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THE LIBERATOR

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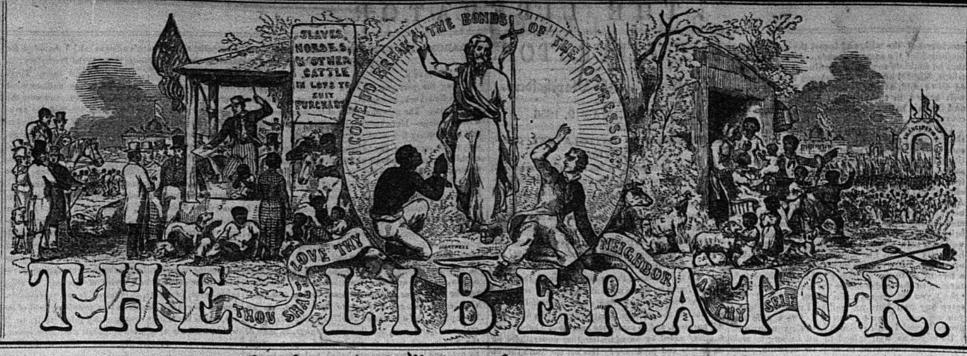
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inetel three times for 75 cents—one square for 81 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

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In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 19.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVERANT WITH DEATH

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECORE THE PERFECULTY 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 PUGITIVE SLAVES-OR 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 staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted 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 PERPET

WATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1140.

From the Providence Daily Transcript. THE R. L ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Since our issue of yesterday, we have gathered Since our issue of yesterday, we have gathered from various sources, quite an account of the different sessions of this august body. The record of the whole proceedings, as furnished by some of our cotemporaries, is so rich in its developments, that we cannot forbear giving some attention to the hasiness matter of the Convention, inasmuch as our paper occupied so much of its time.

We heard, on Saturday evening, that our refusal

to admit the objectionable article offered to us for insertion, sustaining the holding of the meetings of the Convention on the Sabbath, occupied much of the time of the Convention on that day, and were quite amused that a body of men with such deep sympathies for the condition of three million of slaves in servitude should regard it so much more important to turn aside from the ostensible purpose for which they had come together, and spend their time upon a question pertaining to the spend their time upon a question pertaining to the spend their time upon a question pertaining to the stirely comports with the previous character of these Conventions, and the men who are the leading spirits in sustaining them. Any one, familiar with the whole course of this junto of fanatics, need not be told that it is their custom to call these meetings in all the prominent cities of New England, and hold their sessions on such days as will embrace the Sabbath. They always find some everywhere, those of the same stripe with themselves, who make the necessary arrangements for their reception, and who will give the leaders all the information requisite as to persons or parties in the place who may become good subjects for their vituperative abuse. If it happens that an editor in the place stands aloof from them, exressing his entire dissent from their proceedings, he immediately becomes the subject for their diswaives, and have a perfect jubilee over the feast. The viperous breath of calumny, expressed in all the billing-gate which is at their control, is belchel out without mixture upon him, affording any amount of amusement and interest to those in atamount of amosement and interest to those in at-tendance. This subject matter for their meetings calls forth large audiences, and gives the celat to their meetings which is so essential to keep them up. The question of slavery is made an incidental affair; that may or may not come up for spe-

The great leader in these Conventions is Garrison. He is the high priest on almost every oc-casion. He is the moving spirit, and his base and infidel principles have become more or less inter-woren into all the principles of the party. Good men, men who have respected the Church, and therished the Constitution of the country in their barts with a jealous solicitude for its preservatim, have learned, under the guidance of their leader, to trample under their feet everything sarred, and cry amen to every disgraceful senti-ment which their oracle may utter. We shelieve threare some good men and women, who have been inveigled into this corrupt and disorganizing boly of visionary fanatics, under the impression that there exists in the small compact a true sympathy for the slave. We sincerely pity those who have thus been entrapped, and our wonder is that any person of sense, who has a particle of respect for himself, will be so drawn aside from all the great principles which we hold dear as a people, and lend himself as an attendant upon their n

With the abuse and opprobrium which was cast upon us by the leaders in the Convention, we have little to do, except that it has been a source of great amusement to us. The position which have taken upon the observance of the Sabbath is one which is built upon the rock of eternal truth, and such as will find a hearty sympathy on the part of every lover of our free institutions. a not believe that one in a hundred of the thoughtful men in this city, will for a moment countenance Garrison or his satellites in trampling beneath their feet the sacred day, or e perate with the party in any way. attend their meetings, not because they approve of their proceedings, but to be amused at the wild ratings of men who outstrip all the bounds of reason and common sense. They furnish a kind of material for mental food which affords amusement to those who have no where to spend the Sabbath, and who find the Convention as amusing as a play. We are assured that the great body of our citizens leve the institutions of the Sabhath and the Sane teary-the working-man as well as the merchant and the man of letters-and when such men as figured in the late Convention come among us to despise these institutions and malign our press when they would break down all the pillars which hold up our social fabric, and secure to us those blessings which we prize as dear as life, then we believe that the abettors of such senti ments will meet such contempt as they deserve.

We have our own peculiar principles on the sub ect of religion, but these have nothing to do with the editorial department of the Transcript. Our paper is not a religious issue, but a daily newserate foe to the wrong, in whatever form it exists. We yield to no man or set of men in our conviction of the blighting influence of slavery upon all the national interests of the country; and moreover, consider it, in itself, one of the greatest tolations of that personal and inalienable right which the Creator has conferred upon the black man in common with the white. But we do not believe that, to trample on the Sabbath, to blot out the Countries of the Countries the Constitution of our country, and involve it in civil war, to stigmatize the church and its ministry as leagued with slavery in its perpetuation, will do away with the great evil. No; it turns ten men against the whole subject, where it converts one to the advocacy of the principles of free-

PUTURE RELATIONS OF THE PEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SLAVERY.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 12. I have said we cannot overrate the importance the most respectful descrence to the Committee, I conclude that a Free Soil descat in Kansas would be the control of the contr neither prostrate abolition at home, nor political ambition from its failing fortunes.

have shown that abolition seeks to accomplish its destructive aims by the power of the Legisla-tare, and, ultimately, of the chief Executive authority subority of the Union. It has, therefore, not only, up to the present time, progressed by the extrase of the power of both the State and Federal Garage. dernments, but, that it may do much more than has yet done, it seeks to obtain more entire consist of all the departments of the Federal Government. Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Now, that are its chances to accomplish this great aim! Let us see. I have not a line of statistics before

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. me to refer to, of any kind. The facts stated in these numbers are drawn from memory alone. I assume, then, what I believe, on reference to the record, will be found nearly true, that the census return of 1850 shows there are fifteen millions of white population in the Northern States, and seven millions of white population in the Southern States. African slaves have no political rights; but as, under the Constitution, a certain per centage of them enter into the basis of our recresentation, they add to the number of our representatives. Still, the view I intended to present cannot be rightfully based on any portion of the population of the United States save that class which constitute the great body politic of the Union—for these

alone constitute the State. Now, writers on political economy, as well as the history of the Union, concur in establishing the fact that a population that is well supplied with wholesome food will increase to double its numbers every twenty-five years—a little more or future of the Union it will be. In twenty-five years from 1850, the North will have thirty mileven include the Southern slaves in the calculapresent decade, the white population of the North will outnumber the population of the South, including the Africans, to the extent of about ten millions of souls; at the end of the next decade to the number of twenty millions-even the balance; against the South outnumbering the whole population of England, Scotland and Wales-which one aim and design of sectionalizing their whole country against us upon the abolition question. They are shrewd calculators. They know the whole power of the Federal Government will soon fall into their hands, by the silent but sure operation of the laws of nature; and the idea and intention

truck out of the map of the Union, it would mat- of equal force. ter little to the North, for they have room and anded resources enough now for an empire such as the world itself has seldom seen; and its present and future present a field for the arts and impostures of political ambition more inviting and timulating, far, than any other on the glob Kansas be subjected to Southern rule, there is that no faith can be placed in their manliness and ebraska, already surrendered to the North with-

ebraska bill? They like Washington better than

Kansas, perhaps.

We should, as we love our dearest liberties, our earth-stones and domestic altars, delude ourselves themselves; they have made themselves the with unfounded hopes no more. THE FEDERAL of faction, and are ever to be found doing the dirty GOVERNMENT—THE UNION—WILL PROTECT THE SOUTH PROM NORTHERN AGGRESSION NO MORE FOREVER.

The Richmond Enquirer of April 15, the dominant organ of the administration party, has nly the reign, but the continued existence of lavery, is involved in the struggle for Kansas:

'If Kansas is perverted into a free negro State, Missouri will be dragged down with it. Encom-passed on three sides by abolitionists, it will soon find itself exhausted of the spirit and the ability to defend its institutions. Arkansas and Ken-tucky in turn will become border States, to sink at last under the same system of annoyance and plun-

der. The contagion will spread by contact, and as sentinel after sentinel is driven in, the South will find itself more and more exposed to assault on the very heart of slavery. Thus the narrowing circle of fire may compel the South to inflict upon lavery the self-destruction of the tortured reptile.

A bill has passed the Virginia Legislature. providing that free negroes, migrating to, or voluntarily entering the State, without authority or law, are to forfeit their freedom. Hotel keepers employing free negroes of another State shall be limble to a fine of \$50. The 17th section of chapter ble to a fine of \$50. The 17th section of coapter 117 of the Code is repealed. The emancipation of slaves shall be null and void, unless \$150 be provided for the removal of each slave from the State, within twelve months. Free negro convicts, at the expiration of their term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, are to leave the State, within thirty days, or forfeit their freedom.

SELECTIONS.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA. * Coming events cast their shadows before.

35 Eccles Street, March, 1856. To the Editor of the (Dublin) Freeman:

DEAR SIR: Without assuming to myself any credit for peculiar foresight, I may be pardoned for recalling to the recollection of the readers of the Freeman's Journal the fact that many years have now clapsed since I directed their attention to circumstances which I then considered as indicative of the dislike with which Irishmen, at no distant day, would be viewed by the native Americans And I have, since then, occasionally repeated my fears and my warnings to my countrymen, both at home and abroad, through the medium of your columns. The realization of my prophecies has been accomplished. Irishmen in America are al-ready looked upon as unwelcome introders, or they less. With these data before us, we may, without difficulty, see what an important feature in the are held in contempt in that land which has been covered with railways and otherwise enriched by their labor. Long since, I foresaw this decline of influence, and this deterioration of respectability; lions of white population, and the South fourteen millions at the end of the same decade. At the end of the next decade, the North will have sixty would rest upon and tarnish the fair fame of my millions, and the South twenty-eight. We may countrymen in the land of the stranger. I raised my warning voice, not alone in the ears of the leadtion-and without adding a unit in favor of the ers of the people, but also in the hearing of the North for the vast tide of foreign emigrants that people themselves. I told them all, that if they increases their numbers every year, to which there sacrificed principle, they would reap contempt, is no set off in the South; and, at the end of the they would be held in dishonor, and that their disgrace would be deserved. I repeated my warnings in letters to the press—which you and other edi-tors kindly published—and in addresses from the platform, which I refer to with pain, because my warnings were neglected, and my apprehensions have been all realized. The leaders are scattered -many of them covered with dishonor, because of constitute the basis of the most powerful empire their open dereliction from principle-few of them in the world. The North, doubtless, outnumbers holding the standard so as to reflect any honor on us in population now, to the amount of perhaps Ireland; Mr. Smith O'Brien, Charles Gavan Duffy. seven millions of white population or more. We and, I believe, John Martin, are the only unsullied see their population already great, with an earnest-names I can just now call to mind; and the multiness and energy never, perhaps, equalled, acting tude of those men who drew the breath of life in together, with an unprecedented unanimity, to the this land, but who have transferred their almost soulless bodies to cumber the earth in the far West, are nearly universally found in the ranks of the oppressors.

While the great O'Connell lived, the open shame-

lessness of Irishmen in America, in regard to the foul system of slavery which disgraces the people to outnumber and overwhelm us with their predo-minant millions enters as an element into the Free check by his manly and eloquent denunciations of minant millions enters as an element into the Free Soil movement, for they want the extended plains of the territorial districts of the United States, in which to aggregate their millions, by whose power they intend to blot out our civilization from the map of the world. The Union, the Federal Government are not the elements which are leading on the human race on this continent to its destiny. That race progresses by laws which lie deeper, and exert a power more potent and irresistible. So far from controlling and shaping the fortunes and destiny of the results of the Union, the recople of the destiny of the people of the Union, the people of the noble stand on principle, and with equal manliness Northern States alone will mould, shape and direct the maintained the right, very different, indeed, would Government as they please, and drive it before them now be the position held by the Irish emigrant and like chaff before the storm. Look now upon the pic- the naturalized Irishman in America. Deserved tore I have drawn, and is it not plain as noon-day contempt now follows us everywhere, because we that the Federal Government of the Union will be have been unfaithful to our own convictions of no more Southern forerer? A few weeks since, we duty. At home, we prated loudly about our desire saw a Speaker placed in the Chair in the House of for freedom; we complained that English rule was Representatives, without having received a single a chain too heavy to be borne; we fled from it by rote from the South. This is one phase, but more hundreds of thousands that we might breathe a will follow that are more important still. Aboli- freer atmosphere, and enjoy a greater degree of libtion will next grasp the Senate in its hand, then erty, both civil and religious, in another region; the Executive power, then the Judiciary; for yet our foot is scarcely placed on her soil, when we abolition demands sectionalization, that, by the take the whip of the slave-driver in our hands, and power of the Government, it may abolish slavery; stain it with the blood of our brother; we seize the political ambition demands sectionalization, for chain, and place it on his limbs, and wickedly conthe sake of the millions which enter into, and go demn him to a slavery, one hour of which is more out of the public treasury. Countless millions present and to come—passion—fanaticism—bru-tality—abolition—political ambition—sentiment—the American, who penned the noble words of their crazed if you will, but still sentiment—moral, religious and political tenets-all-all demand sec- slaveholder himself, would despise the Irishman tionalization, that the North may rule, pocket the who was not a foe to the system.

Spoils, and subjugate the South—ror this is the Other reasons than those I have indicated are as-

spoils, and subjugate the South-ron THIS IS THE NORTHERN METHOD OF THOUGHT.

Signed for the dislike entertained towards Irishmen in America; but I do not believe any of them are

We may dislike those who differ with us in politics, or religion, but our contempt is reserved for the mean and the base, for those who lie to their own professions, and who write themselves down scoundrels in heart and soul. These things Irishmen have done and are doing daily in America, so honor. They have almost invariably-there are out let or hindrance, which is far more than an but few honorable exceptions-taken part with the slaveholder and against the colored man. They The question simply is, whether the North shall have belied their own consciences, and dishonored take all the fruits of the Kansas Nebraska bill their country and their religion, by proclaiming (which has been lauded as a great Southern tri- with their voice, and by their practice or their silence, that their love of liberty was an empty sound umph) or only a part; With the North, it is a lence, that their love of liberty was an empty sound, question of gain, not of logs. If the North triumphs in Kansas, will our Southern National Deto make them upright and honorable men. It is of their victory over the North upon the Kansas alleged that the Americans hate Irishmen because they are Roman Catholics. I do not believe that this is the case. The real ground of dislike may be traced to the fact that Irishmen have disgraced work of the oppressor, and hunting the oppressed to death. This is the real and all-sufficient cause of the present unpopularity of Irishmen in the United States.

I do not aver that if Irishmen had pursued a different course in America—that if they had always placed themselves on the side of freedom and justice, they would now be a powerful and honored section of the American people, politically speak-ing; yet, I see no reason to doubt that such would r position: but I do maintain that they would have saved themselves from the infamy which now attaches to them, and from the foul name they bear. I hold that they have brought dishonor, not

alone on their country, but on their religion; and if I were a Roman Catholic, I should feel deeply that a disgrace had been brought on my profession by the criminal conduct of so many who held it. The real facts of the case can hardly be comprehended in Ireland. It is known that our con men in America attach themselves to the Der cratic party, but it is not known, and it scarcel can be believed, that that party are the most dead ly enemies of the colored people. To their own dishear, and to the disgrace of their country, Irishmen are among the bitterest fees of the Afri-can race, whether bond or free.

If the view I have taken of this matter be correct—if Irishmen in America are despised, because their mean and disgraceful conduct has covered them with dishonor—it follows that, to redeem our national character, they must adopt a course di-rectly the reverse of that which they have hitherto pursued. They must stand up in the dignity of man's nature, and declare, in the face of men and

spise the crawling wretch who comes from another country, with high professions on his lips, but a country, with high professions on his lips, but a dastardly and tyrannical spirit in his heart. The ter Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, published last year in 'Frederick Douglass's Paper,' a very in-

hypocrite is ever despised.

There is but one way for the Irishman to secure respect in America—that is, to deserve it. JAMES HAUGHTON.

P. S. In addition to the Irishman's ill-treatment of the colored man, he is frequently found, in the American cities, a keeper of some low grog-shop, and the direct encourager of the vile drinkcustoms which lead to drunkenness, and which are held in such abhorrence there by all good citire leld in such abhorrence there by all good cititens.

I hope this letter will be copied by the editors of liberty to our platform.'—Signed 'Emily Ware Food, President,'

many American newspapers.

PEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY PROCEEDINGS IN EDINBURGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTTISH PRESS. March, 1856, signed 'Clara V. Reid,' and 'Helen list are celebrated Unitarian preachers, viz., Rev. Arthur,' requesting a meeting 'for the purpose of John Pierpont, Rev. T. W. Higginson, and Rev. forming in Edinburgh a Ladies' Society, based on Theodore Parker. March, 1856, signed ' Clara V. Reid,' and ' Helen Christian principles, to aid in the abolition of There are also other two paragraphs, over the slavery in the United States of America; followed initials J. G., in one of which there is regret that by an advertisement, announcing that the object Mr. Pierpont received 'so cold a greeting' when contemplated had been duly accomplished, by the the formation of the 'Edinburgh Ladies' New Association for the Abolition of Slavery: 'has suggested the few following remarks, which are respectfully submitted to all who feel an interest in the delivered his lecture, but intimating that he delivered his lecture, but intimating that he preached twice in the Unitarian church on Sunday, and had a large congregation in the morning and evening.' The other promises an 'intellect-policy submitted to all who feel an interest in the delivered his lecture, but intimating that he converged his lecture, but intimating that he delivered his lecture, but intimating that he preached twice in the Unitarian church on Sunday, and had a large congregation in the morning and evening.' The other promises an 'intellect-policy submitted to all who feel an interest in the delivered his lecture, but intimating that he preached twice in the Unitarian church on Sunday, and had a large congregation in the morning and evening.' The other promises an 'intellect-policy submitted to all who feel an interest in the delivered his lecture, but intimating that he conversely submitted to all who feel an interest in the delivered his lecture, but intimating that he interest in the delivered his lecture, but intimating that he intimating that he delivered his lecture, but intimating that he delivered his lecture, but intimating that he intimating that he delivered his lecture, but intimating that he delivered his lecture he delivered his lecture, but intimating that he delivered his lecture he deliv the subject,—but especially to the ladies of Edin-burgh, who have been solicited to withdraw or withhold their offerings to the anti-slavery cause matter of complaint against the Rochester Ladies'

the only body to whom belongs the honor of having able and willing to afford anti-slavery intelligence, borne aloft the anti-slavery banner in our northern while they have enlisted as auxiliaries to a Society

In answer to the charge, by implication, contained in the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the contained in the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the contained in the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the contained in the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the contained in the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., that it is suggested that they apply to that lady for an expect of the circular referred to, viz., the circular referred to the circular referred to, viz., the circular referred to, viz., the circular referred to the circular referred to the circular referred to the circular referred to, viz., the circular referred to the circular sufficient to draw attention to the constitution of the Society printed on the second page of its last annual report, and to the Christian character and standing of the ladies who have the direction of its movements, to show the utter groundlessness of the impeachment. This organic law of the 'Edinburgh Ladies

Emancipation Society,' it will be admitted, is quite as careful about 'Christian principles,' as the constitution of the ' Edinburgh Anti-Slavery Society, formed on the 20th of June, 1854. For while the society, among others, unanimously adopted the following, as the third section of its constitution: That this Society shall consist of all persons, with out distinction of creeds, country, or complexion, who shall agree in the principles above set forth, and subscribe to its funds.' Here is a 'platform,' to use an Americanism, sufficiently broad for 'all parties and sects of abolitionists.' However, considering the character and standing of the gentle-men who took part in the proceedings at the forms tion of the society, among whom were the Rev. J. R. Campbell, and Dr. Candlish, a sense of propri-ety forbids our charging it as not based on Christian principles. And it is respectfully submitted, that the character and standing of the office-bearers and managers of the "Edinburgh Ladies" Emancipation Society,' ought equally to have pro-

tected the Society over which they preside from such a foolish, because unfounded charge. Some of the associates of the ladies who published the circular, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, have been going about working on the fears of the timid, and the prejudices of the ignorant, telling them that the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society co-operates with infidel abolitionists To dismiss this charge, it might be enough to meet t with an unqualified denial, and to remind those who prefer it, that 'Christian principles' forbid bearing false witness against our neighbor. However, instead of so acting, the following remarks are offered touching the fact, which, it is alleged, justifies the charge. The fact referred to s, that the Society aided in defraying the expenses ocurred for gas, &c., on a recent occasion of an American gentleman, who, it is supposed, is ec-clesiastically a Unitarian, delivering an address in South College Street Church, on the pro-slavery doings of the 'American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.' Well, it is admitted that But do the ladies who have got up the new association' mean to insist, that a man is not competent to testify to a matter of fact, unless he avows his belief in the 'Thirty-nine Articles,' the 'Westminster Confession of Faith,' or some other orthodox standard! We 'guess' not, neither State and in the church, than the gentleman refer-red to. And is it then a betrayal of 'Christian principles,' or a sin against orthodoxy, to listen to him while he testifies, or even to fornish him with an opportunity to testify, regarding that which he knows of the horrors of American slavery! But wheever maintains the affirmative, it is submitted the Abolition of Slavery, ought to be the last party to take up such a position, viz., that it is wrong to countenance a man who is laboring to destroy slavery, simply because he is a Unitarian, when the department of anti-slavery work, on which they have deliberately entered, and in which the beginning of the Society's strength is to be put forth, is duly considered. The attention of the ladies of Edinburgh who have been invited to sup-port the new Society, based, as they are told, on cort the new Society, based, as they are told, on Christian principles, is respectfully requested to

the following facts :-the following facts :-The advertisement of the Edinburgh Ladies' New
The advertisement of the Edinburgh Ladies' sociation ' tells the world that their efforts in national character, they must adopt a course inrectly the reverse of that which they have hitherto
pursued. They must stand up in the dignity of
man's nature, and declare, in the face of men and
angels, that, come weal, come woe, they are the

Association tells the world that their caucht in
the anti-slavery cause at present are to be put
forth in getting up a 'box for the Rochester Bazaar.'
Now, this bazaar is got up to aid the 'Rochester
Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society '—a Society which, it
are to direct their talent and their aid.

friends of the oppressed, and the enemies of the is reported, has labored with commendable zeal in oppressor; that, with their consent, the colored people shall no longer be reviled or held in bondage. The moment Irishmen in America take this noble stand, and not one moment sconer, they will command the respect of the American people; for at that moment they will occupy a proud position and command the admiration of even those who pursue a different policy.

The slaveholder is a man, and he cannot but dea different policy.

Society.' A few words will make this obvious to the slaveholder is a man, and he cannot but de-all, except those who are determined not to be con-

> teresting report, evidently drawn up by the inde-fatigable Secretary of the Society, we find the fol-lowing paragraph: 'In closing this report, the Society desire to reiterate their determination to retain the independent position they have chosen, and to co-operate with ALL (the capitals are in the and to co-operate with ALL (the capitals are in the report) whose love for the anti-slavery cause rises superior to their connection with any particular arty or sect of abolitionists.' The report also

'JULIA GRIFFITHS, Scerelary.'
In the same paper which contains the report, there is a notice of a course of anti-slavery lectures, got up by the Ladies' Society, and signed 'JULIA GRIFFITHS, Secretary.' In the list given of The Editor of the Scottish Press. these 'eloquent advocates of liberty,' we have the Sir,—The appearance of a circular dated 27th names of four clergymen; the three first on the

from a Society which had done good service in that department of Christian philanthropy, and entrust them to a new Society, whose fidelity to antislavery principles and practice remains to be tested in the field of conflict.

It is well known to all amongst us, who have taken any interest in anti-slavery proceedings, that the 'Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society is as a religious test—to any person who might be the only body to whom belongs the honor of having able and willing to afford anti-slavery intelligence. metropolis for many years past; and, without fear of contradiction, it is maintained that the ladies who have had the direction of its affairs, and especially its excellent Secretary, Miss Wigham, have labored with unfaltering devotedness in promoting the end of its organization.

Miss Griffiths' liberal opinions in Rochester, and have new hours and for contradiction in Rochester, and have new hours and for other contradiction.

> An On-Looker. The following appeal to the friends of freedom universally, is made by the editor of the Newport (Ky.) News,-a bold, outspoken, self-sacrificing advocate of

freedom and emancipation in Kentucky,-and should be generously responded to throughout the free States. The News needs a new typographical dress, and ought to have it. Are there not those at the North who will former is silent about creeds, the gentlemen's gladly uphold so intrepid a sheet by their patronage? TO THE PRIENDS OF PREEDOM AND

EQUAL RIGHTS. We are now in the seventh year of our editorial labor, (publishing the only daily Anti-Slavery pa-per in the United States, and the only Anti-Slavery weekly paper in a slaveholding State in the Union, pressing forward in the cause of human rights and numen freedom. And though we have been met by powerful fees, (backed with the influence of wealth, the officers of the law, and Doctors of Divinity.) we have won, by principles just and fair, many victories in the unequal, bitter and fearful contest. Press after press has been arrayed against us, to prevent the free discussion of sentiments long smothered in Kentucky, until eight have risen and fallen before us in the cities of Newport and They are as follows:—'The Democratic Union,' (Daily and Weekly.) Covington—'The Kentucky Flag,' (Phily and Weekly.) Newport—' Covtucky Flag, '(Dkily and Weekly,) Newport—'Conington Star,' (Weekly,) Covington—'The Kentucky Flag,' (Weekly,) Covington—'The Messenger,' (Tri-Weekly,) Newport—'The Roll,' (Weekly,) Newport—'American Sentinel,' (Weekly,) Covington—and 'The Kentuckian,' (Weekly,) Covington all of which were pro-slavery, and all professedly Democratic, save one. The 'Flag,' Messenger, and 'Roll,' of Newport, and the 'Flag,' of Coving ton, were the most hostile enemies, teeming with personal abuse and malignant hatred against the News. They were brought forth from the womb of tyranny to annihilate our sheet, clench more strong the chains of slavery, and brutalize the white laborer throughout the land. But they only lived and died to honor our pen in the cause of FREEDOM, and are now remembered but to defame

The first argument used against us was the in cendiary's torch at midnight, nearly four years ago, consuming our printing-house, and the valuable contents therein. How 'bospitable,' how 'chivalrous,' how 'brave'! The argument of cowards and despots! But fire, nor slavery prese es, nor the pens of the whole Slave Power, have been able to crush the PRESS OF FREEDOM - THE do we believe, that the intelligent Christianity of Scotland will endorse such arrant folly. There is probably no man in America who has more thorough knowledge of the actings of slavery in the places—exposing official wickedness in high thorough knowledge of the actings of slavery in the oppressed — exposing official wickedness in high places — encouraging public improvements — be-friending the poor and needy—and giving vent to sentiments long husbed in silence, relieving the aching breasts of slave-cursed millions. The voices of some who own slaves, but hate the institution, together with injured laborers and tenants, now come rumbling from the South, like distant thunder, bursting upon the ears of the oppressor with electric borror and remorse. No more may Southnouncing the institution of slavery! No more may they hope for an endless feast upon others' toil, and ride in ease while others trudge! They view the swelling torrent of freedom at home, bursting from every hill and dale against the hated institution. institution. The uspect haunts their minds with chilling dread, plants thorns in all their future hopes, and poisons their impious pleasures. No more need this handful of Southern despots threaten to 'dissolve the Union.' Better would it be that they seek a home of quietude in some distant land, before the plundered millions seek revenge, there to learn to carn their bread, and work as

From the Newport, (Ky.) News.

KENTUCKY SHALL BE PREE!

Boundless and unlimited freedom of mind and body, is the cry of Kentucky Demecracy—the cry of this great American family of many nations. The great mingling of nations in this Republican bosom is the bulwark of freedom, the destruction of countless prejudices, and the death of involun-tary servitude. The freemen here assembled from many nations to enjoy liberty and equal rights are the load-stone of Democracy, the magnet of its intellectual and physical power, and the light-

ing of its thunder The labor-degrading slave-democracy trembles

before it. It is not the Democracy of freedom; it is the Democracy of 'slavery and chains.' It it is the Democracy of 'slavery and chains.' It is the Democracy that cringes to the Slave Power, trembles at its frown, and worships at its feet—it is a bastard. The Democracy of equal rights, free speech, free men and free soil, disowns it. It is cowardly and ungenerous. It attacks only when its force is superior, and asks of others what it is not willing to give. It is mean in principle, antirepublican in spirit, belonging to a class that min-gles not with the yeomanry of the country. It holds men in chains and servitude, and reduces the laborer's wages throughout the land. The slave-democracy is attempting to establish classes of superiors and inferiors; one class to enjoy the benefit of what the other produces—the few to live off of the many, as the slaveholder and his family do off of their herd of negroes. It matters not to the man of case and leisure what is the color of his slaves ; the earnings of either will answer his purpose, but the earnings of both white and black would augment his power and increase his black would augment his power and increase his influence more rapidly. The Slave Power has now bought up the leaders of the most powerful party in America, who for a price have agreed to blindfold the masses, and sell their votes to the wealthy planters of the South, who would afterwards say the recola when they marging the state of the South, who would afterwards say to the people when they murmured, 'Well, you voted us the right to hold black men in bondage, and feast upon their labor, and through that advantage we have accumulated an overplus of capital, which has enabled us to buy your votes by giving your leaders money; and now we shall employ your leaders to make laws to bind you, that we can use your labor more directly for our profit. You were free once, but you have voted your lib-erties away; you were foolish, and would not hear to reason; you fought against each other, increased the hours of labor, reduced your own wa-ges to undermine each other, neglected your education, and have now given yourselves up to our care, like the negro; your acts proved that you wanted a master, and your votes confirm your dewanted a master, and your votes comming your de-sire.' This is the argument of the tyrant, but his object is too plainly seen not to be detected by the working-men of Kentucky. The voters have seen the trick too often played off upon the negroes of our State not to be aware of the trick of the proslavery Democracy. Hence the laborers will go, en masse, for the Republican party—for the Democracy that cannot be bought by the gold of the negro's toil. The working-men of Kentucky see the trap, and are determined to vote Kentucky FRFF. the hours of labor, and to undermine each other, that they might have something to do, and hence no time to educate themselves, nor money to spare to educate their children. The slave legislature never provided a fund sufficient to educate the masses like the free States, that are now intelligent and prosperous.

The laboring people see too plainly the trick of

slavery not to oppose it throughout the State, at the polls, at every election. From all parts of the State, the news comes teeming to us in favor of true, living Democracy. The people have awoke to a declaration of liberty and equal rights here upon slave soil. They want equality of laws, of property, of education and of land, and the abolshment of slave labor, that crushes their energy, their hopes and their enterprise. They want what they know they will never get till slavery is abolished, and that they are determined to do. Hence the declaration, 'Kentucky shall be FREE!'

CASE OF ANTHONY BURNS.

ANTHONY BURNS TO REV. JOHN CLARK AND THE BAP-TIST CHURCH AT UNION, PAUQUIER CO., VA.

In answer to my request by mail, under date of July 13, 1856, for a letter of dismission in fellowship and of recommendation to another church, I have received a copy of the Fort Royal Gazette, dated Nov. 5, 1855, in which I find a communication addressed to myself and signed by John Clark, as paster of our body, covering your official action upon my request, as follows: The Church of Jesus Christ at Union, Fauquier

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas, Anthony Burns, a member of the church, has made application to us, by a letter to cur pastor, for a letter of dismission in fellowship, in order that he may unite with another church of the same faith and whereas, it has been satisfactorily established before

us, that the said Anthony Burns absconded from the service of his master, and refused to return voluntariservice of his master, and refused to return voluntarily, thereby disobeying both the laws of God and man, although he subsequently obtained his freedom by purchase, yet we have now only to consider him as a fugitive from labor—as he was before his arrest and restoration to his master—have, therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That he be excommunicated from the communion and fellowship of this church.

Done by order of this church, in regular church meeting, this 20th day of October, 1855.

W. W. WEST, Clerk.

Thus you have excommunicated me on the charge f 'disobeying both the laws of God and men, in

absconding from the service of my master, and re-fusing to return volontarily.'

I admit that I left my master, (so called.) and refused to return; but I deny that in this I dis-obeyed either the law of God, or any real law of

Look at my case. I was stolen and made a slave, as soon as I was born: No man had any right to steal me. That man-stealer who stole me trampled on my dearest rights. He committed an outrage on the law of God; therefore his man-stealing gave him no right to me, and laid me under no obligation to be his slave. God made me a man—not a slave; and gave me the same right to myself that he gave the man who stole me to himself. The great wrongs he has done me, in stealing me and making wrongs he has done me, he work for him many me a slave, in compelling me to work for him many years without wages, and in holding me as mer-chandize—these wrongs could never put me under obligation to stay with, or to return voluntarily, rben once escape

You charge me that, in escaping, I disobeyed God's laws. No, indeed! That law which God wrote on the table of my heart, inspiring the love of freedom, and impelling me to seek it at every hazard, I obeyed; and by the good hand of my God upon me, I walked out of the house of bond-

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I disobeyed no law of God revealed in the Bible. I read in Paul, (1 Cor. 6:21)—But if thou mayest be free, use it rather.' I read in Moses. (Deut. 23:15.16.) "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which be shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him 'This implies my right to flee if I feel myself oppressed, and debars any man from delivering me again to my professed master.

