MARRALL MANEUED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

[SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1886.

THE LIBERATOR

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

[From the Birmingham Philanthropist of May, 1836.]

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF THE CONDUCT
OF DRS. COX AND HOBY,

BAPTIST DEPUTATION TO THIS COUNTRY. Ettract from a Review of The Bartists is America: a Narrative of the Deputation from the Baptist Union in England to the United Sates and Canada. By the Rev. F. A. Cox. D. D., L. L. D.; and the Rev. J. Hoby, D. D. London: T. Ward & Co. Patermoster-row.

London: T. Ward & Co. Paternoster-row. We have a long account of the proceedings of e Tremini Convention at Richmond, which ecased many questions and subjects, but by no cant touched on that of slavery. The departson state, in their own defence for not introducgit, that it was forbidden by the laws of the acts to entertain the question: but they shall eak for themselves.

ing it, that it was foolides by the laws attention of the state to entertain the question; but they shall speak for thouselves.

Expectations, it appears, were entertained that we should have stood forward not merely as abolitionists, which we were universally known to be, but as advocates of particular measures, and associates with a specific agency, sent, for the avowed purpose of lecturing upon the subject of the second purpose of lecturing upon the subject of proper heart to intruduce a topic, which, otherwise, would not have been toucled upon in these details. Purther remarks will be necessary hereafter, in adverting to another meeting. At present, we have only to explain that the laws of the State probibit and public heart in adverting to another meeting. At present, we have only to explain that the laws of the State probibit with the public heart in a second probibit and the sent of the State probibit with the public heart in a second public with the sent of the State probibit with the sent of the state probibit with the understanding that the abolition of the sent of the se

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True they tell us that they held some private
onversation with a few individuals on the great
uostion; and we feel bound to quote their own
cords.

conversation with a few individuals on the great question; and we feel bound to quote their own of the conversation of the conversation of the conversation of the consistently with daty, an a participation of the polite hospitalities of the gentry feeded in the neighborhood, as well as in delightful intercourse with Christian frends of all denominations. But the neighborhood, as well as in delightful intercourse with Christian frends of all denominations. But when, among other topics, it was invariably our object to elicat opinions relative both to the Indian tribes and the colored people. On the latter subject, and that connected with Slavery, we were satious not to lever the south without a pleas and feelings, and those of our bethere all the convent of the c

Let us imagine that Christ and his sportles had mentioned to a few friends in private, the moist mentioned to a few friends in private, the moist significant of the private p

of that kind of shuffling which among Catholication of charitans, we fear as only denominated in the control of the country. It is a quaction between interpolations of Christians, we fear as is also one of interest and policy, relating to the civil administration of the country. It is a quaction between interpolation is doubtless one of interest and policy, relating to the civil administration of the country. It is a quaction between interpolation is doubtless one of interest and the federal Government, and has provided the country. It is a quaction between interpolation is no inconsiderable relation to the electrons of Country of the Country of the Country of the Country of the United States and in Edward of the Country of the Country of the United States and the federal Government, and has a transfer of the Country of the United States and the federal Government, and has a transfer of the Country of the United States and the federal Government of the Country of the United States and the federal Government of the Country of the United States and the federal Government of the Country of the United States and the federal Government of the Country of the United States and the federal Government of the Country of the Co

chose; and with it peace and liberty to man. God will commission his angel to preach the ev-quisning goaps; and he will if y wherever God shill send him, without dropping his wings to sak leave of a puny seate.—In the clouds of heven the Son of God will be revealed with slit he glory of his Pather upon him.—Then same will force this earthly dignity, and blosh to think than he sever courted hoor from fellow own. S.J. C.

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itso, that sections a simulator of the groups as services, for must therefore be held up to the suspicior the public? Because his benavolence let's pansive, and he imilates he Masare: in goil about and doing good, therefore the church must be cautioned, and warned, and a thorsten to hear or employ him? At "abst period of church do we live, Mir. Editor? Int it in the date.

COMMUNICATIONS.

New Yoak, Aug. 5, 1896.

Dear Garrison—It was with feelings of regret that I discovered in your paper of the 23d and 30th sitting, what I consider the germ of animosity and contention among brethren—Why Sir, cannot abolitioniste compromise the peculiar articles of their christian faith, since their association is not to advocate or promote or defend these articles, but to delutione the monster Slavery? Slavery?
The "holy Sabbath" has been assailed.

The "holy Subbath" has been assailed. A writer who subscribes hisself "a fired of the American Union," probably encouraged by some editorial hints of the 23d this. comes cut both and in the face of Presbyterian, Baptists, Methodist and other christian abolitionists, says that whe Lord's day, the first day of the week, was kept as a matter of fasilian and convenience, without any binding obligation upon us. Admitting his assertion to be true, which I think not use enlightened christian will admit, atill there is a wanton spirit manifested, which will, if cheriabed, foment jealouslies and contentions, and cause divisions in the anti-Slavery ranks. I can see no more reason for mooting the question relisee no more reason for mooting the question rel-ative to the sanctitude of the Sabbath, by aboliative to the sanctitude of the Savoath, by acon-tionists, as such, than for commencing a regular thelogical warfare to array Calvanistic sholtion-ist against the friends of the slave who are, in their christian belief, denominated Armenians, Baptists, Quakers &c. &c. Indeed it is a chal-lenge to every sholtionist who believes tifts the Sabbath day is hallowed. And let sholtionists Sabbath day is hellowed. And let abolitionists once commence disputes upon doctrines in which they are not agreed, and abolition, a question upon which they are not agreed, will be handed over to the enemy. What will be the consequence? To set the old school Presbyterian upon the new-top it the Methodist against the Calvanist—to root. New Schoolism or Old Schoolism or Calvanismor Armenianism or Quakerism out of the anti-Slavery Society, and make the society are orthodox institution, which will be accomplished by the foregoing means only when the members have experienced the fate of the Killsenny cata. "A friend to the American Union" probably does not wish these discussions and continuous to the place; them why broach the subprobably does not wish these discussions and tentions to take place; then why broach the subject? He is probably not willing that they only who disregard the sanctity of the Sabbath shall he found in the anti-Slaver; raiks: then why present a model for an Orthodox anti-Slaver; Society? It is due to the society of Eriends, to

dirk him to the heart; then if we have nothing better to do, it will be a good time to show our provess in a civil flow a good time to show our provess in a civil fight. Therindeed we can no langer be anti-showp brethren—then no pledge will him be seginat a common enemy, it will be fair play and no compromise. At such a time there are not woning those in our ranks, who would run at till with 'a friend of the American would run at till with 'a friend of the American AN ABOLITIONIST.

NEW-ENGLAND UNION ACADEMY.
PROVIDENCE, R. J., Aug. 16, 1886.
The subscriber, as agent and teacher of the New-England Union Academy, at Providence, R. L., acknowledges the receipt of the following sums of money in support of the school, non-April, 1835, to August, 1886:

risenger of the service of the servi

WM. I. BREWER.

SMITH SCHOOL.

I believe that no paper in the city has mentioned names of the late successful and praiseworthy the names of the late successful and praiseworthy candidates for the prizes in the Smith school. This school is one of the city schools, supported by the public, subject to the same regulations as the other ar schools, and the Teachers placed upo an equality with the other Teachers in the city; yet tioned in the public papers. Is this apparently marked onglect right? There may be just reasons for it, but I confess I cannot perceive the justice of ng in the back ground the pupils in that sch who have distinguished themselves in the attainment of useful knowledge, while the names of children in other schools, no more meritorious, have been pub-

other schools, no more mentorious, have oeen published in all the papers.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that it will give you pleasure to insert the names of those pupils of the Smith school, who received the prizes at the last Annual Exhibition. They are as follows:

ARABELLA DALTON, JOSEPH PUTMAN,

NESTOR FREEMAN, GEORGE COLBURN. A MUDDY ABSTRACT.

M. EUDDY ABSTRAOT.

M. Eprost.—A composery cellor, whose name it is unoccessary to mention, as he only makes use of the cant of the age, anys, 'That we are, in the lamguage of Henry City,' "the foss to slavery, and the advocates of Eugary throughout the world,' is a fact that we shall not deny; but we shall most resolutely oppose any party, and all parties, that may infinance an intention to take any step to invade the rights of the Sonthing the longerity of the United."

the South, or the integrity of the Union.'

Gallant champion of rights and integrity.' He reminds me of a conversation which lately took place between a shrewd and learned citizen of Boylston,

Detwen a success and a prescher of Christianity.

The minister declared that he was very much opposed to slavery as such—that slavery was an evil in the abstract, but he should decline stiring so excit-

et. Suppose, "replied the other," that you were to fall into a deep shouly, and I should pass by while you ware floundering in the mud, and very politicly inform you that I was opposed to mud in the abstract, and thought it made a very uncomborable jacked for a cleryyumin—but that I should set my face a gainst interfering with your personal conceins, and so pass on and let you wallow.

C.

on and let'you wallow.

SLATE CARE.—An application was yesterlay made to the Recorder, by John F. Collier, of Somerete sounty, Maryland, to obtain possession, under a write. It albeste Corpus, of Jesse Collier, and the second of the second rand Holt were helt positive as to the iden-titude laws. On this other wise Id. Hotch-for Identified the Hotch-of Oak street, deposed to have Identified Ad alse in this city in December, 1834 or Sarsh Meeds, a colored woman, residing folk street, also dropsed that he had hoard-folk street, also dropsed that he ab doard-of the positive is the street of the color of the color of the color of the color of whomesay next—[From the A.Y. Journal wassers of the 29 al.]

BOSTON. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1836

LETTER FROM MR. THOMPSON.

18, ALDEMANBURY, LOND. July 11, 1836. Dear Friend:

SATURDAY, REPTEMBER 3 188.

LITTER FORD EXT. TION PROV.

LADERY VIEW MAY DEPOSE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

cumstance to which I have alluded, should render such a reference no longer desirable. In that case it is probable that I shall trouble you with a communication on the subject. But to return to the resolution of the Baptist Union. Is that re-solution to be considered as justifying Dr. Cox, and condeming Mr. Theopeno? We shall find the answer to this question in the circumstances

as us, and we lay it before our readers with pleasure, as for another homes betterments, it addition to many classification and the probation which Mr. Thompson, as softward the probation which Mr. Thompson, it is softward to find the probation which Mr. Thompson, it is softward to find the probation which Mr. Thompson, from town, imposes upon me then ceasisty of making one or two remarks on the incidence of the probation which Mr. Thompson, in statisfied that the spirit of malignity with which he has a spoused, and to damage his reputation as a public man. I shall, however, say as little as possible on this author of his return from Scotland, give a good account of himself both to his friends and to his fees and because I am statisfied that the spirit of malignity with which he has been attacked in certain of himself both to his friends and to his fees and because I am statisfied that the spirit of malignity with which he has been attacked in certain of himself both to his friends and to his fees and because I am statisfied that the spirit of malignity with which he has been attacked in certain of himself both to his friends and to his fees and because I am statisfied that the spirit of malignity with which he has been attacked in certain of himself both to his friends and to his fees and because I am statisfied that the spirit of malignity with which he has been attacked in certain of himself both to his friends and to his fees and place of the case of the

od regret.

That the meeting fully sympathised with the remarks of Mr. Murseill the loud applause with which they were received fully proces.

I had intended to have noticed some other points connected with this matter, but I fear I

have already trespassed too much on your col-umns. I beg, therefore, to subscribe myself

Yours, respectfully, JOHN SCOBLE.

London, July 1, 1836.

THOMPSON AND BRECKINRIDGE. THOMPSON AND BRECKINKINGE.
Some of our pro-Slavery papers due trying to exult over the issue of the discussion in Glargow, between Messay. Thompson and Breckinridge, and on the strength of letters from correspondents abroad are publishing that Breckinridge has won a complete victory. His coolines, estimates, and self-possession, his ability in argument, and his perfect success are eslogisted in glowing paragraphs, set forth with, due flourish of trumpets, and disconstant with, due flourish of trumpets.

in more than the researchment from the subject of the debate, from the Birminghan properties of the subject of the debate, from the Birminghan properties of the debates, from the subject of American alwayers have read the control taken price in Ginegow, between Ma. The mention of the negro race and the Rev. R. J. Breck, and the properties of the debates, and the properties of the debates of th

The concluding paragraph of the notice, we give entire.

'These brief notices of the origin and progress of the abolition cause in America demostrate its purely benevolent and religious characteristic in the property benevolent and religious characteristic proposition its purpose. It is neither sectarian or political its sprit of edergine. It sins at the overthrow of the most intolcrable and injustious system of Slavery which exists in the world.

The men who conduct it are wise in coasel, and decisive in action; and not withstanding the force and brutal sprit with which they lave been force and brutal sprit with which they lave been cose which has higher the class of the short which has higher the class of the short when the second with the second was the second was the second was the second with the second was the second was

Several valuable articles are copied from A-merican Anti-Slavery works, and the proceedings of various ecclesiastical bodies, in England and Scotland, in reference to American Slavery are

THE TEXAS QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

It will be seen by the following article from the London Patriot of July 6, that the affairs of Texas are beginning to arrest the attention of the British public, and have even become a sub-

i ject of consideration in Parliament. 1. 1.

The British public cupits to be made sure of what is going on a tyrester in Texas; of the roc cause and the true nature of the context between the Mexican subscribes and the American start jobbers. None of the daily journals, bowered, Liberal of Toys, have cared to bring the first under the notice of their readers. Texas has long been the Naboth surerul of Brother Jonaphan. For twenty years are the houndary of the United States territory, of which the Sabine river is the agreed line, so at the long the tries allowed lines of the Delta of

is reference to tion, while in Baptist Union, last number, the repeated the s repeated the s
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of a letter recently re-

he not, in the estimation of cair policy on, the Antiamong you. They are seculture, in great by the year seculture, in great by the year secondarie, and generally a sharing failuity they were expected see of Negre Emancipations of Negre Emancipations of Negre Emancipations of Negre Emancipato the New York of the New York of the they are they were the they are the secondaries of the they are they are they are the properties of the properties of the mittee of the Baptist Union ladds,

members of the Dapuss, y, and adds, part of this document, fairly wwn statements in the 'Baptists a marked discrepancy.' He volume, an assertion that the at the same time, in a parallel

I blame you, I most decided-ng from the performance of rolved upon you in that char-ful persuasion, that you have the sacred cause of emancid the sacred cause of emanci-misrepresented the English triennial convention.' It from a review of the 'Bap-b London Evangelical Maga-

then, to state, at once, that we are a satisfied with the defence which the have made of their own line of policy are convinced in their, minds—and must be—that the American Chrisparticularly their own denomination,

and Georgia. But supposing Santa Antor descripted in the Company of the Union? "There is a careful of the Company of the Union? "There is a far extra the Wilberfonce, and the Boxton of the New Salverd, without further difficulty, to contain the Wilberfonce, and the Boxton of the New Salverd, without further difficulty, to contain the Wilberfonce, and the Boxton of the New Salverd, without the Company of the Union? "There is the New Salverd, when the American of the New Salverd, which the Land of the New Salverd, which the Land of the Company of the University of the Salverd, which the Land of the Company of the Land of the Land of the Company of the Land of th

THE SLAVE CASE.

important slave case of which our last numbe
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t, in favor of the applicant for freedom
etailed account than we had time for

contained a very brief notice, was decided on Saturday Jast, in Areo of the applicant for freedom. A more detailed account than we had time to prepare last week, will doubtless be acceptable to our readers. A mine detailed account than we had time to prepare last week, will doubtless be acceptable to our readers. A mine state of the season, on a visit to her father, Mr. Thomsak Awes of this city, and brought with her a young girl, by the laws of Louistans, the property of her husband. While temporarily absent from the city, Mrs. S. heft the child with Mr. Aves, intending, when the term of her visit should have expired, to carry her back to New Orleans and there retain her as a slave. The facts being known, a wird of habeas cropus was procured, and Mr. Aves was brought up to answer. The facts being known, a wird on the retain her as a slave. The facts the fact the control of the girl, and in the return which by his counsel he made to the writ, the facts as alyone rated, were set forth, and the claim set up, finit, as person coming from a State where slavery la vlged, and bringing alieves with him, not with the purposes of the remaining permanently, but merely on a transient visit, has a right to carry the slaves back with him, and in the hean time to restribin them of their liberty with the state of the course, and Samuel E. Savall Euger, so behalf of the publicance, and C. P. and B. R. Carris Eager, for the respondent, and was deferred till Friddy, the 26th, for the adam of the course, and the publicance, and C. P. and B. R. Carris Eager, for the respondent, and was deferred till Friddy, the 26th, for the adam of the course, and the publicance, and C. P. and B. R. Carris Eager, for the respondent, and was deferred till Friddy, the 26th, for the adam of the course, the opinion of the course, on the publicance, and by Messer. Loring and Choate for the petitioner, and by Messer. Loring and Choate for the petitioner, and by Messer. Loring and Choate for the petitioner, and by Messer. Loring and Choate for the petit

he third being untenable. He then stated the I owing, as the proposition which he should endear o maintain.

A citizen of a slave State, who comes to Mass husetts for temporary purposes of business pleasure, and brings a slave as a personal atter unt on his journey, usay returns that slave for purpose of carrying him out of the State and

The to maintain this proposition, grow out of the la Louisiana.

First, then, by the laws of Louisiana, the gir

set when the west before on her return to Louisiana. That he she would be free on her return to Louisiana. That he she is not, I refer to suthorities. 14, Martin's Reports 405. A case in which the question was, whether a slave by being taken to the North West Tercitory to the state of the s

is like, considering lower direct, an one schemishes in the content of the lower of foreign medica in to be impossible of the lower of foreign medica in to be impossible of the lower of foreign medica in to be impossible of the lower of foreign medica in to be impossible of the lower of foreign medica in to be impossible of the lower of foreign medica in the lower of the lower of foreign medica in the lower of the lower of foreign medica in the lower of the lower of foreign medica in the lower of the lower of foreign medica in the lower of the l

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[Mr.

NOTICE, and Billings is appointed my a cribers in this city and vicinit me of the Liberator.

LITERARY.

[For the Libertor.]
TO THE DAUGHTERS OF JAMES FOR
TEN, PHILADELPHIA.

TEST, PHILADELPHIA.

Risequi-the visit and privid may pass my by With the rods tasts and edit malicious up-priests the pick hand desidingly and alow. In secord with gestern at the darker browport with gestern at the darker browport with gestern at the darker browport with the privident of the pick of the

A dwinker's blesning with a bricker's prayer.
And what, my sisters, though upon your brow
The despot coloring of your kinder glows,
Shall I less fove the workmanahy of Him
Hader whose wideon all our own is don't
Shall my bears learn to graduate its thrill
East for the white, and for the base he still
Lat the thought perial:—while that heart can
The blessed sensory of your graduate
While it can prise the excellence of snite,
The chant demonster of my direct reduct,
Still are ye all my sisters—meet to share
A srother's blessing and a bricker's prayer!
The of 12th me., 1855.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.) TWENTY YEARS.

They tell me twenty years have pass'd flines I have looked upon these last; And thought these fairest of the fair, With thy sylph-like form and light-brow I can remained every word. That from those smiling lips I heard; Oth thew little it appears Like the lapse of twenty years!

Thou art changed! in thee I find Beauty of another kind; Those rich curls lie on thy brow And the sylph hath given place
To the matron's form of grace;
Yet how little it appears
Like the lapse of twenty years!

Bill thy cheek is round and fair;
'Mid thy cupla not one grey hair;
Not one lorking sorrow lies
In the lustre of those eyes;
Thou hast felt, since last we met,
No affliction, no regret!
Wonderful! to shed no tears
In the laste of twenty years!

But what means that changing brow Teers are in those dark eyes now! Have my rash, inecutious words Waken'd Feeling's alumbering chord Wherefore dost thou bid me look At you dark-bound journal book!— There the regimer appears Of the lapse of twenty years!

Then hast been a happy bride, Kneeling by a lover's side; And saclouded was thy life, As his loved and loving wife; Then hast worn the garb of gloom Kneeling by that husband's tomb, Thou hast were a widow's tears In the lapse of twenty years!

Oh! I see my error now,
To suppose, in check and brow,
Brangers may presume to find
Treasured secrets of the mind:
There fond Memory still will keep
Her vigil, when sile zerms to slepe
Though composure re-appear
In the lapse of twenty years!

Where's the hope that can abate
The grief of hearts thus desolate?
That can Youth's keenest pangs ass
And mitigate the gloom of Age?
Religion bids the tempest cease,
And leads her to a port of peace;
And on, the lonely pilot steers
Through the lapse of future years!

ON A FRIEND LOST AT SEA.

ON A FRIEND LOST AT SEA AY GEORGE D. PRESTICE.

Sleep as—sleep os—above thy corse
The winds their subbath keep.
The winds their subbath keep.
The wave sweeps round thee, and thy breast
Heaves with the heaving deep;
Hers the mild Eve her beauty dings,
And there the white gull lith sher wings,
And the bles hadyon loves to Jave
Her plumage in the holy wave.

Sleep on—no willow o'er thee bends With melancholy sir, No videst springs, nor dewy rose Its sool of love lays hore, But there the see-flower bright and young Is sweatly o'er thy slombers flags, And like weeping mourner fair, The pale flag hangs its tresses there.

Bleep on—skep on—the jewelry
Of Ceena's cord caves
I now thise are—thy requies
The music of its waves;
Through thy dark locks the sea gene glown
Bright emblem of thy spirit's dream,
And pure and deep as infant love
The bless are rolls its waves above.

Sleep on—aloep on—the fearful wrath
Of mingling cloud and deep
May leave its deep and stormy track
Above thy place of sleep;
But, when the wave has smalt to rest;
As now, twill marmer o'er thy breast,
As the bright victims of the sen
Perchance will make their home with th

Sleep on—thy come is far away,
Bet grief bewalls thee yet,
Por these the beart-orang sigh is breath
And levely open are not pAnd she they young and beautones bride
for thoughts are beroring by thy sideAt oft the target are beroring by the
At oft the target to view with team

THE TIMES

MISCRLLANBOUS,

ing propositions in regard to what Abelitions in have not done:

1. They have not invoked the gession of mob-cless to give efficiency to their arguments and operations or practiyes those of their opposition.

2. They have not burned increase to this full spirit, by a compromise of rigids and law at this hidding, as in the commitment of Mr. Gerrisses y to prison, and the arrent of Mr. Storre while ea-ter the commitment of the commitment of the commitbidding, as in the arrest of Mr. Blorre and the prison, and the arrest of Mr. Blorre aged in prayer.

3. They have not elected Judge Lynch, the Molech of modern times, to defined their cause and immolate such as might obstruct their cause and immolate such as might obstruct their cause.

and immolate such as might obstruct their progrees.

4. They have not instigned insurrections and
service war, for they have neither held not pulsary in these days with a character of the
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halted in a spirit of eympathy and cordicity
equally marked, delightful and escouraging to
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equally marked, delightfut and successful their beautiful.

6. They have never attempted interference with Settle legislation or constitutional prevegatives, having clearly defined and protoned spatiest such lutaference from the beginning of their of the constitution of the constitutio

ives, having clearly dafined and processed against such inteference from the beginning of their efforts. They have not "made the condition of the larnew worse "baving only added that it should be made better than before.

8. Nor have they "alandered the South and the country," inanuach, as from Southern instinay alone, all their allegations respecting lawery are fully subsantiated.

8. Nor have they "alandered the South and the country," inanuach, as from Southern instination and the country, the subsantiated.

8. Nor have they allegated the South we sure the sure that in their subsantiated, and now said to be undered by their efforts, was purious—a mere mockery—the bestard progecy of mercany interest and sirricerated and sincorate corruptions. And we added the subsantiated the subsantiated of the stackment, on the groundless charge of the stackment, on the groundless charge of the stackment, on the groundless charge of the country "measure has facts laked proved, that there was no read union between institutions of the country "measure has facts laked proved, that there was no read union between and cementing of those ties, which of did bound the country together. And it is demonstrable, to the most ordinary apprehensions, that free institutions of an expectation of the stackment of shaver forms among them.

11. Finally they have not "meddled with mat-

rectastly secured by removing the billegerous forces—the conflicting elements of slavery from the conflicting elements of slavery from the conflicting elements of slavery from the conflicting elements of the conflicting the conflicting that there appears the slave produced the most shoundant and melanchely zoof, that slavery has sent its deadly influence throughout the land, politing, even at the North, our sanctuaries—poisoning our associations—prastrating our lawes—superlying the moral sense of the community, the conflicting the conflicting the conflicting that in what there is not the conflicting the conflicting the conflicting the conflicting that in what they are under a solemn injunction from Jeans Christ to send the googal to very creature, even the slave, from whom slavery withholds it, and that as cilieras, they are affected by whatever involves the happiness or rain of their fellow cities and the conflicting that the conflicting that the conflictions that a confliction of the confliction of the

We copy the following eloquent extract from the speech of Mr. Pauliner, in the Virgina Legistry in SQL List a bold, frank and honorapeurs in SQL List a bold, frank and honorapeurs in SQL List a bold, frank and honorapeurs in SQL List and the speech of the speech speech and the speech speech and the speech spe

without, and school edged, even among themselves, and the school edged to be supported to the street of the street out to great six the gentleman has yet resen in this half the avenued adocated of slavery. The discussion rose on gerically for the street which the school end one among us, when the school end one among us, which we have of the same county from those who first broke its virgin soil. To the school end of the same county from those who first broke its virgin soil. To the school end of the same county from those who first broke its virgin soil. To the school end of the same county from those who first broke its virgin soil. To the school end of the same county from those who first broke its virgin soil. To the school end of the same county from those who first broke its virgin soil. To the school end of the same county from those who first broke its virgin soil. To the school end the s

See a consense of receiving any of these commen-cations.

8. Let your own breast be the depository of your own secrets; and if possible, of your house.

The more you know of his secrets, the come.

The more you know of his secrets, the come, the come of your, the sendler is the risk of your confidence being abused.

9. If your hashand beautyou, lift the roof of the house with the loudness of your accessme. If this fail to collect the rabble, and shame your househad, shoot from the windows till the guard and feremes fill the house, and refuse to go till they are paid for their trouble.

* The bath is a famous place for scanda

The babb is a famous place for secnedalous assignation of the control of the cont

[From the Birmingham Philanthropist of June 30.] AMICRICAN SLAVERY. The Glasgow Discussion. Mesers. Cox and Hoby and the Baptist Union.

on which courts of you At night I worning I

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ur friends and fellow-laborers in Christ.
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mous sin of United States opposing it, as they should have a prospect of success i suppose most of the men would say, 'O, we are oppe to what do such assertions action is on the other side o presumed there has never at any of the anniversaries, the more than 2,000,000 of and unenlightened slaves; it didder is solicited and put a frice most pion, which is ence off. Achan on the whole; the tare, doubless, hostile to the tares to abolish slavery in or (for they are too intelligent). are, doubtless, hostile to the trues to abolish slavery in ou (for they are too intelligent omitation system such, esp itself to be an anti-slavery internary of the foreign-mis accommodatingly and one of the proposed the raising of half ety, which he assured them the cotton planters had eit the past year, or in other w much, as unrighteously as of the slaves, who have as gof their labors, as any other those, facts force me to consociety pre-slavery in its tions, and therefore as havit to be blessed of 'God'; forcovered the truth or not, becovered the truth or not. covered the truth or not, ministers and others have that the God of the Bible of ministers and others have that the God of the Bible of exactenance to stavery in accounted, by looking in second challe of the law in. Thou shalt love by neig which all other precepts of full agreement. Besides, the since of the law in a state of the law in a state of the law in a state of the law in the law in the globe to we have, at our own down, the law is the law in the law in