not make it. The English Government has supplied them liberally with schools, churches, and all other means of education and religious the negroes, the negroes would work; and the cofice and sugar plantations would regain their torner productiveness and importance. Similar argaments are promulgated by the Governor of Ja-maics, in a speech before the Exeter Hall Abolitraining, and yet they seem to have very little conmaics, in a special duties the same troubles, which I read just before coming here; and, indeed, the so-called philanthropists resort to any ception of the true purposes of such institutions.

There appears to be an inherent slothfulness, apathy, and imbecility in their character, which renmaner of misstatements, to any absurdities and fallacies of argument, in order to account for the decline of the West India Islands since emancipader them incapable of profiting by the advantages thus afforded them. Notwithstanding many of them—the best of them it is to be presumed—are members of churches of various denominations, and tion, rather than attribute it to its true causes, and members of churches of various denominations, and they have the patriotism and honesty to do it, better children attend the schools, yet they are cause it is right in itself. I tell you fellow Demomainly unable to appreciate religious truths, and do not follow in practice the instruction of their religious teachers. It is a singular fact that the strange superstitions of their African ancestors, the belief in Obeah and Fetish, and rain-making, are still extensively prevalent among them where these tables and worthless much here make him a way those. rather than allow that their favorite Sambo is lazy, imbecile, inferior in intellect, and incapable of gov erning himself. In short, setting out with the theory that the negro is equal in every respect to the white man—that the African race is only a medification of the Caucasian—and that the two races ought therefore to enjoy the same privileges and maintain a state of perfect equality when living together, they will not allow themselves to look still extensively prevalent among them—even those who were born and have lived all their lives under the influence of Christian instruction, and who par-take of the Christian sacrament. I could relate to at facts as they exist; and they ignore entirely the testimony of residents of the Islands, who have the you some most curious instances of this, which have fallen under my own observation. They are also licentious to a disgusting degree. The marital relation is, in general, very lightly regarded. Every one of the four hundred black soldiers stationed have lives with a native woman whom he reign but means of knowing their real condition, and the causes of it. I have never been more struck with the effect of a mistaken fanaticism on a mind, in most respects acute and discriminating, than in the case of this very Editor of the New York Times, to whom I have already alluded. In his issue of February 24, (the semi-weekly Times,) he writes here, lives with a native woman, whom he principally supports by saving his pay and rations, and with whom he cohabits during the time of his stay here. But I am running on with a dissertation longer than you will, perhaps, have patience to an article, every word of which, so far as it respects the condition and habits of the negroes, is atterly unfounded, as any one who has ever spent a read. The whole subject is worthy of careful con-aideration, and I hope before leaving these islands to gather full material for an enlightened discussion single week in one of the West India Islands can-not but know. I have never been in Jamaica, and cannot of course speak from personal observation there; but I have used my eyes and my cars some-what, curing a two-months' residence in New Providence, and I know positively, from my own I will say this much, however, on the other side observation, she state of the negro population here. In the Sahumas, slavery was always (while it ex-sted) there seeminal than real. The slaves were never reduces to so deep and dependent a state of servitude as a the Windward Islands. Much less

of the question. With all this laziness, imbecility, superstition, and ignorance, the blacks here are generally inoffensive, mild, and civil in their conduct. They mostly still retain the feeling of sub-ordination to the whites, and the address 'Massa,' with a touch of the hat, is generally used by them

The strategy of the strategy o

from them. (Great cheering.) I say, then, that I will hold on to my Damperatic friends of the North to the last day of the week-late in the evening. (Great laughter.) I am not willing to present to them a half issue of this sort. I am not willing to disintegrate, dismember, and turn them over to the ruthless hands of the thieving Black Republicans of the North. I would ask my friends of photocas of the North. I would ask my risone of the South to come up in a proper spirit, ask our Northern friends to give us all our rights, and take off the ruthless restrictions which cut off the supply of slaves from foreign lands. As a matter of right and justice to the South, I would ask the Democracy of the North to great us this thing, and I believe

a heathen and worthless man here, makes him a us ful man, Christianizes him, and sends him and his posterity down the stream of time to join in the blessings of civilization. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, fellow Democrats, so far as any public expression of opinion of the State of Virginia—the great slave-trading State of Virginia—has been given, they are all opposed to the African slave-trade

Dr. REED, of Indiana-I am from Indiana, and I am in favor of it.

Mr. GAULDEN—Now, gentlemen, we are told, upon high authority, that there is a certain class of

men who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.
Now, Virginia, which authorises the buying of Now, Virginia, which authorizes the baying of Christian men, separating them from their wives and children, from all the relations and associations amid whom they have lived for years, rolls up here yes in holy horror when I would go to Africa, buy a savage, and introduce him to the blessings of civilization and Christianity. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Ryndras, cf. New York—You can get one or two regardits from New York to join with you

two regraits from New York to join with you.

The Prestrent—The time of the gentlemen has expired. (Cries of 'Go on! go on!')

The Prestrent stated that if it was the unani-

Slave plantation labor had done its work. Everything was falling into decay. The fields which were once cultivated and valuable had become pine barrens, while the very wolves were returning to how! over the desolation which has been wrought by the demonstration.

of alayery.'

Patriotic business, this, for a Senator, striving to set the people of Blooklya, New York, sgainst Virginia! And yet that demagogue professes that he does not interiere at all with clavery where it exists; by no means, he says; just as the Quaker did not mean interference when he gave the mad-dog cry the Senator only gives slavery the 'demon' name; when the John Browns seize the clubs, rush into Virginia and spread murder and desolation, where the Constitution of our country guarantees domestic tranquillity.' How long can these States continue united if these Smator Doolitties go about proaching destrines that tend directly to the point of treason? Language cannot too severely arraign these Abolition demagogues who are sowing the seeds of local hate throughout the land. When they use such words as we have cited, for the purpose of stirring the political waters, it is a piece of rank hypocrisy for them to prate about not interfering with slavery per se. The pest of our country is slavery agitation, and those who in this way promote it deserve to be held up and lashed with public scorn.

Mr. Doolittle is a recent convert to the ranks of

Black Republicanism, and, as usual with new converts, his seal is of a bitter, outrageous, nitra sort, showing hot haste to make his new relations comfortable. He could stand on the 1852 Democratic platform, but takes as his pretext of opposition the Nebraska Bill, and gives this date for the origin of his party. But there is higher genealogy for this sectional party; and if he does not know it, he ought to know it. This is a political organization based on the single idea of opposition to slavery, and for war on the slave rule, as the New York Post expresses it; and its members in a service with the carried with the carr for war on the slave rule, as the New York Post ex-presses it; and its members, in carrying out this special and distinct object alone, can 'occupy com-mon ground,' as the Post says. This is its basis, its being's end and alm; and there is no other cor-rect way to run up its genealogy, than to take the dates of the formation of political organizations hased on this common object. This is a sound touch-

based on this common object. This is a sound south-stone: none can possibly be sounder. Tried by this test, and what is the genealogy of Senator Dodlittle's party? Is it each as he claims it to be? This wanton son of sedition has the im-pudence to affirm—tell it not in Gath—that his pudence to affirm—tell it not in Gath—that his pudence to affirm—tell it not in Gath—that his party tstands to day upon precisely the principles of the old Republican party of Thomas Jefferson in that he and they acknowledged Jefferson as 'their leader and their chieftain.' What rank absurdity! What cool impudence! What profanation of a name and of the old Domocracy! What line, what sentence, what word can be produced in Jefferson's day to show that the day, to show that the common object of the De-mocracy of his day was war on slavery? Not a

The Liberator.

TWENTY-SEVENTE ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

of the Society, William Lioud Garnison, who opened the exercises by reading passages of Scripture from Esskiel and Jeremiah, at the conclusion of which he o scorn.

[Rackiel and Jeremiah, at the conclusion of which he Mr. Doolittle is a recent convert to the ranks of stated that an opportunity would be afforded for rocal prayer, by any friend of the cause who felt moved to do so; whereupon Rev. Dawist. Worrs, of North Carolina, came forward and offered an appropriate and

ciety, then read his Annual Report, as follows :-

Balance from last year,

Amount received from subscription to AntiSlavery Standard, donations and sale of
pamphlets. 14,239 12

STORE SERVICES.

Total - \$16,691 76 The Report was laid upon the table, to be subsequently acted upon.

to liberty and righteousness."

8. Resolved, That the 'glorious Union,' over six its formation, has signified nothing but the suprems of a Southern stave oligarchy, who have always d tated the policy of the nation, and who claim a d vine right to rule, according to their pleasure, alike the slaves on their plantations and the people of the

free States, without remonstrance or interrogation and as the condition of the perpetuation of the 'glo rious Union ' aforesaid. 2. Resolved. That the privileges accorded to South ern citizens sojourning or travelling in the North, un-der this Union, are these: To speak with impunity whatever they please against free institutions and free society; to advocate alavary and the alave traffic as worthy of universal extension, without interference, mensoe or personal danger, and to an unlimited ex-

tent; to hold any meeting or publish any journal they may choose in which to assail the uncompronising friends of freedom as fanatics and traitors, and to glorify the 'lords of the lash' as the only true friends of their country; and, in short, to threater bully and calumniate, ad libitum, whatever or who-ever is deemed by them to be adverse in spirit and entiment to the sum of all villanies."

10. Resolved, That the privileges accorded to North-era citizens sojourning or travelling in the South, under this Union, are these: To wear padlocks upon their lips; to forewear their manhood by bowing down to the Moloch of alavery; to speak in behalf of the enslaved at the peril of their lives; to be farred and feathered if they are suspected of cherishing anti-slavery sentiments; to be thrust into prison and sold as slaves on the auction-block if they are of African descent; to be ecourged, branded, lynched and driven out by mobocratic violence even while in the prosecution of their legitimate business, simply ecause they are Northern men.

11. Resolved, therefore, That the motto of the American Anti-Slavery Society, No Union with Slaveholders, commends itself to the reason, con-science and hearty adoption of every man claiming to be loyal to the Declaration of Independence, and becomes the solemn duty of the North to carry it into immediate practice, as demanded by every in-stices of self-preservation, and by all that is obliga-tory in the claims of justice and humanity.

OPENING REMARKS OF MR. GARRISON. The PRESIDENT then addressed the sudience as fol-

Mr. Garrison then presented the following series

Ladies and Garrison: This is the first time
that our Society has been in this large and commo-

nawer g Re-uty of forth.' street, Price aav

, 291 Post-Ryan, Men-ard & aj B.

s, NT. jell, Si

will outd pur-

since the organization of the Society, to come here, and, if they will, take the lead, and go forward and carry the banner of emancipation, until liberty shall given to all in the land. We are here to ertile so her question, excepting the right of the slave to his seedom—excepting the sinfulness of making men the man; and we have always acrup I am glad to be able to present to you, so the first n this occasion, one whose orthodoxy, a never been questioned. (Applause.) Ther are those who say that the reason they do not co operate with this Society is, that some of us hold they ogical opinions which are distasteful to them; we are peretics, and, of course, the Jews can have no dealings rith the Samaritana. (Laughter.) Now, we are to listen to one who is thoroughly evangelical—' a Puri-fan of the Puritana"; and yet, I ask you how has this noble man been met by the evangelical clergy of the city by his own evangelical brethren? Way, if he en a heretic as bad as any who has ever yot appeared on earth, he could not have received worse at the hands of the orthodox body of ou country. But I bless God that he has not faltered; that he has manfully stood his ground; that he has made up his mind, if need be, to die in the 'immi-

nent deadly breach'; and I am glad that he has foun at least a faithful few to rally to his side, who are resolved to sustain him to the end. All my sympathies have been with him, because he has nobly been striving in behalf of the oppressed in our land, vindicating the character of God, the nature of man, and the claims of our suffering humanity; and my heart goes out to him, and mingles with his own, and I feel to bid him God-speed, and to wish him the most entire success, even as 'a Puritan of the Puritans." (Loud applause.) I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the Rev. Gronon B. CHERVER, of the city of New York. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Allow me just to add, that, in inviting our friend to speak here today, we have invited him to speak what George B. Cheever thinks, not the American Anti-Slavery Society; not to endorse anything pertaining to this platform, or the measures or principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, but to speak here as he knows how to speak in his own pulpit. (Renewed cheering.)

