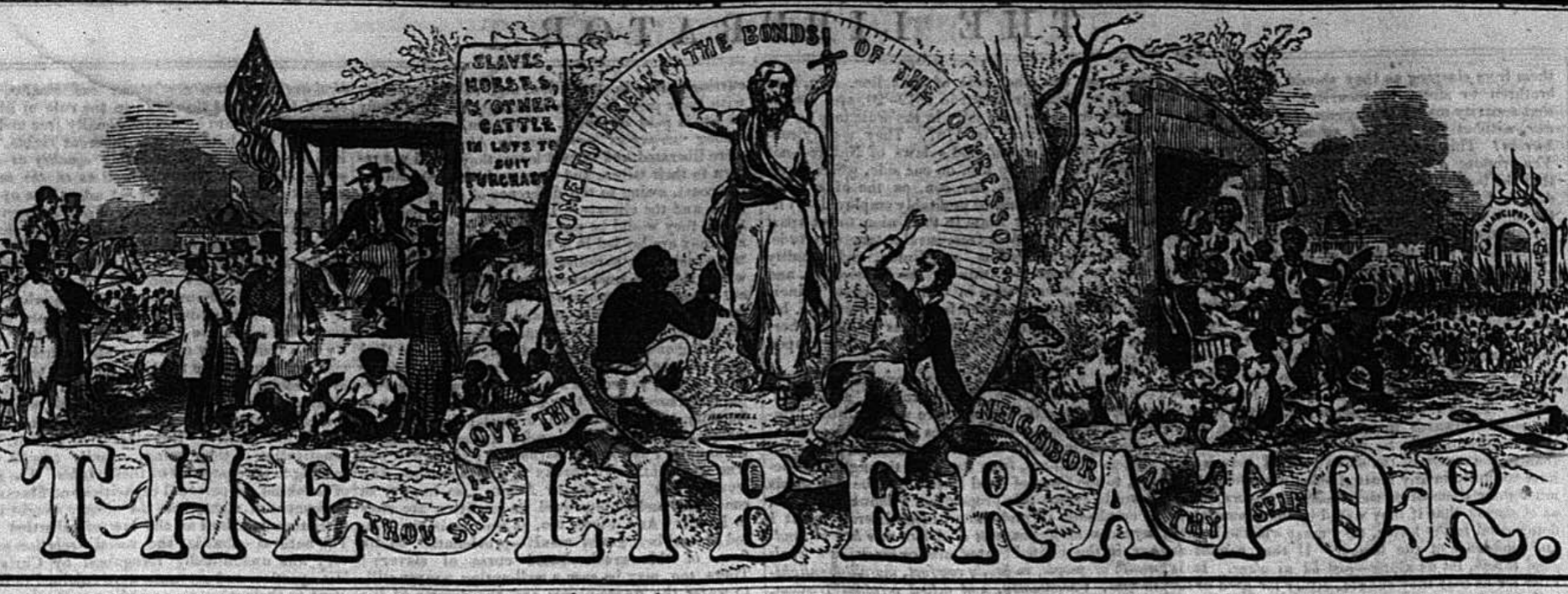


THE LIBERATOR  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.  
AT THE  
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.  
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.  
TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,  
in advance.  
Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN  
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All communications are to be made, and all letters  
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are  
to be directed, (POST PAID), to the General Agent.  
Advertisements making less than one square in-  
serted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00.  
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,  
Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-  
thorized to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.  
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial  
Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts  
of the paper, viz.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELIAS GRAY,  
LOUIS, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILLBRICK, and  
WESTBELL PHILLIPS.  
In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of  
every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.  
VOL. XXIV. NO. 38.



No Union with Slaveholders!  
THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH  
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL!  
"Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding  
lords of the South, prescribed, as a condition of their  
assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to  
SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR  
SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,  
of preserving the African slave trade; the second was  
THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an  
engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,  
delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal  
to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-  
sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under  
the name of persons. . . . In fact, the oppressor repre-  
senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus com-  
plicitated a democracy, is to insult the understanding of  
mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of  
riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the  
government of the nation is to establish an artificial  
majority in the slave representation over that of the  
free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY  
TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETU-  
ATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT  
OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—John Quincy Adams.

### REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

TO THE POINT.  
The Charleston Mercury discourseth on this wise,  
in a recent number—  
"The South no longer regards slavery as a ne-  
cessary evil—it no longer dreams of emancipation  
as a pleasing prospect. But, soberly and cautiously,  
only in all the lights of religion, morals, politics  
and a growing experience, the question has been  
examined, and she now stands up before the world,  
and asserts her institution to be a positive good.  
It was natural, therefore, when slavery was es-  
tablished, and its abolition hopefully counted on,  
that Southern men should consent to the spread  
and perpetuate it. But how can any man, who re-  
gards slavery as a blessing, object to the employ-  
ment of all proper means for its diffusion? If  
slavery be an evil, the course is plain. Remove  
all obstacles to its destruction. If a blessing, re-  
move all obstacles to its progress. And the South-  
ern statesman must choose between the alterna-  
tives, and adopt the practice of the creed he pre-  
fers. He cannot so parade his inconsistency be-  
fore the world, as to profess to hold slavery a blessing,  
and yet shrink from the use of means which, though  
obnoxious to a whining and unchristian philan-  
thropy, are contrary neither to a sound policy  
nor to true morals."

### THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The New Orleans Delta, of a recent date, has  
an article on this subject, said to be from the pen  
of Mr. Cartwright, a person who has acquired  
notoriety in that section by his absurd or  
scurrilous speculations upon the characteristics of  
the negro race. He says—  
"That in Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts,  
Western New York, and the Ohio Reserve, will  
continue to be the dupes of British policy, and  
force upon the country a dissolution of the Union,  
it is but right and proper that one of the conse-  
quences of disunion, which their blind fanaticism  
has disqualified them from seeing, should be made  
known to them in advance—and that is, that the  
South would be compelled, in self-defence, to re-  
vive the African slave trade on a grander and more  
extensive scale than has ever existed. Let us  
Gen. Felix Houston, in some able papers, has  
poured beyond a doubt, that negro slaves in war  
(the more the better) are an element of invincible  
strength, and not of weakness, as abolitionists  
vainly suppose. All our wars prove it. The  
history of the Revolution proves that Washington's  
army in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, at the  
most gloomy period of our war, when the Govern-  
ment had neither money nor credit, was kept to-  
gether and supported by provisions, made while  
the war was going on, by Virginia negroes; and  
that Burgoyne's captured army was sent from the  
North into the heart of the slaveholding region  
for safe keeping. Our present slaveholders are  
not numerous enough to contend against the com-  
bined armies of the non-slaveholding States and  
Great Britain. The South could, and would, if  
driven to the wall, raise an army, if needs be, of  
any number of men, in addition to her own citizen  
soldiers."

### WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

Extracts from the Speech of Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY,  
of Syracuse, at the Celebration of the Anniversary of  
West India Emancipation, at Flushing, Aug. 1, 1854:  
I regard the abolition of slavery in the West  
Indies as the most signal achievement of true  
Christianity. It was a victory won not by force  
and arms, but by the change of battle, nor by in-  
trigue and stratagem; but by the power of truth  
and love.  
Here some would remind me that the West India  
Emancipation, in which we glory, was not accom-  
plished by moral power, but that money was the  
vehicle by which at last the abomination of slavery  
was overthrown. The few words which our ex-  
cellent friend Horace Greeley said on this point were  
adapted to leave this impression. I am too well  
aware that this base power was so applied that it  
may seem to have been the efficient instrument in  
the great work we celebrate. But all who are familiar  
with the history of that deliverance know full well,  
that it was well nigh accomplished before the  
thought of compensation to the slaveholders was  
suggested. The public sentiment and feeling  
throughout Great Britain had gathered such force  
that it could be no longer resisted, and the all but  
universal demand for the abolition of slavery was  
about to be heeded and obeyed. The horrors of the  
West India system of oppression, unequalled by  
any that had ever existed upon earth, exceeding  
the horrors of the American slave trade, and the  
Peculiar Institution in our Republic, the horrors  
of slavery had been so fully exposed that there was  
a general outcry of indignation at its continuance  
a day. The arguments alleged in its behalf had  
been so thoroughly refuted, that those were sure to  
be put to open shame who ventured to bring them  
forward any more; and the senselessness and  
cruelty of the common pretences against colored men  
had been so effectually rebuked, that some but the  
most stupid of the contending parties ventured to  
appeal to them. It had become obvious that the  
abolitionists were about to triumph—that the yoke  
of West India bondage must be broken, and the en-  
slaved be set free. Then it was—on the eve of ac-  
complishment—that some of the statesmen of Eng-  
land, who themselves, perhaps, owners of West  
India estates, or had mortgages upon the prop-  
erty of planters, insisted the claim for compensa-  
tion. At first, and then only a few weeks before  
the passage of the act, it was proposed that a com-  
pensation of £20,000,000 should be paid to the  
planters out of the earnings of those who were to be  
emancipated. This was too bad, and brought down  
a storm of indignation from the abolitionists which  
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men who had so long been deprived of every right,  
and had killed all their lives without compensa-  
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that was finally passed on the 7th of August, 1833,  
it was provided that £20,000,000 should be paid to  
the planters out of the public treasury of the em-  
pire. This was wrong. If compensation were to  
be paid to any, it should be to the slaves, and not  
to their possessors—not to those who had all along  
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their fellow-beings now to be set at liberty free from  
their grasp. There was, however, a show of reason  
why the Parliament of Great Britain should feel  
under obligation to make some compensation to  
those whose their act was about to deprive of what  
the government of the empire had recognized as  
legitimate property—especially as those planters

### OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

who were to suffer loss by the act were not rep-  
resented in the body about to impose upon them this  
loss. And then, too, the whole nation were guilty  
of having too long consented to this system of in-  
equity, and would have no reason to complain if the  
removal of it should be attended with a heavy ex-  
pense to themselves. These reasons were not suf-  
ficient to justify the payment of money to the most  
egregious of all offenders against justice and mercy,  
for coining to the evil which they were enough to  
ally any very strenuous opposition on the part of  
the abolitionists, who, when the object of their  
prayer and strenuous efforts for many years,  
seemed to be within their grasp, could not stop to  
parley long about pounds and pence. The Emancipa-  
tion Act of Great Britain is in this respect no  
example for us. Emancipation is not a question  
between slaveholders and non-slaveholders—much  
less between the non-slaveholding and the slave-  
holding States. No, it is purely a system of right,  
of justice, and mercy, and common humanity, be-  
tween the slaveholder and the slave. The claim  
of the wronged and outraged bondman is not in-  
validated by the inability or the indisposition of any  
third party to pay a price for their redemption.  
They would have a perfect right to their liberty,  
if there were no non-slaveholders in the land, no  
free States in this confederacy. The slave is a man,  
and therefore has an inalienable right, given him  
by the Almighty Father, to his liberty, and the  
pursuit of happiness, and the slaveholder denies him  
that right at the peril of his soul. It is not a right  
which can be bought and sold; and the unanswer-  
able objection to the payment of a price for their  
liberty is, that it is in some sort a recognition of  
the right of those who would assume to sell their  
birthright, to withhold it from them until it shall be  
paid for.

### A FUGITIVE LAW FOR CANADA.

The next move of the Southern slave-drivers is  
to demand the rendition of fugitives now in Can-  
ada from England. The South Carolina Columbia  
Times says—  
"The loss that the South annually sustains, by  
the running of slaves into Canada, is of sufficient  
importance to justify her public men in insisting  
upon some action of the Government of the United  
States in the premises. And we confess our sur-  
prise that Southern statesmen have submitted with  
so much patience to the annual robbery of thou-  
sands of dollars worth of property, to which she  
has as good right as the land they cultivate. The  
time is propitious for the acquisition of all dis-  
puted rights from European powers. They cannot  
afford to break just now with the United  
States. Let our public men move in the matter,  
and we question not but that the President and the  
American minister at St. James will give the  
movement a cordial support. Besides, this is a  
golden moment which may never return. Before  
we get another sound man in the Presidential chair,  
peace may be made in Europe, and the European  
powers become less inclined to look with favor  
upon the demands of America."

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under obligation to make some compensation to  
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the government of the empire had recognized as  
legitimate property—especially as those planters

### LET US HAVE PEACE.

We can heartily second the wish of our cotem-  
porary of the Baltimore American, that the country  
possessed some man, elevated in patriotism  
and commanding influence, who could be  
heard throughout the land, rallying to  
his aid the conservative majority of all sections,  
and bidding Northern fanaticism and Southern ul-  
timation, Free Soil aggression and Pro-Slavery ag-  
itation, alike to still. We are tired of this ever-  
lasting commotion about Negrodom; the Southern  
people are tired of it, and they want peace and  
quiet, if it can be obtained without the sacrifice of  
their inalienable rights.—Richardson Whig.

From the Westchester (N. Y.) News.  
MR. SUMNER.  
The fact is yet fresh in the minds of the Ameri-  
can people, that while the halls of justice in the  
city of Boston were yet reeking with the blood  
of its officers, riotously murdered by an un-  
governable mob, frantically and hypocritically af-  
fecting the support of liberty, the Hon. Mr. Sum-  
ner, one of the Senators from Massachusetts in the  
Senate of the United States, took special pains to  
show his contempt for one of the laws of Con-  
stitution—a law required in express terms by the  
National Constitution, and which in principle has  
been in force for more than sixty years—the Fu-  
gitive Slave Act, which was at the time particu-  
larly obnoxious to the excited slaveholders of Boston;  
and the honorable Mr. Sumner not only made a flaming  
speech against it, presenting memorials for its  
repeal, but when pushed to a more distinct  
decision whether, under the force of his official  
duty as a citizen, if called on, he would per-  
sonally maintain the provisions of that act, he re-  
fused to do so, and in a most positive refusal, closing with  
the serene expression of an ancient sage, "Is  
the sword of God, which should do this thing?"  
We have no serious concern about the acts  
or expressions of the Hon. Mr. Sumner, but we  
remember to have felt the general shock that

self guilty, of one of the most infamous crimes—  
one that will not even bear to be named—and he is  
now a fugitive and an outcast. He was one of those  
that had been justifying slavery by the Bible, un-  
till he had satisfied his own moral sense, and he fell  
a victim to his own depraved appetites. So it is  
throughout the South-to-day. Duelling, street as-  
saults, broils, &c. are justified, because her pulpit,  
her press and her philanthropists dare not cut deep  
in their investigation of moral evil. Hence, it is not  
to ally any very strenuous opposition on the part  
of the abolitionists, who, when the object of their  
prayer and strenuous efforts for many years,  
seemed to be within their grasp, could not stop to  
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### EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. HORACE GREELEY,

