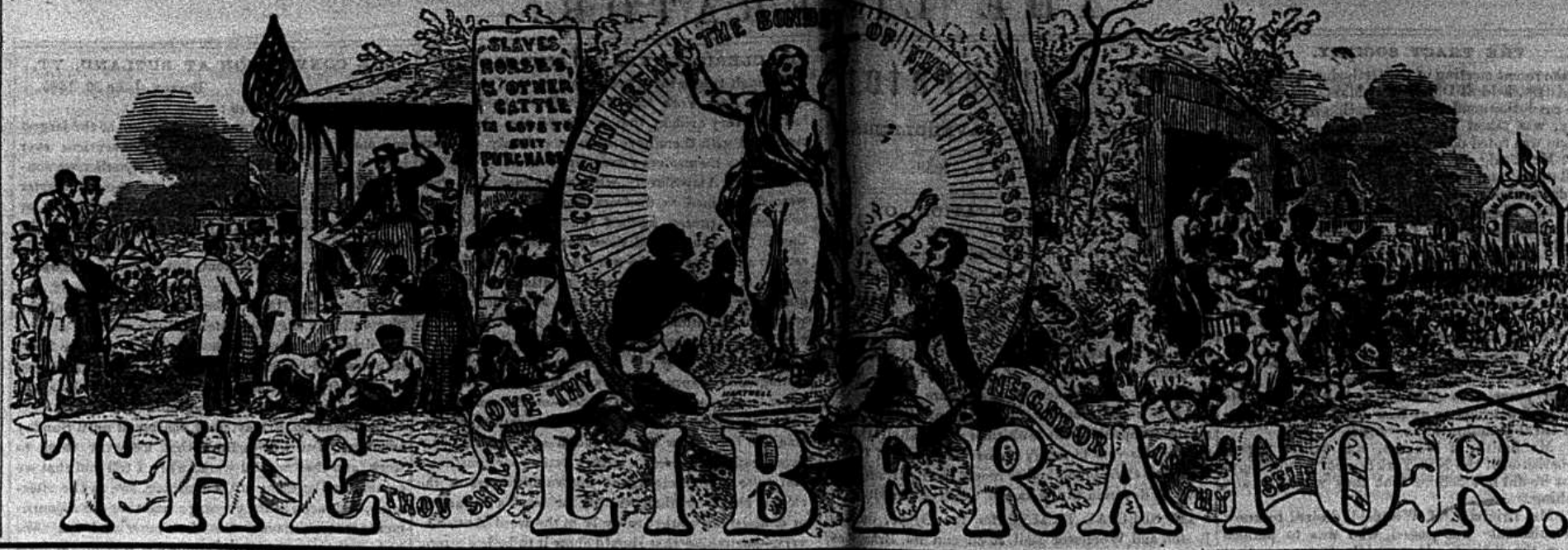


**THE LIBERATOR**  
— PUBLISHED —  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.  
— AT THE —  
**ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.**  
ROBERT F. WALLACE, General Agent.  
TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance.  
Five copies will be sent to one address for ten dollars, if payment be made in advance.  
All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.  
Advertisements making less than one square inserted three times for 75 cents— one square for \$1.00.  
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for this LIBERATOR.  
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:—FRANCIS JACKSON, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



**NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.**  
The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'  
The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the pillars and the keystone of the institution. . . . There is some ground for communities, when under a genuine impulse, they oppose the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by some restore their rights; but they are without means in aiding other States in binding on men an oppressive yoke. On this subject, our FATHERS, in MAKING THE CONSTITUTION, SWORED FROM THE BEGINNING. We, their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and meet with it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.  
— WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

**WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.**  
**BOSTON, FRIDAY JULY 2, 1858.**  
**WHOLE NUMBER, 1437.**

**REFUGEE OF OPPRESSION.**

From the (Ocean) South and North, May 22.  
**THE SLAVERY QUESTION—VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDER ABOUT EMANCIPATION.**  
SILVER SPRING, Monday, May 10, 1858.  
Ella Barritt, Corresponding Secretary National Emancipation Society.  
DEAR SIR—You have my thanks for your letter, communicating the design of the Emancipation Society, for which you act. I need not tell you that my most cordial sympathies are enlisted in favor of the object you seek to accomplish. The deliverance of this continent from Slavery, gradually, peacefully, without a shock to the great manufacturing, commercial and planting interests connected with it, and without violating any of the constitutional securities that belong to the Slaveholding States, would be a result next in importance to the deliverance from colonial bondage to the deliverance to the Fathers of the Government as the consummation of the Revolution.  
It seems to me the period approaches when the liberation of the white and black races from a mutual bondage may be effected. Providence has brought about a state of things within the American tropics that invites the free, Christianized, civilized blacks of our race to go, guided and protected, by our Anglo-Saxon race, on to making useful and honorable contributions to the making of a portion of the earth, now lost to the world under the anarchy and lethargy which by turns oppress it.  
To the effectuation of the benign scheme which your Society contemplates, it is essential that this continent, adapted in climate and soil to the negro constitution, be opened up to the industry of the intelligent of its race, educated in our habits and language, and if countenanced by our Government, to establish its free institutions in its own territory. All attempts at emancipation must prove disastrous, unless such provision for the migration of the nation of blacks born among us shall be made as will render their removal advantageous to them, to the country which they leave, and that to which they go, and as a consequence to the family of nations. The emancipation of the existing four millions of slaves, or any considerable portion, to remain in the country, is already barred by State legislation. The law of the slaveholding States are insuperable against it, and it is no purpose to drive the freed blacks beyond their confines, or reduce them again to Slavery. It is clear from the laws of the free States, that they will not tolerate an increase of the free colored race to come in competition with the white labor which they cherish, and mean to evade. The proposition that the four millions of slaves in the South, with their increase, can ever be banished to the North, if unmanumitted and banished by the South, is preposterous. The idea of mingling a people just let loose from bondage, with the laboring class of our own blood, in either section, has hitherto proved fatal to all the schemes which have been formed for the liberation of the slave from his fetters, and the country from the shame and grief and misfortune of fastening them upon him. An suggestion, on the part of the slaveholder, that emancipation is to bring four millions of slaves into competition and upon an equality with white men, the prejudice of caste is roused among the latter everywhere, North and South, and every laborer of the superior race is ready to enlist as a soldier to crush the movement, and make the slave more helpless a slave. No compensation to masters can reconcile the masses of our countrymen to such a revolution.  
Yet your compensation scheme looks in the right direction, and is fraught with great results. It is certain the removal of Slavery from our continent can never be effected without the aid of the General Government, and without compensating advantages as anticipated to indemnify the slave-owners and the country at large, for the transplantation of the negro, which the community is interested. This result can only be attained by the superior white domain by the transplantation of the freed blacks, which will be more valuable to all concerned than the slaves in their present condition. There can be no beneficial exodus of the manumitted slaves, unless the Government of the United States obtains a portion of the vast unutilized region to the South for their settlement. The right of the nation to provide for the civilized black race among us, that has become an obstruction to the superior white race which is its first care, can no more be doubted than its exercise in the case of the Indians removed from that region.  
The removal of the freed blacks to Central America or South Mexico would be fraught with results of nearly more value than that of the red men. It would rid them from anarchy and barbarism, and give us the possession of a portion of this continent every way essential to the aggrandizement of the nation. It would give us the link between the oceans that would connect the Eastern States. It would give us a defensive position to protect our Southern flank on both coasts from invasion by formidable foreign powers, and prevent them from making dangerous establishments there or in Mexico, to threaten our peace. It would open up to the enterprise of our countrymen a rich region in every climate, mines, woods and agricultural tropical productions, all suited to give a new impulse to our commercial, farming, and mechanical interests. It would lead to the extinction of Slavery in Louisiana, in South America, as well as in the United States, and as a consequence, put an end to the African Slave trade. In these results it would be a counteraction of the only beneficial consequences which have grown out of the purchase of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, which cost immense sums and was to perpetuate Slavery. If the free States bore such a burden, for such a purpose, complicity, it has doubtless been cheerfully encountered, and much greater charges to convert that Slavery into Freedom, and make the whole South replete in property conferred by well-directed voluntary labor?  
If a way is once opened to the egress of manumitted blacks, it is already in the hands of the common sense of the Union, and where free laborers, suited to the climate, will therefore, be produced and encouraged—not for their own sake alone, but for that of the country—can there be a doubt that it will soon be replenished with this race? There are now more than half a million freed men ready to embark. Multitudes of conscientious slaveholders would add to the numbers when they see that the emancipation of their slaves would not make them an incubus on a community where they would sink as an invidious competition with the free laborers of the superior race, who would render them prosperous and useful in the effectuation of the grand scheme of acquisition for the country of their nativity, and for the condition of the people of the free States everywhere. Then the whole class of manumitted slaves would add to the numbers of the free laborers of every section, seeing that emancipation was a deliverance for themselves from a competition with the blacks, whether as slave or as free men, would untrammelled in promoting it, if those masses should manifest their wishes at the