IDr. CHERVER then proceeded to make a stirring and masterly speech, which elicited enthusiastic applause throughout; but as it would occupy a page of the Liberator, we are obliged to postpone its publication. It gave immense satisfaction.]

SPEECH OF ROBERT PURVIS. ROBERT PURYIS, of Pennsylvania, was then intro

duced, who said :-Mr. PRESIDENT-As one of your speakers to-day, I feel myself embarrassed by two opposite and conflict ing feelings : one is a painful and distressing sense of my incapacity for the duty which you have imposed upon me, and the other is an irrepressible desire to do

or say something effective for a cause which is dearer to me than my heart's blood. Sir, I need not say here that I belong to that class who, at the South, are bought, sold, lessed, mortgaged, and in all respects treated as absolute property; I belong to the class who, here at the North, are declared, by the highest tribunal known to your government, to possess 'no rights that a white man is bound to respect." I say your government-it is not mine. Thank

God, I have no willing share in a government that deliberately, before the world, and without a blush. declares one part of its people, and that for no crime or pretext of crime, disfranchised and outlawed. For such a government, I, as a man, can have no feeling but of contempt, loathing, and unutterable abhorrence And, sir, I venture to affirm that there is no man in this audience, who has a spark of manhood in him, who has a tittle of genuine self-respect in his boson that will not justify me in these feelings.

What are the facts in the case? What is the attitude of your boasting, braggast republic toward the 506,000 free people of color who swell its population and edd to its wealth? I have already alluded to the dictum of Judge Taney in the notorious Dred Stote decision. That dictum reveals the animus of whole government; it is a fair example of the owerdly and malignant spirit that pervades the en-tire policy of the country. The end of that policy is, understrong, to destroy the colored man, as a man, to prevent him from having any existence in the land except as a chattel paresmal to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.' With this view, it agys a colored man shall not sue and recover his lawful property; he shall not bear arms and train in the militia; he shall not be a commander of a vessel, not even of the meanest craft that creeps along the creeks and bays of your Southern coast; he shall not carry a mail-bag, or serve as a porter in a post-office; and he shall not even put his face in a United States court-room for any purpose, except by the sufferance of the white man. I had occasion, a few days since, to go to the United States court-room in the city of Philadelphia. My errand was a proper one; it was to go bail for one of the noble band of colored men who had so bravely risked their lives for the rescue of a brother man on his way to eternal bondage. As I was about entering the door, I was stopped, and ordered back. I demanded the reason. 'I have my orders, was the reply. What orders? 'To keep out all colored people.' Now, sir, who was the man that offered me this indignity? It was Deputy-Marshal Jenkins, the notorious slave-catcher. And why did he do it? Receive he had his orders from plous praying, Christian Democrats, who hold and teach the damnable doctrine that the black man has no rights that the white man is bound to respect." It is true that Marshal Yost, to whom I indiguantly appealed, reversed this man's orders, and spologised to me, assuring me that I could go in and out at my pleasure. But, sir, the spology made the matter worse; for, mark you, it was not me personally that was objected to, but the race with which I stand identified. Great God! who can think of such outrages such meanness, such destardly, cowardly cruelty without burning with indignation, and choking for want of words with which to denounce it? And in the case of the noble little band referred to, the mer who generously, heroically risked their lives to rescuthe man who was about being carried back to als very; look at their conduct; you know the circumstances. We recently had a slave trial in Philadelphia no new thing in the city of Brotherly Love. A victim of Virginia tyranny, a fugitive from Southern injustice, had made good his escape from the land of whipe and chains to Pennsylvania, and had taken up his abode near the capital of the State. The place of his retreat was discovered; the bloodhounds of the law scented him out, and caught him; they put him in chains and brought him before Judge Cadwallader a man whose pro-slavery antecedents made him a fitting instrument for the execution of the ac-cursed Fugitive Slave law. The sequel can easily be magined. Brewster, a leading Democrat—the mar od to defend the enslavement of the

man upon principle—advocated his return. The

man was sent into life-long bondage. While the

man was sent into life-long bondage. While the trial was going on, slaveholders, Southern students and pro-slavery Market-street selection were freely admitted; but the colored people, the class most interested, were carefully excluded. Prohibited from entering, they througed around the door of the court-house. At less the prisoner was brought out, hand-ouffed and guarded by his aspiors; he was put into a carriage which started off in the direction of the

come ten or twelve brave black men made a the carriage, in hopes of effecting a resonal; overpowered, beaton, put under arrest and

rried to prison, there to await their trial, before this same Judge Cadwallader, for violating tive Slave law! Mark you, they may go

of Easton, (I believe it was,) or some other town on the Eastern Shore, on the allegation that, contrary to law, there was no white min on board. The vessel constituted his entire property and sole means of sup-porting his family. He was advised to sue for its rewhich he did, and, after a long and expensive

this time the vessel had rotted and some to wreck. and the man found himself reduced to beggary. His try in the dust, and declares that they have in business in Philadelphia was to raise \$50 with which to take himself and family out of this cursed land, to air, while I repudiate your Native Americanisms country where liberty is not a mockery, and freedom a mere idle name! Sir, look for a moment at the detestable meanness

of this country! What was the cause of your war posed; I am disfranchised; I have no rote; I am pu of the Revolution? The tyrannical doctrine of taxa-tion without representation! Who was the first Pennsylvania, under the old Constitution, when martyr in your revolutionary war? Crispus Attucks, could go to the polls as other men do, but yo a negro. It was a black man's blood that was the Democracy have taken away from me that righ first to flow in behalf of American independence. In Your Reform Convention, your Pierce Butlers-th the war of 1812, what class of your inhabitants man who, a year ago, put up nearly four hundred showed themselves more unselfishly loyal and patri- human beings on the block in Georgia, and sold the otic than the free people of color? None, sir. In to the highest bidder-your Pierce Butlers disfrar Philadelphia the colored people organized themselves chised me, and I am without any political rights what into companies, and vied with their more favored ever. I am taxed to support a government which follow-citizens in the zeal of their efforts to guard takes my money and tramples on me. But, sir, and protect the city. In Louisiana their bravery and would not be a member of the Republican party if soldier-like behavior was such as to elicit the warmest encomiums from General Jackson, the commanderin-chief of the Southern army. Listen to the language of General Jackson on that memorable occa-

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana:

Through a mistaken policy, you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious strug-gle for national rights in which our country is en-

gaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessings. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence. Your country, although calling for your is, does not wish you to engage in her car without remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause despise the man who should attempt to delanguage of truth, I address you.

To every noble-hearted free man of color, volume

teering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States—namely, one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among your-

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and toldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men, in the same corps, be exposed to improper comparisons, or unjust sareasm. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, individed, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen. To assued you loft the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our constray. It have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrolments, and will give you every the manner of enrolments, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address. ANDREW JACKSON,

This was the language of General Jackson at the opening of the campaign. Now hear him at its close: Soldiers-When, on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake at the meeting, and the perils and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I their proceedings: respected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidable to an invadyou possessed qualities most formidable to an invading enemy; I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign; I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you, as well as ourselves, had to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, wife, children and property—you have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things. Soldiers! the President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the Ameri-

hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will give you the praise your exploits entitle you to. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor.

The enemy approaches, his vessels cover our lakes; our brave citizens are united; all contention has ceased among them; their only dispute is who shall win the prize of valor, or who the most giory, its noolest resard. By order, THOS. BUILBR, Aid-de-Camp.

Sir, much as this country is indebted to the colored people for their aid in times of war, they are under still greater obligations for their services in time of peace. They have tilled your soil; their labor, South and North, has been a mine of wealth to you. Belie them as you will, a more honest, industrious, orderly or useful class, take them as a whole, is not to be I say that any man who can thus gratuitously express found in the country. What is the testimony of your his dislike for an oppressed race, and thus wantonly Baltimore Slaveholders' Convention - a convention disregard their feelings, however much of a political called for the very purpose of denouncing the free reformer he may be, is lacking in the nobler sentiblacks of Maryland as a nuisance that ought to be ments of a man and the instincts of a true gentleabated, either by their expulsion from the State, or man. Mr. Greeley and other Republican leaders in their reduction to slavery? What was the testimony the party seem disposed to put this Colonization proof that convention of the enemies of the black man ! ject into their creed, or make it a plank in their plat-Why, that they were not a nuisance, but a useful class form. Let them do so, and they will sink their party in effect, is borne by Judge Catron, of Tennessee, and not liking the negro race," no feeling, or do they supby the Governor of Missouri. I hold in my hand an pose we have none? Are we not men? 'Have we extract from the New Orleans Picayene, of like testimony, which I will read :--

our free colored population form a distinct class from those elsewhere in the United States. Far from being antipathetic to the whites, they have followed in their factsteps, and progressed with them, with a commendable spirit of emulation, in the various branches of industry most adapted to their sphere. Some of our best mechanics and artisans are to be found among the free colored men. They form the great majority of carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, &c., whose sudden emigration from this community would certainly be attended with some degree of annoyance while we count them, in no small numbers, excellent musicians, jowellers, goldsmiths, tradeomen and merchants. As a general rule, the free colored people, as they style themselves, are a sober, industrious and moral class, far advanced in education and civilization. From that class came the battailion of colored men who fought for the country under General Jackson in 1818-12, and whose remnants, veterans whom age has withered, site taken by the hand, on the anniversary of the glorious eighth of January, by their whits trethren, and who proully march with them under the same fig.

Six, what class of your population are more peace—

passions? fed with the same diseases, healed by the same warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer? If you prick us, do we not lungh? If you poison on do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not resurge? Six, in contrast with the feelings manifests. ed by Greeley and other Republican leaders towards the colored man, look at the immortal hero of Harper's Ferry! John Brown believed what he professed, and practised what he believed what he nobly thought.

And scaled by death the leasune which he tanget.

He bolieved that the black man was a man, and he laid down his life to secure for him the rights of man. Who can look at the noble hero, and see him stoop on his way to the scaffold to kins the negro child, and not be street with admiration at his fidelity and submitment of the professed what he noble hero, and see him stoop

Sir, what class of your population are more peaceable and orderly than the free people of color? "Who
makes your mobe on your canal lines, and in the construction of your railroads? Who awell your mobe
in your beer gardens, and in your Sunday excursions?
Who make your Native and Anti-Native American
mobe? Your Forrest and Macready mobe, which the THE BOX STATE OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF THE CONTRO

except that of the complexion wh

rights which a white man is bound to respect.' same time, that I am not a Republ be a member of the Republican party if I were so dis were in my power. How could I, a colored man, a party that styles itself emphatically the white man's party'? How could I, an Abolitionist, belong to a party that is and must of necessity be a pro slavery party? The Republicans may be, and doub less are, opposed to the extension of alavery, but they are sworn to support, and they soill support, slavery where it already exists. Sir, elect Wm. H. Seward that noblest Roman of them all, to the Presidence to-mirrow, and the slaveholders of the South wil have in that fact a guarantee of safety in the posses sion of their human property such as the election no other man can give them. Sir, Mr. Seward believes in an dirrepressible conflict between enduring and antagonistic forces. But what intelligent slave holder of the South does not believe the same thing Sir, don't let us be carried away by fine-sounding ab structions; let us have something practical; give us a weaker man; give us another James Buchanan. Franklin Pierce, and we will have an irrepressible conflict that all men can see and understand-a con flict like that which took place between the antislavery missionaries and pro-slavery planters of Janaica-a conflict which precipitated the act of eman-

a day 800,000 human beings ! No, sir, I am not a Republican. I can never join a party, the leaders of which conspire to expel us from the country. This is what your Bateses and Wades, Blairs, Doolittles and Greeleys are now doing. It is true, they talk of doing it with our 'own consent.' But what of that? Let it once be settled in the publie mind that we ought to leave the country, and it will not be long till measures are taken to compel us to leave. It is the old spirit of African Colonization revived under a new name; it is the old snake with a new skin-nothing more, nothing less, Sir, what right have Republican leaders to be plotters for the removal of a class of people who have expressed no desire to leave, but who, on the contrary, have expressed a strong purpose not to leave. Forty-three years ago, when the infamous scheme of African Colonization was first proposed, a public meeting of the colored people of Philadelphia was called to express their sentiments in regard to the measure. . My at the meeting, and the following is an extract from

cipation by the British Government, which set free in

* Whereas our ancestors (not of choice) were the first successful cultivators of the wilds of America, we, their descendants, feel ourselves entitled to participate in the blessings of her luxuriant soil, which their blood and swest enriched; and that any measurements ure, or system of measures, having a tendency to ban-ish us from her bosom would not only be cruel, but in direct violation of those principles which have been the boast of this republic.'