made at the same Celebration—  
Here is the danger. Men do not realize, do not  
believe, that that which oppresses men of another  
color, oppresses them also. I believe it, because I  
know it. I never was a slave, and cannot therefore  
speak of the wrongs of the slave as the slave only can.  
No man is qualified to speak of it, and show what  
a hateful thing it is, unless its chains have been  
around his limbs, and its lash upon his back. Such  
men as Frederick Douglass and Samuel R. Ward,  
who have themselves felt the oppressor's rod, can  
give a true picture of slavery, can describe it as  
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associate and friend of the men of the South—the  
white men—and I can see how it crushes them. I  
have seen their countrymen, and I have seen them  
led by God—no, it is doubtless in—and running to  
poverty. I have seen their men without industry,  
without true energy, without proper manhood. I  
have seen a whole country laid waste by slavery,  
its cities the spoils of disease. Year after year, the  
people of the South hold their futile conventions to  
see how they shall build up commerce, and make  
Southern vessels the carriers of Southern products,  
and Southern cities the marts for Southern trade. They  
pass resolutions declaring that New York, Phila-  
delphia and Liverpool shall no more engross the  
trade of the South; but they never say, we will  
get rid of slavery, which is the basis and founda-  
tion of their calamities. They do not realize that  
eternal justice is the first interest of every man—  
the interest of the tyrant no less than the slave—  
the interest of the ruler no less than the ruled.  
They mistakenly believe and feel that slavery is an  
evil to the slave only, and not the master and his  
allies. That is the calamity of the age, that the  
calamity which men have too long borne and suffered.  
It has carried down nation after nation to an  
ignominious grave, and will carry ours too, unless  
we realize that every man's rights are involved in  
one man's rights—unless we realize that where  
there is one slave, all men are more or less en-  
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maintained in Congress—at Providence, and every  
where else.  
Again, I have ever contended that there is no  
obligation resting on Congress to enact any law what-  
ever on the subject, and that it was wrong to do so.  
Then, in Congress and out of it, I have contended  
for the total repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and  
of all laws of Congress which support Slavery. This  
has been, for fifteen years, the distinct avowal of  
my views, as I anticipated them understood by all  
who have read my speeches—and to reach that  
position, I have on some occasions proposed, as  
the first step, to discard the Compromise of 1850  
by a total repeal of the Fugitive Law, and if nec-  
essary to attain that at this time, I would renege  
the act of 1793 as a temporary compromise, until  
public opinion should come up to the main point of  
a total separation of our Federal Government  
from all support of slavery.  
It may have been vanity in me, but I did not ap-  
prehend that any intelligent man would have been  
misled by the strictures of the Bugle, in regard to  
my positions. Indeed, I can hardly suppose the  
editor of that paper to believe me in favor of catch-  
ing fugitive slaves, as he states. Nor do I think  
he believes me so unstable as to have changed my  
positions, and not to have said at Providence, what  
I have said, at least for the last ten years, in every  
other place.  
Very respectfully,  
J. R. GIDDINGS.

### REMARKS.

We very cheerfully publish this letter of Mr.  
Giddings. We should do it with much greater  
pleasure, were it such as to criticize Mr. Giddings  
from a compromising, pro-slavery position. Most  
regretfully we are confirmed by this letter in the  
opinion that Mr. Giddings occupies such a position,  
and that the strictures heretofore made upon it  
were merited and proper. We do not for-  
get nor undervalue the great services Mr. Giddings  
has rendered to the cause of freedom. But, at the  
same time, we cannot be blind to, nor silent re-  
garding a position we deem so detrimental to the  
cause of the slave as that assumed by Mr. Giddings  
in his Providence speech, and maintained in this  
letter of justification. We are unable to see any  
important difference between the speech and the  
letter.  
Both affirm that the law of '93 prohibits the peo-  
ple from secreting the slave—from defending the  
slave—from rescuing the slave. Both declare Mr.  
Giddings's willingness to concede the prohibitions  
upon freedom for the sake of repealing the com-  
promise of 1850—prohibitions which represent the  
most noble of human impulses; prohibit the most  
obvious and important of human duties; and which  
will, of necessity, be the frequent means of en-  
abling the master to seize and return the slave to  
his chains. A monstrous proposition to be made  
by anybody, but especially astonishing as coming  
from Mr. Giddings, who has such abundant ex-  
periences of the evils of compromise, and of the per-  
fidy of those to whom he proposes to make these  
wicked concessions.  
Mr. Giddings can hardly believe that we think  
him in favor of slave-catching. We are sorry to  
say that his speech and letter both prove him not  
so much opposed to it as he should be; else he would  
not be willing to promise for himself and his con-  
stituents to the slave-catchers, that they would not  
hide the poor wretch when he was hunted, that  
they would not defend him when assaulted, nor  
rescue him when seized. We hope Mr. Giddings's  
constituents will not be considered as voting for  
such a compromise at the next election. If so, for  
the sake of the slave, they had better stay at home.  
We confess we do not know what to think he would  
do. His fifteen years' sayings and actions in Congress  
lead us to confidently believe that his opposition to  
slave-catching is such that he would hide, defend,  
and even rescue a slave. Now he will pledge  
himself not to do any of these heaven-approved  
acts.

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF SLAVERY.