polls, the politicians, South and North, men of all grades, ambitious of power, office and distinction, would soon devise modes of responding to the public opinion which controls the State Governments. I do not believe that the great body of the people in any State would ever enforce a forfeiture of the property in slaves without compensation, however galling the yoke which that species of property imposes upon the laboring white man. Yet the example of the northern legislation would doubtless be adopted—that of fixing a date for the extinction of slavery, and prescribing for all born after it a period of service sufficient to remunerate for their raising, and conferring freedom then, on condition of removal to the home assigned them. Compensation would probably be voted in some of the States for immediate emancipation, and then the plan of your Society might be brought, through the liberality of the Free State Legislatures, to promote this hastening process. Many slaveholders of forecast, seeing the vast appreciation in their landed estates that would accrue from the emigration of the blacks, and the immigration of a white population (many with capital seeking homesteads) would enter into competition with their slaves, and send them to the new domains on condition of working out a compensation for their freedom. In short, there are a thousand motives, which would take to a new and congenial abode the unfortunate people every way contrasted with and obnoxious to the working class, to whom this country belongs by conquest. It is only necessary that your Society shall get 'the place to stand on to move the world.' The great moral power inherent in your organization could not be withstood, if by securing a safe foothold in a congenial region for manumitted bondsmen, their removal was insured, and as a consequence the deliverance of each race from the other, and the fatal mischief which time has shown to be inevitable from their conjunction.  
I trust, therefore, that the first efforts of your Society will be directed to the sine qua non—another abode for those who cannot abide among us in safety. France has converted the Barbary coast into a region of prosperous civilization. England has made remote Australia, once the receptacle of convicts and malcontents, a land of immense wealth and still greater promise. The southern isthmus of our continent should be to us what Algiers is to France, and Australia to England.  
I would have been happy to have obeyed your summons, and gone to commune with you on the subject, which I consider of the deepest interest to our Union, and as connected with it, the greatest concern of liberty throughout the world. An accident has disabled me temporarily from travelling, and I have therefore expressed my good wishes for your effort by letter.  
With great respect, I am yours, &c.  
F. P. BLAIR.

Dannenberg has been running off slave property of our citizens—and, therefore, he is  
Resolved, That twenty-four hours' notice be given to the said Dannenberg to leave this city and its vicinity, under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.  
Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the city papers, and all papers which are true to the South.  
Which were adopted by acclamation. It was then, on motion, resolved that the same Committee steward upon Messrs. Mott and Dannenberg immediately, and read the above resolutions. It was further resolved that the meeting sustain and support the committee in any action it may hereafter be compelled to take, in the event of having to use any coercive measures.  
Mr. Peter Moore, constable, read some charges against Mott and Dannenberg.  
The Committee waited on the individuals mentioned, and notified them in accordance with the resolution.  
Dannenberg left Saturday morning in the Richmond boat, and Mott in the afternoon for Baltimore. It is hoped, therefore, that the guilty parties have been discovered and driven off, and that we shall not hear again of the loss of the rightful property of our citizens.  
Ashland Hall was again crowded Saturday night to receive the report of the committee appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted Friday night, J. J. Moore, Esq., presiding, and E. P. Dabb, Esq., acting secretary. Mr. Saunders, Chairman of that committee, made the following report:  
The committee of twenty-three appointed at a previous meeting, to ship or bar and feather Mott and Dannenberg, report that Dannenberg left this afternoon in the Baltimore boat for Baltimore, that a part of your committee were on board the boat and saw him go off; and Mott's wife and children were on board the Roanoke, bound for New York.  
Your committee endeavored to find him; but he, having heard of our presence in Portsmouth, hid himself—Mayor Grice pledging that his police would find and put him on board.  
Your committee have reason to believe that a free negro by the name of Edmund White, and a slave or free man named George Washington, are acting in concert with the Abolitionists of the North, and ought to be driven hence.  
On motion, the committee of twenty-three were directed to order these negroes from the city.  
The committee recommend that a special committee of ten be appointed to ascertain what free negroes are now residing in this city, contrary to law, and said committee be instructed to request the proper authorities to enforce the law immediately—passed.  
The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair:  
J. A. Saunders, J. R. Ludlow, J. R. Langley, W. W. Hall, G. R. Drummond, James Wilkinson, James L. Belote, Wilson S. Pepper, E. P. Dabb, John Freeman.  
A select Vigilance Committee of one hundred is to be appointed—twenty-five from each ward.  
Mr. B. Kayton, who was called, took the stand, and vindicated himself in regard to the charge of being engaged in running off slaves, &c. His manner was very earnest, and his language harsh and emphatic. He declared that he was true to the South, and that he was ready to assist in hanging the slave-stealers.  
After some further suggestions and motions, the meeting adjourned, to meet on or before the first of July.  
From the Newport (Kentucky) News.  
**THE LIBERATOR AND MR. GARRISON.**  
RYE, N. H., June 2, 1858.  
MR. BAILEY:  
I am in deep sympathy with the political principles you advocate, and am glad that so fearless a champion can be found upon the territory disagreed by the South.  
I am heartily sorry that you esteem the infidelical articles of the Liberator worthy of a place in your columns. The cause of the slave can never expect success, if it is to be gained at the expense of the Bible. Slavery is contrary to the spirit and genius of Christianity, and of the word of God; and, when it comes to us as the only divinely attested and authoritative will of Jehovah bidding us 'undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free,' let us clasp it to our bosoms, and agonize with Him, that all may the better understand and practice its precepts. The man who supposes that the cause of the slave is to be aided by such attacks upon that Book; (which even infidels acknowledge as teaching the purest system of morals,) will find that, with all the obstacles that may attend the progress of freedom, it will require a much longer time to shake out the confidence of the Christian world in its veracity, than to break the fetters of the slave. The M. E. Church of New England, of which I am a member, is a unit in its opposition to slavery. She is willing to bare her breast to all the reproach which the advocacy of free sentiments may subject her; but she does not expect, in so doing, to receive the poisoned arrows of infidelity, from those who profess to battle against the same common foe.  
The same sheet from which you have copied, I see, denounces the recent revival interest as spurious, inasmuch as the cause of the slave has not apparently been benefited thereby. Mr. Garrison is in great haste in arriving at his conclusions, to suppose that, ere this, interest had reached its climax, and before any opportunity was presented by which the truthfulness of his assertion could be tested, that the slave had been entirely forgotten. Where did this revival commence? Was it not in that part of our country most opposed to the sum of all villainies?  
Who can tell but that the exercise of those feelings which have found expression at the ballot-box in favor of our cause, has been among the many causes which led to this awakening? Who can tell the result of this religious interest upon the cause of humanity, until an opportunity is presented by which it can be indicated? I hail this interest with joy. I hopefully await its results, believing that when a man learns to love God, he will love his brother also.  
JOHN W. ADAMS.  
From the N. Y. Sunday Atlas.  
**RON. CHARLES SUMNER.**  
The Tribune of the 11th devotes nearly a column to a labored defence of this gentleman, and the last childish letter written by him to his constituents, prior to his leaving this country on another European tour, at the expense of his country.  
We think it quite time that this stale nonsense about Mr. Sumner and his injuries should have an end; and if the editors of the Tribune only lived in our every-day world, instead of Brisbane's Utopia, they would soon learn that this most ridiculous of humbug fairy stinks in the nostrils of the American people. Charles Sumner is rapidly acquiring the reputation of a charlatan, who, preceded by his servant in motley, with a trumpet and drum, cries his injuries and sufferings in the cause of freedom as a salable ware, for the purpose of putting