Now, sir, in connection with this, let me read extract from the New York Tribune. Mr. Greeley was replying to an article in the Detroit Free Press. Hear what he says :--

Now, we cannot presume to give advice in the premises, because we make no pretensions to special interest in or liking for the African race. We love iberty, equality, justice, humanity—we will maintain the right of every man to himself and his own limbs and muscles; for in so doing we maintain and secure our own rights; but we do not like negroes, and heartily wish no individual of that race had ever been brought to America. We hope the day will come when the whole negro race in this country, being fully at liberty, will gradually, peacefully, freely draw off and form a community by themselves, somewhere toward the Equator, or join their brethren in lineage in Africa or the West Indies.

Mr. Greeley may, as he says, love liberty, &c., but of the population, adding much to the wealth and so deep in the abyes of perdition that the trump of the resperity of the State, and that their expulsion would angel Gabriel would not bring it to a resurrection.

e both impolitic and inhuman! The same testimony, Sir, have these men, who talk thus flippantly about not eyes, hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affection passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same

not be streek with admiration at his fidelity and sub-lime consistency? Sir, the Anti-Slavery cause is on-ward; its doctrines are destined to triumph in this country; and no party can succeed that reluses to ac-knowledge it. Slavery will be abolished in this land, and with it, that twin relic of barbarism, prejudice gainst color. (Lond applause.) Tan Parameter-It is no mere form of rh

rith slavery. It was a gifted you

speaker, a noble woman, who will come here to speak not only for her sex, but for your liberty and mine, in the person of Mrs. ELHABETH CLADY STANTON,

SPEECH OF BLIZABETH CADY STANTON Mrs. STANTON, on rising, was greeted with loud and ing the thought which she was anxious to urge upon the attention of those whom she was about

Resolved. That the crowning excellence and glovy of the anti-slavery enterprise is that, while its first grand design is the redemption of the Ethiopian of the South from chattet bondage, it is also, through the genius and power of Eternal Truth, liberating and elevating any extension and power of Eternal Truth. genius and power of Eternal Truth, liberating and elevating universal humanity above all the beheats of custom, creed, conventionalism or constitution, where-ever they usurp unrighteons authority over the in-dividual soul; and thus, while our first care is the emancipation of the Southern slave, we are, under the Divine economy, at the same time working out our own salvation, and hastening the triumph of Love

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN AND LADIES This is generally known as the platform of one ideathat is negro slavery. In a certain sense this may be true, but the most ensual observation of this whole anti-slavery movement, of your lives, conventions public speeches and journals, show this one idea to be great humanitarian one. The motto of your leading organ, "The world is my country and all mankind my countrymen,' proclaims the magnitude and universality of this one idea, which takes in the whole human family, irrespective of nation, color, caste of sex, with all their interests, temporal and spiritual—a question of religion, philanthropy, political economy mmerce, education and social life on which depends the very existence of this republic, of the state, of the right and justice and humanity, how like a god he family, the ascredness of the lives and property of Northern freemen, the holiness of the marriage relation, and the perpetuity of the Christian religion Such are the various phases of the question you are wont to debate in your conventions. They all grow out of and legitimately belong to that so-called petty, insignificant, annoying subject, which thrusts up its head everywhere in Church and State-the eternal nigger. But in settling the question of the negro's ask questions about different nations, governments rights, we find out the exact limits of our own, for rights never clash or interfere; and where no individthe more perfectly protected in theirs; for whenever Mr. President, it is with the deepest sorrow that I any class is subject to fraud or injustice, it shows that check the budding patriotism in their young heartsthe spirit of tyranny is at work, and no one can tell that I unveil to them our falsehood and hypocrisy where or how or when the infection will spread. The health of the body politic depends on the sound condition of every member. Let but the finest nerve or fers; just as the humblest and most ignorant citizen. It is all-important, in a republican government, that whole system of government.

man in Africa, and set him to work in the rice swamps of Georgia; but when we look at the panorams of horrors that followed that event, at all the statute everything to us. laws that were enacted to make that act legal, at the perversion of man's moral sense and innate love of Republic in your care, that your laws keep pace with justice in being compelled to defend such laws: when public sentiment. If you would have us teach our we consider the long, hard tussle we have witnessed here for near a century between the spirit of Liberty and Slavery; we may, in some measure, appreciate the to their requirements, they are not false to the holy magnitude of the wrong done to that one lone, friend- claims of humanity—that they degrade not the moth less negro, who, under the cover of darkness and the ers who gave them life. No one can be more awake star-spangled banner, was stolen from his African hut than I am to all the blessings of a republican form of It has corrupted our churches, our politics, our press; laid violent hands on Northern freemen at their own firesides; it has gagged our statesmen, and atricken our Northern Senators dumb in their scale; yes, be- wrong themselves, if need be, to preserve it; but neath the flag of freedom. Liberty has crouched in

That grand declaration of rights made by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, while yet a printer's boy, was on a far higher plane than that of '76. His was uttered with the Christian's view of the dignity of man, the value of the immortal being; the other but from the self-respect of one proud race. But, in spite of noble words, deeds of thirty years of protest, prayers and preaching, slavery still lives, the negro tolls on in his weary bondage, his chains have not yet melted in the intense heat of the sun of righteousness; but in the discussion of this question, in grappling with its foes, how many of us have worked out our salvation; what mountains of superstition have been rolled off the human soul! I have always regarded Garrison as the great missionary of the gospel of Jesus to this lution, by dispelling that dangerous missma of slaguilty nation, for he has waged an uncompromising very, which has ever proved so fatal to republicanism warfare with the deadly sins of both Church and State. My own experience is, no doubt, that of many | Eloquently and earnestly as noble men have deothers. In the darkness and gloom of a false theology, bondage, when, for the first time, I met Garrison in n. A few bold strokes from the hammer of his truth, I was free! Only those who have lived all their sufferings of the middle-passage, the auction-block lives under the dark clouds of vague, undefined fears, the slave-per and coffic, the diabolism of the internal can appreciate the joy of a doubting soul auddenly traffic, the cruel severing of family ties, the hopeless porn into the kingdom of reason and Iree thought, degradation of woman; all that is outward they ca Is the bondage of the priest-ridden less galling than see; but a privileged class can never conceive the feelthat of the slave, because we do not see the chains, degradation of all the powers of the God-like mind; tified with the slave than man can possibly be, for sh man of our day, all that we have of religious freedom. But for him, I doubt whether our Cheevers, our Beechers, would have yet found backbone enough to the man is born to do whatever he can, for the woman lish nation to do the will of their master.

the American Church to its awful reckoning, it was is a Procrustean bedstead ever ready for them, body as dead as the twelve apostles of solid silver which and soul, and all mankind stand on the alert to re-Cromwell melted into coin, and sent through the Eng-lish nation to do the will of their master. their limbs, lest, in their freedom and strength, in I do not believe all history affords another such ex-ample as the so-called Garrisonian Conspiracy platform with proud man bimself. To you, white dy of educated men of decided talent, wealth, rank and position, standing for a quarter of a century bettling a whole nation, Church and State, law and public sentiment, without the shadow of ever wavering, turning or faltering, as if chained to the great diverse are welcomed with loud hurrahs Gibralter-truth of human freedom and equality. This unheard-of steadfastness can only be ac in the fact that woman too is represented in this 'con spiracy.' Yes, the Marys and the Marthus have gath ered round the prophets of our day. With noble words and deeds, and holy sympathy, they have cheered their exile from the love and honor of their own false countrymen. At their family alters they have been remembered, and unseen spirits of the brave and good have hovered over them, and rejoiced in these true sons of earth. Yes, this is the only organiza-tion on God's footstool where the humanity of woman is recognized, and these are the only men who have

Think of a World's Convention, and one half the Il the cry of 'INFIDEL' against me no spake for us when we were dumb, who squeed us

sithfully has it done its work. To appreciate the magnitude and benevellence of the mission, look for a moment at what fear has done from the beginning— at what in abject, hopeless slave man has ever been to this worst of tyrants! Behold how long, through ig-norance, he crontched before the wonders of the solar system—the sun, the moon, the stars, the convulsion and famine; how long, in the follies and vices of man, he has seen the finger of God. In fact, we are but just now emerging from the savage idea that God is the special patron of all human calamities—of war, that sees a mind oppressed with the traditions of sees in its first agonizings for life, and love and law, would dare to obstruct its mission? Who would check it earnest longings with the cry, Behold a mystery plore the universe for facts and thoughts to feed the soul upon, or to find comfort, if it may, in oue grea

The weary traveller, long tossed about at sea, filled with joy to find himself on land once more How good it is to stand upright and firm—to feel no ation, awelling, heaving up and down, and Sweeter far then foothold firm on solid land. Is to the soul a faith that it can understand,

As we rejoice this day in our deliverance from the sad train of fears and errors that have so long cripple and dwarfed the greatest minds of earth-as we thank the Lord that we are not Hindoos, Hottentots, Mo hammedans, or New York Observer Christians, let us seek a new and holier baptism for the work that lies

for each of us in the future.

The last fear from which man may hope deliver ance is the fear of man. To this glorious freedo did the immertal John Brown arrive. He feared neither man nor God; he was made perfect in love the future was bright and brautiful to him, for h had done the will of his Father, and with joy he went out out to meet him. How grand, how calmly dignified, were his last days on earth !- In his nobl generosity and self-sarrifice, in his divine love for seemed among the petty tyrants that surround him! It has filled me with amazement to find any American citizen insensible to the holy grandeur o his life and death. Noble John Brown! thou wert true to threelf and thy race, and loyal to thy God. I ask no higher honor in the gift of this nation for any sons of mine than a gallows and a grave like thine! As these sons now gather round me, and and laws, think you it is with pride I read to them our constitutions, statute laws, and late judicial deual in a community is denied his rights, the mass are cisions on great questions of human rights? Ah, no l in the face of those grand and glorious declaration of freedom and equality which, when first proclaimed at the mouth of the cannon, raised u weakest muscle be diseased, and the whole man suf- head and shoulders above the nations of the earth. cannot be denied his rights without deranging the our laws be always on the side of justice. Here, where we have neither Pope nor King, no royal fam-It was thought a small matter to kidnap a black ily, crown or sceptre, no nobility, rank or class, nothing outward to cultivate or command our veneration Law, the immutable principles of right, are all and

> See to it, you who have the best interests of ou sons a sacred reverence for law, so frame your constitutions and your codes that, in yielding obedience government, nor, as a mother, more apprehensive lest where individual responsibilities are so great, and the influence of one so all-powerful, I fain would have them lovers of law and order, and meekly to suffer when the panting fugitive throws himself on our generosity and hospitality, I dare not check the noble, God-given impulses of their natures to place the man above all law. Yes, I must ever teach them that man alone is divine; his words and works avfallible; his institutions, however venerable with age and authority, his constitutions, laws and interpretations of Holy Writ, may all prove false. That alone is sacred that can fully meet the wants of the immortal soul-that can stand the test of time and eternitye.

On this platform are the only wise conservatives of the nation, the only men who would compel obedience to the laws by bringing them into harmony with the everlasting principles of right. These are the only Union meetings that can effectually keep off dissoso deadly to all national virtue and strength.

nounced slavery on this platform, they have been was slowly sawing off the chains of my spiritual able to take only an objective view. They can describe the general features of that infernal systemthe horrors of the African slave trade, the agonizing ings of those who are born to contempt, to inferiority, the indelible scars, the festering wounds, the deep to degradation. Herein is woman more fully idento Garrison we owe, more than to any other one can take the subjective view. She early learns the misfortune of being born an heir to the crown of thorns, to martyrdom, to womanhood. For while and the negro there is no such privilege. There man, the world throws wide her gates; the way is born to shame. The badge of degradation is the skin and sex-the 'scarlet letter' so sadly worn upon the broast. Children, even, can define the sphere of the black man, and the most ignorant Irishman hiss him into it, while striplings, mere swaddlings of law and divinity, can talk quite glibly of woman's sphere, and pedant priests at the altar discourse most lovingly of her holy mission to cook him meat, and bear him children, and minister to his sickly list.

In conversation with a reverend gentlemen, not

I shall never forget our champions in the World's Anti-Slavery Convention; how nobly Phillips did speak, and how still more nobly Garrison would not speak, because woman was there denied, her rights.

List my political position as high as that of Victoria

Queen of the mightiest nation on the globel Ar not nearly two millions of native-born An women, at this very hour, doomed to the fact very that angels ever wept to witness? Are they be field, and sad mothers of a most accured race) they not raised for the express purposes of lust! they not chained and driven in the slave-colle at the they not enamed at the crack of the whip of an unfeeling driver? Are the not sold on the suction-block ! Are they not o not sold ron and converges and voluptions par of brutal men? Are they not trained up in ignormed of all laws, both human and divine, and dealed the right to read the Bible? For them there is no Seb. bath, no Jeaus, no Heaven, no hope, no holy history of wife and mother, no privacy of home, bothing escred to look for, but an eternal sleep in death to the grave. And these are the daughters and min of the first men in the Southern States! Think of of the new and brothers selling their own field on the fathers and beautiful women of tringment and education in a New Orleans market, and seelling them, body and soul, to the absolute vil of the highest bidder! And this is the condition of the nignest collican, Christian America, and priest dare not look me in the face, and tell me that for blessings such as these, my heart should go out in thankfulness! No, proud priest, you may come jour soul in holy robes, and hide your manhood in a pulpit, and, like the Rharisee of old, turn your face away from the sufferings of your race; but I tm Christian-a follower of Jesus-and whatsoerer is done unto one of the least of these my sister is done also unto me. Though, in the person of the poor trembling slave mother, you have bound me with heavy burthens, most grievous to bear-though you have done all you could to quench the spark of immortality, which, from the throne of God, quickened me into being though you have left me so rehicle of thought -- though you have made the letters of Cadmus, the whole English language, as dead to me as Bayptian hieroglyphics, yet can I still talk with God. From majestic rivers and mighty forests I have learned his power, while gentle murmuring waters and the music of the woods have told me of his love. Yes, outside of my sad, hard slave life, in gay flowers and songs of happy birds, in the spicy breezes and sveet orange groves of my Southern home, I sometimes feel the pulsations of the great heart of God. He comes to me in all his works. I have worshipped him in the glorious sun, and moon, and stars, and lared my soul in their silent majesty and beauty. I have asked the everlasting hills, that in their upward yearnings seem to touch the heavens, if I, an im mortal being, though clothed in womanhood, was made for the vile purposes to which proud Saxon man has doomed me, and in solemn chorus they all chanted NO! I have turned my eyes within; There have asked this bleeding heart, so full of love to God and man, so generous and self-sacrificing, ever long. ing for the pure, the holy, the divine, if this graceful form, this soft and tender flesh was made to crawl and shiver in the cold, foul embrace of Southern tyrants; and, in stifled sobs, it answered, NO! Thank you, oh Christian priests, meekly I will take your insults taunts and sneers. To you my gratitude is due for all the peculiar blessings of slavery, for you have had the morals of this nation in your keeping. Behold the depths into which you have plunged me-the bottomless pit of human misery! But perchance your head grows dizzy to look down so far, and your heart faint to see what torture I can bear! It is enough!

But, Mr. President, I rejoice that it has been give to woman to drink the very dregs of human wretchedness and woe. For now, by an eternal law of matter and of mind, when the reaction comes, upward and upward, and still upward, she shall rise Behold how far above your priestly robes, your bloody altars, your foul incense, your steepled synagogues she shall stand secure on holy mounts, mid clouds of dazzling radiance, to which, in your gross vision, you shall not dare even to lift your eyes! (Applause.)

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., was then introduced, M the last speaker of the morning. He said :-

MR. PRESIDENT-I can very sincerely say that I stand with a great deal of pleasure upon this platform this morning. I think we have very peceliar reasons for rejoicing over the position and prospects of the picture seems bright. I am not sure whether there is much necessity for holding such a meeting as this; perhaps we hold too many. Having just finished a very interesting and excited session of the American Society at Charleston, (laughter and applause,) and looking forward to another interesting debate at Chicago next week, by other agents and servants of this Society, (renewed merriment,) perhaps we do wrong in wearying the people by filling up this interval with a meeting of our own. Still, after all, I suppose it is necessary that we also, in unmistakable tone, should express our opinion about current erents. I am glad to stand here, therefore; glad at the presence of those who stand with us. I think we have heard the John Brown of the American pulpit this morning (loud applause); and I should be disposed to say, with Mrs. Browning,

Shout for the good sword's ring! Shout for the thought still truer! I go for the sword; but I go for the thought which ploughs deeper and lasts longer than the sword-blade in a reading and thinking nation like ours.

I have, I think, a right to call my predecessor the John Brown of the American pulpit; for the Church of the Puritans' is in insurrection to-day. (Loud laughter and applause.) Union Square is the Harper's Perry of the moral conflict (renewed applause); and the vulture of American Congregationalism is t swoop upon him as the vulture of the American Union swooped upon the heroes of Charlestown an Harper's Ferry, five or six months ago. I am glad he comes here, and-like kindred drops mingling into one - that when the American pulpit denounces righteousness, righteousness gravitates toward the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society. (Applause.) The only trouble is, in gleaning after such

reapers, to find anything to say.

But the sky grows bright. We have had a great many dissolutions of the Union. The Methodish divided North and South awhile ago; the Missionary Society is broken in pieces-we have two as three claimants for public sympathy and support; the Tract Society has a fragment at Boston and a frement at New York. Everything is breaking, and at last the great Democratic party has broken too (Laughter and loud cheering.) She has found out that slavery had a right everywhere. She hated the Republican motto, ' Freedom national, slavery sectional; she had her motto, 'Slavery everywhere'; and the scunterpart is, Democracy nowhere. (Gres merriment.) It reminds me of the story an Eastern traveller tells us of a bear in Northern Asia, whe went into a woman's hut when she had just taken of the boiling tea-kettle; and, smelling round with his nose, he touched the hot iron. Angry at the effence offered to his nervous system, the bear classed the kettle; the more it burned him, the more he howled; and the more he howled, the righter he clasped it and so he died. The Democratic party clasped sisvery everywhere; and the more it has rained it, the more it has clasped it, and the more it has howled; (laughter;) and it will die with the hot doctrine in

its erms. (Appleuse.)
What says the other party? How much does say? Why, Mr. Seward has found out a new name for the conflict—an 'irrepressible conflict'; and has found out a new name for the parties. Mark you we are fanatics; we don't know anything; we see head over heels with our passions; we can't see an inch beyond our own ignorance and mistake; we are

bought, Stern rushing upon Clavers' spears, The freedom and the scotn of after years.

We may buy it too; but whether we buy it or not our duty at such hours as this is to see that the Hepublic receives no detriment, no matter whose chances for the Presidency are perilled by the discussion, the remorseless discussion, of the question which the hour

I agree with Dr. Cheever utterly in the opinior

which he has been almost the first in this city of the Empire to avow, in regard to this doctrine of contempt. No man who understands the nature of ou covernment but would see, in a moment, that according to the whole spirit of the United States Connitution, neither in the Senate as a Court, nor in any court under republican institutions, does there abide me shadow of this despotic usurpation, the right to commit for contempt. We did not bring it over to these States. We no more brought it than we brought the king's privilege of taking your houses, and enting all you have, without paying for it, as the Tadors and the Stuarts did for hundreds of years. It is a relic of despotism, which nothing but the servile indifference or the timidity of the Republican members of the Senate ever allowed to exist for a moment. The Senate has a right, if a man disturb in sessions by unseemly noise, to put him out; when he is out of that hall, he falls, as every criminal does, into the hands of the police and the grand jury. If he has offended the laws of this country the courts are open, indictment is ready, a petit jury for his trial, the State's prison for his punishment; and no Sepublican Legislature, and no Republican Court, citing under the Constitution of the Union or the State peasess any power beyond that. It is an usurpanum. a dangerous usurpation; and every republican charen who does not wish slavery to be no longer amatter of color, but to cover us, the Saxon race, as well as the negro, is bound to put his foot torial ususpation. (Loud cheers.) If the Tribun had not had its hear eaten out by the miserable hances of Republican success, it might have made sens effort to give the key-notes to the Northern press in regard to this outrage on ultimesship, broader You may say that I use strong longuage, speaking

of Republican shortcomings. I do, and I mean to do so. Slavery is no superficial evil, that is to be killed in a moment, or by a single blow. It is grouted into the very machinery of the State; it strikes its roots through a thousand strata, and is as powerful, and more powerful, than the Union itself. Many men have thought they saw it dying, and have suppose that they should survive it, and been disappointed. John Randolph said, thirty years ago, Slavery is so weak in Virginia that I shall yet live to see the slave chasing his master for a support, and the master trylig to avoid his slave. After he made the prophecy, shrery stepped over the Mississippi, stole new lands upon which to plant itself, and took a new lease for another half century. To-day, Republicanism lays down the delusive principle, that if slavery can be carted in the Territories, and confined to the worncut soil of Virginia and the Carolinas, it will die of itself. But in the meantime, a great commercial scat and agricultural discovery, guano, is undertakog to renew the exhausted life of the Carolinas and of Georgia, and ten dollars laid out upon one sere gire a result of sixty or seventy clear profit to the worn-out soil of the seaboard; and one, little distorery like this agricultural patent of the last ten year is to make the whole machinery of Republican argument useless and baseless. It is only another stone in the structure which we have been striving to rear for a quarter of a century, that no efficient attack can be made upon the system of slavery which does not denounce it as sin, which does not claim its abolition as a duty, which does not demand, on a higher level than expediency, that of Christian printiple of thirty millions of people, that they put to it a total, an unconditional, and an immediate end! (Loud applause.)

It is said that we have claimed too much; that we have unnecessarily invaded the religious world, and strucked it. Do you believe that if thirty thousand American pulpits had preached for three years as this one Doctor of Divinity has preached to us this mornieg, South Carolina could whip New York into being het spaniel at Charleston? (Voices—No!' No!')