The patriarchal institution of the South is fully  
illustrated by such a notice as this, from the  
Commercial Bulletin, of New Orleans:  
NEGROES SURRENDERED.—Nine negroes surren-  
dered themselves yesterday to the police of this  
district, claiming the protection of the law against the  
cruelty of their overseer. They belong to a planta-  
tion on the coast, 27 miles below the city. They  
said they wanted to find their master, who resides  
in the city. They were locked up to await further  
developments.  
The patriarchs, supposing them to be gentleless  
personified, do not always stay at home, but depute  
their authority to non-patriarchs, and hence the  
above cruelty.  
Of the complexion of slaves—that it matters not  
whether they are black or white—may be judged  
by such advertisements as the following, from the  
Charleston (S. C.) Courier:  
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The advertiser  
will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehen-  
sion and recovery, or for any information that  
may lead to the apprehension and recovery of  
ROBERT, the property of Mrs. MARGARET M.  
SMITH, of Sullivan's Island, who either ran or  
was enticed away on the 24 inst. Robert is a  
bright, though considerably senescent mulatto; is  
about nineteen years of age; about five feet in  
height; has fine, light-colored, straight hair, short  
cropped; very large and somewhat projecting front  
teeth, rather separated at the sides; large nose,  
black eyes, is rather thin in person, rather knock-  
kneed in one leg; quite intelligent; wore when he  
left dark or black clothes, and is doubtless passing  
himself off as white under some assumed name.  
Having been instigated, doubtless, in the commis-  
sion of this act by some evil disposed person or persons,  
the undersigned hereby, and particularly for  
his faithful and distressed mother's sake, offers  
himself as security against his punishment, should  
he voluntarily return. The above reward for the pur-  
pose stated, together with one hundred dollars for  
proof to conviction of Robert having been harbored  
by any responsible white or free person of color,  
the recovery of whose value, will be paid by JAMES  
M. MURRELL, Trustee and Agent, Charleston,  
S. C.

This runaway from his patriarch was not a  
stupid black nigger, but one more above a brute,  
but intelligent and white, with fine, light-  
colored hair. And this is published in the Demo-  
cratic State of South Carolina, neither exciting re-  
mark nor indignation! And the alliance of such  
"Democracy" with that of Tammany Hall deter-  
mines the foreign and domestic policy of this country.  
Men not only run away from the patriarchal  
institution, but allow themselves to be stolen. The  
following advertisement from the New Orleans  
Delta, detailing the villany of one John Jones in  
that capacity, may show one of many of the trou-  
bles of the patriarchs in keeping up the attractions  
of the system—  
\$225 REWARD.—On the 2d day of May last,  
the slave described below was stolen from the sub-  
scriber, living in Butler County, Alabama, and was  
brought into the neighborhood of the White Sulphur  
Springs, in the Parish of Catahoula, State of  
Louisiana, about the nineteenth of May last, by a  
white man who called himself John Jones. On the  
26th or 27th of June following, the white man left  
the said neighborhood without, as is generally  
supposed, taking the negro with him, being  
aware that he was suspected of having stolen prop-  
erty in his possession. The negro decamped a  
short time before the white man left, and it is  
thought he is still lurking about the neighborhood  
of the White Sulphur Springs, or in that section of  
the country, as he evinced an unwillingness to go  
farther with the white man, whose name the  
negro said, was Moses Harrison, and who brought  
him, as he informed several persons from Butler  
County, Ala., giving, at the same time, the name  
of his owner.  
The white man is about five feet eleven and a  
half inches high; weighs about one hundred and  
seventy-five or eighty pounds, of light complexion,  
his hair and whiskers light-colored, the latter  
rather of a reddish cast. He is of a middle size,  
slowly, has a sly countenance, his forehead short  
and flat, his eyes large and of a yellowish appear-  
ance; would be taken for a man about thirty years  
of age. He was last seen at Lacroix Ferry, on Little  
River, going in the direction of Alexandria, on  
Red River.  
The slave is a dark-colored negro man, aged  
about twenty eight or thirty years, heavy set,  
weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds,  
about five feet five or six inches high, forehead  
receding, and hair growing high on the forehead;  
the hair on the top of his head very thin, and ap-  
proaching almost baldness. Has a scar about an  
inch or an inch and a half in length on his fore-  
head, in the edge of his hair. His name is BOB—  
went under the assumed name of Sam White in the  
custody of the white man.  
I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to  
any person or persons, however, that apprehend and  
deliver to the jail of the said Parish of Catahoula,  
the above described white man, who had the said  
slave in his possession in said parish. I will  
give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the ap-  
prehension and lodgement of said slave in any pub-  
lic jail.  
For further particulars, I refer to James G. Talia-  
fer of Harrisonburg, Louisiana.  
JOSHUA BARRETT.

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cropped; very large and somewhat projecting front  
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black eyes, is rather thin in person, rather knock-  
kneed in one leg; quite intelligent; wore when he  
left dark or black clothes, and is doubtless passing  
himself off as white under some assumed name.  
Having been instigated, doubtless, in the commis-  
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house, or eat at the same table, is an abolitionist. Now we see what the Choctaw Council meant by that law.