money in his purse. If the Tribune is desirous of blowing that trumpet, we have no special objection, but we do desire to take notice. Charles Sumner was not courteous at the very outset of his speech. He commenced with an assumption of 'mental cultivation and scholarship,' which he deemed sufficient to overshadow all his competitors. He exhibited an amount of pedantic conceit, especially distasteful to all that were compelled to associate with him, and was constantly thrusting his opinions and his views, in season and out of season, upon the Senate. For these, he was viewed with contempt by many of his fellow-Senators. Charles Sumner did small private character, and in the most venomous manner. For this, he was foolishly assailed by a hot-headed young man; but not 'beaten bloody, senseless, and to the verge of the grave.' We saw him five minutes after his flogging was administered, and he was then conversing as rationally as can any one of the editors of the Tribune.  
This quarrel has gone far enough, and our opinion is that, if Mr. Sumner's vacant chair is a perpetual speech to his constituents, it will have the effect of warning them against the re-election of a man who abhors himself from the Senate, and neglects the duties which he is paid to perform, on the plea of ill-health, which he claims to have been the result of injuries no greater than are every day received by little boys in their street fights, and from which they recover by the application of a mud plaster.  
We have no quarrel with Mr. Sumner, but we confess ourselves sickened by these persistent attempts on the part of a portion of the public press to present as a martyr one who is simply a political humbug.