Political preaching! When Christ announced to his hearers his doctrines as to the sinfulness of the fate of the men on whom the tower of Silonm fell, he was preaching to them about the last news of that morning, which the boys had hawked about the street of Jerusalem that very day. He took for his tri in extract from The Jerusalem Observer (laughter) of that very week, and preached on the Jast political and social item of the hour; and no man folows in his footsteps who does not do exactly the same thing. When I want political preaching, I go to the New Testament, which is nothing but a pohical pamphlet, suited to the meridian of Jerusalem.
If the Church had given us her doctrine on the subject of the sinfulness of slavery, we should have setyet of the sinfulness of slavery, we should have set-ted this question ten years ago, on a deeper and ted this question ten years ago, on a deeper and better basis than any that politics can offer to un. When I look upon a Republican statesman covering himself up, for availability, in equivocal words, in timid announcements of principle, it throws me back to the consideration, what have we families ever

monds, crushed out of his bones—that white race's culture on the sweat of his brow—that Eden of the Carolinas and Virginia, the result of his toil—of that we have asked not one jot nor tittle; but from under that avalanche of wickedness, we have only asked liberty to take out the naked, plundered body of the imbruted representative of six generations of bondmen, and forty thousand pulpits have started back and turned fessil at the atrocity of our claim! (Laughter and cheers.) If we had asked for justice, we should have said, 'Senator Mason, dressed in homespun, diagorge the plunder of your pocket! Throw off that stolen dress, and walk out on the plundered power and. 'Seward designs, and the Republican party, so far as it has a heart, means to grapple slevery, and to strangle it, so soon as they can. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Our friend Dr. Cheevens and, 'Put me in the place of power, and I will make that Constitution anti-alavery.' Yes; make him President, and, as Alexander of Russia said to Madame de Stäel, I am the Constitution, (applause,) and, under such a Constitution, neither my friend Mr. Garrison nor myself might find any conscientious seruples against voting. (Henewed applause.) When we we were that the protrait, if it lives to posterity, shalf stolen dress, and walk out on the plundered pave- means that his portrait, if it lives to posterity, shall ment the naked robber that you were born!' (Tre- go down painted with one hand upon the American mendous cheering.) We should have said to him, eagle, and the other on the jugular vein of the slave when he told Charles Summer, with laughable ignor-system. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, and ance, that he never heard of Virgil till be came to cries of 'Good!' 'Good!') The fault I find with the Schate, Of course not; who ever expected you Republicans is, that they are such children, to hear of Virgil in benighted Virginia? Had I they are such infants, as to suppose that, with their have offered a resolution that the ignorant Senator out of their eyes, the slaveholder or the abolitionis from Virginia be furnished with a copy of Virgil at either believes the lies that they call speeches the public expense; and, in order to facilitate his (Laughter and cheers.) Emerson said, a 's acquisition of knowledge, that it be the Hamiltonian not worth anything that has not a man behind it. edition, where the English line follows the Latin. Do you suppose, when Jefferson Davis and Mr. Ma-(Loud laughter.) But I should have said to the son listened to that speech of William H. Seward. Clothe him; educate him; send him to Yale or to Harvard; flood his soul with the culture which the best institutions of learning can give him; bring him that they read the New York Herald and the Tribuse home, clothe him with broadcloth and velvet, and, so carelessly as to suppose that the silent North waiton your bended knees at his feet, beg him, accepting ed, hushed and anxious, until its vagrant statesmen of all you have, to pardon the name of robber that line in this inspired book (taking up the Bible) would inestimable price for the gewgaw of the Presidency, have vindicated the title, and stood for the basis (poor man! how bankrupt he will be if he does not of the enterprise. (Renewed applause.) And yet, get it 1)-do you think that when his lips, upon when we only claim a flavor, a homopopathic pellet, which the civilized world was waiting, soiled them an almost infinitessimal fraction of the slave's rights, selves by saying that a better man than he, that John press and pulpit, statesmanship and literature cry | Brown, was 'justly hung,' the South supposed, for vawes at our feet! Lo! we are a Christian nation! stood still to hearken to the voice of her statesman My good friend Dr. Cheever thinks we have another

in to answer for; and that is, we libel the American he never could have endowed himself with magnet. Constitution. Well, all I can say is, I will share in ism enough to draw sixteen million of hearts. Now the faul thetwirt the Americans that are, and the what Mr. Seward cannot say in the Senate, the other Americans that have been. I was afraid, in the pres- end of the telegraph says here. Here Dr. Cheever ent state of American vitality, that if we put the lets the cat out of the bag. (Prolonged cheers.) whole load of the sin upon our shoulders, it would crush us entirely out, and so I called Washington and Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Judge Jey to help us bear up the load. He says I do them injustice. All I can say is, that if the Constitution is good, and if the present captain and the present crew, with a spotless deck and unsullied ship's papers, started on a taken by the President of the Society. cruise, and turned us into such pirates, then the crew and the captain are a great deal worse than I supposed them. If with a spotless Constitution we have taries. got such a Union, where, in the devil's name, should we! The question of amending the Constitution, in com have been if we had had a bad Constitution? (Laugh- formity to notice already given to the Executive ter and loud cheers.) I think the fault is in the Con- Committee, was brought before the Society. Thu stitution, and that the sons have been merely moving proposed amendments are as follows :-in the channel and rut that the fathers made for them : that it is in our blood; that this constitutional princible of compromising is not only constitutional in the
calculate of the American problems, but it is absoluted by the constitution of the United States, the
calculate right to tegralate in regard to its abolition subject of slavery, are like two boys that went out in
Boston on election day. One said, 'How much same article shall be, 'The object of this Society is,' money has your father given you? . He has given &c. me twenty-five cents,' said the other. 'How much has your father given you? 'He has given me ninepence; let's divide.' (Laughter.) The North and
McKim, J. H. Stephenson, Edward Gilbert, Susan the South started with the Constitution, with the idea B. Anthony, Mary Grew, and the President. Adopt the South started with the Constitution, with the the constitution, with the constitution of the constitut it. Washington and Jefferson knew it. My good! friend asks, with an eloquence all his own, 'Who can believe that Washington ever let them foist into the Constitution of the United States that damnable provision to bring back a fugitive slave?' Well, I do not know that he did; but I know that when it was there, he used it. Whether he consented to its being necticut; J. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio; J. H. Stephen foisted in, I do not know; but after it was in, even George Washington-can I speak a purer or a better name in that generation ?-even George Washington could send to New Hampshire, (Charles Sumner read the letter on the floor of the United States Senate,) Frothingham, Rev. M. D. Conway, and Rev. Joshua and asked the collector of customs at Portsmouth to bring back to Mount Vernon the slave that had sought the free air of the White hills, and was breathing it contrary to law. But, let it be said to the immortal nonor of the great Virginian, that he added, 'if the attempt to take her back will offend the prejudices of

concealed hisself. And on the return voyage—as If it were Got's own smallest him held out to try them —he was discovered. The histmous blots on the surface of American life put back the steamer, and of the less years have made into a mental trunch him to bondage. ('Shame') Thank God, the Depocracy is annihilated! (Great charring). You remember the old story of the bar-room billy in the held of the less with the plenocracy is annihilated! (Great charring). You remember the old story of the bar-room billy in the best with the was nothing left of him. The next morning, they brought a light and found the reason point in the house that there was nothing left of him. The next morning, they brought a light and found the greates—spot—that was all! Imp Democratic party his been unfilliated; they have brought a light, and they are holding at their mighty tolders, until man been unfilliated; they have brought a light, and they are holding at their mighty tolders, until man been annihilated; they have brought a light, and they are holding at their mighty tolders, until man been annihilated; they have brought a light, and they are holding at their mighty tolders, until man been annihilated; they have brought a light, and they are holding at their mighty tolders, until man been annihilated; they have brought a light more a mountain of the United States. That is no research days man in its indiance of being President of the United States. That is no research days man in its indiance of being President of the United States. That is no research days man in its indiance of being President of the United States. The will try Oushing. Out at Polham, where the mountain Monadnoch hang over the sanctuary, the old minister was one preceding on faith, and said het My breakmen, if you have precised destiny of the Wast.

It is not a president of the United States. The wisconding the destinance of the control of the United States. The wisconding to the following the precise of the wast.

It is a state of the precise of the destinance of th

stood in the Massachusetts Senator's place, I should past behind them, and with their future looking educated Virginian, 'Free that slave immediately! that they were green enough to believe that they you have inherited by six generations of disgrace i and to feel, and that, when he came, this useless pa-(Loud cheers.) And if the Abolitionists had claimed rade of the dictionary was all the message they exit all, in the face of thirty millions of people, every pected? Do you suppose that when paying that out. 'The heavens are going to pieces; the earth moment, that the free waters of the Empire State Behold this imbruted infidel, who maintains that the because he thought that the gibbet at Charlestown Bible does not sanction Virginia in selling every sixth | was legal and just? No! the South paid him the man, and condemning every sixth woman to prosti- compliment of believing that he lied. (Loud laughter and applause.) They knew that the statesman of sixteen States must have other metal than that, or

> The Convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o' clock, in business session.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON. At the business meeting of the Society, held at the Cooper Institute, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the chair was

Samuel May, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Susan B. Anthony, of New York, were chosen Assistant Secre-

By striking out of Article II. the following words

sense of the American parchment, but it is physically in said State, and by making the word It, which our constitution. The North and the South, on this follows the words above quoted, the beginning of

The first amendment was favored by Oliver John

agreed to.

The following persons were nominated by the Chair, and elected, a Committee to nominate officers

for the ensuing year : J. Miller McKim, of Phiadelphia; Marcus Spring, o New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, of Delaware; G. B. Stebbins, of Michigan : Maria E. Whitcomb, of Conson, of Massachusetts; Joseph Post, of New York Joseph Carpenter, of New York.

yoseph Carpenter, of New York.

Mr. May read letters addressed to the Executive Committee, from Rev. Beriah Green, Rev. O. B.

The letter from Mr. Frothingham called out re marks from Mr. Garrison, Oliver Johnson, and Mary The following letters were voted to be printed :-

LETTER PROS REV. W. D. CONWAY.

the farmers of New Hampshire, do not attempt to do
it.' (Loud applause.) Would to God that the prejudices of the farmers of New Hampshire could have crowded out the prejudices of South Carolina! But, unfortunately, the prejudices of Carolina have choked New England.

What poetic justice it was that, on the very steamabile which the Democratic party hired to carry them to Charleston and to bring them back, a fugitive alave concealed himself. And on the return voyage—as If it were God's own manifest hand held out to try them—he was discovered. The infamous biots on the sur-

Not the time is not pent when the man to whom Liberty is a principle must been the cross. It is only white men's liberty that too many mean, who shout freedom most lustily—in Heaven's eye a most godless tyramy! If the poor argro is indeed beneath us, less kindly cared for by Providence than the white man is, then, in Morey's name, let us have pity on him, and, instead of trampling him down, help him to stand up and to bear his minfortune.

Was there ever an iniquity like the white man's oppression of the black!

With sentiments of esteem for the gentlemen of the Committee, whom I hope soon to know personally, I romain, dear sir, yours for humanity,

JOSHUA YOUNG.

To Samuel May, Jr.,

Two interesting cases of women, one a mulatto, the ther to appearance perfectly white, both laboring to collect money for the purpose of redeeming relatives from alavery, were laid before the meeting.