The brother from Virginia is sensitive, because it was intimated that others had put the Choctaw up to this thing, and challenge prof. Why, the Choctaw nation is near Arkansas, and is surrounded with States which have just laws; and is there any thing uncharacteristic in the supposition that they may have advised their red neighbors and cousins to enact the same law?

It is plain as the sky, that the gospel is not to be preached to the result of proclaiming liberty. The report of the committee is all the Board can say on this subject. By the guidance of God, the committee has been conducting its mission on sound principles, and it will not compromise itself with that inquiry.

Chancellor Walworth regretted that these resolutions had been brought before the Board, as now there would be an end to the session, and it matters little to the Prudential Committee if it is passed or not. Mischievous allusions were made, and the report itself is calculated to do injury. It is said that those laws could not have been originated by the Choctaws, but indicate a superior education. But this is not the case. They are educated, educated by our missionaries, till they are equal to legislators in other States; and they could copy laws without any assistance. He then moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

Hon. Linn Child, a member of the Committee, then gave, as he stated, a business view of the question. The arrangement was made eight years ago, when our missionaries took up the management of the schools. Now, the recent act of the Choctaw nation has been to limit the instruction under that arrangement to certain classes, and the Prudential Committee have notified them that they can no longer conduct the schools on these principles. Will any one say that the Prudential Committee could carry on the schools consistently? An alteration has been made, without consulting one of the parties. Taking a merely business view of the question, then, the response will be, the Committee cannot go on.

Adjourned.

In the evening, (a very large audience present,) the Committee on the Choctaw mission submitted their report, through their chairman, Dr. Dwight, to which the following resolutions were appended:—

Resolved, That the Board acknowledge with gratitude to God, the wisdom and fidelity with which, so far as appears from the documents submitted to us, the Prudential Committee are adjusting and directing the mission among the Choctaws, in conformity with the principles asserted by them in the correspondence with these missions, reported to the Board in 1848.

Resolved, That the decision of the Prudential Committee, with the consent of the missionaries, not to conduct the boarding schools, in conformity with the principles presented by the recent legislation of the Choctaw Council, meets the cordial approbation of the Board.

Resolved, That the commission given by Christ to his disciples to go and teach all nations, and to preach the gospel to every creature, which is the warrant of all our operations, and by all the missionaries of the Board, and that while our missionaries among the Choctaws are allowed, in fact, to preach the gospel to all persons of whatever complexion and condition, as they have opportunity, and preach it in all its applications to human character and duty, they are to continue patiently in their work.

Resolved, That the missionaries with a few decided and earnest remarks.

Dr. Bacon followed, urging the adoption of the report and resolutions, as being in themselves in accordance with the principles of righteousness, and in harmony with the great mass of the churches who contributed to the funds of the Board, and who were truly its constituents.

Here there arose a misunderstanding as to the tenor of the Choctaw law, which was drawn up by a student in the report which was not exactly correct. Chancellor Walworth, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen and others gave their opinions on the interpretation, and the law was discussed in full with a great deal of spirit.

Dr. Joel Parker said, the Board were required by contract to give up the schools on six months' notice, if they taught abolitionism. They were charged with being abolitionists on very slight grounds. [Very true.] Now, leave the whole matter to the Prudential Committee and the missionaries.

The resolution calls upon us to endorse a particular letter. The effect of it will be to draw out further legislation, and throw out the mission.

Dr. Bartow said, this can't be received in New England. There must be no retrogression; if there were, not a minister in the Granite State could be retained, and New England would be lost to the Board.

Here was a move by Chancellor Walworth, to lay the whole subject on the table, which he wished to have put; but the Chairman, in a few words, expressed a very decided opinion that a free discussion should be in no way checked here.

Mr. Treat again stated that the missionaries had not established schools among the blacks; but some of the teachers, and others, have been accustomed to hold regular schools on the Sabbath for slaves, and the new laws were supposed to have been directed particularly against them. The Choctaws were not very precise in the language of their legislation.

Dr. Dwight then commented on the law, explaining it very clearly. As to the first resolution. On leaving the house this morning, he had been spoken to by many as he walked down the steps and through the aisle on the one hand, "Don't give up that resolution—stand firm;" and on the other, "Do yield, and let us have harmony." If we desire to please all, without reference to our consciences, we shall please few. No! we must stand on our consciences. We must retain the resolution, with certain modifications. The Prudential Committee have been re-elected five or six times since the publication of that correspondence, and its action has been well known from year to year to have been in unison with the policy there laid down. The Committee do not shrink from the responsibility of recommending the sanction of this well-known policy to the Board. If it is to be condemned, we have not the responsibility.