**SELECTIONS.**

**THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.**  
In the speech of Hon. Henry Wilson, in the United States Senate, May 29, 'on the resolutions concerning the acts of the British ships in searching American vessels,' he made the following allusion to the prostitution of the American flag, by vessels engaged in the inhuman traffic in African slaves:  
'While I am ready, Mr. President, to maintain the doctrines laid down in the report and resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations; while I am ready to go to the extreme verge of our rights to vindicate the honor of the country against these beligerent acts of the naval forces of Great Britain, I must now here, and now, my deep mortification and shame that the flag of our country has been, and now is, prostituted with impunity by pirates engaged in the damnable crime of the slave trade. I confess, Mr. President, that I read with feelings of the deepest mortification, the letter of Lord Napier to the Secretary of State, in which he narrated the capture by British vessels of more than twenty ships engaged in the unlawful and infamous slave trade under cover of the American flag. We are jealous of the rights and honor of our flag. We should not, we cannot, ay, will not, permit any power to violate it or tarnish it. The recent acts of British officers have touched the national heart, and aroused the national pride. We are indignant at these aggressive acts, and we demand instant reparation. The flag, the emblem of our sovereignty on the decks of our ships in every quarter of the globe, that flag, of whose honor we are so jealous, has been, and now is, prostituted, shamelessly prostituted, by pirates engaged in an inhuman traffic in the bodies of our fellow-men. These accursed ships, launched in our own ports, in violation of our own laws, hover on the coasts of Africa, and line the shores of Cuba, under the protecting folds of the American flag. Yes, sir, under that flag, for the honor of which we are ready to spill the blood of the world, is shamelessly prostituted by men of our own race, our own blood—prostituted to cover a traffic our own laws pronounce piracy; a traffic which our Christian and civilized world abhors.  
This prostitution of the American flag, to cover a traffic abhorred of man and accursed of God, is known throughout the world, and it has brought dishonor upon the American name and the American character. The apathy and cold indifference we have manifested at this prostitution of our flag, have forced by our own laws branding the trade as piracy, to the African slave traffic. We will not, the philanthropist and the Christian whose sympathies embrace the children of misfortune—the bondsmen of Africa torn by an inhuman traffic from their native land, and condemned to a life of unpaid toil—doubt the sincerity of our declaration of hostility to the slave trade, when we witness this prostitution of our flag, our indifference to the humiliation it brings upon us, and the efforts now making in this country, by our own laws branding the trade as piracy, to cooperate with England on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the traffic, and for the re-opening of that proscribed trade.  
I am ready, Mr. President—I believe the people I represent are ready—to maintain with inflexible firmness the doctrine, that American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country; and that any visitation, molestation, or detention by force, by any foreign power, is in violation of the sovereignty of the United States. I am ready, and I believe the people I represent are ready, to use the whole power of the country, if necessary, to repel and redress any acts by any power, however great, which shall violate the rights or honor of the country on any deck over which the American flag waves. But I demand, Mr. President, and the people I represent demand, that the government shall fulfill, in good faith, its treaty obligations to co-operate with England in her efforts to suppress the African slave trade. We demand that the country shall no longer be dishonored before the nations by the open and shameless prostitution of our flag to the prostitution of an inhuman and accursed traffic.  
Sir, if the Government is sincerely desirous to suppress the slave trade; if it wishes to fulfill its treaty obligations; if it means to redeem the honor of the nation, now tarnished by allowing the flag of the Republic to be prostituted by pirates to cover the traffic on the coasts of Africa and the shores of Cuba, let it at once send to the African coast, and to the waters around Cuba, vessels adapted to the work of breaking up the commerce in the bodies and souls of men, now prosecuted under cover of the American flag. If we have not ships adapted to that work, let us build them, at any cost, at the earliest moment, and send them to the sea now covered by pirate craft, over which waves the flag of the Republic. By so acting, we can redeem the honor of the nation, now tarnished, and demonstrate to the world that the American Government should execute its own laws and perform its own obligations by its own means and its own power. But if experience shall demonstrate the fact that an honest and energetic effort on our part cannot prevent the prostitution of our flag, cannot break up the slave traffic under cover of our flag, then it seems to me

that justice, honor, and humanity will alike demand that we enter into treaty obligations with England, under certain limitations and restrictions, by which the shall yield the right of visitation and search, and that we shall, for a limited time, and upon certain lines of latitude and longitude, exercise the power of visitation to ascertain the character of suspicious vessels sailing under our flag.  
**SLAVERY AND ITS POWER.**  
Extract from the excellent work, just published by Edson C. Eastman, of Concord, (N. H.), entitled 'PLAIN WORDS TO YOUR MEN,' by Rev. AUGUSTUS WOODBURY, of Providence—  
There is a foe, which, in its unscrupulous disregard of all the rules of honorable warfare; in its determined hostility to every principle of liberty; in its alliance with ignorance, and injustice, and falsehood, plots the overthrow of all free institutions and the national fabric itself. There is a foe which is most of all to be dreaded, and most of all to be fought against—the institution of slavery. Never was any thing more false, more arrogant, more faithless, more aggressive, more despotic than this power. In the name of democracy it builds up the most aristocratic oligarchy. In the name of liberty it threatens to overthrow the Union. It breaks upon its treaties in the name of faith. It tramples upon the Declaration of Independence in the name of the Constitution. It cowardly crushes the weak in the name of chivalry. It impudently oppresses and traffics in the image of the Father in the name of religion and of God! Here is the great enemy to the American idea. It gives us battle every moment that we live; it seizes upon free territory; that it may perpetuate its existence; it would legalize its domain by any means. By the falsification of history and the distortion of law, it would make every place over which the American flag floats, the soil of slaves. The President, from his high position, has recently declared, that by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, 'Kansas' (and the principle applies to all the Territories of the nation) 'is as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.' It is necessary that I should trace its progress from the times when such men as Washington, Franklin, Henry Clay, Masson, the Adamses, and Jefferson, opposed it; until now, when it makes the atrocious statement which I have just quoted? Need I say how it has triumphed in all the great contests since the formation of the Constitution? In fixing the ratio of representation; in deferring the abolition of the slave trade for twenty years; in compelling the rendition of fugitive slaves; in sprinkling Franklin with his anti-slavery petition from the bar of Congress; in purchasing Louisiana; in the admission of Missouri; in the annexation of Texas; in the legislation of 1850; in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854; in all these it has succeeded. When has it not succeeded? By the aid of venal and traitorous men, it has always carried out its plans of aggression, and now it stands more lustful of power and more arrogant than ever before. With one hand it threatens the Supreme Court, with the other it crushes the President and his Cabinet. It presses with its heavy foot upon the legislative departments; it points the cannon of army and navy; it breaks open the Post-Office; it plunders the Treasury; it reads history falsely; it outrages the law. What it cannot accomplish by bribery, it does by force. When it cannot vote by ballot, it sends its hordes of ruffians to take possession of the polls; when it cannot legislate by free discussion and positive majority, it uses the bludgeon and the bowie-knife; when it fails to gain the victory, it makes the triumph of freedom barren of results. Every where is its influence felt. There is no amenity of social intercourse which it does not rudely destroy; there is no tie of domestic life which it does not sever. There is no principle of morality, civilization and religion which it does not violate. It has made labor disgraceful; it has created that prejudice which has dishonored the black man in the majority of the nominally free States; which refuses him equal rights in education, and denies his manhood. It degrades the national character; it poisons the national life; it weakens the national influence. It degrades our own manhood through all our days. Beginning with the enslavement of black men, it seeks now to reduce white men to abject submission. Beginning with an unjust representation, it now aims at destroying the principle of self-government altogether!  
I speak on this subject, not as a politician, not as a partisan, but as a man, who desires to know what his duty is in a crisis like the present; as a man, too, who is accustomed to look at these and all other matters from the stand-point of Christian principle, and to bring all things to the test of what I know to be right and true; and, speaking so, I cannot but think that, in the struggle now in progress, the interests of all our civilization are involved. It is not a partisan defeat which is threatened, but national death; and national death would be the knell of millions in both hemispheres of the globe. God meant that this American state should be the herald to all the world of a kingdom of righteousness, freedom and peace; on whose soil should be grown the loftiest manhood; whose atmosphere should be electric with the grandest ideas; whose influence, as a nation, should be felt to the remotest corner of the globe for the good of all mankind. Shall we attempt to thwart this design? Shall we be false to the sublime ideal of a state which was in the Father's mind? Let us awake from our dream of sloth and ease, and prove ourselves worthy of the history that ennobles us. Slavery is plotting our destruction! Slavery is making us a disgrace before the world! Shall we suffer it, my brothers? No! a thousand times no! In the name of a Christian patriotism, let us be faithful to our national idea and our national life!

**A VOICE FROM A COLORED MAN.**  
EDITOR BULLETIN.—Trusting to your character for liberality and fair dealing, I respectfully ask the use of your columns to briefly notice the main points in your article of yesterday's Bulletin, headed the 'Anti-Free Negro Bill.' First, you say: 'It is a cardinal article of our political faith, that all the people living in a free State should be equal, in point of legal right and social privilege.' That all men should be equal in point of legal right in a Democratic government is a fact, which if ignored would undermine the corner-stone of the republican edifice. But as to social privileges, they are beyond the reach of legislation, for like assimilates to like, and spirits seek kindred. There is as much distinction in the social world among whites, as there is among white and colored;—and there ever must be, despite cardinal principles of political faith.  
Again, you say: 'Make a race legally inferior, despite class by law below the common level, and unless you retain the power and authority to coerce them to work, you will find that they rapidly become lary, vicious, and immoral.' And you add: 'This would be the case with a race as unyielding and proud as the white—it is more quickly and completely by the case with the pliable and indolent black man.' Were it not for the fact that we have a settled con-