I said I was stolen. God's word declares, 'He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.' (Ex. 21: 16.) Why did you not execute God's law on the man who stole me from my mother's arms! How is it that you trample down God's law against the oppressor, and wrest it to condemn I disobeyed no law of God revealed in the Bible

arms! How is it that you trample down God! law against the oppressor, and wrest it to condem me, the innocent and oppressed! Have you forgotten that the New Testament classes 'men-stealers' with 'murderers of fathers' and 'murdererof mothers, with 'manslayers and whoremongers!' (1 Tim. 1: 9, 10.)

The advice you volunteered to send me along

with the sentence of excommunication, exhorts me when I shall come to preach like Paul, to send every runaway home to his master, as he did Onesimus to Philemon. Yes, indeed I would, if you would let me. I should love to send them back as he did, 'not now as a servant, but above a servant; -a brother -a brother beloved -both in the flesh and in the Lord; '-both a brother-man and a brother-Christian. Such a relation would be delightful—to be put on a level, in position, with Paul himself. 'If thou count me, therefore, a partner, receive him as myself.' I would to God that every fugitive had the privilege of returning to such a condition—to the embrace of such a Christianity— not now as a servant, but above a servant '-a ' partner,' even as Paul bimself was

You charge me with disobeying the laws of men I utterly deny that those things which outrage al right are laws. To be real laws, they must be

yunded in equity.

You have thrust me out of your church-fellow ship. You cannot exclude me from heaven; you cannot hinder my daily fellowship with God.

You have used your liberty of speech freely in

exhorting and rebuking me. You are aware that I too am now where I may think for myself, and can use great freedom of speech too, if I please. I exhortation if I exhort you to study carefully the golden rule which reads, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.' Would you like to be stolen? and then sold? and then worked without wages! and forbidden to read the Bible! and be torn from your wife and children! and then, if you were able to make your-self free, and should, as Paul said, 'use it rather,' would you think it quite right to be cast out of If it were done, so wickedly, the church for this ! would you be afraid God would endorse it! Say pose you were to put your soul in my soul's stead how would you read the law of love?

ANTHONY BURNS.

A SLAVEHOLDING COLPORTEUR.

The Administration of the Tract Society, in their various defences, lay much stress upon the plea that they have not in any way sanctioned or indursed the system of slavery. They are at special pains to satisfy the public that they have no direct

complicity with the system.

We do not suppose—no one has ever charged it upon the Committee—that they have published any thing, directly or indirectly, in defence of slavery. But while they refuse to publish any thing agains the crimes inherent in that system as it exists at the South, they do also give it their sanction by employing slaveholders as colporteurs.

On p. 85 of the Report of the Tract Society for

On p. 85 of the Report of the Tract Society for 1855, in the list of colporteurs in North Carolina, occurs the name of Rev. J. T. M.—. This gentleman, in his correspondence with parties at the North, who contribute to his support as colporteur of the Tract Society, admits that he is the owner of two stares, and justifies himself in that relation. Now, we have not lation. Now, we have not one word of reproact for the Rev. Mr. M. as a slaveholder. It may be that he received his slaves by inheritance, and holds them only by constraint of law, seeking to fulfil toward them the law of Christ, and rendering to them that which is 'just and equal.' We do not call in question his character as a minister of Christ. But the expediency of employing a slaveholder is a colporteur of a national catholic in-

the relation of a slaveholder is at best one of doubtful morality. Did this colporteur buy his slaves! Does he hold them as property! If he should become embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, are they liable to be sold as part of his estate! age! At his death will they go to his heirs, whatand friends and home! Are they ruled by love or by fear! Are they treated as equals before God or as chattels by law established? The servant of a national religious society should not be a man who needs to define and defend his connection with a great public wrong, and to prove that his case is an exception to a general law. Hence the American Home Missionary Society never employs as a missionary or agent one who is personally connect ed with the institution of slavery.
Fellow-Christians at the North, who give your

money to the Tract Society to do good at the South consider well these facts. Your Committee pub lish freely against the immoralities of dancing wine-drinking, novel-reading, smoking and chew ing tobacco, and sleeping in church; but wher asked to utter some carnest Christian word against the desolating of families by sale, the violation of woman's chastity and of the sanctity of marriage by brute force or covetous desire, they tell you that they cannot do this, because a tract on such a would not be ' calculated to receive the ap probation of all evangelical Christians,' including their own slaveholding colporteurs at the South! If a colporteur should smoke cigars on the public street how long would they employ bim! If he should drink wine at dinner daily, how long could he hold his commission? If he should go to a vil lage dance or send his children to dancing-school how long would be be sustained in the service If he should visit the opera in New York, how long would it be before he would be called to account a the Tract House! If he should read Harper's yel low-covered novels, how long would be be employ ed to circulate an evangelical literature? If he should habitually go to sleep in church, how long would his name stand on the list of colporteurs Yet the fact that he owns slaves is no bar to hi employment as a colporteur of the Tract So this 'calculated to receive the approbation of all Evangelical Christians!' Or are such calcula tions made only for Christians south of Muson and Dixon's line !- Independent.

'EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS'?

The officers of the American Tract Society r fuse to print any thing on the duty of teaching ser vants to read the Word of God, or on the wicked ness of separating and desolating families by the sale of their members, because ' Evangelical Chris tians' at the South will not bear it! with multitudes of others who have contributed a the funds controlled by these officers,-who are by turns so timid and so violent, -we have asked i amazement WHO ARE those Evangelical Chris tians at the South who are so thoroughly and base ly subservient to the world that they will not allow the plainest principles of religion, the very axi oms of morality, to be printed and circulate among them, provided they address their consci ences, or interfere with their profits! Perhaps the following fact, which we lately received from the lips of a respected and well-known clergyman of the Presbyterian church, bimself-born in a slave State, though exercising his ministry at the North

may help us to an unswer:

Not many years since, a member of an 'Evan gelical Church' in one of the northern tier of slav relical Church ' in one of the northern tier of slav States, at his death left three slaves to as man feeble churches, located in his vicinity; providing by his will, that the slaves (all of them men should be 'hired out' year by year, and the avail of the labor of each of them be devoted to the 'support of the Gospel in one of these churches. For several years after his death, his arrangement was carried out; but at length, the executor of hi was carried out; that the annual letting of the men was attended with difficulties, and gave rise to certain disagreeable disputes, applied to a lawyer, to ascertain if he could not sell the men, under the

provisions of the will, and invest the proceeds for the benefit of the same churches. He was advised that he could do so; and accordingly, these indused to be sold, at public auction. They were all well known in the vicinity, and highly valued, and the sale naturally drew together a large con-

The first man put upon the auction-stand was n skillful and intelligent mechanic, whom many persons were desirous of purchasing, and the competition for whom among the bidders was, therefore, active. Twelve hundred, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen hundred, two thousand dollars were rapidly offered, and still the auctioneer waited for more. At that point, a well-known slave-trader of the neighborhood struck in with his bid; and the moment his voice was heard, the man who was being sold, who, until then, had borne himself as well as a man might while the last insult to his humanity and to his Maker was being wreaked upon him, broke into an agony of supplication and a torrent of tears. 'Master! Master!' he cried, the ready before the assembled crowd.

down-the faithful, industrious and affectionate man-for twenty-six hundred dollars to the remorseless slaveholder. Body and brains, the man, the husband, the father, the Christian—all the more valuable on the auction block, because of the facilities and the qualities in him that made him dear to the heart of God-was 'sold, to go South;' dear to the heart of God—was sold, to go Sodat, and the proceeds were paid over by the pirate who bought him, and invested for the support of an Ecangelical church! The terrible anguish of the man, his looks and tones of unutterable despair. so moved the soul of our informant, then a youth, that he hurried from the spot, unable to witness the two similar scenes that were presently to fol-low. And the emotion with which he rehearsed years had not crased or dimmed his remembrance of it. tous, a few days since, showed that the intervening

Are, these the 'Evangelical Christians' whom the officers of the Tract Society dare not offend These men, who sell their brother-believers, because they are poor, to 'support the Gospel' for themselves and their children—who make the family a farce, and boild their churches by such horrible co-partnership with the dealers in human souls-are they the ones whose resistance is to still the voice of American Christendom on thou questions of our times which are a thousand-fold more deep and urgent than any other! men whose hands are dripping with this bloody sweat, wrung from the anguished souls whom God created in his own image, and whom the Savior died to redeem, whose anticipated remon-strance is more powerful at the Tract House than all the impulses of Humanity and Religion! Fellow-Christians at the North-Fellow-Christians at the South, if there are those there, as we believe, to whom such horrible wickedness as this is just as abborrent as it is to us-shall these things be. without dissent, and be for ever ! Then there i one inspired utterance of the great and fervent Apostle to the Gentiles which flashes into the memory like a very bolt of light from the mind of God himself: 'YE CANNOT DRINK THE CUP OF THE LORD, AND THE CUP OF DEVILS!'-Ibid.

NORTHERN PRINCIPLES AND SOUTH-ERN TRADE.

John Joliffe, who so nobly advocated the cause of the poor fugitives who escaped to Cincinnati, was recently rewarded by a handsome and wellfilled purse, presented by some of the most prom-inent citizens of that place. The present was accompanied by a manly letter, approving of his course, &c. This letter was signed, among others. by S. Straight, of the firm of Straight, Deming & Co. ome contemptible lickspittle of a merchant. who thought to benefit himself by crawling before the cotton Lords of the South, obtained copies of a paper containing this letter, and enclosed them to some of the principal merchants South, who bad been dealing with the above firm. Not only so but the papers were enclosed in envelopes marke S. D. & Co., and the name Straight underscored as if Straight himself had sent the papers, and meant to insult his patrons. A number of merchants in Nashville, Tenn., wrote to the firm, and wished to know if the Straight, who signed the letter to John Joliffe, was of the firm

Mr. Straight wrote a very manly letter in reply, ples in favor of liberty. The Southern Lords, how ever, assured him that they could not patronize any man who opposed their most cherished institution, &c.

The impudence of this attempt to trammel free speech in the North by stuffing cotton into the mouths of Northern merchants, is without a parmouths of Northern merchants, is without a parallel, save in the doings of the Black Power. Thus are our merchants silenced in our great cities, and compelled to become the watch-dogs of American slavery; and these merchants reflect their sercompelled to become the watch vility upon the press, and the press exerts its poloffuence upon the farmers and other class es, until the whole North is but a hunting-ground end justifies the means,' is 'the only true doctrine 'the slaveholders, and the people but bloohounds to But he is not exactly consistent in his research. run and bark and bite at the command of their

This is shameful. Why, the North could buy shop; here we manufacture clothing, implements, for our Southern Lords, who in turn periodpaupers. We send them teachers, engineers, &c., e manufacture their garments, and they in return

From the National Era. THE PINAL TEST.

In the Era of April 10th, we pointed out the successive steps by which the so-called Democratic Party had been degraded to the uses of Slavery; and said that the next step would be, the denial the People of a Territory of the right to prohibit Slavery. Already it had repudiated intervention by Congress—but the ultimate aim of the Slave Power was, to repudiate intervention by the Terri-torial Legislature. Since then, the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer has come out with a long editorial, de nouncing in decided terms the dogma of 'Squatter Sovereignty,' claiming for the Federal Government absolute power over the Territories, insisting upon to set aside any Territorial legislation against Slavery, and assuming that Congress has the right to reject the application of a Territory for admission as a State, for due cause. And it thus gives law to the Cincinnati Convention, to meet in June:

. We must, in the Cincinnati platform, repudiate Squatter Swereignty, and expressly assert State equality. We must declare that it is the duty of the General Government to see that no invidious or injurious distinctions are made between the people or the property of different sections in the Terrido not mean to dictate. It may be that the assertion in the platform of the abstract proposition of State equality may suffice to carry along with it the consequences which we desire. But it is often charged that the Kansas Nebraska But it is often charged that the Kansas Nebraska bill contains the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and that Squatter Sovereignty is the most efficient agent of Free-Soilism. Some [all] Northern Demo-crats have maintained this ground. Now, this cun must be spiked. It must appear from our platform that we maintain practical State equality, and re-pudiate that construction of the Kansas Nebraska ast which would defeat it. The South coly do act which would defeat it. The South only de mands equality of right. The more clearly it appears that the Northern Democracy is ready to concede it to her, the more certain is our candidate

Now, let us see whether the so-called Demo cracy is ready for its final leap into perdition.

No Union with Slaveholders, BOSTON, MAY 9, 1856.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

The New ENGLAND ANTI-SEAVERY CONVENTION WILL old its angiversary in the MELODEON, Boston, on Turs-DAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 27th, 28th and 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Cheering as has been the growth of the Anti-Slaver a torrent of tears. 'Master! Master!' he cried, turning to the trader before the assembled crowd, 'don't you bid on me! Don't you buy me! I'll serve any man here as well as I can; but don't you buy me! I can't go away! I've a wife and five children! I can't go South! Don't you buy me! I can't go South! Don't you buy me! The might as well talked to an iceberg to melt it, or to the East wind to stop its blowing. The bids went on higher, till at last he was knocked down—the faithful industrious and affectionate. slavery because they are an inferior race, and doomed to servitude as the descendants of Canaan ; and do she not now daringly assert, that THE LABORING CLASSES ought to be made to wear the yoke of bondage, whatever may be the color of their skin ?-that free institutions are a failure, and must be superseded by the institution of chattel slavery universally !

Let there be an attendance of the friends of freedon at this Convention, proportionate to the solemnity and importance of the present crisis.

Among the veteran and eloquent advocates of the slave, who will participate in the discussions, may condently be expected our long absent and highly esteen ed coadiutor, PARKER PILIANURY. In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachu

setts Anti-Slavery Society. FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Secretary.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. If It will be seen that the following petition differs

omewhat from the one we published last week, and it is desirable that this should be signed and forwarded To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled :

The undersigned, citizens of this Commonwealth, espectfully represent that His Excellency, Governor Gardner, in his Message of May 10, 1855, in which he declined acceding to the Address of the Legislature for the removal of Judge Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, made use of the following language :-

'That removal should take place in a way unquestionably constitutional; in such a manner, that while the obnoxious individual is removed from his public post, no precedent is established pregnant with evil to those who may come after him, and so that punishment shall follow only a plain violation of law. Such a course is open for the Legislature to adopt. In both branches, an attempt was made to render the holding of the office of Judge of Probate incompatible with that of the Commissionership, under which Judge Loring's action was deemed obnoxious and objectionable.'

The undersigned respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the fact, that the attempt to which the Governor alludes was successful, and that by a law passed May 21, 1855, and under which the Governor has acted by appointing the officers required, it is enacted, section 14th-

'Any person holding any judicial office under the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth, who shall continue, for ten days after the passage of this act, to hold the office of United States Commissioner, or any office under the laws of the United States, which qualifies him to issue any warrant or other process, or grant any certificate, under the acts of Congress named in the ninth section of this act, shall be deemed to have violated good behavior, to have given reason for loss of public confidence, and furnished sufficient ground ei-ther for impeachment or for removal by address." Your petitioners further represent, that the said

Edward Greeley Loring does still, now, after the expivindicating his course, and acknowledging his ration of more than ten days aforesaid, in defiance of sympathy for the fugitives, and his approval of said Law of this Commonwealth, continue to hold the Mr. Joliffe's course. Though disposed to keep office of United States Commissioner, an office which fair weather with his customers, he was not will ling to degrade himself by renouncing his princicertifistes specified in the above quoted section, and also the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk

Wherefore, your petitioners respectfully ask, that you will take measures, by an Address to His Excellency, or by such other method as to your Honorable Body may seem best, for the removal of said Loring from his office as Judge aforesaid.

JESUITISM ALL RIGHT. A correspondent in a letter

on our last page, undertakes to show that 'non-resistance is not true,' and that the jesuitical doctrine 'the But he is not exactly consistent in his reasoning. In one breath, he ' believes we are to have NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY OR WRONG any where in God's universe; the South a dozen times over, and yet, we are to and in the next, he denies that there are any absolute be cottonized until our souls are but the woof and infallible rules of human action applicable to all case and in the next, he 'denies that there are any absolute web of that fibrous plant. Yet we feed more grass at all times,' and maintains that while 'life and liber to our cattle every year than all the cotton crop of the South is worth. The North is the great worknim and end of life '-as if to annihilate ' the most ically become bankrupt, and cheat us out of our sacred rights,' and to destroy ' life and liberty,' can dues ; but we, good-naturedly, yea, stupidly, work ever be productive of happiness '! Our correspondent on, satisfied if we but gain a chance smile or a is neither logical nor analogical, and will find that, in kindly nod from the men whom we please to re-cognize as our patrons, but who in reality are our to determine all the possible consequences of a given act before performing it, he has a hard road to travel." make us run down their niggers, and crawl on our He says that 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number, for the greatest length of time, is the great grand right and law of our being '-but where is his proof? We go for the greatest happiness of each and all, and believe this to be 'the law of our being '-loving our neighbors as ourselves. The community which sacrifices or impairs the rights of a single human being, to increase its own happiness, because it is made up of the greatest number,' shall ever be foiled in its selfish

UNMASKED. The Reverend bypocrite who edits the Providence Transcript has made a fresh exhibition of himself since the Anti-Slavery Convention was held in that city. [See 'Refuge of Oppression.'] We have no ammunition to waste in that direction. He is no the first wolf in sheep's clothing whom we have bee instrumental in unmasking. In view of the fact, that he grossly, wantonly and wickedly assailed the Conven tion, attempted to keep people from it, and foully as persed the character of the prominent advocates of the slave attending it, his outery about 'the abuse and opprobrium which was [were] cast ' upon him ' by the leaders in the Convention,' is alike despicable and audacious. Of course, we expect him to be with the mur derers of Jesus in his affected zeal for the Sabbath.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA. We have copied from the Dublin Freeman, a most timely and faithful letter from that excellent and untiring philanthropist, James HAUGHTON, Esq., of Dublin, respecting the recrean conduct of the Irish in America, in regard to the anti slavery struggle. He is more than justified in all tha he says about them. They are greatly to be blamed and as deeply to be pitied. We hope they will feel hi rebuke, and profit by it. 'Paithful are the wounds a friend '-and Ireland and Irishmen have never ye had a better friend than JAMES HAUGUTON. DANIE O'CONNELL held him in the highest respect. In the cause of Temperance, he is ever at work, and doing what in him lies, with his voice and his pen, to consum mate the reformation which Father MATHEW SO BUSDI ciously began.

LABORS IN CENTRAL NEW YORK. HOPEDALE, April 27, 1856.

During the past year, I have made three visits to

in the State. The principal place of my labors has been a small village—McLrax—lying in Tompkins county, and about thirty-five miles south of Syracuse. I went by preaching and lecturing, of the general doctrines The ball was put in motion there, and I hope to and principles which distinguish our Community—on able to do something hereafter to keep it in motion. Sunday occupying the pulpit-which was made free to But I must not add more, though, if time and cir the people, and hard to receive and digest. Still, thought and inquiry were awakened, and a few in each place I visited responded quite heartily to the uncom- COLORPHOBIA IN THE CHARLESTOWN romising truth. Perhaps the seed sown will spring up and furnish a harvest for the reapers of the future. I will hope so, at least. At any rate, I did what I could addressed, and to turn it in the right direction. Several places that I went to knew little of Mr. Garrison are therefore specially interested in them, and are quite inclined to judge of a new cause by its leaders. Abolitionists, therefore, have reason to bless God that he Theodore Parker's occasional sermons on the peculiar

institution' I found to be very effective instrumentalities in interesting all unprejudiced and thinking minds in the great cause of Human Freedom. I wish dence :they might be scattered broadcast through the land, Their learning and elequence first attract, and then their irresistible truth convinces. These sermons, with the few tracts I had to circulate, are, I am sure, doing great good, where I have circulated them. But I will try not to be too lengthy, and speak par-

ticularly of my winter's labors, almost just closed, at McLean and the immediate vicinity. Of course, my el pupils should succeed and gain admittance Sunday preaching has been uncompromisingly anti- High School. slavery, and I have been unexpectedly responded to and sustained in it. This, I believe, has been greatly owing to my preaching against all despotism and all aggressions upon human rights. LIBERTY-universal liberty-liberty for all races and all classes, and for men and women equally-liberty rightly to exercise all one's God-given rights and prerogatives is a divine idea, which commends itself to what is truest and best in every man ; and by boldly proclaiming such liberty, as the inalienable right of every creature of God, I have secured the respect of some for our anti-slavery movement, whom I could not have reached at all with a mere political "Republican" compromising anti-slaverywhich is, in innumerable instances, no anti-slavery at all. Some 'Republicans' that I have met with have seemed to me very true lovers of liberty, only needing light to be 'Garrisonians'; but many of them have been far less anti-slavery than some of the 'old hunkers' I have met with. Some of these 'old hunkers' have said to me, Why, Mr. A. or Mr. B.—professed favor, without prejudice.

Republicans'—is no more of an anti-slavery man than I am; and I have had to admit it. Had I, therefore, Charlestown, April 26, 1856. have labored to build up a Republican party-narrow and compromising as that party is-I should only have seemed to have a political end in view, and awakened political hostility and prejudices. But going, as I did, against all despotism, whether over one race or another,

At Peruville, a small village four miles distant from elicited. The meetings were held in the Methodist Church, and various classes of religionists, and others, took an active part in them. The chief point discussed was the doctrine of 'No Union with Starcholders'or, the comparative advantages of stayinism and comeoutism, as philosophies of reform. I had but one friend fully on my side-Mr. Elward Larned, an intelligent and excellent man, who has just become thoroughly converted to the doctine of 'No Union,' &c. He did our side essential service both by what he said and by duty to come out of the church, but not out of the U. S. Government! The latter, however, contended that they could stay in the Government, because its Constitution is anti-slavery ! They took Gerrit Smith's position ; and this, I assured them, I had no objection to their taking, if they could only make it practicable, and would stick to carrying out their view uncompromisingly. But they wanted the privilege to vote for men who do not believe the Constitution is anti-slavery-for such men as Wm. H. Seward and Charles Sumper-Republicans, when they could not get Gerrit Smith men! So their arguing amounted to nothing, men who believe it pro-slavery. Mr. Smith himself, I Sumper, were he in Massachusetts ; but his followerstween 'the least of two evils,' So there is hardly a baker's dezen of uncompromising political abolitionists to be found anywhere. Mr. Smith and Mr. Goodell have got a great work to do to influence their Constitutional disciples to act consistently.

The leading Presbylerian in our debate was a . Republican'; but the Presbytery and his church were evidently his number one. He neither admitted nor denied the pro-slavery character of Presbyterianism, but he declared that he meant to stick to it, be it what it might. I thought it appeared to make but little difference with him whether it led him right or wrong-He was determined to follow it whithersoever he heard its voice. He was a deacon ; but he was a strong advocate of Sharp's rifles, and quoted Henry Ward Beecher in their vindication. He thought I treated Doctors of Divinity as though I thought they were worse than slaveholders; and I assured him that I did-that I beeved them to be the chief slaveholders, and that if I

were going to use Sharp's rifles at all, I should go for hooting these Doctors-go down to the Presbytery, in their annual Assembly, and shoot them there. They, I insisted, had helped make the border ruffians what Central New York, and spent, in all, about six months they are, by their abominable teachings, and were the more guilty class of the two. This shocked his reverence for the priesthood and church, of course, and se he considered me a disturber of the peace of the neigh out as an agent of our . Hopedale Quarterly Confer- borhood, and was averse to continuing the meetings. ence,' and confined myself chiefly to the promulgation, But thought was awakened, and good done, I trust The ball was put in motion there, and I hope to be

me-of the Universalist Society of McLean. But as I cumstances would admit, I should like to give a fuller devoted some of my time to Anti-Stavery proper, as an account of our discussion, noticing some other speakagent of the American Society, perhaps a brief account ers. On the whole, the meetings were pleasant, though of my labors in that cause may be appropriate and of somewhat exciting; and as I think of returning to that me interest. In the summer and autumn, I lectured region about the first of June, with my family, to spend in Cazenovia, Seneca Fall, Oneida, Chitenango Falls, six months or a year, I shall endeavor to make prepara-Apulia, Dryden, and some few other places; but dur- tions in the autumn for a series of meetings, by some ing the past winter, only in McLean, Groton, and Peru- other agent, or agents, in various towns thereabouts. ille, small villages adjacent to each other. In all Central New York I think to be a promising field of lathese places, the doctrine of No Union with Slavehold- bor, which is the only reason of my going to it, as it ers' was quite new, and therefore strange, to most of will be hard for us to leave Hopedale even for a season Fraternally. WM. H. FISH.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The Telegraph informs us that, among the candidates for admission into the Charlestown High School to awaken the slumbering humanity of those whom I at the recent examination, 'were two very respectable colored young ladies from the Warren School. The teacher, Mr. Swan, one of the best school teachers in or Mr. Phillips-little of their character, position, or la- the State, knew that they were among the best scholar bors-and I endeavored, therefore, to give correct views in his first class, and in advance of several of the class of them, as representatives of the only uncompromising who were candidates for the High School. He there-anti-slavery movement in the country, thinking this an fore had no doubt of their passing examination, aleffectual pioneer work. Great and good men are the though they were the first children of color that ever mightest facts and forces in the world, and the people applied for admission. But he was astonished and mortified on receiving notice that all of his pupils who were candidates had passed examination except the two colored young ladies in question. The hearts of their has raised up to them such leaders as he has-leaders schoolmates at once rebelled against it, and several of who will commend themselves, and therefore their cause, them generously offered to give them their tickets of adto the heart and head of humanity wherever they are mission to go to the High School instead of themselves. This is highly creditable to these generous girls, and shows the esteem in which they hold their schoolmater guilty of a skin not colored like their own."

The affair has called out the following correspon

CHARLESTOWN SCHOOL COMMITTEE. To the Editor of the Telegraph :

DEAR SIR :- The first article in your paper on Satur day, April 26, which attracted my attention, was headed, 'Colorphobia in the Charlestown School Committee.' Truth and justice demand that I should notice it. the Warren School, and one anxious that the two color These two candidates were excluded with eighteen

others, simply because they had not answered correctly the required number of questions. It was not known at the time of fixing the standard for admission, that there were any colored applicants, except by two or three members of the Board, who were in favor of their After the decision of the Board on the next day, the

papers of these unsuccessful candidates were re-examined with great care, to see if possibly any error ha been made by the Examining Committee. self examined these papers, and must say, that in judgment, they have received a fair attention and ob-tained their full credit. I regret exceedingly the misfortune of these pupils.

this generosity the disappointed ones will find much to cheer and induce them to make another effort, 'to try So far as the School Committee are concerned, I be

THE CHARLESTOWN SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Telegraph : Your article in last Saturday's Telagraph, in rela tion to the exclusion of the two colored pupils from the High School, and also the communication of Mr. Ever-High School, and also the communication of Mr. Ever-ett in Monday's paper, relative to the same subject. Rights, the inalienable rights of every man and of every have attracted a good deal of attention in this city. It Rights, the inalienable rights of every man and of every woman, I have been enabled, sometimes, at least, to break through political prejudices, and to call forth responses from the hearts of those long undecided, and about the world, I am more and more satisfied with the better scholars than everal of their schoolmates who were admitted. However free Mr. Everett may be from position of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Sla- any predisposition to 'colorphobia,' or however great very Societies. There would be little or no 'Republimay be the confidence of the public that he would not canism' in the land, low as that is, but for those Societies. Wherever I go, I tell the people that an uncomties. Wherever I go, I tell the people that an uncompromising movement, like 'Garrisonianism,' is just as essential to the progress of Freedom, as an engine is to a train of cars, and multitudes confess it, though it is hard for them to join such a movement. It costs too much; too many idols have to be laid upon the altar, pocuniary, political, religious, and social.

It is rumored that one of these pupils failed, by one McLean, we had, during the month of March, five or six free meetings for the discussion of our general views to the questions. It is also said that one of the questions of the anti-slavery question, and much interest was the Committee, was a sum in arithmetic, which she worked out correctly and produced the right answer, but omitted or misplaced the decimal point. Upon being asked to do the same sum the next day, she worked ing asked to do the same sum the next day, she worked it out correctly and placed the point correctly. It is also said that the Committee, or some of them, are very tender upon the matter of the pointing of this sum, and are desirous that nothing more be said about it. No-body supposes that Mr. Everett would think of such a thing as altering the pointing of such an answer of any of the candidate pupils. But unfortunately for the Committee, the public have not the same degree of con-fidence in all of them as they have in Mr. Ferrett and idence in all of them as they have in Mr. Everett ; and The leading Episcopal Methodist in the debate frankly admitted the pro-slavery character of his church, but expressed his determination to stay in it to reform it; he public in the School. Nor is the confidence of the public in the School Committee strengthened by the public in the School Committee strengthened by the recent action in filling the vacancy occasioned by School. In this case the sub-committee for this schengaged an old and favorite teacher who had former occupied the same position, to the universal satisfaction of the parents of the children attending the Warres School. But to the sore disappointment of both pupils and parents, the School Committee oversloughed the and parents, the School Committee oversloughed the engagements and recommondations of the sub-committee, and elected another person.

Upon the whole, the School Committee are attracting

ore of the attention than confidence of the public.

Charlestown, May 2, 1856. So it seems-disguise the facts as certain partie may-these candidates were excluded, not for their and only served them as a sort of opiate to their con- educational deficiencies. So much for the American sciences. I found, too, that almost all in Central New crime of color; and this, too, under the shade of Bun-York, who contend for Gerrit Smith's views of the Con. ker Hill, where, in the times that tried our revolutionary stitution, practice the same inconsistency-vote for fathers' souls, colored Americans shed their blood, i common with others, for the rights now denied their believe, does not do it-would not vote for Charles descendants. Indeed, the tide of that battle-so says Swett, the historian-was turned by a colored soldierthey are not followers-the mass of them seem only to PETER SALEM, who shot Major Pitcairn, and was com profess with him, but go on perpetually choosing be plimented by General Washington; and a contribution was raised for him by his fellow-soldiers, for the gallaut feat.

The man who, in his civic, official or social position would lay any embargo upon a colored youth's progress, would volunteer to assist Senator Toombs in calling the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

Boston, May, 1856.

SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION. The Gerrit Smith and William Goodell Abolitionis

ere laboring very industriously to disseminate the view of the constitutional question in the community and although sophistical, fallacious and false, many who have once abjured the Constitution, as being the basis of a Union that was the bond of the slave, ye longing after the flesh-pots of Egypt, satisfy their co sciences therewith, and become voters again ; more, wh have been Free Soilers, finding that they are in an in consistent and false position, fice for safety to this quib

ble, and feel, or affect to feel, that they are on Abolitionists, still voting under that wicked const the United States Constitution. Mr. Carrison's rei of Mr. Granger's speech in Congress, in last well LIBERATOR, very clearly and comprehensively store the position of men taking the anti-slavery view of h

in which they entrench themselves. So able and its able an article should be preserved and circulate able an article and if Mr. Garrison were to Mepan with such enlargements as may adapt it to grown; with such contains as one of the series of The it would fill a place now vacant that the necessition the work demand should be occupied, and it was prove an efficient instrument in the hands of a porteurs and agents.

In the detailed argument of these 'Radical About ists,' they by great stress, and, indeed, basether his positions as to interpretation and application, upon my positions as to rain property tain legal and historical citations from Backson, al., and Madison, which, in the garbled form they p al., and standard, would seem very clearly to allot good basis for their argument. But when the full the ment of legal authority and historical evidence brought to bear, as it is in Wendell Phillips's 'leis of Lysander Spooner,' published soon after Mr. Spon er's book; the case, as one of legal authority and the nicality, grammatical construction and historial for is clearly and overwhelmingly against them.

There are some copies of this valuable Retieva maining on hand at the Anti-Slavery Offices at Rate and New York, and it is to be hoped that our frame will take occasion at the annual meetings this springs supply themselves therewith, as a convenient first tion against the legal quibbles and historical manage sentations of these 'Radical Abolition' work, was, ously pushed before the auti-slavery community at the present time.

We take the liberty to publish the fillerings. tract of a private letter from Rev. Thos. W. History Any thing from his pen will be read with great later by his numerous friends. The letter is dated fater (Azores.) March 19, 1856 :-'I hope to be back by the 1st of June, and hartle

disappointed at finding it necessary to remain the I have never prized Massachusetts so much u de these six months of absence from her; never his much the value of the moral atmosphere in which have lived. I can understand that the critic should willing to spend years amidst the picture queen disforeign life; but no one who is accustomed to the ton tric contact of men can remain here long I find without suffering. Tennyson says, " Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cather". To which Thoreau has added,

I have always agreed to this, but never to fully using I came here. This island has a population just a len as that of Worcester, and I have often felt the prena of more moral electricity in a single hoar, is Warne ter City Hall, than there has been felt on this iden since its discovery.

"Than fifty years of Europe, better one New Lufiel

One finds, however, scattered graces of change's all places, and there is a natural sweetness and corsy among the people here, a sort of child-like chanter, which makes them attractive; I mean the pessetry, who are far more agreeable to me than the new exclusive circles into which I have been admitted. "I have received my Liberators and weekly Tribun

up to January 1st, and it is tantalizing to know that me have heard our last news before our return, exception stray scraps as come through English newspapers. In one of these we owe the good news of Mr. Banks's detion : and I study them all anxiously for news from Kassas, on which battle-ground of freedom I have dream myself, many times. I am sure that the peace effectel by Dr. Robinson must prove only a truce, and that the end is not yet. I should think that every Massachssetts freeman, not a non-resistant, must long to his his share of the defence of freeden in Kansas, and the if prevented by other duties from yielding to this is pulse, it would still be with keen regret. Such, I st sure, would be, and has already been, my ova enrience.

After all, however, there are many banks to be fought, and I have been very grateful for the lesure h prepare a small work, which I have had long in tottemplation, giving the best statement I ca mit if the Religious Aspects of the times. This set of which my tract on Scripture Idelatry forms a perwill be ready for the press, probably, in the saint, under the name of . The Return of Faith, and fis lacline of the Churches.' It is based upon the entire tion, that the present is the most momentous en in the religious history of the world, inasmuch as all size epochs, even those of Jesus and Luther, have says substituted one mythology for another, while the gas ideas of the present age are promoting the rapil dead of all mythology, and the establishment of single has ural Religion, or confidence in the Absolute law of

THE PEACE CAUSE

DEAR FRIEND GARBISON-After reading, carried your timely and needed comments, in the late scales of THE LIBERATOR, upon the remarks of Heary West Beecher at New York and New Haven, favoring these of deadly weapons, in preference to moral nears, a adjusting the present difficulties in Kansas, with the remarks of his in the Indedendent-and she the marks of Theodore Parker in Boston-it spress up that the discussion should not be limited to the man of THE LIBERATOR, and such other papers as and insert, in full, or in part, what has been writes a " occasion ; its importance demands for it a witerorth tion, inasmuch as it has a direct hearing on the press welfare and future destiny of man, aside from the per ent conflict in Kansas ; for, as you have already # marked, 'There is a great principle involved' When men, occupying the position and informat

H. W. Beecher, Theodore Parker, and W. L. Garast upon the progressive mind-striving to casseport from civil and ecclesiastical bondage arrive at all different conclusions upon matters of such sital #10 tance, it is a fit occasion to search out where the lies. Therefore, I submit to the judgment of the hand of peace and human progress, whether any being b strument now can be made, in furtherance of the orth than the needful expense of reprinting, in purple form, what has appeared in The Lineaton, agests with whatever has a direct connection with the sales. from Messrs. Beecher and Parker.

I have no doubt that many of those, whose from impulse led them to contribute to equip fighting in Kansas with the instruments of death, scali she's ready to do something to prevent the shedding if he man blood. The great-hearted Gerrit Smith, als is given three thousand dollars to provide contains with means of destroying life, would not declist him something to advance the natural, philosophical in moral means to preserve life, and allay the raying in

ments of intestine war.

I suggest, therefore, that the discussion be pulse ed in a neat pamphlet, by voluntary subgriples otherwise, as deemed best, and circulated exiculated

If Jesus was a deluded or visionary young ass, a joining and preaching impracticable and unsuable trines, and not a teacher of divine truth, vij mi reverence paid to him? Why not class him side hair-brained fanatics, building air-castles of to pronent utility in furtherance of a righteous and in the ble principle? How is it that men of superior in gence, who have made Christ their study for sur years, have not discovered his error in giving the principle the preference in settling difficulties who erring brothers, and frankly made an exposers There is a terrible blindness somewhere in reason JONATHAN WALSEL this subject.

Winooski, (Wisconsin,) April 14, 1856.

spond GARE Morr GALV little this at 21 In Mr. 1 special the fo

cond enactive tory of introduced introduced introduced introduced introduced introduced introduced introduced interest in them in passed in the introduced in the introduced in peoply these liberations and in passed in peoply these liberations in passed in passed in peoply these liberations in passed in passed

WE LLOTD GARRISON :

DELIA WEBSTER AGAIN;

After the exposure of her disingenerous and deceptive course, in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, we did not suppose Miss Wenarez would again attempt to make an suppose to the public for charitable assistance; but it special to the planning letter, we were mistaken. Our Wercester correspondent 'X.' may deem it proper to say something further about her.

LOWELL, May 1st, 1856.

Dean Sin,-I dislike to intrude a single moment spon your time or attention, and would not, did I not upon your that the cause of truth in its Auti-Slavery department demanded it. I write for the purpose of eliciting (if thought best) from your Worcester correspontent X in THE LIBERATOR of March 28th, 1856, some of the 'abundant evidence, which he says shall be forthcoming if need be,' with regard to the character and course of Miss Delia Webster. She is now in Lovell, and rehearsed the story of her wrongs one evening last week, in one of the Orthodox Churches, and also on Monday evening last, in the largest Orthodox Church in the city, and I am told had a crowded house. On the first evening, the admittance fee was 124 cts., and on Monday evening, there was to be a collection. unlerstood to be for the purpose of enabling her to reester her lost property. How much she obtained I am not informed, but I feel unwilling to have an unsuspecting and credulous public thus imposed upon, although their ignorance may have been their own fault. A reliable lady friend of mine told me this morning that the curred her of being recommended and encouraged in the course she is pursuing by WENDELL PHILLIPS, as well as Mrs. Stows-and I know not how many others. I do not learn that this statement was made in public, though I wish it had been, as it might have been sooner contradicted. I do not wish this information for myself. as I have been for years a constant reader of THE Linegaron, and I submit it entirely to your judment whether

any further notice of her is advisable. SARAH CLAY. Yours, truly, .

THE HORRIBLE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

Extract of a letter from a young man on board of the ship Winged Racer, built at East Boston, 1852, owned by Sampson & Tappan, and commanded by Capt. Gorham, of Portland :

· Sworow, (China.) Nov. 28, 1855. DEAR MOTHER-As there is a mail leaves here this week for the United States, I improve the opportunity to write you a few lines, as it will be the only chance I shall have while here, as we shall sail in about two weeks for Callac, with a cargo of eight hundred and fifty Coolies.

The first lot of Coolies we went after was on the 25th of October. The Captain, (Gorham,) one of the boys and myself, went on board of the 'junk,' and received two hundred out of two hundred and fifty. It was the most awful sight I ever beheld. All the kidnappers were on heard with the Coolies they had caught. The Captain (Gorham) seated himself, and then all the Coolies were stripped to be examined, so that he could pick out the best of them. (Some of them were soon stripped, having no pants, only a jacket of rags, and others only a rag tied about their loins.) The Captain, when through with his examination, gives to those which he selects a new suit of clothes, and they are then sent on board the ship ("Winged Racer.") There was one of the Coolies which the Captain was told had ran away from five different ships. He was put in my charge until we reached the ship. I then, by the Captain's orders, sent him up the first one, and on reaching the deck, the Captain gave him a horrid whipping. He was then put in irons, hands and feet, and the mate told me that I was to look after him, and that I was to be master at arms after this.

The Captain told me that he paid fifteen dollars a-piece for them here, and gave them five dollars each thuy such little things as they might want. He takes them to Callao, and sells them for two hundred and fifty dollars and upwards a-piece, to go to the Chincha Islands to work in guano for eight years, and then they are to have their freedom. But, before that time, they are either dead, or so near it, that they never get back to their native country. Two jumped overboard en the evening of the 3d, one of which was caught, the other making good his escape. The one that was taken was tied up, and the fourth mate gave him two dozen lastes. Oh! mother, it was horrid to hear that poor fellow cry and scream. He was then put in irons, and I have one more to watch.'

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We have received by mail, a copy of the 'Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society.' It is a brief but interesting review of the progress of the cause in Pennsylvania during the last year. From the Treasurer's report we learn that the recripts and disbursments of the Society during the year amount to the sum of \$2,584,18.

The officers of the Society for the present year are President, SARAH PUGH; Vice President, SIDNEY ANN LEWIS; Recording Secretary, ABBY KIMBER; Correspending Secretary, MARY GREW; Treasurer, MAR-GARET A. GRISCOM; Board of Managers, LUCBETIA MOTT, LYDIA WRITE, MARGARETTA FORTEN, MARTHA A. GALVIN, MARTHA KIMBER, MARIA M. DAVIS.

IF 'Questions and Expositions of Slavery, obtained from those who have experienced it,' is the title of a little tract of 13 pages, published 'by the author,' in this city- price 3 cents single. Copies can be obtained

MASSACHUSETTS AND KANSAS.

In the Senate of Massachusetts, on the 1st instant, Mr. Brekenridge, of Hampshire, by instruction from the special committee on the subject of Kansas, reported the following resolutions, which were ordered to a se-

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has enacted a law establishing a government in the terri-lary of Kansas, which opens the said territory to the

droduction of slavery; And whereas, armed mobs have invaded the territory f Kanaas, interfering with the political rights and

And whereas, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts his asked in vain, through its Legislature, the State government of Missouri and the President of the Unitof States to protect the settlers of the territory of Kansubjected-which outrages have been heaped upon the slave interest in this country, for the purpose of forcing slavery upon Kansas, against the will its inhabitants and against the wishes of a majority

the people of the Union; And whereas, through the neglect of the government of the United States to protect the settlers and redress if wrongs, they have been left, as a last resource, to fall back upon the original right of self-preservation and have appealed to the American people for justifica-

nd assistance; therefore, alved. That we have heard the call for sympathy and aid which has come up to the people of the United situde; that their sufferings have touched our hearts. and the manly defence of their rights has won our ad-moration; and while we do not claim that as a State Le-Coletare we are clothed with power to initiate measures for their relief, we nevertheless present their case to the people of this Commonwealth, in full confidence that bey will use all just and constitutional means to air e heroic men in maintaining and defending their

olved. That the inhabitants of Kansas are justifiwis farced upon the territory by the act of a body of men calling themselves a legislature, and yet com part of persons who are not settlers—and that the resident of the United States, in endorsing these enact ments as the true laws of Kansas, and his threat that the settlers shall be made to obey them, even at the paint of the bayonet, has exhibited a servility to a sectional state.

head lave interest, and an indifference to the funda-mental principles of justice and freedom, which merit the condemnation of the American people.

Resolved, That, this is a fit occasion to re-assert the principle so often declared to be the doctrine of Massa-chusetts, that Congress has power to prohibit slavery in chasetts, that Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the peritories of the United States, and that this power should be exercised to its full extent.

Resolved, That as the intrigues to thrust slavery upon Kansas have been growing more desperate ever since
the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, until the question of free or slave territory is become a prominent and
vital issue before the country, and threatens to drive
the nation into a civil war, we hold that the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State is a
measure of first importance to the welfare of that territory and to the tranquility and honor of the United
States, and that our Senators and Representatives in
Congress are earnestly requested to use every exertion
to bring about this result.

ng about this result. quested to transmit a copy of these resolves to the Pres-ident of the United States, to the Governors of each of the States and territories, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Leavitt, of Hampden, submitted a minority re port, signed by himself and Russell C. Brown, of Cheshire, member of the House, taking the Border Ruffian' side of the question, and concluding as follows :-

Believing, as we do, that no good will come from the passage of the proposed resolves; and finding no express covenant under the Constitution for such action, the undersigned respectfully report the accompanying re-

Resolved, That the people of Kansas are free and in-dependent, fully capable of making their own laws and regulating their domestic affairs under the Constitution of the country, as they in their judgment shall deem most conducive to their own interests, and that it is in-expedient for Massachusetts to interfere or meddle with expedient for Massachuseus their affairs in any way whatever.

Benning Leavirr,

RUSSELL C. BROWN.

Both reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, the vote passing the majority resolutions to a second reading having been reconsidered for that pur-

MORE TROUBLE IN KANSAS. The Lawrence correspondent of the St. Louis Demo-

crat gives a full account of the renewal of troubles in Kansas. The letter from which we quote is dated at Lawrence, April 20th :-At Mr. Christian's office, there had been an election

on the location of a bridge; and while the votes were being counted, several persons were standing about, and three children, to the Territory of Kansas, where waiting patiently to hear the result of the balloting.

Among them was S. N. Wood, Esq., who had recently

It appears that Mr. Wilbur was traveling upon the arrived in the State from Ohio, with a large party of his friends. While Wood was a silent observer of what was going on, Jones (bogus Sheriff of Douglas county) stepped up, put his hand upon his shoulder, and said, "You are my prisoner," Wood replied, "I guess not." Jones then produced an old warrant, issued by Hugh Cameron, last December, for the arrest of Wood, for being engaged in the rescue of Mr. Brauson, on the night of 26th of November last, and informed Wood of its purport, and said, "You must go along with me." To this he, of course, objected, and in the attempt to

take him, Jones made a movement to take a pistol from his belt. Wood, anticipating the design, seized the piswould have shot the d-d, &c. The correspondent says made orphans .- Rochester Democrat.

. The Free State men of Kansas say they will not submit to any process issuing from any court created by the bogus Legislature. Yesterday, Jones was very anxunder the laws of the Legislature. It is generally supposet by people here, that these arrests were only un-dertaken at this time, that the Congress committee, who are here now, might see how laws were trampled under foot with impunity by the people, and report the same to Congress to influence the country in the Presidential election. The people of Lawrence say they are perfectly willing that the committee should report to Congress, that the people will resist, on their own responsibility, every attempt made to enforce the laws nacted for Kansas by a Missouri invasion. This forenoon, while the citizens were in church,

Jones, with six or eight assistants, came into town to arrest Wood, and those accused of rescuing him yesterday. Wood happened to be in a distant part of the city

Jones then made an attempt to arrest a Mr. Munroe which the latter gentlemen objected to, and prevented, by taking off his coat, and doubling up his fists, and other demonstrations of a determination to fight it out on his own responsibility. Jones called upon those standing around for help, which many seemed disposed but wanted the Sheriff to lead on, which he declined doing. He then turned towards Tappan, who is now under arrest for being engaged in the Bransor rescue, seized him by the collar, and said, "I have a summons for you, and you are my prisoner for rescuing Wood yesterday." Tappan objected, and Jones "abstained," and after putting down the names of several friends, drove off for Lecompton.

LAWBENCE, April 22.

will be ready to act on the defensive.

T. its success, following the example of better and able.

P. S. The Commissioners are at Lecompton to-day, men than himself. He predicted that in the triumph of

P. S. The Commissioners are at Lecompton to-day, copying the records and collecting testimony. They will return to this city to-morrow, where they will remain for a week or two, making it their head quarters. Witnesses will be sent for to come here to give in evidence.'

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing under date April 21st, ways:—

we than himself. He predicted that in the triumph of the Democratic party, the Constitution would be secured, good feeling restored, intolerance rebuked, the equality of the States maintained, the corner-stone of the government fabric preserved intact, and peace and happiness smile upon the land.

Mr. Cass complimented Mr. Benjamin, saying that the sentiments he had just uttered ought to find a response

forcing the laws in Lawrence, and to arrest Wood & Co., wanted to rescue it from the misrepresentations cast or destroy the city. Shannon, Jones, Stringfellow & upon it, and asked the favor of the floor on Thursday Co., were boasting of terrible things that would be done,

and swbre he would have them at any cost of life or money. He made Lecompton his head quarters, where Shannon, Oliver, Whitheld, Stringfellow and others were in counsel, directing all his movements, and intending to get up some foray just on the verge of the examination by the Washington committee, to prejudice them against the squatters of the Territory. Shannon sent to Leavenworth for troops to assist Jones in making his arrests, and about four o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, he rode into town at the head of ten or twelve dragoons, fully armed. Wood, and those he came more dragoons, fully armed. Wood, and those he came more marticularly to arrest, were not in town, and were added to the strength of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate, He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not have been the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the history of the Senate. He had not have been the history of the Senate, He had not her was willing to rest under the objects or purposes of his public action. They explain the history of the bester or purposes of his public action. They explain the history of the bester or purposes of his public action. They call the histo dragoons, fally armed. Wood, and those he came more particularly to arrest. Were not in town, and were advised to leave, to prevent and avoid difficulty at that time. But they soon found twelve others whom they arrested, and marched through the streets, under guard of U. S. Dragoons, like culprits. Many of our people were very indignant at this; still, they were all arrested, and taken to the room-prepared for them, without the least resistance, and even one United States officer, with such instructions as they have, could have accomplished the same, for we will never resist the authority and arms of the United States. As night came on, however, I feared there would be further disturbance; still, we expected nothing more serious than abusing Jones, are appething of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, as a smething of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, as a smething of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, as a smething of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, as a smething of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, as a smething of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, as a smething of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, and he asked pardon of the Senater who soils the carpet upon the serious than abusing Jones, and he asked pardon of the Senater who soils the carpet upon the serious than abusing Jones, and the set of the serious than abusing Jones, and the plea of non-combatancy! If he were animated the plea of non-combatancy! If he were animated the plea of non-combatancy! If he were animated the plea of non-combatan we expected nothing more serious than abusing Jones, or something of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, or something of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, some desperado, whose impulses were beyond control, shot Jopes as he was sitting is a tent occupied by the duction to Mr. Clay but once, and that was on profes duction to Mr. Clay but once, and that was on profes sional business for the benefit of a citizen of Alabama. dragoons; but no trace can be bound or any evidence to fix the guilt upon any particular person. Our citizens ail deprecate the act very much, and will use every means to bring the assarsin to justice. The Lieutenant, in command has sent to Leavenworth for a larger force, but we apprehend no further demonstration. Jones is in command has sent to be the advantage of the but we apprehend no further demonstration. Jones is alive this morning, but is considered very dangerously wounded. The ball entered between the shoulder blades near his neck, and probably injured the spine. It is hoped the public will withhold judgment until further investigations are made public.

hand. He came out of a house where the prisoners were confined, and was proceeding to the camp of the soldiers, when a shot was fired, the ball passing through the leg of his pants without injuring him. When he arrived within the tent, he remarked that he had been shot at, and at the instant, a ball was lodged in the middle of his spinal column. His lower extremities were immediately paralyzed; and he probably cannot recover. He does not expect to recover. He does not expect to recover.'

A large meeting was held at Lawrence on the 25th ult., on the subject of the assassination of Sheriff Jones. Resolutions were passed disolaiming all responsibility for the act, and denouncing the murderer. Governor Robinson has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the assassin.

The following is telegraphed from St. Louis :-

'Sr. Louis, May 3. The Republican's Westport cor-respondent has received a letter from Dr. McKee, the physician of Sheriff Jones, dated the 25th alt. The let-ter says that the symptoms of the Sheriff are favorable, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery. Also, that Col. Summer arrived at Lawrence the day before with his whole company and savesals threatened the

that Col. Summer arrived at Lawrence the day before with his whole command, and severely threatened the people for firing into the tent of his Lieutenant. Governor Robinson charged the act on the pro-slavery party. Col. Summer denied this, and said if things were left to him, he would quickly settle the matter.

The correspondent of the Democrat writes that Sheriff Jones was removed from Lawrence to Franklin on the 24th, accompanied by Messrs. Stringfellow and Whitself, who said they dared not remain in Lawrence. Mr. Stringfellow went before the Committee of Investigation, and demanded if he had the right to appear himself, or by counsel, to introduce testimony, examine with tion, and demanded if he had the right to appear himself, or by counsel, to introduce testimony, examine witnesses, &c. Mr. Howard, Chairman, refused the demand, on the ground that the object of the committee's
coming would then be defeated, as the result would not
be an investigation, but an inquisition by every body.

The same letter states that the Deputy Sheriff of
Douglas county is having writs issued for the arrest of
100 citizens of Lawrence, charged with the commission
of crime under the territorial laws. A standing army
will be stationed at Lawrence until all the arrests are
made. The prisoners will be conveyed to Lecompton.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF A KANSAS EMIGRANT DEATH OF HIS WIFE. We learned on Saturday of the murder of Mr. Alfred Wilbur, late of Illinois, and a son was on his way, with his family, consisting of a wif

he designed settling.

It appears that Mr. Wilbur was traveling upon the cars, and was free in communicating the purpose of his journey. He had in his possession two of Sharp's rifles At a station, the name of which has not been ascertain. ed, he stepped from the cars, and the opportunity was guess not.' seized by some person or persons as yet unknown, to ned by Hugh murder him. The fact became known to a few passen. Wood, for becon the night ed Mrs. Wilbur of the tragical fate of her husband. Shows the second service of the service o became almost frantic, and besought the conductor to stop, but he refused, and in her excitement she jumped from the train while under fast motion, and was alm

This sad occurrence is said to have taken place abou tol, and wrested it from him. Some person then stepped up and separated the parties. Jones then walked into the office, declaring that if he had not lost his pistol, he cumstances, and look after the children thus suddenly would have shot the declaring the declaring the declaring the declaring the declaring the declaring the had not lost his pistol, he cumstances, and look after the children thus suddenly would have shot the declaring the declari

> SLAVES FOR KANSAS. The Highflyer, in this morning from Louisville, brought between fifty and sixty slaves belonging to families who are on their way from Ken to Kansas. The slaves who came in the Highflyer consisted of persons of all ages, sexes and shades color, and were a good looking, well dressed and ap the West 100, the Chambers 50 to 75, and almost every boat that has started up the Missouri river since the opening of the river, has taken up a larger or smaller number. The slaves are in almost every case taken in the cabin, while poor white families, going to the same from South Carolina, who, with his family, went up in the Star of the West, last week, had fifty slaves in the cabin, and another thirty, and still another thirty, and still another had twenty .- St. Louis News, March 21.

> > CONGRESS.

SENATE .- Washington, May 2. Mr. Benjamin made a speech on Kansas affairs. Mr. Benjamin said that three times within the sho Branson perilled, and each time the disturbing element was the same. When, in 1854, it was finally agreed to repeal, in had ceased to have any active effect, such formal repea stained," and after putting down the names of several was used as a ground of vituperation toward the South. She was accused of violating plighted faith with very ening to come again and arcest them all, he, with his much the same regard for truth which has recently been fairs. The seeking for other compromises than those in the Constitution, was a mistaken policy on the part of 'I re-open my letter to add the following :- By a gentleman who has just arrived from Westport, we learn become aware of hererror. She has no longer any comthat Jones, on his return to Lecompton, made a state-promises to offer or to accept. She would adhere to the ment to Governor Shannon, who immediately wrote a Constitution, and if its provisions be violated to her indispatch, and a messenger was sent to Kansas city to jury, then she would calmly, but resolutely, withdraw telegraph to the President that the people of Lawrence from the compact, all the obligations of which she is ex were in open rebellion, setting the officers of the law at defiance, and asking for an order to call out the troops to put it down, etc. Shannon declares that Wood, Tappan, Monroe and others, shall be arrested, if there is force enough in the Union to do it, and the laws shall be enforced. Messengers were sent from Lecompton to Missouries and to different parts of the Territory to rale. Missouri, and to different parts of the Territory, to ral-ly their forces to come down upon Lawrence.

Our people are making preparations for such an emer-erless for aught but mischief and to help the Repub-Our people are making preparations for such an emer-gency, always acting upon the principle that it is better licans, the contest being narrowed down between the to be fooled a dozen times than be caught napping once. latter and the Democracy, and, the Whig party being The women will enter upon the discharge of that impor-tant duty, making cartridges, &c., soon, and our men Democratic party, and use his utmost efforts to ensure

under date April 21st, says:—

'A gentleman has just arrived in town from Lecompton, and by him we learn that Governor Shannon had sent to Col. Sumner an order to send troops to Lecompton immediately. The order was sent yesterday, and the troops were expected there this evening. The milk, called the right of self-green troops were expected there this evening. The milk, called the right of self-green troops. the troops were expected there this evening. The milt- called the right of self-government. It was dear to our tia of the Territory has been ordered out to assist in en-forcing the laws in Lawrence, and to arrest Wood & Co., wanted to rescue it from the misrepresentations cast

We find the following in the Missouri Democrat, under date of April 24th, as written by an eye-witness:

On Saturday and Sunday last, Sheriff Jones made two manuscessful attempts to arrest S. N. Wood and On Saturday and Sunday last, Sherill Jones made two unsuccessful attempts to arrest S. N. Wood and others, for some old offences for which he has held warrants for several months, and hever sought to enforce. Our people were unwilling to recognize him or his austronity. He had a small posse with him from Lecompton each time, but he took away none of our men under the maintained or defended, it could be known ton each time, but he took away none of our men under the way a Whig. Democrat, or Abolitionist, or such circumstances. He seemed greatly exasperated, that he belonged to one party or another. He thought and swbre he would have them at any cost of life or it undignified thus to elevate party, and give it a place

Mr. CLAY rejoined that he did not think his reputs

Mr. CLAY rejoined tast he did not think his reputa-tion for veracity would suffer by comparison with one who had repeatedly eaten his own words. Mr. Halk replied, that if he did eat his own words, he would have a more palatable meal than the Senator from Alabama, if he should undertake to eat his. (Laughter.) Adjourned till Monday.

The following is the most particular account we have seen of the shooting of Jones:—

'Thurspay Evening, April 24th—P. S. Last night, about 10 o'clock, Sheriff Jones was shot by an unknown

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

Francis Jackson, Theodore Parker, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and sixty-eight others, for the removal of Edward G. Loring, Probate Judge. The petition refers to the Governor refusing to accede to the request of a large number of citizens for the removal, last year, of the Judge aforesaid. They therefore pray that it may be done at the present time.

Mr. Brown of Hampden moved that it be faid on the table.

Mr. Munroe of Suffolk moved that it be laid under

Mr. White of Norfolk moved that it be referred to the next General Court.

Mr. Brown stated that his object was to kill the matter on the spot.

matter on the spot.

Mr. Shaw said the petition was a respectful one, and was entitled to fair treatment. He thought it required some looking into in order to ascertain whether or not it ought to be killed on the spot.

Mr. Warner was surprised at this sort of procedure. Judge Loring held his office in violation of the law, and ought to be removed.

Mr. D. Warren of Suffolk opposed laying the subject on the table, but thought it had better be referred to the next General Court. There was not time to act upon it at this session.

act upon it at this session.

Mr. Taft of Worcester moved that it be referred to the Joint Special Committee on the Personal Liberty

Bill.

Mr. Dawley opposed this, and asked for its reference to the next Legislature.

Mr. Taft again objected, and thought the matter should not be hustled off in this unceremonious manner. It was the most important subject on which they had been called to act.

The Senate refused to refer it to the Committee by a vote of 8 to 12. It was then refused to the next Go.

vote of 8 to 12. It was then referred to the next Gen

CASE OF JACOB DORSON. In the Senate of the United States, January 9, 1855, Mr. Shields made the following report, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Dodson, a private in Captain Richard Owen's company of the Cali-fornia battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Frémont, in the war with Mexico: The petitioner states, 'that on July 7, 1846, at the

American Forks, he volunteered for during the war, as a private in Captain Richard Owen's company of the California battalion, in the war with Mexico; that he continued in actual service in that company, until discharged at Los Angelos, in California, on April 14, His name was not returned upon the muster rolls, because, 'being a colored man, he could not have been lawfully enrolled as a volunteer in the service of

been lawfully enrolled as a volunteer in the service of the United States, and compensation for his services has been refused to him for the same reason.

The Committee is satisfied, from the testimony of Colonel J. C. Fremont, Major William H. Russell, and Adjutant W. N. Loker, that the petitioner did serve as stated above; and Colonel J. C. Fremont, being aware him off the bridge.

stated above: and Colonel J. C. Fremont, being aware that the petitioner had received no pay for his military services, paid him, out of public funds in his hands, the sum of two hundred and eighty-one dollars for the time he served in Captain Owen's company.

Under all the circumstances of this case, the committee decide that the petitioner is entitled to his pay, extra-pay, bounty land and travelling allowances, deducting therefrom the amount paid to him by Colonel L. C. Fremont, for the same period of service, in the tee decide that the petitioner is entitled to his pay, the stream of the thousand travelling allowances, deducting therefrom the amount paid to him by Colonel J. C. Fremont, for the same period of service, in the same manner as if he had been regularly enrolled in and hoporably discharged from the service of the Relief of Aged Indigent females. This timely gift will enable the society to pay off the certain demands against it on account of the estate it occupies in Charles street.—Buton Transcript, May 18. and honorably discharged from the service of the United May 1st. States, and they accordingly report a bill for his relief.

THE COOLE SLAVE TRADE. The following are the resolutions recently adopted in the United States House of Representatives in reference to the Coolie Slave

On motion of Mr. H. Marshal, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs in quire into the expediency of declaring the engagement of American ships in the Chinese Coolee trade to be illegal, and a cause of forfeiture to her captors of the ship engaged therein, and that they report by bill or

On motion of Mr. Pringle, of New York, Resolved, That the President of the United States be

requested to communicate what information he may possess in regard to citizens of the United States being engaged in the slave trade, or in the transportation, in other countries, with the intention of placing or continsuch traffic is not, in his opinion, a violation of the spirit of existing treaties, rendering those engaged in it liable to indictment for piracy, and especially that he be requested to communicate to this House the fact and circumstances attending the shipment to Cuba of some five hundred Coolies, in the ship Sea Witch, of the city of New York, recently wrecked on the coast of Cuba.

A NOBLE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY-ANOTHER ES-CAPE OF FUGITIVES. Many of our citizens will remember a colored man by the name of Anderson, for some two or three years a resident of Cleveland. This man of every shade of theological opinion, in one spirit of was a fugitive from slavery, and had a wife and children who were slaves in Kentucky. About six months since, he left Cleveland, determined, if possible, to res-

good fortune to fall in with three other men, mechanics, who had arrived at the very sensible conclusion that they had a right to themselves and their earnings They joined company, and together arranged their plans for escape. Just at this time, matters were precipitated by the intelligence which Anderson received from his wife, that in a few days his youngest child was to be sold to a trader. They fled under cover of night, and succeeded in crossing the Ohio into Indiana.

Not daring to take to the public roads, they for seve-ral days pushed on through the woods and by-ways The weather was exceedingly inclement, and their suf-ferings from fear, cold, and hunger, must have softened the hardest heart. Sometimes a friendly stack of wheat afforded them shelter and food, and again, worn and weary, they sank down exposed to the merciless blast. Darker and darker grew their future. Like the in the desert seemed the bright prospect of freedom which had so gladdened their hearts. Fortunately for them—for there are those both in Indiana and Ohio who would. Heaven forgive them, have cast them into prison, there to wait the orders of their self-constituted masters—at this time they fell into the hands of some benevolent Quakers, who relieved their necessities, gav them money, and placed them on the U. G. R. R. which, en passant, is at this time under the control of most efficient officers. Last Friday, between Cincinnati and Shelby, they were met by a citizen of Cleveland. He at once recognized Annexson, who related to him the facts given above. Without doubt they are, ere this, quite at home in her Majesty's dominions, haunted by no fear of the driver's whip, or of cruel partings !— Cleveland Leader.

DEATH OF JAMES G. PERCIVAL. A telegraphic dispatch DEATH OF JAMES G. PERCIVAL. A telegraphic dispatch from Chicago announces that James G. Percival, the poet and geologist, died, at Hazlegreen, Wisconsin, on Friday last. The deceased was born in Berlin, Conn., September 15th, 1795. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, with the reputation of being the first scholar of his class. In 1820 he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1821 he published a small volume of poems, including the first part of his Prometheus, which excited much attention, and was favorably noticed by Edward Everett in the North American Review. After ed States, and acting as Professor of Chemistry in the Military Academy at West Point, he came to Boston in 1825, and passed the greater portion of the year in va-rious literary avocations. In 1835 he was engaged by the authorities of Connecticut to make a geological survey of that State, and the result of his labors appeared in :

DEATH OF DR. WARREN. Died, at his residence in Park street, yesterday morning, in his eightieth year, John Collins Warren, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard College. Such is the brief record which closes the professiona

life of one who, for more than half a century, has stood at the head of the Surgery of New England, and of one who, for forty years, in addition to a most laborious private and hospital practice, was a most faithful and

thorough teacher of anatomy and surgery.

The great surgeon, the patriotic citizen, whose name and fame have been so long familiar to us, is no more. The son of Dr. John Warren, surgeon in chief of the first revolutionary army, the nephew of General and Dr. Joseph Warren, he has proved himself worthy of the renowned stock of which he descended.—Boston Courier, Monday.

We learn from the Sandusky Register that seven fugitives from bondage passed through that city on the 21st ult. Six of them were from Henry county, Ky.-a father and his two brothers, his wife and two sons. The father and brothers were half-brothers to their mistress-owner; the mother was daughter of her master. She had three brothers and one sister, all children of their master! The seventh 'chattel' was a full-blooded negro, from Vickaburgh, from whence he escaped, through the kind offices of a German woman, who brought him up the river as herown servant. Several of the others would pass for white persons.

Great Fire in Philadelphia.—On Monday last week, a fire broke out in Jessup & Moore's paper warehouse in North street, below Sixth street, and extended rapidly before a furious northeast gale, through to Commerce street, and thence to Market street, consuming also the buildings on the eartern side of Sixth to Market street. Most of the houses on Sixth street were occupied by families, who saved but little of their furniture. On St. James street, west of Sixth, a number of dwellings, a German tavern, and a large schoolfurniture. On St. James street, west of Sixth, a number of dwellings, a German tavern, and a large school-house, belonging to the Society of Friends, were destroyed. The loss, exaggerated to two millions of dollars, is supposed to be mostly covered by insurance. Very little of the stock was saved from the Market street stores. John R. Groff, a fireman, was killed by the falling of a wall. Two or three others are missing, and several were injured. James Baitley, of Franklin Hose Co., was stabbed and fatally wounded in an affray with Moyameusing Hose Co., which had been out of service for several years, and of course felt knifey.

Two captains in the French army had a duel at Grenoble on the 9th ult. Distance twenty paces, to advance five and fire. Their revenge was complete,

F. N. Ripley, a young doctor from New York, was frozen to death in Minnesota last winter, and devoured by wolves.

Deplorable Occurrence. - The Greenbries Era states that Mr. Jackson Huddleson was out hunt-ing in Fayette county a few days ago and fired at a deer but failed to kill it. He pursued it for some time, and seeing a little boy at a distance took him to be the ob-ject of his chase and shot him. The little fellow sur-vived a few hours and died.

man named Rich shot a loon across the neck of the Lake; the ball glanced on the water, and struck a man who stood on the opposite shore, and passed directly through his heart, causing instant death.

At Horicon, Wisconsin, on Monday, a

Fatal Railroad Accident. - In Hamilton, Canada, May 1st, Capt. Hicks, Assistant Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, was run down by a

Columbia, S. C., May 4th. - Hon. George M. Troup, Ex-Governor of Georgia, died in Laurens county, S. C., on the 26th ult.

A Terrible Leap-Clear Grit.-We learn that one of the workmen fell from the Rock Island Rail-road Bridge last week, a distance of fifty-two feet. A same place. The ice being rotten, both the stick of timber and the man went through together, and the men on the bridge stood aghast, expecting to see their com-rade no more. But in a twinkling he scrambled out on the ice, and, with clenched fists and significant gestures, commenced swearing terribly at some one for pushing him off the bridge. Barring the cool bath he had received, he was none the worse for his fearful adventure

Munificent Gift .- We are very much gratified to be able to announce, that Josiah Bradlee, Esq., Remarkable Fact. - The Litchfield (Conn.)

Enquirer says that there are snow drifts now standing in Goshen, six or eight feet high! A letter from Harwinton, (by a lady,) says:— From my window, on this 27th of April, may be seen snow two feet deep.' All this within 40 miles of New Haven.

MARRIED-In this city, 30th ult., by Rev. L. A. Grimes, John Williams to Catharine Hickley, both of Boston; 1st inst., John Dowens to Mrs. Catharine DINES, of Halifax, N. S.; Ist inst., by Rev. Daniel Hen-son, Geonge Washington and Mrs. Mary Lowthen

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Upon the undersigned devolves the pleasant duty of inviting the friends of Truth, Purity and Progress, without distinction of sect or name or nation, to attend the Fourth Annual Convocation of Progressive Friends, to be held in the Meeting-house at Longwood, (between Hamorton and Kennett Square.) Chester Co., Pa., com mencing on First day, the eighteenth of 5th month, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing as long as circumstances may seem to require-probably for three The Progressive Friends have no creed as the basis of

association. Their object is not to build up a sect, arm-ed with ecclesiastical power, and endowed with authority to define the boundaries of thought, and restrain the freedom of speech and action, but to unite persons of every shade of theological opinion, in one spirit or ty'; to cultivate in themselves whatever is pure, genesince, he left Cleveland, determined, if possible, to rescue them, and fly to Canada. This he found more difficult to accomplish than he at first believed. His eldest child had been sold to another master, and he found it exceedingly difficult to communicate with his wife, without being himself suspected.

Thus six months passed in fruitiess endeavors, and he had well-nigh given up in despair, when he had the good fortune to fall in with three other men, mechanics, which advantage of the proposed is when he had the good fortune to fall in with three other men, mechanics who had arrived at the very sensible conclusion. us, and ennobling ; to worship God in the Government; to promote the cause of 'pure and unde-filed religion,' by a firm resistance to the impositions of Church-craft and Priest-craft; to elevate the standard of public morals, by teaching men to revere, as paramount to all human codes, the law written by the finger of God in their own minds and hearts; to exemplify the spirit of Universal Brotherhood, and to proclaim

the evangel of 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'
All those who desire to co-operate with us and those
we represent, in this work of beneficence and love, are earnestly invited to meet with us, at the time and place above named. Nay, more—in the language of the Hebrew prophet we say, Whosoever WILL, let him

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, RUTH DUGDALE, SIDNEY P. CURTIS, WILLIAM BARNARD, H. M. DARLINGTON, LIZZIE MCFARLAN, ROWLAND JOHNSON, HANNAH PENNOCK, JOSIAH WILSON, OLIVER JOHNSON, SALLIE C. COATES. AMELIA JACKSON. ISAAC MENDENHALL, Committee of Arrangements.

All letters designed for the meeting should directed to J. A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, has promised to attend

J. A. Dugdale will hold a meeting for children, 10 o'clock, A. M., the day preceding the Yearly Meeting; at the close of which, they will be invited to visit the beautiful Park of G. Peirce.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu etts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows :-Sunday, May Springfield, Florence, Northampion, Sunday, Tuesday, Greenfield. Montague,

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Amer can Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Birmingham, Ct., Tuesday, May 20. Naugatuck "Wednesday, "21. Mr. Brown will probably remain in the Western part of Connecticut until Sunday, May 25.

FOR SALE-Two entire sets of the (London) Anti-Slavery Advocate, from the commencement, 34 years, (and will be completed without additional charge to the end of the fourth year,) will be sold at a moderat price. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Bos

The work is highly valuable for reference, and as a record of anti-slavery history.

TO CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE. A gentleman having recovered from a settled con sumption, will send free the prescription used. Address THEO. K. BURTON, Boston, Mass. 8m

PLACE WANTED.—A colored lad, between 14 and 15 years of age, wants a place in a good family in the country. He is used to the care of a horse, &c. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

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Also—Two others desire to learn trades—one of them the upholsterer's.

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Joshua H. Robbins has removed from Harwich to Weymouth, Mass., where he may be addressed.

The post office address of Aanon M. Powell will be Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., until farther notice.

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are not aware that it has ever been written upon before. The book has all the fascination of a romance, while dealing with the stern realities of life. No person can read it without being interested and instructed

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-OR, THE-CIRCASSIAN WAR.

BARBER AND SHANNON. Ohio's sons in Kansas !- those two sons Whose names are linked so terribly together Upon the bloody record of that land That fair green land, so late assured to Freedom, But, through the horrid Slave-Fiend's envious hate, Become her last, most desperate battle-ground— Where shall the Muse find language to portray The mighty moral gulf that separates them?

The one, a yeoman of Ohio's best, Drank freedom in from her maternal bosom ; One of her men, in manhood's pride he went, With the true spirit of a pioneer, To seek a home in that new land of hope. A wife and kindred bore him company, Happy to share his lot, their love and pride : Content, they proved its frying times together-The separation from old cherished friends-Cheered by the opening buds of promise 'round th There, void of guile, and giving none offence, He lived, and hoped to live, to serve his God And country, as an honest freeman should : Hope just, well-founded, but, alas! how vain!

The other, -he who shames Ohio's name, No true-born son of hers !- goes to that land, Called as the tool of Slavery's greater tool, To wreak the monster's will of hate and blood On Freedom's unoffending votaries there. Oh, vilest of all missions ! most accurst ! Bearing fit fruits ; for soon this miscreant Feigns civil war, begun by Freedom's sons, And calls on Slavery's myrmidons to aid-The hell-hound 'Border Ruffians' of Missouri. They come-all hot for blood-beleaguering close The unoffending people ; coward-like, Mardering defenceles individuals, Till he who called them trembled at their bay, And was right glad to see them hounding home-Pretending, precious wretch! they had deceived him.

Meantime, the deed is done : cold BARBER lies Stained with his own heart's blood! And Suannon stand Bearing the brand of Cain upon his brow : Else the eternal law, that the effect Follows the cause, is only merest fancy !

Rise, proud Ohio ! and propounce between Thy sons ! O, rise, and vindicate the Right ! " With tens and hundreds fill the victim's place, And teach them never, never to forget 'The deep damnation of his taking off!' Thy sisters, Indiana, Illinois, Young lown, and all the old North-West, Will join the teeming East in marshalling (Such is our cherished hope, our earnest prayer) Such hosts of freemen on fair Kansas' plains, As shall forever make and keep her free, Despite the powers combined of earth and hell. Hail to the day ! swift may its advent be ! O, might we hear a free-born Propie's voice Proclaim it, in defiance of the threats Of the poor, God-forsaken, prying thing, Whose baseness and whose infamy profane, Pollute the place once filled by WASHINGTON ! ISAAC H. JULIAN.

Wayne county, Indiana.

*At the time of the conference between Gov. Shannon and the Missouri leaders, and the people of Lawrence, during the troubles in Kansas, in December, 1865, a correspondent of the New York Tribune says: The dead body of Barber, which had been brought

in, was stretched upon one of the floors. I wonder it the Governor's eye fell on that relic of cold mortality who yesterday was a valuable citizen, esteemed and be-loved, and to-day a marryr to the cause of Freedom. If he did look, did no accusing Nathan whiper to his startled conscience, 'Thou art the man!' Another, writing to the Liberator, says :

'I have seen the body of the murdered man. His wife, mother and sister have just arrived, and their screams can be heard at some distance. I helped place the body in the coffin, and saw the shricking wife and

mother imprint the burning kiss of parting love upon the brave man's bloodless lips. Could the Northern people have witnessed that sight, and looked upon the garments of the hero stained with blood, they would be ready to swear eternal hostility to slavery and its infernal allies.

For the Liberator. MY BOWER OF PRAYER.

SUNDAY MORNING, April 27. he grass is springing fresh and green And vernal songs float on the air ; The whi-pering pines seem beckoning me Out in my little bower of prayer.

My heart responds to Nature's call : With willing feet I tread the sod. And, kneeling on a grassy knoll, I breathe my prayer out to my God

Father in heaven ! O. God of love ! Where fragrant pines their branches wave. We kneel, imploring thee to bless The poor, the friendless, homeless slave!

Two innocents beside me stand, With heaven-blue eyes and auburn hair ; And, oh ! I strive to teach their hearts To love this little bower of prayer.

And here upon the mossy ground, While o'er their heads the branches wave, They clasp their tiny hands, and cry. Our beavenly Father, free the slave !'

You sounding bell, that calls the throng Together on this pleasant morn. When will it toll the last death-knell To Slavery's dark and hideous form?

My fragrant temple! here may I Offer to God the homage due; And here, mid birds, and flowers, and trees, Oh! bleeding slave, I'll pray for you!

America! bow down thy head! Oh! never Heaven's blessing crave. Till liberty, throughout the land, Be given to every f ttered slave !

> For the Liberator. TO LILLY.

By the light of those beautiful eyes, Lilly ! There are joyful thoughts within :-'Tis a glorious light, And forever as bright It will flash unclouded by sin.

And I know by that radiant smile, Lilly ! The winning freshness of youth Is yet in thy heart ; And, oh! never part With that brilliant bloom of truth !

By the rich, sweet tones of that voice, Lilly ! I know that all hearts are thine :-Oh! keep it as clear, And thy spirit as near

The fountain of Life Divine ! The years of time will roll on, Lilly ! Teaching the knowledge of life !-In its perfect laws, We discover the cause

Of its sin and sorrow and strife. God made us a beautiful world, Lilly With wonderful powers to unfold : But, close we our eyes, And breathe only sigha,

Our hearts will grow withered and old. Keep the freshness of youth in thy soul, Lilly ! Seek ever the true and the right ; And thy thoughts will rise, And those beautiful eyes Will flash with a deeper light.

THE LIBERATOR.

NON-RESISTANCE NOT TRUE-THE END JUSTIPIES THE MEANS.

FRIEND GARRISON :

I have read the articles in your paper relating to Peace, Sharp's Rifles, &c., by Parker, Beecher, and yourself, with great interest. On the platform that is almost universally admitted to be true throughout Christendom, it is evident you have completely demoished your opponents. You consistently and heroically adhere to your principles under the most trying circumstances, while they evidently would condemn lying. stances, while they evidently would condemn lying, about to murder an innocent family an equal length of stealing and enslaving to attain a great good, but would time, if necessary for their escape, would be an act of human action applicable to all cases at all times. Life and liberty are among the most sacred of human rights, but are not absolute. Happiness is the great aim and end of life. If it were not for happiness, life and liberty would not be desirable. Hence, happiness, the greatest happiness, of the greatest number, for the law of our being. All other rights are but means to this end. Our lives and liberty, every faculty, every power of our being, should be devoted, and sacrificed. if need be, to attain this great end. This you admit by advocating self-sacrifice and martyrdom. If these premises are correct, it follows as an inevitable sequence, that most of the laws and rules of action that reference to an end; that the words holiness and sin, right and wrong, good and had, pure and impure, as applied to human actions, are not positive, but relative terms, meaning only wise and foolish. The moral qualby its squaring with some received dogma, however upon the weal or woe of man. If the legitimate effect of an act or doctrine, in its aggregate, be to bless er make mankind happy, then it is right or wise; if the reverse, then it is wrong or foolish. The correctness and peace, in fact, all doctrines of human interest, must be decided by this rule. To me, it is perfectly plain. The doctrine that the end sanctifies the means, is the only true doctrine. I ask, what does eancify the means, or determine the rightfulness of an act, if it is not the good that must legitimately and inevitably result therefrom? The wise man always uses his reason, and acts with reference to results. It is only the fool who acts regardless of consequences. I am surprised that you should discard so plain a principle of human action. Must the quality of our acts be determined by some ancient or popular dogma? Must we lay aside our own sense and reason, and rush blindly on, with nothing but a popular creed or dogma for our guide? For instance should the people of Kansas refuse to set a row of Sharp's rifles around their houses, and give out word to the border ruffians, that if they attempt to invade them, they will certainly be shot; because, for sooth, they have received the doctrine that all men had a right to life, and that they had no right to kill, or do evil, that good may come? The principle is the same, whether the rifles are discharged by muchinery, or by human hands. If these ruffians attempt an invasion under those circumstances, and are shot, are they not their own murderers? Or, if you please, are they not martyrs to their own mad zeal for slavery? You say respecting Parker's position, 'If war is sometimes right and a necessity, so is lying, so is slavery. If the end sanctifies the means in one case, so it does in the other. If it is lawful to kill in defence of a good object, it is equally so to lie or enslave. Defensive war is no better than defensive lying, or holding men in bondage for their good.' These conclusions are self-evident, and cannot be avoided. But it does not follow that life cannot be taken to effect a greater good, or that an individual life may not be taken to save the life of a multitude. On the same principle that a limb can be amputated to save the life of one person, can the life of one person be taken to save the lives of many. For, as I have shown, the great law of happiness is paramount to life, liberty, or truthfulness, which are only conditions having reference to the attainment of this admit the right and duty of a father confining a ruffian, if possible, who is about to imbrue his hands in could be done without physical injury. If this be right, then slavery is justified in this instance. If it natical on these subjects. is right to hold by force or enslave a man ten minutes, to effect the salvation of a family, then it is right to

You say the American people are precluded by their Declaration of Independence from taking away that life or that liberty with which the Creator has endowed every human being. I think this is not true from the fact, that if any suffering or death results from the defence of God-given rights, the responsibility must rest with the invader, and not with the defender. The defender of rights can no more be charged with the death or enslavement of the invader, than God can be charged with the murder of a man who invades the laws of his own life by throwing himself into the fire, or by taking poison. The fact that we live and have rights warrants us in the defence of our life and rights. To say a nation has no right to use sufficiently effective means to protect herself in the exercise of her rights, is equivalent to saying she has no rights, while there is a power in the universe to take or deprive her of them. God has proclaimed to man through his senses, that he has no right to live in water, and he has made it just as plain that he has no right to take from his fellow-man his natural or God-given rights. If any one, regardless of the laws of his own life, declares he will live in water, and is drowned in consequence of making the attempt, who is responsible for his death, himself or God? If a man is shot in making the attempt to rob his neighbor of his rights, is it not equally plain that he is his own murderer? It is said we cannot kill a man in love, or for his good. I ask, have we no one to love but the destroyer of all our rights? Must we love the tyrant more than all the rest of mankind? Must we love the life and liberty of the tyrant more than the life and liberty of the rest of mankind? If he is allowed to live and exercise his tyranny, then the rest must die or be his slaves, at his option. Would not the greatest love for the greatest number require his life to be taken, if necessary to preserve the lives of all others? These questions need only be asked, to be

enslave him ten days or ten months, if it is necessary

for their escape. If this be admitted, then, by your

own showing, it may be right to take life to effect a

corresponding good, and pice reysa. If a surgeon can

amputate a limb in love for the individual, or if any one can perform a painful duty to effect a future good,

then the people of Kansas can take the lives of their

invaders, in love of the lives, liberty and rights of the

answered. The greatest happiness of the greatest number, or the doctrine that the end justifies the means, is the great criterion by which all questions of right and wrong must be tried. The end, or the results, must be weighed in this balance.

The mind must be free to follow its own highest light, instead of being governed by any supposed authoritative, infallible rules. Just in proportion as it is governed by any authority or rules but its own light, it is e salaved—it ceases to exercise the prerogatives of man-

Let us now look a little at the philosophy of the doc trine of overcoming evil with good. The first question to settle is, what is good, or a good act? This can be determined only by the results.

It is evident that any means that are necessary, or that can overcome evil, are a good, and that which will its Clerk, says 'Amen.' overcome evil with the least hurt, is the greatest good. to talk about overcoming evil with evil, certainly is ab- to remain quiet, pay our taxes, bear the taunts of eve-

surd. It would be an impossibility, from the fact that evil overcome would prove the act good. If the legiti-mate effects or results of a means be evil, it is evident the means themselves are evil; and if good, they are good. It is also evident that circumstances affect the results. The means that would result in good, and consequently be good, under some circumstances, would be bad in others. To cut off a person's leg when well would be a great wrong; but amputation when morti fled, would be an act of mercy, and a great good. T enslave a man an hour, when his liberty is the only means of saving his sleeping family from the burning flames, would be a great evil ; but to enslave him whe commend and advocate killing. How inconsistent! I mercy to both parties, and consequently a good. To deny that there are any absolute, infallible rules of kill a man whose life is absolutely necessary for the welfare of a community would be a great evil, but t kill a man whose life would prove the destruction of whole community, would be a great good. To hang a man who is safely secured from committing crime, is unphilosophical, inhuman, and devilish; but to hand him when nothing else could prevent his destroying the greatest length of time, is the great grand right and lives of others, would be right, and an act of love and If meekly to submit, by the innocent and good.

have all their dearest rights taken from them, to b completely enslaved, body and soul, or to be killed, a the option of the enslaver, would cure all men of their selfishness, intolerance and cruelty, and secure peace and equal rights, then non-resistance is justifiable. But have been considered absolute, are but relative, having if it would result in the enslavement of the non-resist ing, then it is wrong. The greatest love and the highest wisdom would cause a man to do that, or to use thor means which would result in the greatest good to the greatest number. Hence resistance, or non-resistance ity of a doctrine, or an act, is to be determined, not can either be used in love, according to the judgmen of the actor. It is ignorance, superstition and unwis ancient or venerated, but by the aggregate effect it has selfishness that cause all slavery and war. These must be supplanted by knowledge, truth, and true wis dom, before there will be peace and liberty on the earth. If non-resistance will tend to accomplish this elevation and enlightenment, then I bail it with joy, or incorrectness of the great doctrines of truth, liberty and adopt it. But while I believe we are to have no compromise with slavery or wrong, any where in God's universe, my love for humanity will prompt me to us non-resistance, and every other means that commend themselves to my judgment, is order to destroy them. Yours, for political, religious and affectional freedom reedom for every person to follow his own highes light, with only this limit, that he shall not infringe upon the equal rights of any other person.

EUGENE HUTCHINSON.

Milford, N. H., April 27, 1856.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERSHIP.

To the Clerk of the First Parish in Pepperell, Mass SIR,-We the undersigned, members of the First Parish in Pepperell, improve the opportunity to accom pany our certificates of withdrawal-with a brief presen ation of the causes that induced to this course. And here we would distinctly say, that no distrust in the practicability of the Christianity of Christ, or disrespect towards your pastor, has had the slightest influence in our decision. Of your pastor's espousal of the cause of universal liberty, even to the black man, we have a thousand proofs. We appreciate and admire his high-toned liberality and truly Christian tolera tion. We know he abhors a partisan or sectarian pulpit as deeply as he does the zeal which 'eateth out the spirit of God, which is liberty.'

Neither do we complain of the profession of libera Christianity that has secured to the First Parish in Pepperell a name among the sects in the land. On this point we are agreed to act as well as profess. We are not of the dainty few who are 'nauseated and disgusted 'at the mention of 'liberality,' because your paster has grown so predigal of that commedity, The world to-day groans in bondage for lack of such prodigality on the part of those who, from their position, give tone and emphasis to public sentiment. We are sorry only that the Unitarians in Pepperell have never vitalized their professions by a more liberal policy. The Parish are assured that we take no offence on account of their foo earnest espousal of the stirring quesgreat end. Every person in the use of his reason would tions of reform that to-day so agitate the public conscience,-such as peace and war, liberty and slavery abstinence or indulgence, land monopoly, usury and the blood of his innocent family, sufficiently long to extortion. On these questions, we have had no cause enable them to escape beyond his reach : certainly, if it to complain of their going too far, or running too fast

But we are offended on account of their intolerance their bigotted opposition to those who have given the flower of their manhood, the strength of their thought. to redeem their fellows from suffering and wrong. W are offended at their persistent opposition to those who have sacrificed reputation, and the quiet of professional life, by their heroic struggles against the broad and towering sin of this nation, which holds in its embrace all the lesser sins of the land. We are ashamed to be identified with a society of men who commit daily the innocent inhabitants of Kansas, for the present and same things for which they justly reproach their Orthodox neighbors. We have for years deplored and despised the cowardly and proscriptive character of the erangelical society in this town. We wish we could avoid the conclusion, that the professed 'liberality of the Unitarians was any thing more than a stroke of policy, to make capital out of 'Orthodox bigotry and superstition,' to be abandoned whenever their prejudi ers or political preferences demanded. We believed, when we joined the society, that death had thinned out many of the more incorrigible conservatives, that many more had softened down their rigid feelings towards the advocates of reform, and that the lights which have illumined almost every parish in New England had not been totally lost upon this. But we will confes our mistake. What we took to be a steady growth in liberal sentiments, turns out to be neither more no less than a cowardly assent, extorted from them, some time since, by their pastor. No honest observer can it seems to us, arrive at any other conclusion ; for, or any whom Mr. Babbidge may see fit to admit, the vestry, which is beyond the control of the minister, and managed by the Parish Committee, has twice been closed against our most popular anti-slavery lecturers whom Mr. Babbidge has cheerfully admitted into th desk. If this fact alone does not convict them of exceeding-narrow-mindedness, and a superabundance of cowardice, it would, we think, be difficult to find a com bination of circumstances which would. We say cow ardice, because they are afraid the truth will ' break up

> and dixide the parish." We know they rent their hall for every purpose un der heaven, except to expose the awful sin of this nation in chattelizing one-sixth of its population, and making kidnappers of all the rest, and to expose such coundrelism as festers in the national plague-spot at Washington. These subjects, with all they involve, are forbidden matters with the rulers of the Unitarian

> Should the parish complain of our harsh words. point them to the recor I for a full and triumphant vin dication. No one will deny that the Standing Com mittee refused the ball for the use of Mr. Foss and hi friends for an evening lecture, after he had occupied the pulpit all day. We waited patiently until after the annual meeting, to see what action the parish woul take ; and at their annual meeting, as if with specia design to show their approbation of that mean act they thrust Mr. Lakin off the Committee, and filled the vacancy thus made by electing in his stead the very incarnation of conservatism, the quintessence of Unitarian bigotry.

Under such a government of affairs, what have and slavery men and women to expect? Free speech cloven down in her boasted temple, just so far as this treumvirute of despots are able ; and the Parish, with

Under these circumstances, we have this alternative

between right and wrong, or be, what we the Pope of the Papal Church, and we will not instal a trigity of Popes in the persons of a Parish Committee ; for our motto is, 'No union with a slaveholding government, a bigotted priesthood, or a parish despotism.

A parish in league, wholly or in part, with such 'damnable beresies,' is no fold for Protestants.

But an additional necessity why we should abnegate

existing relations springs from the duty we owe to the wronged, imbruted, dehumanized men, women and children of our country, and the just rebuke we owe the wicked, God-defying administration of public affairs, with the entire brood of demagagues and politicians which aid and abet. To plead the cause of the poor and needy is a higher sacrament than the emblem of the crucifixion; and not to part fellowship with the First Parish would be an irreligious act, besides coun tenancing the lowest type of intolerance and bigotry. The Papist claims intolerance as his right. The Partialist, too, with weapons pilfered from the Papal arsenal, works for and with his God most lustily. But for · liberal Christians,' Unitarians, who have no vindictive God to threaten, no hell for heretics, and no devil to torment either, no plenarily inspired book of canons, no creed to try men's beliefs and unbeliefs, putting on freedom and free speech be the result of twenty years' hard fighting with the Orthodox, with an outlay of many thousand dollars, we think the game hardly many thousand dollars, we think the game hardly not necessarily imply that she must or will enter worth the ammunition; for the Orthodox, in their worst into the practical conduct of all the institutions mode, only exclude that which they cannot refute or proper, and improper, now established and main-gaineny.

With the deepest conviction of the justness of our stitutions may be right and necessary, or they may

With the deepest conviction of the justness of our

infidels or scoundrels, or any thing else that conveys bring about. the estimate in which we are held by the world; but there is one thing we cannot afford, -we cannot afford

We therefore give notice of our wish to discontinue our present relation with the First Parish in Pepperell, and hereby certify that our connection with said Parish is from this date annulled.

A. H. WOOD. C. A. HUTSON. JOSIAH A. BABCOM. THOMAS STEVENS, Esq.

Clerk of First Parish, Pepperell, Mass.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN WISCONSIN.

Minority Report of C. L. Sholes, from the Committee on Expiration and Re-Enactment of Laws, to whom were referred sundry Petitions, praying that steps may be taken to confer upon Women the Right of

The minority of the committee on expiration and re-enactment of laws, to whom were referred son-dry petitions, praying that steps may be taken to confer upon women the right of suffrage, beg leave we only of the race who are instinctively and in

The theory of our government, proclaimed some eighty years since, these petitions ask may be reduced to practice. The undersigned is aware that the opinion has been announced from a high place and a high source, that this theory is, in the instruadmirable to fill a sentence and round a period, but otherwise useless and meaningless; that so far tion, by one sex, of the sphere of a different sex. from all mankind being born free and equal, it is In the assumption of our strength, we say woman those only who have rights that are entitled to them; those yet out of the pale of that fortunate condition being intended by Providence always to er do we understand that different nature to dictat he and remain there. But, notwithstanding this opinion has the weight of high authority, and notwithstanding the practice of the American people has thus far been in strict accordance with such opinion, the undersigned believes the theory prolaimed is not simply a rhetorical flouris meaningless, but that it meant just what it says; that it is true, and being true, is susceptible of an application as broad as the truth proclaimed.

All human kind, says the theory, are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. Other governments proclaim the divine right of Let every human being occupy a common plat-kings, and assume that man is the mere creature of form of political rights, and all will irresistibly tions, while this government (or at least its theory) elevates all men to an equality with kings, brings every man face to face with the author of his being and the arbiter of his destiny, deriving his rights sult is only to be obtained by opening to all, withfrom that source alone; and makes government his creature instead of his master, instituted by him his God-given rights. It is important to keep in mind this theory of our government and its differ-ence with the theories of all other governments. Endowed by their Creator with certain inslieuable rights, it says, because those rights are necessary to correct relations between each individual of humanity and his Creator. Herein is the whole merit of the American theory of government, and of its practice too, so far as that practice has gone. It is a grand theory, opening as it does to every hu-man being the boundless plains of progress which stretch out to the foot of the eternal throne, and implying as it does such noble powers in humanity, and such noble conditions and uses for those powers. Its effect upon those who have enjoyed the benefit of its application has been in harmony with its own exalted character. Though but a day old, as it were, in the history of nations, the United States, in a great many respects, outstrip all other nations of the earth, and are inferior in few or no particulars to any. The mass of her people are conceded to be the most intelligent people of the world, and manifest, individually and collectively, the fruits of superior intelligence. It will not be denied that our theory of government, viewing as it does every man as a sovereign, open-ing up to every man all the distinctions, all the ers, and all the wealth, which man is capable of desiring, appreciating, or grasping, exercises a powerful, indeed a controlling influence in making our people what they are, and our nation what it is.

jayed by one portion of the American people, may ed. be extended to embrace the whole, not less for the of li evil to shun, the same heaven to gain, -in short, the same grand, immortal destiny which is sup-

so beneficial to one portion, is to work an immediate and particular injury to those from whom they are withheld, and, although a more indirect, not a less certain injury to all. Man-masculine is not endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights because he is male, but because he is human; and when, in virtue of our strong and superior physical capacity, we deny to Man-feminine the rights which are ours only in virtue of our humanity, we exercise the same indefensible tyranny against which we felt justified in taking up arms, and perilling life and fortune.

The argument sgainst conceding these rights all are familiar with. They are precisely the same which have been in the mouths of tyrants from the beginning of time, and have been urged against so beneficial to one portion, is to work an immedi

beginning of time, and have been urged against any and every demand for popular liberty. A want of capacity for self-government—freedom will be only licentiousness—and out of the possession of rights will grow only the practice of follies and wrongs. This is the argument, in brief, applied to every step of gradual emancipation on the part of the male, and now by him applied to the female struggling to reach the common platform. Should the American male, in the van of human progress, as the result of this theory of a capacity for self-government, turn round and ignore this divinity, this capacity in another branch of the human family! The theory has worked only good in its application thus far, and it is a most unreasonable, a most unwarrantable distrust to expect it to probeginning of time, and have been urged against

a most unwarrantable distrust to expect it to produce mischief when applied to others in all respect airs of proscription, and sending up bastard ukases, denying freedom of speech, is ridiculous in the last degree. If what we have encountered as friends of freedom and free speech be the result of twenty years' plication, the broader and more universal its beneficedom and free speech be the result of twenty years' The possession of political rights by woman do

With the deepest conviction of the justness of our cause and the divine principles upon which our course of action is founded, we are inexcusable in maintaining parochial relations when every practical bond of re-but it is proposed simply to place her side by side ciprocity has become extinct. We cannot consent to with man on a common platform of rights, confibury our humanity, our faith in progress, our love of dent that, in that position, she will not outrage the truth, in the shell of religion or the husk of Christian-ity.

'higher law' of her nature by descending to a participation in faults, follies, or crimes, for which she has no constitutional predilections. The asso In conclusion, we say, that while we hold the Parish ciation of woman with man, in the various rela strictly accountable for all the acts of its officers, as those of life in which such association is permitted such, we have not overlooked the fact, that in the nffiliated organism, there are some good men and women
who keep in remembrance those in bonds as bound with
them. But these are not those who give character
and tone to Unitarian or Trinitarian parishes. These
men have no part, and from which they are entireare the 'salt of the earth,' and not of the churches. It excluded, which are radically wrong, and nee These are the noble few whose faith is much stronger either thorough renovation or entire abrogation than fear, and who earnestly strive for the inauguration. And if we have any duties so essentially degrad of freedom. These never call others 'infidels and ing, or any institution so essentially impure, as to of freedom. These never call others 'infidels and be beyond the renovating influence which woman scoundrels,' because they cannot refute their testimony. In withdrawing from the Parish, we do not thereby should be abrogated without delay—a result which part company with such. We can afford to be called woman's connection with them would speedily

not be equally beneficial, if in every sphere of ac-tivity opened to man, woman could enter with him to live a perpetual lie. We cannot and will not take to and be at his side! Are our politics, in their pracour fraternal embrace the seven devils that revel in the tice, so exalted, so dignified, so pure, that we need bosom of the American Church and American Govern- no new associations, no purer and healthier influences, than now connected with them? Is our gov-ernment just what we would have it; are our rulers just what we would have them; in short, have we arrived at that happy summit where perfection in these respects is found? Not so. On the con trary, there is an universal prayer, throughout the length and breadth of the land, for reform in thes respects; and where, let us ask, could we reason ably look for a more powerful agent to effect this reform, than in the , than in the renovating influences of wo side and social life generally, neither can nor wil lose its potent beneficial effect when brought to bear upon other relations of life.

To talk of confining woman to her proper sphere by legal disabilities, is an insult to the divinity of

Who dares say, then, that such association would

her nature, implying, as it does, the absence of in stinctive virtue, modesty and sense on her part It makes her the creature of law- of our law-from which she is assumed to derice her ability to keep the path of rectitude, and the withdrawal of which would leave her to sink to the depths of folly nately so sensible, so modest, so virtuous, as to be qualified not only to take care of ourselves, but to dispense all these exalted qualities to the weaker what they consider their ne must not have equal rights with us, because she has a different nature. If so, by what occult powplay is a Yankee characteristic; and we submit, it but one half of the race can have rights at a time because of their different natures, whether it is not about time the proscribed half had its chance in. to assume the reins of government, and dictate ou sphere. It is no great compliment to that part of the race to venture the opinion, that the country would be full as well governed as it now is, and our sphere would be bounded with quite as much

concessions, and forever subject to all its imposiwithout discord, and with none but the most bene

out restriction, common spheres of activity.
Woman has all the interests on earth that ma solely for the better protection and application of has—she has all the interest in the future that man . It is important to keep in has. Man has rights only in virtue of his rela tions to earth and heaven; and woman, whose re lations are the same, has the same rights. Th possession of her rights, on the part of woman, will interfere no more with the duties of life, than their possession by man interferes with his duties; and as man is presumed to become a better man in all respects by the possession of his rights, such must be the inevitable effect of their possession upon

The history of the race, thus far, has been a his tory of tyronny by the strong over the weak Might, not right, has been as yet the fundamenta practice of all governments; and under this order of things, woman-physically weak-from a slave, beaten, bought, and sold in the market, has but become. in the more civilized and favored portions of the earth, the toy of wealth and the drudge of pov-erty. But we now have at least a new and differ-ent theory of government; and as the aspiration of one age is sure to be the code of the next, and practice is sure at some time to overtake theory, we have reason to expect that principle will take the place of mere brute force, and the truth will be fully realized,

That men and women have one glory and one shame ; Every thing that's done inhuman injures all of us th

Never, till woman stands side by side with man ple what they are, and our nation what it is. his equal in the eye of the law as well as the Com-She is the mother of the race, and every stain of littleness or inferiority cast upon her by our inabstract but all-sufficient reason, that they have stitutions will soil the offspring she sends into the been given to the whole by the Creator, than that world, and clip and curtail to that extent his fair been given to the whole by the Creator, than that by their application to the whole, the more general will be the benefits experienced; and the deeper. broader, more prevailing and more enduring will become those benefits. Manifestly such must be the case; for as these rights belong to humanity, and produce their exalted and beneficial fruits by their application to and upon humanity, it follows that wherever humanity is, there they belong, and there they will work out their beneficial results. To exclude woman from the possession of equal power of the case is the structure of the structure of the case is the structure of the structur To exclude woman from the possession of equal political rights with man, it should be shown that she is essentially a different being; that the Creator of man is not her Creator; that she has not the same women educated side by side with them, and enjoy. women educated side by eide with them, and enjoyevil to shun, the same heaven to gain,—in short, the same grand, immortal destiny which is supposed to invite to high uses the capacity of man, does not pertain to nor invite her. We say this must be shown: and if it cannot he, as certainly it cannot, then it follows that to withhold these rights,

distinction of sex. Your committee is in favor the prayer of the petitions; but, under the new favorable circumstances, that is a result which could not be attained in less than two year. It all probability, it will not be longer than that the constitution will come undirect. all probability, it will not be longer than that is fore the constitution will come up directly for vision, which will be a proper, appropriate, and

favorable time to press the question.

Your committee, therefore, introduces to be and recommends no action at present.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

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our future plans, please see our Checuas Lerm, which will soon be issued.

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SOPHIA LOUISA BLOOM Hopedale, Mass., April 15, 1856. 6t

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