Dr. Bacon gave an illustration of the way this law will work. Taken in its historical construction, it can mean nothing else than—No slave shall be taught on these premises. Does any one pretend to say that the American Board does not approve of the principles that guide this policy? It is not true to say so. If there are those who would proclaim a new gospel of the nineteenth century, based on the system of slavery, I cannot sacrifice my verdict to please them, or for the sake of retaining their support; and I say it with all solemnity. I have long guarded my mind against any consideration of consequences in my decisions.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In accordance with a vote passed at the annual meeting of the American A. S. Society in New York, in May last, its Executive Committee hereby give notice that a special meeting of the Society will be held in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on FRIDAY, September 20, (commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.) to which all who deplore the existence of slavery in our country are cordially invited, whatever may be their views as to the best modes of effecting the overthrow of this terrible system of wrong and outrage. Our platform is free to all who choose to stand up to those who are for the immediate liberation of all in bondage;—as we believe our cause to be holy and inviolable, our principles eternal and immutable, and our measures wise and effective. Wherein we err, either in sentiment or action, we desire to be enlightened; hence, "free discussion" is our motto. To the true and uncompromising friends of liberty, we need not make any urgent appeal, to secure their cheering presence and valuable counsel, as far as practicable, at the approaching meeting. They know what the crisis demands, will remember their obligations, and be prompt in the discharge of their duties. But we strongly solicit the attendance of such as are yet only partially interested in the subject, or have yet to learn what connection the North sustains with the South in relation to slavery, or imagine that, individually, they have no responsibility whatever for the continuance of that "sum of all villainies" in our otherwise favored land. The struggle in which we are engaged is neither sectional nor complexional, but broad as the whole country, relating to MAN as distinguished from the brute, and seeking the liberty and happiness of all classes.

Distinguished speakers from various parts of the country will be present; and the proverbial hospitality of the liberty-loving citizens of Syracuse will be extended, to the extent of their ability, to such as may come from a distance.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretary.

EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

A large portion of our inside form is occupied with a most extraordinary Correspondence between the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., of Boston, and the Hon. (1) Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, on the subject of slavery.

First, as to the Reverend Doctor Adams. He is a lineal descendant, in spirit, of the ancient Scribes and Pharisees, who preferred Barabbas to Jesus, branding the latter as a blasphemer, as one having a devil, and eminently deserving of crucifixion. A bigot of the narrowest cast,—a sleek, canting, jesuitical and "blind leader of the blind,"—an inflexible opponent of every unpopular reform, and at the same time a trimmer and time-server of the most prudent character,—his profession of Christianity is a satire upon all that is sacred, and his claim to be a minister of Him who was willing to be made of no reputation, and who was "despised and rejected of men," a cool imposture. His enmity to the anti-slavery cause has been unmitigated from the beginning. "Mr. Adams," says the Worcester Spy, "is one of the most canting, pro-slavery priests in New England. He is the Boston clergyman who publicly thanked God for the horrible butcheries in Mexico, during the war with that Republic." In one of his sermons, he declared that the Golden Rule is not at all times obligatory, but must give way to exceptional cases! Of course, it is not strange that such a man (?) should send such a sneaking letter to a Virginia filibuster, demagogue, duellist and man-fier, on a question as plain as the noon-day sun; and very summarily it is snubbed by the haughty Virginian, and told to mind his own business!

As for the Honorable Henry A. Wise, no man was ever more ludicrously misnamed. Read his Reply! It is both a literary and a moral curiosity—infernally pious, transcendently impudent, grotesquely sophistical, insensibly incoherent, intensely egotistical, horribly perverse, brutally ill-mannered, and full of unmitigated falsehood, cant and rascality. We have printed it verbatim, with all its italics, which excellently serve to fix the attention of the reader upon the consummate assurance, folly and wickedness of the writer. It has one redeeming feature—its defence of the diabolical system of slavery, as a righteous institution, is unblushing and unequivocal. He tells his sneaking interrogator, that it is as impertinent for him to concern himself about the welfare of Mr. Wise's slaves, as it would be for him to be solicitous about the treatment of Mr. Wise's horses! Are not slaves things?

LETTER FROM W. W. BROWN.

LONDON, Aug. 29, 1854.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Having failed in getting a passage in the next Boston steamer, owing to the berth being all occupied, I have taken passage in the steamship "City of Manchester," which leaves Liverpool on the 6th of September, and unless some accident occurs, I shall arrive at Philadelphia on or about the 20th of the month.

After an absence of more than five years from the United States, I look with a degree of interest to the time when I shall again have the privilege of shaking hands with those noble spirits whose faces I have so often seen in public meetings, and whose voices have so often welcomed me in private. But, oh! the change that must have taken place during these five years! When I look round me here, and see so many who were children when I came, and who are now grown up, and many who were enjoying health that are now in their graves, it causes me to feel that, on my return to America, I shall look in vain for numbers of faces that I have so often seen, and hands that I have so frequently pressed. Although I have travelled more than twenty thousand miles, through the British empire, and delivered more than a thousand lectures, besides attending public meetings, I have never seen a man whose face I have so often seen in public meetings, and whose voices have so often welcomed me in private. 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POETRY

From the Vermont Tribune. SPIRIT OF FREEDOM. I come, on the breath of morning I haste, From the dewy mead and the desert waste...

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES

Man went to beat the boy, and ordered him to the heart, nearly severing his right arm, and death ensued before any one could reach him...