vicion that a white man is as good as a colored man, if he behaves himself as well, the above proposition might alter our mind; for if it proves anything, it proves that the black man has within him an innate force of influence, which, that even the colored man reach; for these disabilities are just what the colored people have been subjected to, and yet I contend they have advanced, while you admit that this course pursued towards the white race would make them vicious, lazy, and immoral. As regards the pliability and indolence of the black race, I appeal with pride to the history of the free colored people for the last twenty years in every free State in the Union, for the successful education of this section. During all that time, notwithstanding they have been subjected to the most unjust enactments, and coerced by rigorous laws, pursued by a prejudice as unrelenting as inhuman, disregarded by the Church, and persecuted by the State—they have made steady progress, upward and onward, in moral and intellectual attainments.  
We fill the criminal docks, jails and prison brig, and perpetrate the deeds of blood that blot the escutcheon of this State! Why, the white Americans. Who people the State Prisons and poor-houses of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, were free negroes exist in large numbers? Why, white men. Statistics are procurable, that show that the colored people, in the ratio of population, far exceed, as industrious, law-abiding citizens, and compare favorably, in point of moral character, with any other class of citizens.  
Not long since, the New York Tribune and other Republican papers, smarting under the charge of 'Abolitionism' from the Democratic press, merely attempted to parry the thrust, by a savage attack upon the free colored people; but the proofs of misrepresentation were at hand, and that battery was soon silenced.  
The article in yesterday's Bulletin admits that the colored people of this State are not lazy, vicious and immoral. I am thankful for the admission, for I do not desire, neither can I afford, to be careless when justice is tendered, as it is a commodity seldom vouchsafed us. But the article greatly errs, when it adds that the negroes here are a picked body from 600,000 of their class. Truly should I despair, if the residents of this State were a representation. We point with satisfaction to our doctors of medicine and theology, not a few, with diplomas from the first institutions of the country—to our lawyers now practicing in the courts—to our professors at the head institutions of learning—to our editors—to our merchants, mechanics, and farmers, in the Eastern States, who, despite the obstacles they encounter, are rising to competence and standing.  
I admit the right of a family or a nation to say who, from without, shall be a component part of its household or community; but the application of this principle should work no hardship to the colored man, for he was born in the great American family, and is your black brother—ugly though he be—and is interested in its well or woe, is taxed to support it, and having made up his mind to stay with the family, his right to the benefit of just government is as good as that of his pale-face brother who clamors for his extripation.  
In conclusion, I would say, let the bill now before the Legislature take what form it may, the colored people of this State have no regrets to offer for their department. Their course has been manly, industrious and law-abiding. To this Legislature and the press that sustain them, be all the honor, glory, and consequences of persecuting and abusing an industrious, unoffending, and defenceless people.  
Respectfully,  
M. W. G.

The above communication is from the pen of MYLIND W. GREEN, of the firm of Lester & Gibb, proprietors of the Pioneer Boot and Shoe Emporium, in which business it is generally admitted that they have thus far distanced all their competitors. This fact of practical every day life is worth even more than his admirable summing up of statistics and argument—in itself the best protest against American colorphobia. Let them be multiplied, and, with God's blessing, the day is not far distant when the Dred Scott decision will be inoperative, and spoken of only as another relic of the dark ages.  
W. C. N.  
Boston, June, 1858.

**EMANCIPATION OF RUSSIAN SERFS.**

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.  
[TRANSLATION.]  
PARIS, Rue de Lelle, April 1, 1858.  
To Madam Henry Gruff Chapman:  
MADAM: In the letter which you do me the honor to write to me, you ask information respecting the great work of the emancipation of the serfs in Russia. It is with the utmost satisfaction, dear Madam, that I am able to reply that this work has been resolved upon—has been actually undertaken. Its initiation is due to the Emperor Alexander II. You may well imagine my feelings towards that noble prince.  
Before speaking of the measures of the Russian Government for the emancipation of the serfs, let me describe their present condition.  
The number of peasants living upon the estates of the nobility who are proprietors is more than twenty millions of both sexes.  
About half of these pay their lords a certain sum of money annually, and have the improvement of all the land belonging to the commune. Obsolete the land is not in quantity sufficient for the subsistence of the peasants, and then they betake themselves to all sorts of industrial occupations, which they carry on at a distance from their homes.  
Although it depends absolutely on the will of the nobles to determine the rent, the peasants, in general, are not overburdened by it. Nay, it is sometimes so moderate that, in conjunction with other favorable circumstances, they are enabled to accumulate a small amount of property. The position of these day laborers is much more unfavorable than that of those who are paid in money. The proprietors are only too apt to transgress the rules both of labor and other duties, and arbitrary power sometimes attains enormous proportions.  
The Emperor Alexander I. was the first who thought seriously of emancipation. Still, only the peasants of the three Baltic provinces were freed under his reign. The Emperor Nicholas entertained the idea during his whole reign, but nothing was actually accomplished.  
At length, the Emperor Alexander II. publicly declared to the deputies of the nobility, at the time of his coronation at Moscow, that the time had come for the accomplishment of the work of emancipation. It is better, said he, that it should come







I did not believe Jesus of Nazareth was the God of the universe... more than that, that I had said often I had wished that my little one and myself had died with my husband...

LETTER TO THE CONGRESS. We publish, by request, the following Petition to Congress, which was forwarded to that body at its last session.

HONORABLE SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES AND BROTHERS:—A bad precedent, in connection with a good government, is a serious and perilous thing; but you have charged Abolitionists with assaulting their domestic policy, and enticing away their slaves...

Resolved, That we firmly believe American slavery to be a sin against God, and that it has not the slightest countenance from the Bible, nor from the principles of common justice...

Resolved, 3d, That, as a church of Jesus Christ, we cannot suffer our names or influence to be claimed as approving or countenancing the system; that we deeply sympathize with those in slavery; and that we will pray for, and use all Scriptural means to hasten their liberation.

Resolved, 3d, That we cannot consistently, and therefore not receive as members, nor be admitted to our pulpit or communion, those who continue to hold their fellow-men in bondage.

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expression may be, *Mens, Mens, Telet, Uplasia*; and the still more significant and more of which shall be—*God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished thy strength.*

RIGHT ORTHODOX TESTIMONY. In these times of patient piety and immortal religious teachings, it does one good to find issuing from the lips of an Orthodox minister, from an Orthodox pulpit, and to an Orthodox congregation, words which, in common estimation, are better fitted for the 'profane harangue of an infidel' abolitionist—words not only of pity for the slave, but of rebuke and opposition to him who makes him such.

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RUSSIAN REFORM CONVENTION. In an article published in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier of May 1st, under the authority of Mr. Richard Meade, purporting to be an explanation of the views of Hon. Edward Coates, it is stated, that the proposed testimonial proved a failure, and has never been presented or purchased.

Resolved, That the authority of each individual soul is absolute and final in deciding all questions as to what is true or false in principle, or right or wrong in practice; therefore the individual, the church or the State that attempts to control the opinions or the practices of any individual, is an usurper of the power of God.

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THE SUMNER TESTIMONIAL. In an article published in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier of May 1st, under the authority of Mr. Richard Meade, purporting to be an explanation of the views of Hon. Edward Coates, it is stated, that the proposed testimonial proved a failure, and has never been presented or purchased.

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NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY. The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, hold their twenty-fifth anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influence of that Society, religious, political, and for the extinction of slavery.

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The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science can afford. A. J. C. CARRIAGE PHILLS were prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of his age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. FOURTH OF JULY, 1858. Man call this Freedom's natal day, And on the passions strive to play, While millions pine in bonds away, With none to cheer their lonely way, Or hold with them communion.

The Liberator.

PROGRESS OF 'FANATICISM' IN RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, June 18, 1858. DEAR MR. GARRISON: A straw may indicate to you the tendency of the popular current in this region. Some time since, a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, wishing to whip in some restive youth disposed to kick in the sectarian traces, threw down his gauntlet at the feet of an unsophisticated sprig of Reform here, by proposing for discussion the following question: 'Has American society been benefited more by its Conservatism than by its professed Reformers?'

put on record by the replication. The demurrer admits the defendant to be a white man, and hence is not well taken. Judge Thompson—Negroes do not possess the same rights as white men. The Dred Scott decision is not only sound law, but it is founded on 'principles of reason, justice, and Christianity.' The practice in pleading requires that each plea shall contain no more than is necessary to sustain the case of the party pleading. That is done in the plea filed in this suit. It alleges that the plaintiff is a negro, which is all the defendant need set forth. The demurrer is overruled; but inasmuch as the defense seems to be a technical one, leave is given to reply, if the plaintiff chooses.

From an English paper. MR. RAREY, THE HORSE TAMER. The celebrated horse tamer, Mr. Rarey, gave his first lesson in Manchester at Mr. Murray's stables, Brighton, yesterday afternoon. There were present some 80 or 100 gentlemen, and a few ladies. The lecture was given in a marquee, erected and fitted up on purpose for Mr. Rarey's operations. Mr. Rarey, at the outset, disclaimed the possession of any secret charm, such as those which have been attributed to him. What he professed to teach was simply the result of his study of horse-nature. He denied that horses were ever by nature vicious; all that was bad in any of them had been induced by improper treatment. The horse, he said, was a most intelligent creature, and by a judicious management, he could be made to do anything that he was capable of.

and in a very few minutes Mr. Rarey had bridled him, without any violence or excitement being occasioned. In the space of about forty minutes, the colt was tame, submissive and gentle in Mr. Rarey's hands, though a slight incident showed plainly that the least thing would startle and excite him. To show the wonderful amount of education that he had undergone in this brief space of time, it is not necessary to state that Mr. Rarey was able quietly to saddle and mount the unruly colt, and, after he had undergone some little touching in the nose of the bridle, he was guided quickly round and round the enclosure with his new master on him. Mr. Rarey does not profess that this one lesson to the colt would be sufficient to teach him to be gentle and submissive when handled by other persons—to obtain that, a somewhat longer course of lessons would be necessary. But even this young untrained animal was scarcely put out when Mr. Rarey beat a drum on his back or opened an umbrella in his face.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING. THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR! The Zylolabium or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old. We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proof that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.