Mr. Johnson, Mr. Garrison, and others, spoke of the many serious objections which lie against buying from the slaveholders their human property. On motion, the following Committees were nomi-

ated and chosen : On Business: Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips Mary Grew, Martha Wright, Oliver Johnson, J. Miller McKim, Jane Elizabeth Jones

On Finance : Susan B. Anthony, Rowland John on, Joshua T. Everett, Giles B. Stebbins, Benjamin Snow, Jr., J. H. Stephenson, James B. Richards. Adjourned to 74 o'clock

THE NEW YORK ANNIVERSARY. FRIEND GARRISON -- The Anniversary Meetings ust over in New York, are generally conceded to have been the best held in many years; superior not the efforts of every class of men diverted from their only in the burning truths enunciated, the errors denounced, and the Christ-like spirit of its criticisms, throw and atter extirpation of slavery. but in the large attendance, and the unusual interest manifested; strengthening the strong, encouraging a great circulation. But it should be read, not by the fattering, and bringing forward the backward and

Thus far I have heard no word of complaint from any genuine anti-slavery person, except in reference to the address by Mrs. STANTON. Those who agreed selves, by the stature of the just, honest, carnest and with her in reference to the degraded condition of noble soul there described | and instead of voting for the women of our land thought the remarks very any man, Democratic, Republican, or other, to promuch out of place, while those who could not think teet that slavery in Virginia which John Brown aswith her, that woman was so shockingly oppressed, could not but have felt grieved to see the cause of the | Constitution fit for the support of lovers of justice and slave burdened with a topic so entirely foreign to the freedom call that brought us together.

called to order, and suspect that it was owing to the respect felt for women that alone prevented it. Had I been a member of the Society, (I was not at the fuses to print Mr. Wendell Phillips's exposure of its time,) I should have felt it my duty to have done calumnious attacks upon Mr. Garrison. But when so ; and, as the meeting took no notice of it, I trust the same suppression of free discussion is applied to you will point it out, that it may not occur again. its own party, when the majority in the National

Brooklyn, May 14, 1860.

Our correspondent will perceive, on referring o Mrs. Stanton's speech as printed verbatim in the preceding page, that her reference to the condition of her own sex, (white,) was merely incidental, and, on the whole, very natural. The eloquent and concluding portion of the speech, where she makes the case of the slave woman her own, appears to have been mistaken by T. T. O., and perhaps others, as referring to the actual condition of the white women of the land ! Read, and sec .- Ed. Lib.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM STILL. We take the following from the Philadelphia Daily Bulletin, and hope to receive from some of our friends in that city a fuller account of this large and important meeting. We do not hesitate to say that it is a jury whose verdict is every way more entitled to respect than that whose decision inflicted an impris-onment on William Still, for the performance of what he deemed an act of conscientious duty to the cause of justice.

We are pleased to hear that the Judge, on learning the true character and position of Mr. Still in Philadelphia, terminated his imprisonment at the close of five days, although the sentence was for ten.

delphia, terminated his imprisonment at the close of five days, although the sentence was for ten.

'Tarsors to William Strill. In suspones to the call for a public meeting of sympathy with William Still, algreed by about thirty of our leading colored chairs, and the sentence of Fith and Gaskill streets, last everying. Jenne Bustill was a pointed Chairman, Moral Raill, vice-President, and Parker T. Smith, Secretary, a committee, consisting of Rev. Januathen C. Chiva. Replantia Hill and Jesish C. Wests, reported the following restriction, and the streets of the streets o

Convention in Iowa. We learn that a Reform Convention, in which the Anti-Siavery Question will be a prominent one, is to be held at Dawirr Iowa, on the fifteenth of June next.

terprise, to fan the flame of freedom, and keep in mind the need of constant aggression against shavery until it shall be utterly exterminated. He has ap-propriately dedicated the work to General Patro Geffrard, President of the Republic of Hayti. And the best things, in prose and verse, that have uttered respecting the hero of Harper's Ferry, have been here classified under these heads :

BONKER HILL, MOUNT SINAL Non-Interventionists. Non-Resistants, Voice of Kansas, John Brown's Paison Letters, DEATH OF SAMSON.

We all need these reminders. We need to attain a full realization of the truth, that no one thing our country is so important as the extermination slavery. Its continuance is so pernicious, its influen so perverts every thing that lives in complicity with it, that nothing would so conduce to the permanent welfare of this country as to have the attention and present employments, and concentrated upon the over

The Bohoes of Harper's Perry' is already having tens of thousands only, but by hundreds of thousands Buy it, read it, lend it, talk of it; measure the poli ticians, of various stripes, who are now trying to talk about slavery in such a way as to gain votes for themsailed; vote for a revolution so radical as to give us a

The book is published by Thayer & Eldridge, 114 I was much surprised that the speaker was not and 116 Washington street - o. L. w.

CINCUMSTANCES ALTER CARES. The Independent re way to carry its point, and to defeat a minority which can do nothing but protest, the Independent says that the protesting party compelled the majority to show its weakness by declining discussion, and evading truth by the tricks of parliamentary machinery .- c. z. w.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

To the Editor of the N. T. Tribune: To the Editor of the N. T. Tribuse:

Sin i For years past I have given to Win. 5. Balley, editor of the Free South newspaper, letters asking the friends of liberal opinions in the United States and elsewhere to sid him by pecuniary donations. For reasons satisfactory to myself, I feel it my duty to recall all such letters and recommendations.

C. M. CLAY.

WHITE HALL, April 30, 1860.

P. S.—Boston Atlas, New York Eccaing Poss, Anti-Slavery Standard, Boston Liberator, and other liberal journals will favor public justice by publishing the above.

Those who have watched the recent course of Cansius M. Clay, (especially his position towards John G. Pec, Mr. Hanson, and the other Bereaus, quoted from a Cincinnati paper in the last Liberator,) will not be surprised at his desertion of so faithful and thoroughgoing a friend of the slave as William S. Bailey. Cassius seems to resemble Henry Ward Beecher in his instability as much as in his impulsiveness. - o. s. w.

equal and exceed those which, with such marked feet upon the public mind and conscience, have goded it. Let every New England State be fully resented, and let the free voices of the men and men of New England find clear and full utters through the Convention.

Friends of the Anti-Slavery chase, from bey New England, and presented the New Land of the Anti-Slavery chase, from bey New England, are confiding to street for another through the Convention.

BOBERT F. WALKOUT, Se'S., at an i bearing the

est ourse of the nation, a crime of the deepest dye, subvenies of the rights of the white as well as the black man, tending to debase the moral restinant of the American people, and to hinder their material advancement, and that it is the dairy of every American citizen to give his yote and his influence in ancompromising opposition to this form of oppression feeling that neither of the political parties at present before the country represent their sentiments, would respectfully but most excressly invite the friends of freedom to meet in mass Convention at MERCANTILE HALL, Summer street, in this city, on TUES-DAY, the 29th inst, at 10 o clock, A. M., to consider the propriety of forming a

and to take such other political action as may be deemed arivisable.

The question for the decision of the American people is not alone the question of narro bondage. It is also whether they will preserve the liberty their ancestors fought for at Lexington and Contord and Bunker Hill.

It is whether they will give up these great principles of freedom which gave birth to the Revolution, and which were baptized in the blood of those heroes whose names, 'familiar as household work,' ahall live when the Rock of Plymouth and the sterile hills of New England shall have grambled into dust. It

whose names, 'familiar as household words,' shall live when the Rock of Plymouth and the sterile hills of New England shall have crumbled into dust. It is whether they will incorporate into the national government the radical principles of the Declaration of Independence.

It is whether the Constitution of the United States shall become a 'guittering generality,' allowing the base myrmidons of an unscrupulous Slave Power to gag the mouths and outrage the persons of free men with impunity.

It is whether a man, guilty of no crime, shall be thrown into prison for the meanest of party purposes, and whether they will give their support to that vile pro-slavery party which conceived the shameful wrong, or to that other party which so readily assisted in its execution.

It is whether a man's new house shall cause to be a rafe asylum in this sa-called free land, but may be entered with impunity, under false pretences, without the sanction of law, by the miserable tools of a wicked and unscrupulous government.

It is believed that the citizens of this country are not prepared to become slaves, and that they will aid in devising means to meet the present alarming condition of political affairs.

Those opposed to, as well as those in favor of the proposed movement are invited to take part in the discussion, which will continue through the day and evening.

Able speakers will address the Convention, whose

evening.
Able speakers will address the Convention, whose

ames will be daly announced.

8. S. FOSTER.

JOHN PIERPONT,
J. W. BROWN,
J. H. STEPHENSON,
CHAS. W. ELDRIDGE, NATH'L T. ALLEN, ISBABL LOMBARD, JR., T. C. SEVERANCE. W. W. THAYER, JOHN AYRES, BELA MARSH, JAS. REDPATH, E. W. WOOD, RICH D S. HINTON, Boston, May 14, 1860.

ing rearly elicities along PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The eighth Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will convene at Longwood, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on, First Day, the 3d of the Bixth month, [June,] 1860.

A servey program, exercuter in the gram JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. MARY A. W. JOHNSON, BLIFARBTH JACKSON, MARY F. SMITH, OLIVER JOHNSON, EUSEBIUS BARNARD, OLIVER JOHNSON, WILLIAM BARNARD, MARY L. BARNARD, ISAAC MENDENHALL, MARY P. WILSON, MIRIAN C. WORBELL, MARTER KINEER, SARAH MARSH BARWARD, JOHN G. JACKSON, RUTH DUGDALE.

CORA WILBURN THOMAS WORRELL, CORA WILBURN, ANNIE M. STAMBACH, M. D.

ESSEX COUNTY.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Annual Meeting of the Essex County AntiStavery Society will be held in GEOHGETOWN, in
the Town Hall, on Sunday, June 3d, commencing at
101 o'clock, A. M. The members of the Society are
particularly requested, and all persons are cordially
invited, to attend.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, President. Moses WRIGHT, Secretary.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in the Town Hall, West Newhury, all day, Sunday, May 20.

CHRISTIAN SPIRITUAL CHURCH. Social Frayer Meeting, at 98 Court street, at Har-monial Institute, every Sunday morning, and Spirit-ual Circles for positive demonstrations, every Thurs-day evening. Seats free.

EF THE BOSTON COLORED QUARTETTE

The BOSTON COLORED QUARTETTE will give a Concert on Monday Eventso, May 21st, in the Tweifth Baptist Charch, Southhousteet.

Miss H. C. Whithhurst, Soprano; Miss P. As Whithhurst, Controllo; Mr. G. L. Ruyrin, Tenor; Mr. Jonx L. Griess, Basso, Mrs. C. Howard Da-Grasse will preside at the Piano.

Admission 15 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

EF PROP. B. Z. WICKES, Practical Phrenologist, Editor of the Compass of Life, and founder of the Christian Spiritual Unarch, will answer balls to lecture upon Christian Spiritualism and the Science of Man, at the Harmonial Institute, 93 Court street, Boston, Mass.

EF R. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Munic Hall. Sunday morning, May 20. Subject. Things which are not versus things that are.

The office of the Massaceusetts Arti-Staven

DIBD—In Northampton, May 9th, Mr. Is Bridge, aged 60 years. He was a reader of Liberator from its commencement, and among early authorities up to the present time, holding the highest estimation. Those who were acquain with him will testify that he lived a consciently houses, upstgar lits, and always sought to allow human authoring, whether near or remote, to the tent of his ability. Nothing afforded him great pleasure than to render others happy. The Arrival Slavery, Peace and Temperance movements a specially endeared to him, and he gave to them most scalons support. His chaining virtues will be remembered. We knew him intimately, and pla him high on our list of friends.—Ed. Lib.

WEDDING AND VIEWING

CARDS

FASHIONABLY ENGRAVED BY E A. TEULON

149 1-2 WASHINGTON STREET, ROSTON
Directly opposits the Old South Church.

WEDDING ENVELOPER, in great variety, wedding care bolds, new styles, wouldning note paper and envelope May 18. Soption

they can be considered to the considered to the

you e.) Q. d, ss

the same of the sa

Health to you! And not only to t

means than the test of free investigation, and this is called Faith in Authority. There is a reproach

against character which can be met by no other means than an honorable trial, and this is called the *fear of

The Americans are the pioneers in every primitive forest, in every desert, in every territory in the land.

Whence is it that they have not the courage to be also

but also wish to expel them from the territory of in-

The third word in American life is fair play.

Why, then, are they so fearful of giving the unbe-

lieving fair play against the believing? Is it fair

The Americans are a nation of * manifest destiny

and the 'annexation' of new territories. Whence i

it that they wish for no intellectual *manifest des-

them to annex, fairer than Mexico and richer than

ical, general, logical, universal freedom. And for

this annexation no war, no fillibustering, no robbers

and no murder is needed, but only a little moral

The newspapers style themselves the organs

public opinion. Can any one imagine anything more

California, namely, the territory of radicals

ourege, attention and reflection

ellectual union?

POBTRY

TO SCHILLISHS MINICHT. [From the German of the King of Banaria.] that is lovely long on earth may stay; h not to this lower world belong, It doth not to this lower world belong, ut, so on eagle's wings, it soom away ! and such are those who own the power of song. And such are those who own the power of state with the power of the war of the power divine; becree can we call a heavenly bard our own; Ere he has mounted to a brighter clime, And, like a blissful draum, tower flows.

Thus Schiller, crowned with never-fading bays, In better realms his life's reward will find; And now he dwells smidst those glorious cays, Which, e'en on earth, were pictured in his min

For ever hallowed was his glorious muse;

He never wandered into error's night, But purest love of virtue did diffuse : And now he dwells smid the realms of light. For he has found his Father's house of rest. And left behind a never-dying fame At Schiller's name high swells each Germ His, and his country's glory is the same.

What he so truly felt and sweetly sung, Shall still engraven on each heart remain; And blest effects have from his genius sprung, O'er which the tide of time shall roll in vain

From the Portland Transcript. THE HERO. BY DAYY WELLS. Thank God that all the martyr stuff Hath not been driven from the earth. That still there lingereth enough To give the stalwart here birth ! Whence is it that, when ills are rife. There riseth, at the timely hour, Some spirit fit to rule the strife, And wrest from Sin his vaunted power?

Men calmly claim for written thought An inspiration from on high, And say the ready words were wrought To music sweet—they knew not why.

Then thought, in closets brooding still? Will not the power that fired the brain Direct alike the hand and will ?

God-sent, the hero copes with wrong, God-guided, chooseth he his means; No words of blame to us belong, Tet him condemn on whom he leans While colder natures sit and plan

A wiser method, surer laws By which to guide their fellow-man And wipe away effects and cause; Untrammeled by the lore of time, Forth steps a soul, fresh-made from God,

And planteth down his foot sublime, And crusheth error to the sod. Success or loss who can compute? Let praise be still, and judgment dumb. Till we shall see what hidden fruit

Will ripen in the years to come.

From the Dial. THE MAY-FLOWER.

The snow still lay in shady dells; Still, nightly, Prost rebuilt his shrines, And though all day in sapphire cells Clepsydral drops rang crystal bells, Chill night-winds mouned among the pines.

Yet through the forest sped a sound As if of Dryad-whispering shrill; A sense seemed crescent in the ground; As if, swaked from sleep profound, The Gnomes were working in each hill.

Lo, Spring I with resobuds in her hair! Light-gloried Faith I and, as she swept Along the wood-aisles, all the air And May-flowers marked where also had stanged

Dear Flower ! I see the Pilgrim maids First dare has fearful forest's edge : What music fills the astonished glades, What long-less bloom each cheek pervades, As thes they hall, kind Heaven's fair pledge!

And still, when from Spring's soft'ning skies The first rays pierce thy branchy screen, Thy blossoms blush beneath blue eyes; Thy blossoms blush beneath usewy-Still Joyous laughter halls the prize God sends to keep our memories gree

ODE TO SPRING. WRITTEN IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Whereas on sundry boughs and sprays
Now divers birds are heard to sing. And sondry flowers their heads upraise-Hall to the coming on of Spring! The songs of the said birds arouse

The memory of our youthful hours, As young and green as the said boughs, The birds aforesid, happy pairs! Love midst the aftereald boughs enshrines In bousehold nests, themselves, their heirs, Administrators, and sasigns.

O, busiest term of Cupid's court!

When tender plaintiffs actions bring;
Besson of frolio and of sport. Hall, as aforesaid, coming Spring !- Punch.

STRING. BY RICHARD O, TRUNCH Who was it that so lately said All pulses in thy heart were dead, Old Earth, that now in festal robes Appearent, as a bride new wed? Oh, wrapped so late in winding sheet, Thy winding-sheet, oh i where is fied? Lo I the an emerald carpet now, Where the young monarch, Spring, may tread He comes—and, a defeated king, Old Winter, to the hills is fied.

The warm wind broke his frosty speer, I And leased the helmet from his head; And he week showers of errowy elect. From his strongholds has vainly sped. All that was alcoping is a wake, COLW

And all is living that you dead, Who listend now our hear the str Loop tinkling down their public bed ...

The Joy, the life, the hope of earth,
They slept nable, they were not dead. O then who say'st thy ears heart no'er With residues and again to spread.

O then who mearmest them that sleep, New lying in un earthy bed.

Look out on this reviving world.

And be new hopes within then bird!

THE LIRERATOR

BY MANL RRIKERS.

Let us speak first of popular suffrage. Public Opinion has had more than a score of years to pentrate the character of the Democratic party, and eight years to study Pierce and Buchanan, whom it And after it has exalted them in the first place to the highest rank in order to condemn them later the more deeply, it is now meditating how it is possible to give them a follower that accords them both in baseness. To no man was Public Opinion more indifferent than to Pieces. But no some had he been nominated by a convention of those guardians of Public Opinion called wirepullers, than Public Opinion precipitated itself upon him with greedy on the White House, when it would have gladly amanded windows, and given him a universal Perest. It repeated precisely the same thing with Buchanan. We may draw a parallel between his election and the latest in the Northern States. But on each of these occasions, in which either the First or the Perest diagrace that a man can be charged with. Whence is occasions, in which either the Frent or the Perent diagrace that a man can be charged with. Whence is of Public Opinion was a lie, the twoice of God was it, then, that he so carefully holds feet to theorie one, in which either the Frent or the Perent plainly heard. And what is the most original is, that which criticism proved to him long since to the 'voice of God,' having just condemned the pullwhole system of falsehood? There is a charge
ey of Buchanan through the medium of the vote of
against reason which can be settled by no other the people, he himself proclaims the 'voice of God' in his Message, in that that Providence has wonderfully protected the country during his administration.

To such divine authority
Must every doubt of earthly wisdom bow. truth.' To have no reasons of one's own, and to refuse to listen to those of others, may be called in-Consequently, Public Opinion likewise. For what are trenching one's self within the strong-hold of stu the means of that 'power' to prove the lie to the obpidity, at whose entrance cowardice stands sentry ject of his choice? In Europe, the bayonet, in America, a bold face, suffices to bid defiance to public in order to guard sternal stagnation. Progress de opinion. What will he, who has lost all sense of mands fermer; i and fermentation demands leaven honor, but has gained money and office, care for Sad is nose whose condition can be changed by a public opinion that gives prejudice the preference over reason, and success over principla?. A public opinion that has for half a conture discussed the question whether Slavary and Freedom fit together, and has not yet become clear on the the pioneers in the new dominions of intellectua conquest? Whence comes it that they not only leave the squatters of radicalism alone by themselves. Freedom, and can still be made to incline from side to side by every humbugger and knave-to what power can such a public opinion pretend against those whom it has established as the protectors of Freedom, knowing them all the while to be the protectors of Slavery If this condition does not yet determine the respecplay everywhere to insult the unbelievers and treat

tability, infallibility and power of public opinion, let us further consider that it is the result of a continual them with contempt, yet never make it possible for the public to whom they are denounced to form a judgment in respect to their true doctrines? activity of both the other organs through which it receives form and expression—the right of essembly and the freedom of the press. What decides in as-semblies? Is it the individual opinion or judgment of those who are present? The resolutions that are tiny, that they desire only a new world and no new to express the views of the assembly are usually brought thither roady prepared, and some speechmaker, who has brought a number of those present to appland him, takes care that no dissenting opinion shall question that which has been beforehand committed to paper. How infallible those resolutions are, which appear in the journals as the expression of public opinion in these assemblies, is proved most Indicrously by the fact that often, (especially in German assemblies,) the same hands which at one German assemblies,) the same hands which at one inconsistent than this modest pretension, whereby the moment applaud the affirmative, the next instant do journalists seek to make their readers believe that service as warmly for the negative. We might call what they write to-day and print to-night comes such applause striking truth and common sense like from those who will read it to-morrow morning? The

There is no greater mockery upon public opinion pers seek to meet the pre-supposed lack of opinion than the so-called convention and wire-pulling sys-tem. This makes vaunted public opinion the more result of this is, that both remain rooted to the same handmaid of a few intriguers, and its expression the point on which they stood before. A newspaper result of an unprincipled party training. In fact, in ought, before all things, to have an individual, indeconsequence of this party-driving, the third organ of pendent opinion on all the general questions of public public opinion, namely, the fraedom of the press, is opinion—in short, an opinion of its own. It must rendered entirely superfluous. Of what use is the serve a fixed purpose, emanating from an individual freedom of the press, we may ask, if it only forms tendency, and therefore create a propaganda for its freedom of the press, we may sak, if it only forms the mouthpiece of stereotyped impressions and trained minds? Is the freedom of the press necessary to print an almanae or a catechism? Is not the whole intellectual world stereotyped in this country? Are not minds awayed like so many puppets on wires? Take away from life the political and ecclesiastical party organizations, together with the Societies formed on various ideas connected with them, and what will remain of intellectual life? With what shall the true freedom of the press in reality occupy itself? Did the freedom of speech furnish the necessary material and judgment, there would not be a single question propounded in the intellectual world but would be answered in America. But she chief evil that readers the freedom of the press so sterile, and public opinion so powerless in this country, lies precisely in this, that it busies itself in narrow partialities and setablished things, continually revolving in the same circle, and thereby stultifying itself, while it envelopes itself in spathy or entalty towards those things there are not minds? Is always an animating and eractive life like every intellectual activity, instead of being a mere repetition of existing things. But in this country, it is not the individual opinion of the editor that forms the first supposition, but that which has been already made by the organizations of parties, sects, and societies of the trained public. The relative freedom of speech furnish the necessary material and party what it has heard from them, and the party repeats in turn what the paper has told them. Within the locked chain, editors and public dance the whole opinion so powerless in this country, lies precisely in a circle with touching harmony; and when they have danced through their campaign, are precisely at the spot from which they started. But they believe that public opinion, in the mean time, has fought a battle that has caused the world to tremble, while the result of the whole conflict is—a new president

circle, and thereby stultifying itself, while it envelopes itself in spathy or enuity towards those things that could infess into it a fresher or more vivifying spirit.

What was once our dream while gagged by the German censor? The freedom of the press. What was the power by which oppressed minds hoped to lift the world on its hinges? The freedom of the press, and what have we gained by it? We have been ablatic it is true, to work for the future in a narrow circle, but our voice has not penetrated among the multi-fude, and this not merely because our language has not been understood. What avails freedom of speech if men shut their cars to it? What means the speaking to public opinion if it does not, will not, hear you? How can people have or give an opinion, if they will not anifer the question to be answered to gain access to them? What can the mission of truth accomplish, if the Chinese Empire of stagnation which it is designed to set in motion forces the missionary to retreat from its frontier? In no country gain access to them? What can the mission of truth secomplish, if the Chinese Empire of stagnation which it is designed to set in motion forces the missionary to retreat from its frontier? In no country of the world would freedom of the press avail less than in this in which the greatest decolon of the press avail less than in this in which the greatest decolon of the press avail to them in this in which the greatest decolon of the press exists, since in some is instructive cowant ton, which shrinks from everything that is not established, greater than here. If the American cotton ever falls to find a market in Europe, we post only apply those with it who stop their care against the truth, and the plantations will not lay waste. Americane, it is said, know no feer. It may be that they into more after of the elements, either of each or air of fire or wester, of blood over; but many no territor of their interest part of the Germans de their prejudies. And the greater part of the Germans de their prejudies. And the greater part of the Germans de their prejudies. And the greater part of the Germans de their best to initiate them. The conspirery to ignore truth, and their pullifical their marrowress and their militains, is never more extended or provering than which and arithmic powers the greater fraction—in Bagland as well as in America. Could we be any worse of if there were no public printed fraction—in Bagland as well as in America. Could we be any worse of if there were no public printed fraction—in Bagland as well as in America. Could we be any worse of if there were no public printed fraction—in Bagland as well as in America. These ristations therefore, are doubly difficult on those parties, then the truth and arithmic powers the printed fraction—in Bagland as well as in America. The printing the first of the public manula and public hours be any nine accessing from the

ion, what hope remains, they sak, for mankind? O what shall progress rely, if universal judgment can not serve as its support? Who can guide and make laws for society, if it exanot conform itself to them! Lastly, what does democracy signify if the majority is so often in the wrong? These questions lead us to other reflections, which temper the hopelessuess of the fossegoing results, and show us the true position is relation to public opinion.

which springs from this inequality, the majority can- a few ciphers to our number, year after year. N which springs from this inequality, the majority can-not be composed of those who go before, but those who stay behind; but that the latter are more influ-enced through the prejudices of their present life, than through the representation of a better future, of which they can form no idea without the sid of ex-from public opinion only after death. The representaperience. For them, the constraint of painful experience, the necessity of substituting something for rience, the necessity of substituting something for that which is untenable, must always be the chief impulse to progress. Thus is the riddle solved why every new fruth must stand in contradiction to public pinion, and never succeed in gaining acknowledge. ment and realization until the great mass of develop-ment has overtaken it through all kinds of instructive ful experiments. This is a expect the adoption of every new truth of public opinion, so it would be weakness to despair of it. As a shifting coast is formed by the subtle deposit of the rolling waters, so likewise the empire of truth extends slowly, but surely, as the atoms of truth are tends slowly, but surely, as the atoms of truth are tends slowly, but surely, as the struggling waves of To John McRae I would have replied, but was absent to the Age for some two

but still less should we take it as authority. We to publish my last, I concluded to say nothing further but still less should we take it as surhority. We should infinence it, but not depend upon it; we should use it in behalf of the right, but not learn the right from it. We should also, before all else, think for ourselves, try for ourselves, and then set according to our own judgment and conviction, without regard to public opinion. I am convinced that, it writer is evidently one of its ordinary circumstances if of a population of one those housest, agreest men who look at things in In ordinary circumstances, if of a population of one thousand persons, for example, each one, separated from the rest, should give his vote on a public question, so that it might be made necessary to think for himself, the joint result of these individually and may result." tion, so that it might be made necessary to think for himself, the joint result of these individually-given votes would more surely reach the truth than if the thousand persons, or mosse, had laid hold of the reconditions of a public meeting of the usual kind, and thereby expressed their so-called public opinion. Nothing has become more necessary in this time of loitering, of repetition, of faith in authority, and of party servility, than that the authority of public opinion ahould be aboliabed, and individual thought installed in its stead, so that from this public opinion may spring up public judgment, public sentiment, public knowledge and public justics. Public opinion has become public falsehood and tyranny. Almost everything that is classed under its protection is fraud and falsebood, but is prolongs its life through the faith of the great masses. And what constitutes the great masses of mankind? Hitherto, alsa I they have consisted of the rabble, and these consist, as Schiller says, not only of those who sweep the streets. How would it be, then, if public opinion and the opinion of the rabble should prove identical in our times? I at least, would not be willing to guarantee that, in errain countries, of public opinion, not many would be left if the rabble, with their word-leaders, should ertain countries, of public opinion, not many would be left if the rabble, with their word-leaders, should be firuck from the list. But shall the rabble rule the intellect? No man would believe a single individuous way, emphatically one—step stealing post to do right—thus adding insult to injury.

You sak me if I ever thought of the ways and means to abolish slavery. Tes, Sir. And there is but one way, emphatically one—step stealing post to the same and th he struck from the list. But shall the rabble rule the intellect? No man would believe a single individual that should tell him that twice two make five. Shall we believe it, then, from millions? Shall that which in the mouth of a single individual is stupdity and crime become wisdom and virtue when multiplied by millions? Shall error become truth, wrong become right, because the mans sweam to it, and acts accordingly? But most men are included in that mystical idea, that pusillanimous weakness, that takes error and wrong like truth and right for one thing when uttered by a single individual. Whatever beers the stamp of public opinion is duty free in society; but that is not therefore contraband in which this stamp is wenting. Yet it must pay a duty, a duty of celeges, and this is the duty of coursege and persoverance. is wanting. Yet it must pay a duty, a duty of coloring, and this is the duty of courage and perseverance. Truth will always become right, and right will always become truth; we must know how to wait for the period of time, and make use of it. Then, as we have seen, public opinion has constantly to pay old debts to the truth; it hus there are always to be debts collected from it. If we do not find a fitting opportunity for this at once, we must make up for it by constantly adding new truths to the reckening, till finally the debts will become so great that a crash, a heshiruploy, a concerned creditores will enque, whereby truth will not indeed receive its full due, but can constantly and indeed receive its full due, but can constantly and indeed receive its full due, but can constantly and indeed receive its full due, but can constantly and indeed receive its full due, but can constantly and indeed receive its full due, but can constantly and its always better to be able to give credit than to run into debt. Public opinion seems to have received its education in America. It constantly carries on a most extensive business with fletitions capital, becomes bankrupt regularly, satisfies its creditors.

Haman nature is in general the same everywhere; it consequently possesses everywhere the same disposition and the same interests, whence it follows that it must everywhere have the same purpose in view and be of the same opinion. And thence it again follows, that whatever agrees with this preconceived universal opinion is preconceived to the right. It thence arises, that what we wish to express by the phrase 'Pablic Opinion,' has indeed some just supposition at the bottom. But this supposition is seldom extended to reality. The presupposed public opinion is seldom the existing one. In reality, the inequality of talents, of education and of external conditions, outweigh the abstract equality of human and opinions, and the constant inequality that results therefrom, which in all its oscillations preserves the principle of equality for its centre of gravity, is the precise condition of conflict, of development, of progress. A perfect equality in all directions would be productive of mental death.

It is now clear that, in the conflict of opinions which springs from this inequality, the majority can.

It is now clear that, in the conflict of opinions which springs from this inequality, the majority can. tives of the past that stand before us can give us noth ing as representatives of the future, still less can the take away anything from us; but we threaten the incessantly, and enrich them, in that we destroy their world of mental tresh to open to them the road to the future. And if at times we turn away from the apathetic, indolent, passive, or active-rethe dying Ninon de L'Eucles took farewell of th experience and unsuccessful experiments. This is a she dying Ninon de L'Eucles took farewell of the lingering process, but it is not to be avoided—it is a world. I leave none but the dying behind,' were her essity. If we acknowledge this necessity to be last words. But we will add to them this better con unded on the nature of things, is would be folly solution:" I find none but the living again."

deposited annoticed by the struggling waves of opinion. We see all at once an island springing up where nothing but water was visible before, which seems to be the product of a sudden action, shough hundreds of years were probably spent in its creation.

Before all things, it is essential not to suffer ourselves to be imposed upon by public opinion, nor to believe in or yield to it witmout individual conviction. It is not necessary that we should always despise it, but still less should we take it as sutherity. We

You say, 'If the Northern mind propose—something practical—beneficial to the descriptions destructive to the master, let his resent it for consideration. I might present you had not and complete abolition as the passons, and against length, proving, step, by step, that freedom a base for both slave and mester; our and not specific, but will put this simple question to pro-While

In closing, you throw out an insi In closing, you will not reply to at present, but quote you. The will not reply to at present, but quote you. The last the man will be the sea, a high-minded, honorable, true sea, we John Morese, a sign-minutes, nonorame, pre ma, r I have good reason to believe, I will say, below the heather are be has written, when they only a opinion varies in that individual mind, and then i to blaze up again. Whereas, if unnoticed it we

I have not looked at my article on 'Slavey's it appeared, as it is misplaced, and therefore is ast now know just how it reads : cannot therefore spak ass now as it is all right, but may be misto it. I co construed. You say I 'call upon the four millions of spiritualists of the United States to rise and put down slavery. I do so now,—not vi et ermis, however, but with that justice which should characterise the spin-

itnalists.

In conclusion let me say, that he who can exslavery, and would still hold the slave is bondage. has not learned the true mission of spiritualism; and he who seeks to reconcile human slavery and the on of spirits, has much to learn of the tru beauty and worth of the new revelation. G. W. MADOX.

Ellsworth, Me.

New Edition of a Great Work

HELPER OUTDONE BY JUDGE STROUD IN HIS MASTERLY WORK, A SKETCH OF THE SLAVE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES'

EVERY man should own and read this book.

Row. Dr. Wayland says of it, in a letter to the author, * I wish there was a copy of it is every facility in the United States. No work could be more time. by, or better serve the purposes of humanity.

We want 500 Agents to sell this work during the present Presidential campaign. No more effects document can be circulated. Price, \$1. Large is

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTOR.

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School THE Summer quarter will begin on Wednesday

For particulars, inquire of the Principal, NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, April 20. The Nat Turner Insurrection.

FULL and reliable account. Copies sent to say Address on the receipt of Pive Cents.

Address THOS. HAMILTON,

P. O. Box 1212 No. Vol. BROOKLYN HEIGHT

Hygienic Establishment Nos. 63 and 65, COLUMBIA STREET,

BROOKLYN, L.L

BROCKLYN, L. I.

THIS Institution is open Summer and Winter for
the reception of patients and boarders. The Dotor brings to his aid eight years' experience in the
Hydropathic practice, and he has no hesistics is
saying that he has the largest out-door practice of
any. Water Cure' Physician in the country. In
boarders, or parties visiting New York, this Hose
offers superior inducements, as the location is very
desirable, being only fifteen minutes' walk from the
Astor House. Accommodations and table, excelled,
and at one half the price charged at the Hotels.
Address GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., GEO. F. ADAMS, M. Physician and sole Propriet

> THAYER & ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHERS

Wholesale Booksellers, 114 & 116 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON, MASS

Resistance to Slaveholders

LETTER TO SENATOR WILSON.

JUST PUBLISHED: a pamphlet of 25 pages, by HENRY C. WRIGHT, entitled, 'NO RIGHTA NO DUTIES; or, Staveholders, as such, have 26 Rights, Slaves, as such, owe no Duties. An Asym
to a Letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, touching its
sistance to Slaveholders being the Hight and But of
the Slaves, and of the people and States of the North.

For sale by BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfeld stret,
and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Corabil. Price
10 cents.

CARPETING

'All the Year Round.'

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

CARPETING 285 WASHINGTON STREET,

(NEAR WINTER STREET,) DECRIVE, by Steamers and Packets fpm EigLiand, the latest and best swyles and qualitie of
Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Valvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Riddermines,
&c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Matta, Bockings, Yeltings, Canton and
Coopes Mattings.

AMERICAN CARPETING ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT

THE LOWEST PRICES For each or approved credit.

ORARLES HAZELTINE, PIANO-FORTE TUNER

REPAIRER.

Washington street, and at the Negouse For