Attempted Outrage by Negroes—Summary Punishment of the Perpetrators—Through a private letter from Liberty, received last night, we are informed of a daring outrage which was attempted to be perpetrated by a free negro and a slave upon the daughters of a gentleman of high respectability...

Outrage by a Slave.—We have the particulars of an unprovoked and atrocious outrage committed by a negro on the person of his master, Mr. O. E. Johnson, on the 19th inst. It appears that the negro had been absent a week or so without permission, and on his return Mr. Johnson questioned him as to where he had been...

IT ISN'T ALL IN BRINGING UP. It isn't all in 'bringing up,' Let folks say what they will; To silver scour a pewter cup, It will be better still...

Horrible and Mysterious Murder in Louisiana.—A horrible and mysterious murder was committed, about two weeks ago, in the neighborhood of Ferrisville, Louisiana...

Attempted Assassination.—A mysterious affair, was quietly being plotted in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 19th inst. It appears that the negro had been absent a week or so without permission, and on his return Mr. Johnson questioned him as to where he had been...

Double Punishment.—Henry Wright, a free negro, was arraigned before the Bedford (Va.) county court, on Monday last, upon the charge of an attempt to commit an outrage upon a little white girl, and having pleaded guilty, the court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary...

Another Murder in Mississippi.—A horrible murder was committed at Hanksville, in the southern part of this county, on Saturday last. William Hunter, with out any apparent provocation, killed Jackson Hudgins with a double-barrelled shot gun...

Horrible Tragedy.—The Victoria (Texas) Advocate of the 22nd ult. says: 'On last Sunday morning, Mr. Henry Woods, a citizen of this county, living on the new tract, near the field of Dr. John A. Oats, was found dead in a path near the field of Dr. John A. Oats...

Another Murder in Mississippi.—From the Grenada (Miss.) Republican, we learn that Mr. James R. Gillette, formerly of Dr. Allen Gillespie, of that place, was shot and killed by a man named May, in Calhoun county, on last Sunday, the 6th inst. There had long been a difficulty between them...

Another Murder in Mississippi.—A Mr. Neal, cousin of our townsmen M. F. Nesbit, was recently most feebly murdered and sunk in the Yazoo river, near the dwelling of a man by the name of Browning, in Sunflower county. Circumstances pointed to Browning and his son as the perpetrators of the foul deed...

Another Murder in Mississippi.—On the 16th, an affray took place at a grog shop in the Old Colony, eight miles from Monroe, in the parish of Iberville, Louisiana, which resulted in the death of the latter...

Another Murder in Mississippi.—A horrible murder was committed at Hanksville, in the southern part of this county, on Saturday last. William Hunter, with out any apparent provocation, killed Jackson Hudgins with a double-barrelled shot gun...

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LADIES' INSTITUTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA. THE full term of this new Medical School for Ladies will commence on the first Monday in October, 1854...

New Book Store for New Books. THOMAS CURTIS, 134 ARCH STREET ABOVE SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA. OFFERS to his friends and the public a carefully selected stock of Books, embracing all the new and popular works of the day...

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is under the medical direction of Dr. S. B. ROBERTS, and is well arranged for treatment at all seasons...

WATER-CURE AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H. MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long experience in Water-Cure treatment, now announces that she has lately made additions to her accommodations...

New Era in Healing. CURE BY NUTRITION. DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all the Disorders, successfully treated by Nutritional Medicine. To LADY SORRELLAND: Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity to inform you that you have completely recovered from your complaint...

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champoning and Hair-Dyeing. 284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to No. 284 Washington Street, avails herself of this mode for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her...

WHITES' DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS. No. 86 WASHINGTON ST. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840. WILL continue in successful operation, and having been recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the kind in the city) the proprietors feel confident that they now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequalled...

West India Emancipation. FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, a Speech by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, delivered at Abington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854, on the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, five cents; by mail, six cents—sent at cost price, by copy distribution. It contains a neatly printed tract of 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great struggle in England for the abolition of British colonial slavery, from its commencement to its termination—calls for the behavior of the West India planters—shows the missionaries, who have been sent to the colonies, and their chapels destroyed, and what have been the results of the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. FOR sale at the Liberator's Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Mrs. B. M. Marsh, 15 Franklin Street, the 'Great Bible' on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, by Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, (entirely new). Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for a copy.

WATER-CURE. An Establishment of this character has commenced at Harwich, under the direction of GILBERT SMITH, Proprietor, W. FELCH, Physician, and Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, Assistant. Address, Dr. W. FELCH, Harwich Port, Mass.

DISCOURSES. Rendition of Anthony Burns. THE following publications on this atrocious outrage on the rights of man and the law of God are for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill: 'The New Crime against Humanity'—a sermon by Theodore Parker. Price 25 cts. 'The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causes and Consequences.' A discourse by James Freeman Clarke. Price 10 cts. 'The Crisis of Freedom.' A sermon preached in Lynn, by Samuel Johnson. Price 12 cts. 'The Bad Friday.' A sermon preached in Westbury, by E. J. Phelps. Price 12 cts. 'Mason's Arrest in Mourning.' A sermon preached in Worcester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts.