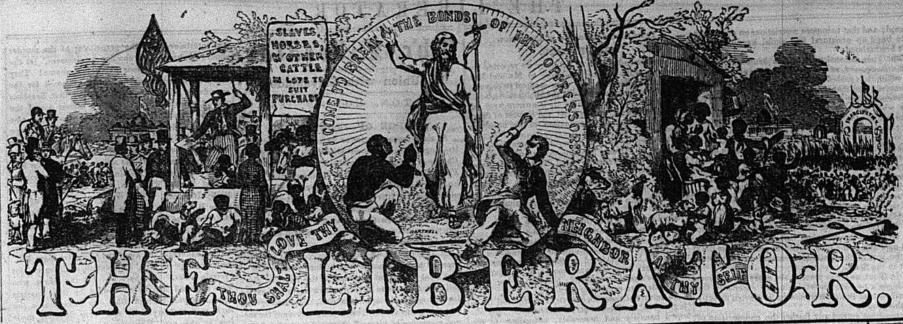
a the paraniary concerns of the paper are to (Fost PAID,) to the General Agent. Top opples will be sent to one address for TEN frarment be made in advance.

ortsements making less than a square intimes for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. alt and Uhio Anti-Slavery Societies are aureceive subscriptions for the Liberator.

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MALLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 1139.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

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

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholdin

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their seent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves -- an er-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves -for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . 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 PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

elivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

OL XXII. NO. 47.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1852.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin,

be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges of a person clandestinely, and for the purpose of conevery State shall be bound thereby, anything in the
coalment, may well be called harboring, as the word
is sometimes used. Yet one may harbor without

TOTTANT SLAVE CASE-CHARGE OF JUDGE GRIER. STATES CIRCUIT COURT-Before Judges GRIER and KANE.

GRIER and RANE.

Ouer et al., by their nert friend, Eli Stake,

Ouer et al., by their nert friend, Philip thin on the case for harboring and seand C.B. Penrose for the plaintiffs, and by W.P. Reed and D. P. Brown for the de-

and days were occupied by the trial, and the eating to the ownership, and the escape of and concealment of them by the defend-

sely interesting. ed, and were very ably and impressively ar-Nether the Constitution of the United States

id a remedy, independently of the act of 1793.
Whether the saving clause in the act of 1793, remedy, was repealed by the act of 1850-Figure Slave Law.)

and of a voluntary transit of the owner with the as are the territory of Pullis June 1 their freedom.

I Whether the statute of Maryland, showing the that' of the slaves there, before their escape, was reaclesive of the right of the plaintiff to their la-

and services, and to institute and maintain their in the Courts of the United States, in Pennsyllate course of the argument, allusion was made. oth sides, to the late trials in the same Court, for ison srising out of the riot and homicide at Chrisa; and the Report of the Attorney General of and, made to the Executive of that State, and action of the Governor thereupon, were depre as injurious to the purity, intelligence, and high motor of our Pennsylvania courts and juries, and

log to occasion irritation and resentment on the her several tonics are very learnedly discussed the law established, by Mr. Justice Grier, in the

heing charge to the jury. After stating the case, and giving an abstract of bleidings, his Honor proceeded :-

CHARGE TO THE JURY. Is the performance of your duty on this subject, it will be proper that you suffer no prejudice to affect run minds, either for or against either of the par-tes to this suit. The odmin attached to the name the bulns suit. The odum attached to the name of 'abolitonist,' (whether justly or unjustly, it matters not,) should not be suffered to supply any want of poof of the guilty participation of the defendants in the offence charged, even if the testimony in the cose should satisfy you that the defendants entertained the sentiments avowed by the class of persons esignated by that name. The defendants are on io, that the occasional insolence and violent denunr minds against the just rights guaranteed to em by the Constitution and laws of the Union. An tunate occurrence has taken place since the mer trial of this case, which, as it is a matter of ablic history, and as such has been introduced into T of the Court to notice in connection with this four remarks. A worthy citizen of Mary-

ted by a mob of negroes on the Southern ders of our State. That such an occurrence copie of that State, was no more than might justly been expected. That this outrage was baste result of the seditions and treasonable tics, may be admitted. But by the great of of the people of Pennsylvania, the occurrence is succeedy regretted, and an anxious desire was mentioned that the perpetrators of this murder hand be brought to condign punishment. Measures metaken, even at the expense of sending a large metaken, and military force into the neighbor-

its arrest every person, black and white, on d the least suspicion of participation in A large number of bills of indictment to found against the persons arrested for high al was conducted by the Attorney General of te of Maryland; and although it was abunevident that a riot and murder had been comsized by some persons, the prosecution wholly fail-in proving the defendant, on trial, guilty of the of treason with which he was charged. But, on of this gross offence could not be brought to sament, the Court and jury could not condemn, had poof, any individual to appease the justly made feeings of the people of Maryland. Un-limitely, a different opinion with regard to our in this matter seems to have been entertained feetand by the feet of the feet and control in the state of the feet and control in the fee and certain official statements have been shed, reflecting injuriously upon the people of feelings of resentment, and to keep up a bor-feed, which, if suffered to have effect in our is, or in the jury box, may tend to prejudice the highs of the people of Maryland and of the ils in this case. These offensive documents, reason to believe, are neither a correct ex-tens of the good sense and feelings of the peo-dit State, nor of the legal knowledge and acts of its learned and eminent bar. It would in great wrong to suppose them incapable of standing the legal proceedings which have es made the subject of so much reprehension, or

the of murepresenting them. h is your daty to treat with utter disregard ignat and malicious vituperation of fanatics and magazies, whether it come from North or South, give to the respective parties such protection of the parties and the parties are the parties are the parties and the parties are the parties ar respective rights, as the Constitution and the of our country secure to them.

have urged these considerations on your attenmore at length, because they have been the subthe fundation of the legal rights now asserted a behalf of the plaintiffs, is found in the Constitu-

The provision of the Constitution, (Art. 4th, Sec.

No person held to service or labor in one State the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, escapence of any law or regulation thereof, be arged from such labor or service, but shall be arged from such labor or service, but shall be arged from such labor or service.

as was necessary for his reclamation; he might bind them.

and secure him so as to prevent a second escape. The Act of Congress, by using the terms 'narand secure him so as to prevent a second escape. The Act of Congress, by using the terms 'har-But as the exercise of such a power, without some bor or conceal,' evidently assumed that the terms But as the exercise of such a power, without some bor or conceal, evidently assumed that the terms evidence of legal authority, might lead to oppression were not synonymous, and that there might be a harand outrage, and the master, in the exercise of his legal rights, might be obstructed and hindered, it became necessary for Congress to establish some mode by which the master might have the form and exercises Acts of Assembly, where numerous synonymous are heared together, and works are multiplied. mode by which the master might have the form and support of legal process, and persons guilty of improper interference with his rights might be punished. For this purpose, the Act of Congress of 12th Feb., 1793, was passed. By the 3d Sec. of this Act, the master or his agent, is empowered to seize and arrest the fugitive, and take him before a Judge or Magistrate, and having proof of his ownership, obtain a certificate, which should serve as a legal war- person who receives it. An innkeeper is said to en-

ant for removing a fugitive.

The 4th Sec. describes four different offences st, knowingly and wilfully obstructing the claimant n seizing or arresting the fugitive; 2d, rescuing the to entertain. ugitive when so arrested; 3d, harboring; 4th, conealing such person after notice that he is a fugitive

Under this statute you will observe that a penalty of five hundred dollars is incurred for harboring or concealing a fugitive, which the party injured may over the damages he has actually sustained by the ucts of the defendants. You will first determine shelper the proof, under the principles have the proof, under the principles have the proof, under the principles have the proof. whether the proof, under the principles here laid of reclamation, secured to the master by the Consti-down, entitles the plaintiff to recover. And if they tution and laws, that this action is given. be so entitled, you will then have to consider the

hey must have proved to your satisfaction:

1. That the slaves or persons held to labor, men-

ioned in the declaration, or some of them, were by to further his escape, and to impede and frustrate his he laws of Maryland, the property of the plaintiffs reclamation. 'This Act must evince an intention to or as the statute expresses it, that their labor and clude the vigilance of the master, and be calculated ervices were due to the plaintiffs for life or a term to obtain the object.' (2 McLean, 608.)

sons harbored or concealed were fugitives from

On the first two points, there is no contradictory

testimony. But while the escape of the twelve ne-groes has not been disputed, the defendants' counsel ontend that the facts as proved do not show that the fugitives were slaves, or the property of the plaintiffs, but on the contrary that they were free.

the property of Shadrach S. Oliver, at the time of his death in Arkansas. By the laws of that State, the widow has a right to a third of them, if treated either as real or personal estate. But, however the law might divide them, the widow and children, as entitled to the succession, after the payment of debta could be any family arrangement, settlement for case, he would be any family arrangement, settlement for case, he would be any family arrangement, settlement for case, he would be any family arrangement, settlement for case, he would be any family arrangement. or understanding, divide the property at their own discretion, and third persons would have no right to dispute its validity. Slaves, though for some purposes treated as real property, are chattels, and like other chattels, may pass by delivery, without any formal bill of sale. Possession of them is therefore that those who have merely harbored them after their

We know of no law, or decision of the Courts of Maryland, which treats a slave as liberated, who has been conducted by his master along the national road through the State of Pennsylvania. On this will perhaps be found, by examination of later cases, to be classed with thetorical flourishes rather than to be classed with rhetorical flourishes rather than begal dogmas. Since the former trial of this case, the point has been decided in the Supreme Court, as I think. But, however that may be, the point is ruled in favor of the plaintiffs, for the purposes of the present case, as we desire to have your registion.

the fugitives as laid in the declaration.

1793. The fine inflicted by that Act can be no longer recovered, because the Act of 1850, having changed the penulty, has thereby repealed the Act of 1793 to the extent to which it has been thus supplied. But the statute, so far as it gave an action at the case for harboring and conceasing, has not lor the whole.

een supplied or repealed.

As to the nature of the harboring and concealing. which is the substance of the complaint in this case, and which would subject the defendants to liability n this form of action, I shall repeat the observations

1st. What is meant by 'notice'? and 2d, what onstitutes harboring?

On the first point, the Court has been relieved from much difficulty, by a late case tried before Mr. Justice McLean in Ohio, and which has been affirm rd in the Supreme Court of the United States, (see Vanzandt rs. Jones, 2d McLean, and same case, 5th Howard, 216.) In that case it was decided that the word notice, as used in this Act, means knowledge; that it is not necessary that a specific, written, printed or verbal notice from the owner, be brought home to the defendant, but that it is sufficient if the evidence show, that he knew the person he harbore or concealed was a fugitive from labor

The word harber is defined by lexicographers by crete. It evidently has various shades of meaning, not exactly expressed by any synonymes. It has been defined in 'Rouvier's Law Dictionary,' To receive clandestinely and without lawful authority, a person, clandestinely and without lawful authority, a person, for the purpose of concealing him, so that another, having the right to the lawful custody of such person shall be deprived of the same. This definition is quoted in the opinion of the Court as delivered by Mr. Justice Woodbury, in Jones rs. Vauzundt, 5 Howard, 227. But though the word may be used in

onstitution or laws of any State to the Constitution, the concealing. He may afford entertainment, lodging concealing. He may afford entertainment, lodging by virtue of this clause of the Constitution, the master might have pursued and arrested his fugitive out the purpose or attempt at concealment, and it slave in another State; he might use as much force may be correctly affirmed of him that he harbors

> teriain travellers and strangers, not to harbor them; but may be accused of harboring vagabonds, deserters, fugitives or thieves; persons whom he ought not

It is too plain for argument, that this Act does not tend to make common charity a crime, or treat that man as guilty of an offence against his neighbor, who merely furnishes food, ledging or raiment to the hungry, weary or naked wanderer, though he be an apprentice or a slave. On the contrary, it contemplates tution and laws, that this action is given.

The harboring made criminal by this act, then, re-

mount of damages.

In order to entitle the plaintiffs to your verdict, or charity rendered to the fugitive. The intention or purpose which accompanies the act, must be to encourage the fugitive in the desertion of his master, 'This Act must evince an intention to

f years.

2. This mala mens, or fraudulent intent, required by the act to constitute illegal harboring, is not to be the State of Pennsylvania.

3. That the defendants, or some of them, aware of these facts (having notice or knowledge that the perduty to break the law, but the law will not receive

labor) did harbor or concealed were fugitives from this as an excuse.

If the defendant was connected with any society or true intent and meaning of the statute.

4. And if you find these facts in favor of the plaintiffs, the amount of the damage, injury, or loss, sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of such a scheme afforded this shelter and pursuance of such a scheme afforded this shelter and protection to the fugitive in question, he would be located as the second of the popular of the second gally liable to the penalty of this act, however much his conscience, or that of his association, might approve of his conduct.

The difference between the action for the penalty

and the action on the case, is this: The defendants might be liable for the penalty, if they illegally har-It has not been disputed that the fugitives were bored and concealed the fugitives, even though the

debts, could by any family arrangement, settlement first case, he would recover the whole value of the

formal bill of sale. Possession of them is therefore prima facie evidence of title.

It has been contended that these slaves became free by the act of the plaintiffs, in voluntarily bringing them into the State of Pennsylvania.

This question depends upon the law of Maryland and not of Pennsylvania. This Court cannot go behind the status of these people where they escaped.

It has been contended that these slaves became such persons with the original escape of the slaves, and show that they seduced the slaves, and show escape have injured him, unless he can connect

subject, Lord Mansfield has said some very pretty tives for the purpose of reclamation, should trace things, (in the case of Somerset.) which are often them to the premises of a certain individual, and quoted as principles of the common law. But they could trace them no further, because they had been harbored and concealed and carried away secretly

present case, as we desire to have your verdict on that their value was not a proper measure of dama-the facts of the case, which are so much contested, ges in an action for such harboring. If a number of The great question, then, to which your attention will be directed, is, whether the defendants, or any the whole injury. The injured party may recover the fugitives as laid in the declaration. Whether the plaintiffs could have sustained an elect de melioribus damnis, as he can have but one Whether the plaintiffs could have sustained an action on the case, on the mere guarantee of their rights as contained in the Constitution, we need not such for a joint trespass or tort, and the plaintiff can inquire. The action has been instituted with referrence to the terms used in the Act of Congress of the others not guilty, and assess the whole damages against that one, even though many others, known or unknown, may have combined with that one to do the act, and have not been sued. Although the plaintiff can recover but one satisfaction, the

> for the whole.
>
> It will be for you, gentlemen of the jury, to apply these principles to the facts of the case before you The evidence is very contradictory. In some cases testimony apparently conflicting may be reconciled without imputing corrupt perjury to either side. It, would be difficult, perhaps, for the most enlarged charity to do so in this case. The whole case has been argued before you with very great ability by the learned counsel, and as yo udges of the facts, the Court do not think it neces-

> judges of the facts, the Court do not think it necessary to make any remarks upon them.
>
> If, in your judgment, the hypothesis of the defandants' counsel is supported by the evidence; if Mr. Brechbill was merely a spectator, without counsel, interference or assistance; if Mr. Weakly did not naticipate in the transaction at all participate in the transaction at all, you should find them not guilty. If you believe, also, that Kauffman oring, secreting or deporting the slaves, but merely fed them out of charity, and suffered them to rest for a few hours in his barn— that they were brought there without his knowledge, consent, or approbation, and taken away without his assistance, or any act of his, to enable them to clude

assistance, or any act of his, to enable them to clude the pursuit of their owners, or to further their escape—your verdict should be in his favor also.

If, on the contrary, you find the hypothesis of the plaintiff's counsel to be the true one; if, from the facts in evidence, you believe that certain persons in the region of the county where the defendants reside, and including them, or any of them, were known as persons willing. In assist funditives, to escape that and including them, or any or them, were known as persons willing to assist fugitives, to escape; that so as labor may be due. It declares also, (Art. 6, United States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be complex meaning there given to it, it does not follow that all these conditions are necessary elements in its definition. Receiving and entertaining them, or any or them, were known as persons willing to assist fugitives, to escape; that the persons willing to assist fugitives, to escape; the persons willing to assist fugitives.

nssistance of Brechbill, to the barn of Stephen ways in good humor. Mr. Douglass possesses great Weakly; if Weakly kept them secret in his barn, dramatic powers; and had he taken up the sock and and removed them on the following night to places buskin, instead of becoming a lecturer, he would unknown, and the pursuit of the owners of the slaves have made as fine a Coriolanus as ever trod the baffled, you should find for the plaintiffs was thus ballied, you should him for the plainting the full value of the slaves in damages, as against till the defendants, or such of them as you believe from the evidence to have had an active participa-

named and described in the declaration.

to be fugitives, harvored and concented them, of most respectable parents, he prides himself not a little on his birth and descent. One can scarcely find fault with this, for, in the United States, the n order to further their escape, and enable them to

ng equal and exact justice to both parties.

The jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs, of \$2,800 damages against Kauffman, and Not Guilty against the other defendants. The trial commenced on the 19th of last month, and the jury were locked up from Thursday morning to Saturday evening, Oct. 31st.

Selections.

PHILLIPS, DOUGLASS, REMOND, JACK-SON, QUINCY, BUPPUM, SMITH.

We copy the following graphic personal sketches om a very interesting work, which has recently appeared in England, entitled 'Three Years in Europe; Places I have Seen and People I have Met. By William Wells Brown, a Fugitive Slave.'

Every cause has its writers and its orators. have drawn a hasty and imperfect sketch of the greatest writer in the Anti-Slavery field: we shall now call attention to the most distinguished public speaker. greatest writer in the Anti-Slavery field; we shall now call attention to the most distinguished public speaker. The name of Wendell Phillips is but another name for eloquence. Born in the highest possible position in America, Mr. Phillips has all the advantages that birth can give to one in that country. Educated at the first University, graduating with all the honors which the College could bestow on him, and studying the law, and becoming a member of the bar, he has all the accomplishments that these advantages can give to a man of great mind. Nature has treated him as a favorite. His stature is not tall, but handsome; his expressive countenance paints and reflects every emotion of his soul. His gestures are wonderfully graceful, like his delivegy. There is a fascination in the soft gaze of his eyes, which none can but admire. Being a great reader, and endowed by nature with a good memory, he supplies himself with the most complicated dates and historical events. Nothing can equal the variety of his matter. I have heard him more than twenty different times on the same subject, but never heard the same times on the same subject, but never heard the same He is personal, but there is nothing offensive in his personalities. He extracts from a sub ject all that it contains, and does it as none bu Mendell Phillips can. His voice is beautifully sical, and it is calculated to attract wherever it is heard. He is a man of calm intrepidity, of a patri-otic and warm heart, with manners the most affable

temper the most gentle, a rectitude of principle en-tirely natural, a freedom from ambition, and a mod-esty quite singular. As Napoleon kept the Old Guard in reserve, to turn the tide in battle, so do the Abolitionists keep Mr. Phillips in reserve when ouposition is expected in their great gatherings. We have seen the meetings turned into a bediam by the mobocratic slaveholding spirit, and when the speak-ers had one after another left the platform without a heating, and the chairman had lost all control of the ssembly, the appearance of this gentleman upon the plat'orm would turn the tide of events. He would not beg for a hearing; but, on the contrary, he would lash them as no preceding speaker had done. If, by their grouns and yells, they stifled his voice, he would stand unmoved, with his arms folded, and, by would stand the the very eloquence of his looks, put them to silence. His speeches against the Fugitive Slave Law, and thering rebukes of Daniel Webster and other his withering rebukes of Daniel Webster and other northern men who supported that measure, are of the most splendid character, and will compare in point of composition with any thing ever uttered by Chatham or Sheridan in their palmiest days. As a public speaker, Mr. Phillips is, without doubt, the first in the United States. Considering his great talent, his high birth, and the prospects which lay before him, and the fact that he threw everything aside to plead the slave's cause, we must be con-vinced that no man has sacrificed more upon the alar of humanity than Wendell Phillips.

Within the past ten years, a great impetus has cen given to the anti-slavery movement in America been given to the anti-stavery movement in America by colored men who have escaped from slavery. Coming as they did from the very house of bondage, and being able to speak from sad experience, they could speak as none others could.

The gentleman to whom we shall now call attention is one of this class and do the start of the st

Escaping when he was little more than twenty years of age, he was thrown upon his own resources in the free States, where prejudice against color is but another name for slavery. But during all this time, he was educating himself as well as circumstances would admit. Mr. Douglass commenced his career as a public speaker some ten years since. as an agent of the American and the state of the state of the state of the American and the state of the state Slavery Society. He is tall and well made. vast and well-developed forehead announces the rous. His attitude is dignified, and his gesticulation is full of noble simplicity. He is a man of lofty reason, natural and without pretension, always master of hinself, brilliant in the art of exposing and of abstracting. Few persons can handle a subject with which they are familiar better than Mr. Douglass. which they are familiar better than Mr. Douglass.

There is a kind of eloquence issuing from the depth of the soul, as from a spring, rolling along its copious floods, sweeping all before it, overwhelming by its very force, carrying, upsetting, engulphing its adversaries, and more dazzing and more thundering than the bolt which leaps from crug to craz. This is the eloquence of Frederick Douglass. He is one

have made as fine a Coriolanus as ever trod the However, Mr. Douglass was not the first colored

man that became a lecturer, and thereby did service to the cause of his countrymen. The earliest and ion in the offence.

In fine, the burden of proof is on the plaintiffs, and in America, was Charles Lenox Remond. Is n order to support their action, you must find from point of eloquence, this gentleman is not inferior to either Wendell Phillips or Frederick Douglass. 1st. That the plaintiffs were owners of the slaves

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2st. That those slaves escaped from the State of face. As an elecutionist, he is, without doubt, the first on the anti-slavery platform. He has a good 3. That they were pursued by the agent of the voice, a pleasing countenance, a prompt intelligence where for the purpose of reclaiming them. owners for the purpose of reclaiming them.

and, when speaking, is calculated to captivate and
carry away an audience by the very force of his elthem to be fugitives, harbored and concealed them, oquence. Born in the freest State in the Union, and 5. And if, in consequence of such harboring, the slaves did escape, and were lost to their owners, you should find the value of the slaves, as damages, with interest, if you see fit.

You will suffer no prejudice to operate on your minds, in favor or against either of the parties, on account of any peculiar notions either you or they may entertain on the subject of slavery. You are sworn to render a true verdict. In order to do this, it must be according to the law of the land, rendering even in the didness prejudice against color. On this ingregory and were lost to their owners, barrentage gives to the white man. Mr. Remond is a descendant of one of those colored men who stood a descendant of one of those colored men who stood a descendant of one of those colored men who stood a descendant of one of those colored men who stood the business of the battles that achieved the independence of the colonies from the mother countries are the colored man is deprived of the advantages which parentage gives to the white man. Mr. Remond is a descendant of one of those colored men who stood the business of the parties, or a descendant of one of those colored men who stood the business of the parties, or a descendant of one of those colored men is deprived of the advantages which parentage gives to the white man. Mr. Remond is a descendant of one of those colored men who stood the business of the parties of the parties of the value of the colonies from the mother countries of the colonies from the mother constitution. The parties of the p point he is sensitive to a fault. If any one will sit for an hour, and hear a lecture from him on this subject, if he is not converted, he will at least become convinced that the boiling cauldron of anti-slavery discussion has never thrown upon its surface a more fiery spirit than Charles Lenox Remond.

There are some then who neither speak nor write, but whose lives place them in the foremost ranks in the cause they espouse. One of these is Francis Jackson. He was one of the earliest to give countenance and support to the anti-slavery movement, in 1835, when a mob of more than 5000 merchants and others, in Boston, broke up an anti-slavery meeting of females, at which William Lloyd Garrison and George Thompson were to deliver addresses and when the Society had no room in which to hole its meetings, (having been driven from their own room by the mob.) Francis Jackson, with a moral courage scarcely ever equalled, came forward and offered his private dwelling to the ladies, to hold their meeting in. The following interesting passage occurs in a letter from him to the Secretary of the Society a short time after, on receiving a vote of thanks from its members: -

There are among the contributors to the anti-slavery cause, a few who give with a liberality which has been never surpassed by the denors to any be-nevolent association in the world, according to their mears—the chief of these is Francis Jackson.

means—the chief of these is Francis Jackson.

In the month of May, 1834, while one evening strolling up Broadway, New York, I saw a crowd making its way into the Minerva Rooms, and, having no pressing engagement, I followed, and was soon in a splendid hall, where some twelve or fifteen hundred persons were seated, and listening to rather a strange looking man. The seasons was tall. strange-looking man. The speaker was tall and slim, with long arms, long legs, and a profusion o slim, with long arms, long legs, and a prolusion of auburn or reddish hair, hanging in ringlets down his shoulders; while a hige beard of the same color fell upon his breast. His person was not at all improved by his dress. The legs of his trousers were shorter than those worn by smaller men : the sleeves of hi coat were small and short, the shirt-collar turned tenance, so that he redeeming feature could be found there; yet there was one redeeming quality about the man—that was the stream of fervid eloquence which escaped from his lips. I inquired his name, and was informed that it was Charles C. Burleigh. Nature has been profuse in showering her gifts upon Mr. Burleigh, but all has been bestowed upon his head and heart. There is a kind of elo-quence which weaves its thread around the hearer, and gradually draws him into its web, fascinating and gradually draws him into its web, lascinating him with its gaze, entangling him as the spider does the fly, until he is fast; such is the eloquence of C. Burleigh. As a debater, he is unquestionably the first on the anti-slavery platform. If he would not speak so fast, he would equal Wendell Phillips; if he did not reason his subject out of existence, he would surpass him. However, one would have to travel over many miles, and look in the faces of many men, before he would find one who has made more personal sacrifices, or done more to bring about the emancipation of the American slave, than Mr.

Charles C. Burleigh.
Whoever the future historian of the anti-slavery movement may be, he will not be able to compile a correct history of this great struggle, without consulting the writings of Edmund Quincy, a member of one of the most wealthy, patriotic and aristocratic filled the editorial chair of The Liberator, during the several visits of its editor to Great Britain. As speaker, he does not rank so high as some who are less known; as a writer, he has few equals. The Annual Reports' of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, for the past fifteen or twenty years, have emanated from his pen. When

(1) We would incomparably prefer to be the author of these glorious sentiments, than to have attributed to us all that ever emanated from the brain or hear' of Daniel Webster. They should be chiselled on th monument that shall one day be gratefully erected t the memory of the noble spirit which gave them ut

posterity, in digging among the tombs of the friends of mankind, and of universal freedom, shall fail to find the name of Edmund Quincy, it will be because the engraver failed to do his duly.

Were we sent out to find a man who should excel

all others in collecting together new facts and sneed-dotes, and varnishing up old ones so that they would appear new, and bringing them into a meetwould appear new, and oringing them into a meet-ing, and emptying out, good or bad, the whole con-tents of his sack, to the delight and admiration of the audience, we would unhesitatingly select James N. Buffum as the man. If Mr. Buffum is not a great speaker, he has what many great orators have noti. e., a noble and generous heart. If the fugitive slave, fresh from the cotton-field, should make his suppearance in Lynn, in Massachusetts, and should need a night's lodging or refreshments, he need go no farther than the hospitable door of James N.

Most men who inherit large fortunes do little or nothing to benefit mankind. A few, however, spend their means in the best possible manner: one of the latter class is Gerrit Smith. The name of this gentleman should have been brought forward among those who are first mentioned in this chapter. Some ight or ten years ago, Mr. Smith was the owner of eight or ten years ago, Mr. Smith was the owner of large tracts of land, lying in twenty-nine counties in the State of New York, and came to the strange conclusion to give the most of it away. Consequently, three thousand lots of land, containing from thirty to one hundred acres each, were given to colored men residing in the State—the writer of this being one of the number.

men residing in the State—the writer of this being one of the number.

Although universal suffrage is enjoyed by the whites in the State of New York, a property-qualification is imposed on colored men; and this act of Mr. Smith not only made three thousand men the owners of lead, but exacted also these thousands. and, but created also three thousand voters. The bility to give, and the willingness to do so, is not by any means the greatest quality of this gentleman. As a public speaker, Mr. Smith has few equals; and certainly no man in his State has done more to orward the cause of Negro Emancipation than he.

GERRIT SMITH'S SPEECH AT THE JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION.

Mr. Smith said: Among other usurpations of which earthly governments are sometimes guilty, is that of pronouncing certain of their subjects chattels. Our government had so assumed to character-ize one of its subjects in this city. Poor Jerry, the image of God; a bruised and battered image, in-deed, for he had passed through the fearful mill of slavery, yet the image of God, and capable, by divine grace, of shining forever in all the splendor of his

eavenly origin. On the first of October, 1851, a company of men entered the cooper's shop, where he was quietly at work, arrested and handcoffed him. He yielded himself fearlessly to his captors, for they they took him for another offence. But when they had him in their power, they avowed their hellish purpose to make a slave of him! O, how can men be found to execute, or even conceive, such a pur-

be found to execute, or even conceive, such a pur-pose? Men, did I say? They cannot have been men. They must have sunk their manhood, and be-come monsters, before they could have undertaken it. How horrified was Jerry, when he learned that he was to be made a slave! To become once more a victim to that system which reduces man to a piece Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat,

With stripes, that mercy, with a bleeding heart, Weeps, when she sees inflicted on a beast,

Sir, I have been sometimes almost prompted to wish that the treatment of the slave might transform come intensible of his wrongs. So horror-struck was Jerry, when he learned his fate, that, during the first hour, he frequently attempted to spring from his keepers. It was in vain; he was helpless; but who ould not spring from the pit of slavery?

It was my good fortune to be in the city on that

at was my good fortune to be in the city on that day. I say good fortune, for the scenes which met my cyn were both pleasant and painful. I saw Jerry in the hands of his tormentors,—beaten, bruised and bleeding. I saw him in the cart, as described and bleeding. I saw him in the cart, as described by Mr. Raymond. Cruel men were crowding on him, and his clothes, having heen torn from his back in the struggle to recapture him, he was almost as naked as when he came from his mother's womb. Mother! what do I say? Had poor Jerry then a mother? Yes, sir, like you and me, he had once a mother. He once sat on her lap, and they are heared with such other lays and they exchanged with each other looks of love as tender is though their skin had been white; and a sand ligaments passed from her to him, and from him to her,—ligaments which neither time nor chains can ever break. O, what a spectacle was set before the humano of Syracuse and Onondaga County, on that day! I confess the scene MADDEN-ED me! Solomon says, 'Oppression maketh a wise man mad.' Then surely I, who make no pretensions to wisdom, might well have been mad at such oppression as here met my eyes. The people of Syracuse were greatly moved by it; my wonder is that they were not more moved. As Mark Antony, addressing the Roman people, says, 'You are not stones, but men'—so might be said to the people of Onondagn, 'Ye are men,'—and, being men, hearing what they heard, and seeing what they saw, 'inflamed them, made them mad.' set before the humans of Syracuse and Onondaga ed them, made them mad.

Yes, Jerry was recaptured, but, thanks to God, he was RESCUED! (Tremendous cheers, Was it was RESCUED! (Tremendous cheers.) Was it right or wrong? We are here, to-day, to answer. Time will develop the truth, that, in behalf of God and man, that was one of the most useful and honor-able transactions ever known. The two thousand men that stood in the street that night were all re-sponsible rescuers of Jerry. It was the common hope and purpose, if not the common endeavor, of all. It was the countenance of that vist concourse that incited the rescue, and upon the waves of that enthusiasm Lerry was borne triumphantly away. But we are told that this was done 'against law.' Sir, it was done according to the dictates of justice, be nevolence, and compassion, and 'against these,' the New Testament tells us, 'there is no law.' To res-cue Jerry was simply to obey God, to fulfil the plain-est requirements of His law. 'Open thy mouth for the dumb, in the cause of all such as are appointed the dumb, in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy. Having heard the cry of Jerry, to turn away would be to incur the curse of Him who said, 'Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, and not be heard.' Can you fully fathom that fearful retribution—'he shall cry himself, and not be heard?' I am aware, some hall-and-half mea tell us that, on the one hand, we ought not to chase down and enslave our fellow-men, but, on the other hand, we ought not to prevent others from doing so. But God says: 'If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death,' Mark it, not 'if thou drate men unto death,' but, 'if thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn onto death. Mark it, not 'if thou drate men unto death,' but, 'if thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death. If thou sayest, Behold, 'ne knew it not, doth not He know it?' and shall not He render to every man according to his works?' Sir, the frown of heaven would have rested on Syracuse, if poor Jerry had not been delivered. There can be no Christianity, no Christ, no God, if that pour,

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STREET.

The First of October was a memorable day in the The First of October was a memorable day in the history of liberty, in the history of strangeles for right. It has been fulsely viewed, and it has been lightly viewed. It has been falsely viewed, as we have seen, by Charles Sumner. It has been lightly viewed by some who regard it rather as a funny event. It is important or unimportant, according to the stand-point from which you survey it. They who consider the transaction which took place on that day as a rash after, out up notice a sudden exthat day as a rash affair, got up under a sudden ex-citement, regard it as a source of amusement. But those of us who know it to have been a well-considered expression of principle, as solemn and com-manding as the claims of God, regard it as an event manding as the claims of God, regard it as an event of immeasurable importance,—mighty and far-reaching in its consequences. At Christiana—Christiana! glorious Christiana! she has proved herself worthy of the motto, sic semper tyrannis, of which Virginia has proved herself unworthy,—at Christiana no arrest had been made, no process had been served. In the case of Shadrach, no force had been employed. When the attention of the officers was diverted, he slily and quietly slipped out. Jerny was a victim already in the hands of the government. And he was delivered by Force,—more than that, the application of that force was deliberate than that, the application of that force was deliberate and concerted, pouring contempt on the mob that held him, on an infamous government and its infa-mous laws. The rescuers of Jerry did not believe there could be a law for slavery, and they walked over the sham laws that pretend to legalize it, as would over so much paper. few months ago, Sims was taken from Boston

and returned to slavery. Now, which was right Boston or Syracuse? Boston said, We will show ourselves law-abiding, and therefore Sims shall go back into bondage; Syracuse said, We will show ourselves law-abiding, and therefore Jerry shall no go back into bondage; we will stand between the government and Jerry. The heaviest blow ever Sims to slavery. New England boasts of her religion and her churches; but if this is the fruit of her religion, the less she has of it the better. She boasts, too, of her common schools; but that must be a sadly defective education that produces results like this. The heaviest blow ever struck at American slavery was the rescue of Jerry.

Many of you laughed at me, when, a few years ago, I wrote a letter to the slaves, telling them to

take a horse, or a boat, or whatever might facilitate their escape, and that there was no law that could hold them for it. Well, I am now going to utter another deep conviction of my soul. Only one thing is wanting to the destruction of slavery; and that is, that we should agree to regard it, like any other pings. racy, as an outlaw, an unprotected and infamous outlaw. Now, the rescue of Jerry has produced a wide and deep sensation. The discussion and litigation to which it has given rise have done more to open the eyes of the people to this great truth than anything else that has ever happened, and one hundred men can be found to subscribe to the doctrine where there was one before. The little Liberty party declare it, the Garrison party declare it, and soon the Free Democracy will declare it; and when all these various divisions of the mighty anti-slavery host unite on that ground, then every shot on slavery will tell. The guns in Congress have all been fired will tell. The guns in Congress have all been fired from too long a level. (Lucretia Mott, at my side, says too many of them are only flashes in the pan.' Ah, it takes a woman to say the wittiest thing, after all.) (Laughter.) They must come up to the high Jerry feecl. (Laughter.) Are you on that level? (A tremendous response, 'Yes! Yes!') Don't come down, then, if you would be honest and effective antiworkers. We rescued a man from slavery hat say you, would we do it again? ('Yes Yes! Yes, at every peril. Ah, we can afford to peril lib-crty, and property, and life, but not our souls. We cannot afford to forsake our brother in distress, and lose the favor of God. All the riches of this world could not remunerate us for our loss, if we should! leave one poor Jerry, whom we could deliver, in the ands of his oppressors.
I have spoken of Mr. Sumner in kindness; and I

trust that what I have said will reach his ears, and do him good. Suppose that he should fall into the States-would be trample on the co which would detain him, and break away from bond age? Oh, yes,—and perhaps he would admit i right for Jerry to break away, but not right for us to help him. But are his ethics no better than this that what it is right for one man to do, it is wron for another to help him do? Has he not vet attain ed to the great Christian idea of the brotherbood and oneness of the human race? Sir, we are brund of the law of Christ to treat our fellow-man no only the human race? Sir, we are bound by mbination to assist a man struggling for his liberty is not mobocratic—it is anout. Possibly, Mr. Sumner will say this is not a fair parallel; that Jerry and we live in this country, and not in Algiers. He may say that though it might be right in Algiers, it would be wrong in our circumstances. But I insist that it is no more right to violate the laws of a for eign country than to violate our own. What is no law in Algiers, because of its inherent oppressive O, sir, I rejoice in this celebration! May ever

returning anniversary of the rescue of Jerry hailed by multitudes of enthusiastic men and men: From year to year may it be observed, while there remain among us any monsters engaged in the business of reducing Jerrys to slavery! From year to year, till every anti-slavery man shall become convinced that the only way to subdue the slave rom year to year may it be observed, whill convinced that the only way to subdue the slave-holder is to brand him as a pirate! From year to year, until the last link of American slavery is broken; until the last American slave shall send up his free shout, and swing up his free arms, to heaven

GERRIT SMITH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS To the Voters of the Counties of Oswego and Mad

You nominated me for a seat in Congress, no withstanding I besought you not to do so. In va-

ing purpose.
I had reached old age. I had never held office Nothing was more foreign to my expectations, and nothing was more foreign to my wishes, than the holding of office. My multiplied and extensive af fairs gave me full employment. My habits, al formed in private life, all shrank from public life My plans of usefulness and happiness could be car-ried out only in the seclusion in which my years had

been spent.

My nomination, as I supposed it would, has resulted in my election—and that, too, by a very large majority. And now, I wish that I could resign the office which your partiality has accorded to me.

But I must not—I cannot. To resign it would be a most ungrateful and offensive requital of the ray generosity, which broke through your strong attack ments to party, and bestowed your votes on one, th peculiarities of whose political creed leave him without a party. Very rare, indeed, is the generos ity which was not to be repelled by a political creed among the peculiarities of which are

1st. That it acknowledges no law, and knows means the control of the

law, for slavery.—that, not only is slavery not in the Federal Constitution, but that, by no possibility could it be brought into the Federal, or into a State Constitution.

2d. That the right to the soil is as natural, absorber late, and equal, as the right to the light and the air.

34. That political rights are not conventional, but 34. That political rights are not conventional, but natural—rinbering in all persons, the black as well as the white, the female as well as the male.

4th. That the doctrine of Free Trade is the necessary outgrowth of the doctrine of the human broth-

ood; and that to impose restrictions on co is to build up unnatural and sinful barriers across that brotherhood.

5th. That national wars are as ordial, barbarous, and unnecessary, as are the violence and bloodshed to which misguided and frenzied individuals are prompted; and that our country should, by her own Heaven-trusting and beautiful example, hasten the day when the nations of the earth shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall that their the sword against nation, neither shall they fearn war any more.

6th. That the province of Government is but to protect—to protect persons and property; and that the building of railroads and canals, and the care of schools and churches, fall entirely outside of its limits, and exclusively within the range of 'the voluntary principle.' Narrow, however, as are these limits, every duty within them is to be promptly, faithfully, fully performed:—as well, for instance, the duty on the part of the Federal Government to put an end to the dramshop manufacture of paupers and madmen in the City of Washington, as the duty on the part of the State Government to put an end to it in the State.

7th. That, as far as practicable, every officer, from

the highest to the lowest, including especially the President and Postmaster, should be elected directly by the people.

I need not extend any further the enumeration of

the features of my political creed; and I need not enlarge upon the reason, which I gave, why I must not, and cannot, resign the office which you have conferred upon me. I will only add, that I accept it; that my whole heart is moved to gratitude by your bestowment of it; and that, God helping me, I willso discharge its duties as neither to disho GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro', Nov. 5th, 1852.

GERRIT SMITH IN CONGRESS.

One of the noticeable, and it may turn out to be the most significant, results of the late election, is the return of Gerrit Smith. Esq. to the Thirty-third Congress, by a large majority. In his own county, we learn he had a majority in every township but one—evincing a degree of confidence on the part of those who knew him best, which is highly creditable from one word or action which he thought right, to will disappoint the latter by his gentlemany and candid deportment, his reasonable views and iny own? ingenuous logic, there can be no doubt; whether he will gratify the former, by addressing his noble powers to reasonable and practicable measures, renains to be seen. A man of greater ability there will hardly be in the national legislature; but sad to say, ability and wisdom are not always identical.—
N. Y. Evangelist.

GERRIT FMITH IS CONGRESSMAN! Mighty efforts were made to defeat him; at one time a coalition for the purpose was without doubt in contemplation; but THE PROPLE said. Gerrit Smith shall go to Con gress, and all the demagogues of the District, back-ed up by those hired from abroad, could not withstand or stay the tide of popular sentiment.

The people of the 22d District may well be proud

of their representative. GERRIT SMITH is an honor to the cause of Freedom, an honor to America, and an honor to his race. His majority is probably about two thousand. It will speak in tones of thunder to the Southern despots, and utters a rebuke to the parties who adopted the infamous Baltimore platforms .- De Ruyter Banner of the Times.

GERRIT SMITH. Gerrit Smith is actually elected to Congress, and the exclamation of almost every-hody is, 'I am glad of it!' Mr Smith is a most inveterate 'fanatic,' in the world's use of the term; but still he has some of the choicest traits of character that were ever embodied in human nature. to want aid, but few such are found anywhere. It is and that of the United States. He therefore thought the possession of these magnanimous traits of char-acter that attaches the masses to him, and secures particularly as no one could suffer from it but his the respect and esteem of all classes in community. -Utica Teetotaller.

GERRIT SMITH. So this fearless expounder of a Righteons Civil Government' has actually elbowed his way into Congress. We cannot say we are very sorry over this result. Mr. Ten Eyck is a worth sorry over this result. Mr. Pen Eyck is a worthy man and good Whig, and at least for him we feel sorry; besides, Mr. Smith is somewhat impracticable in his political notions, aside from being a rabid free trader. But he is a nobleman in the highest sense of the term. He has a clear head, and a generous heart. His instincts and sympathies are all on the side of the Right. He hates oppression of every description with a perfect hatred, and has no compromises to make with iniquity in Church or

He will make his mark upon the next Congress He will loom up among the few giants—alas, how few!—who shall adorn it. He will add character to and confer dignity upon a body which will be mediocre beyond precedent. He will b sebuke what is wrong, if not effective in the promulgation of what is right. He will be a thur political ally' of those who are battling for the offians when 'Gerrit' shall take his 'place' in the Representative Hall.

Congress needs a few just such men as Gerrit Smith-men of iron will and fearless hearts-whom brawlers cannot intimidate, and temptations cannot seduce .- Ulica Herald.

GERRIT SMITH GOES TO CONGRESS! Is not that nice, and will not the triumphant Democracy have a nice time if they attempt to 'resist' agitation, ac-cording to agreement? Benton, Giddings, Smith, Wade, &c., in the House, to stop agitation, and keep things quiet! Phew! We should not wonder if folks in the next Congress should go to sleep under the soothing influence of the Iuliaby which the stopagitation folks have prepared for themselves.

Gerrit Smith will assuredly make himself felt in our national councils. His election is a matter of very general rejoicing to all the better portion of the press. Those who differ very widely from him can still understand his integrity, as his Christianity is of that kind which commends itself to the heart and judgment of mankind.—Pittsburgh Visiter.

We are heartily glad that Gerrit Smith is going Washington. He is an honest, brave, kind-hearted Christian philanthropist, whose religion is not put aside with his Sunday coat, but lasts him clear through the week. We think him very wrong in some of his notions of Political Economy, and quite mistaken in his idea that the Constitution is in Slavery and that injustice cannot be legalized; but we heartily wish more such great, pore, loving souls could find their way into Congress. He will souls could find their way into Congress. He will find his seat anything but comfortable, but his presence there will do good, and the Country will yet know him better and esteem him more highly than it has yet done.—N. Y. Tribune.

The New York Evening Post, of the opposition party, also bears testimony to his worth, and says:

'Among the most notable results of the election in this State, is the return of Gerrit Smith to Congress. Mr. Smith is universally known through the country for his uncompromising hostility to slaver. His talents and influence are not so general known. He is one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country. He is a man of vast wealth very highly cultivated, and qual fied in every way to stand in the very front rank of Congressions

RESISTING AGITATION. The effect of the two Biltimore platforms in 'discountenancing' and 're-sisting' is well illustrated in the following fact, related by a correspondent of the Ohio Bugle. The case is only one of many :--

'I have been acquainted for many years with Hunker Democrat, a perfect hater of "niggers" and abolitionists. Some time after the Baltimore Convention, he informed me that he could no longer to operate with the party. Why not—can't you go the platform? Why, I supposed you had gone every thing in the way of platforms already; in the name of all that is beautiful in Hankerism, do pray tell what this new and odious feature is. Why, said he, vention, he informed me that he could no longer co what this new and odious feature is. Why, said he they said I should not agitate. He is now agitating and agitating ot hers to vote for Hale and Julian.

From the N. Y, Journal of Commerce. SLAVE CASE.

In our second edition of Saturday, we reported the arrest of eight slaves belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon, of Virginia, who were stopped in this city through the instrumentality of the abolitionists, while in transitu for Texas, where their owners were going to permanently reside. At the request of counsel for claimants, the examination of the case was

set for claimants, the examination of the case was adjourned to this day.

This case, stripped of its legal technicalities, presents one of extreme hardship to the owners or the slaves. Their ownership is not denied, and it also slaves. Their ownership is not denied, and it also appears that these slaves, consisting of two women of adult age, a lad sixteen or seventeen years old, and five children of from one to four years old, are almost the sole and only property the claimants pos-

sess.

Mr. Lemmon is past the middle age of life, an his dress and appearance bespeak him to be a man who has been and still is struggling with poverty. His wife, who, were she dressed in fashionable at-tire, would be considered a splendid woman, also tire, would be considered a splendid woman, also bears in her dress the same marks of comparative poverty as does her husband, but not in her man-ners, which are every way lady-like.

As neither of them seemed to have acquired those 'higher law' notions, that property which they obtained honestly and honorably, according to the laws of the State in which they lived, could be legally pounced upon and taken from them while con-veying it from one part of the United States to another, they naturally feel indignant at what seems to them an utter breach of the national con And their indignation is rendered still more ne, I will and their indignation is rendered still more keen or myself and sensitive by the prospect of utter and extreme poverty which the loss of this property must entail upon them. Mr. Lemmon, when informed of the possible if not probable loss of his slaves, cried like a child, and his affliction so wrought upon the good feelings of Mr. Culver, a thorough abolitionist and counsel for the slaves, that, in order to make a comrights and the utter destitution which their et at liberty must bring upon the owners, he asked counsel of the claimants at what price they would sel Counsel for the claimants did not, however feel authorized to enter into any scipulation at this stage of the case.

When the slaves were brought into court, Mrs

secure that popularity. The public favor has been Lemmon went to where they were sitting, and in a won in spite of himself—for few men have ever done tone and manner highly excited, but more indicative won in spite of himself—for few men have ever done tone and manner highly excited, but more indicative of a mother to her children than a mistress to her buke and oppose its wrong-doing, as he. His ensured trance upon the arena of partisan life naturally excited, but more indicative of a mother to her children than a mistress to her trance upon the arena of partisan life naturally excited, but more indicative of a mother to her children than a mistress to her trance upon the arena of partisan life naturally excited, but more indicative of a mother to her children than a mistress to her divide the public, and so much to relative to the children than a mistress to her divide the public, and so much to relative to the children than a mistress to her divide the public, and so much to relative to the children than a mistress to her divide the public, and so much to relative to the children than a mistress to her divide the public to the children than a mistress to her divide the public to the children than a mistress to her divide the children th taken the same care of your children as if they were my own? Did I not give up all that I possessed in my native land, in order that you and I might go to nother, where we could be more comfortable and happy? Did you ever refuse to come along with me,

antil you were prompted to do so?'

One of the colored women was so affected by the address of her mistress, that the tears rolled down her cheeks, and the other colored woman commenc ed making a reply, when a white and black aboli-tionist, in the same breath, told her to make no anwer.
When the Judge came into court, counsel for

the claimants asked for an adjournment until this day, on the ground that it was a case which should fully investigated, and also that the short time which intervened from Saturday to this day, did not enable his clients to be prepared to discuss it. Another counsel, Mr. Clinton, had also been since engaged in the case, and in order that he might have time to examine it, counsel moved to adjor Besides which, the only property his clients had was in these slaves, and it was of vital im-portance to them that the case should be deliberately examined before it was disposed of. He also wished to postpone the examination, in order to put in an amended return.

Mr. Clinton, also counsel for the claimants, said. n seconding the motion of his associate, he th it proper to remark, that the case only involved ques-tions of law, and none of fact. He had not, as yet, had opportunity to look at the habeas corpus or the return to it. But from what he had heard from his and for large-hearted benevolence, not merely to associate, he believed the case would present a questhose of his own persuasion, but to all in a condition tion entirely new as regarded the law of this State

> Counsel for the slaves, Mr. Culver, said he wished to be courteous to counsel for claimant, but he was opposed to even adjournment on Saturday, because these men were illegally held in custody, and it had been already decided, in another State, that ander such circumstances they should be liberated

> The Judge said, he did not consides a further adjournment necessary, but he was desirous to give suf-ficient time to the respective parties, in order that they might have no reason to complain. He would therefore adjourn the examination until four o'clock, o-day.

The pathos of this canting villain, whose sympathies are so strongly excited for the slave claimants, is absolutely overpowering. 'You that have tears!'

THE SLAVES SET PREE!

Judge Payne, of the Superior Court of New York, slaves, who were owned by Mrs. Lemmon of V Texas, and were brought up by writ of habi The return of the respondent to the writ was:

That the said eight colored persons are the proper ty of Juliet Lemmon, who has been their owner for several years pas', she being a resident of Virginia, a slaveholding State; and that by the Constitution and laws of that State they have been and still are bound to her service as slaves; that she is now, with her said slaves or property, in transitu from Virginia to Texas another slaveholding State, and by the Constitution and laws of which she would be entitled to said slave and to their service; that she never had any intenti of bringing, and did not bring them into this State or of New York, on her way from Virginia to Text when she was compelled by necessity to touch or lan without intending to remain longer than was necess y. And she insists that said persons are not free, but are slaves as aforesaid, and that she is entitled to their

To this return the relator put in a general de nurrer, and the judge decreed their discharge. The decision was based upon the common law and the aw of nations, that slavery cannot exist by law nature, but only by local force, and as by law of r ture no one can have property in slaves, no one right to take slaves through a country where slave ry does not exist. This case did not come under t constitutional provision for returning fugitives fro labor. The decision was received with cheers by large number of blacks who were present in court After it had been made, Mr. Laupaugh, counsel fo

Your Honor, the important consequences involved in the decision you have just rendered,—although no one can doubt, that since it is your Honor's decision, we as citizens must obey it, induces me to propose to counsel at the other side, since you Honor has no power to stay proceedings in order th Honor has no power to stay proceedings in order that we might bring it by certoriari, to the Superior Court we might bring it by certoriars, to the Superior Court to see if they are willing to act fairly in the matter by entering into some agreement by which these eight persons, of whom my clients are now stripped may remain as they are until your Honor's decision can be reviewed in another Court. If the gentlethere can be no hesitation in their so acting.

Mr. Culver said he wished to bring the case before

the Supreme Court, and he was certain these per the Supreme Court, and he was certain these per sons would remain in this State until a decision could be heard in the case. He had considered all through the case, the situation of the gentleman's clients; and if this decision made them poor, he regretted it; but he wished that the case would be carried to the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Jay said he did not know how counsel for

claimant, or he, could enter into any stipulation by which these copie could be bound; but to prevent the possibility of his views of the matter being mistaken, if he had the power to detain them here until this decision was reviewed and overthrown, h would decline doing so.

Some questions arose about costs, and Mr. Jay
said he believed that there was a Committee to take

care of these people. The Judge said he would consider and see whether

it was a proper case for costs. No person was more desirous than he, that they should be taken care of and the decision he had given distressed him very much in the fear that this people might not fit themselves in a happy situation hereafter. The court then adjourned.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, NOV. 19, 1852.

CHARGE OF JUDGE GRIER.

its length, we have inserted, on our first page, the Charge of Judge Grier, in the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1852, in a case relating to the humane sheltering and aiding of certain alleged fugitivo slaves. It is not only of legal, but also of historical importance, and deserves a permanent place in terity may rest on a solid basis. We need not ask for it, therefore, a careful perusal. Of Judge Grier we know nothing, except as he has

Ithuriel spear did upon the toad, transforming him into a palpable devil. This is not the first nor the second revelation of his real character made by Judge G., in the enforcement of the bill aforesaid. It is evident that a more pliant tool of despotism has not disgraced the judicial ermine since the days of the blood-thirsty and implacable Jeffreys, whom he closey resembles and naturally imitates. Mark how, with the venom of pro-slavery oozing out at every pore of his body, he affects the greatest impartiality towards the noble men on trial for a Christ-like deed of mercy ! He begins his Charge by felling the Jury that 'the justly or unjustly, it matters not) should not be suffered to supply any want of proof of the suilty participation of the defendants in the offence charged, &c. And he concludes by saying to them - You will suffer no prejudice to operate on your minds, in favor or against either of the parties, on account of any peculiar notions either you or they may entertain on the subject of slavery.' So the infamous Jeffreys, while seeking with bloody intent the life of the noble Algernon Sydney, hypocritically said to the martyr-The Court is bound to see that nothing be done against you, but what is according to the rules of law. I would be very loth to draw the guilt of any man's blood upon me.' Again, said that old villain, 'Those things that you may have by law, God forbid but that you should have the benefit of them.' Again he said, addressing the jury, 'It is far from the thoughts of the decrease of any of the pretty things" and "rhetorical flourishes"—the pretty things and "rhetorical flourishes"—the blood upon me.' Again, said that old villain, 'Those judges here, to be instrumental to take away the life of any man that by law his life ought not to be taken away. . . So that, on one side, God forbid that we should be careless of men's lives ! so, on the other side, God forbid that flourishes and varnish should come to endanger the life of the king and the destruction of the government.' Again, turning to Sydney he said- I am sure you had all the favor shewed you that ever any prisoner had. The court heard you with patience, when you spoke what was proper; but if you begin to arraign the justice of the nation, it concerns the justice of the nation to prevent you. To which Sydney answered, 'I must appeal to Goo and the world. I am not heard.' Eager to pronounce sentence of death, Jeffreys replied, 'Appeal to whom you will. I could wish with all my heart, instead of appealing to the world, as though you had received something extreme hard in your case, that you would appeal to the great God of heaven, and consider the invalid wife and a family of small children, penniless guilt you have contracted by the great offence you have committed.' And the sanctimonious ruffian wound up by saying, 'Mr. Sydney, you are a gentleman of quality, and need no counsel from me : if I could give you any, my charity (!) to your immortal soul would provoke me to it. I pray God season this affliction to you! There remains nothing with the court but to pronounce that judgment that is expected and the law requires, and therefore the judgment of the court is-That you be carried hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence you shall be drawn upon an hurdle to the place of execution, where you shall be hanged by the neck, and, being alive, cut down; your privy members shall be cut off your body, and your body divided into four quarters; and they to be disposed at the pleasure of the king. And the God of infinite mercy have mercy upon your soul!! To which horrid sentence the great Sydney replied, 'Then, O God, O God, I beseech thee to sancti'y own observations and impressions of men and things these sufferings unto me, and impute not my blood to in Europe, in his own language, and in a style and the country, nor the city through which I am to be with an ability evincing much cultivation of mind and drawn; let no inquisition be made for it; but if any, unusual intellectual development! Is not this an asand the shedding of blood that is innocent must be tounding anomaly in the literature of the world? Mr. ity of the land. Nobly in every instance have be revenged, let the weight of it fall upon those that ma- Brown is well known by repute, and so widely known returned good for evil. It is time that all farter liciously persecute me for righteousness sake. Then personally to the readers of the Liberator, that he proscription should cease; that a generous siments Jeffreys retorted, 'I pray God work in fit to go into the other world, for I see you are not fit remain in this country, he travelled extensively in My lord, feel my pulse, and see if I am disordered.

they exhibit a striking similitude to the case under land slave-hunter, Gorsuch, at Christians, by those the Jury that this outrage was the legitimate result of the seditious and treasonable doctrines diligently taught by a few vagrant and insane fanatics'-meaning the hundreds of thousands of anti-slavery men and wo-Vane, abroad-by Washington, Hancock and Jefferson Jadge Grier :- 'A worthy citizen of Maryland, in atby a mob of negroes on the southern borders of our the case before the court? Such a reference was to, 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God,' be deserving of perpetuity; if Patrick Henry deserves of the brave! to be immortalized for exclaiming, 'Give me liberty, or give me death': if our fathers are to be commend ed for taking up arms to resist a three-penny tax upor their tea; if men have a natural and inalienable right to defend their lives and liberties; then the hunted England his manhood would be protected and his slaves who took the life of Gorsuch in self-defence acted heroically, and are worthy of eternal renown. To call them 'a mob of negroes' is to deal in the lan guage of Billingsgate, to wickedly misrepresent all the facts in the case, to insult the common sense of mankind. This unjust Judge may express his regret that the perpetrators of this gross offence (!) could not be brought to punishment, but every man in whose bosom there is a heart of flesh will rejoice that they were able to make their escape; notwithstanding 'measures were taken, even at the expense of sending a large constabulary and military force into the neighborhood, to arrest every person, black and white, on whom rested the least suspicion of partici-

pation in the offence." If it be true that, by the

great body of the people of Pennsylvania, the occur-

was entertained that the perpetrator of the murder Brown, he says—'The honor which has hither should be brought to condign punishment, let the fact be recorded to their everlasting shame! They are to be classed among those who clamored for the rucifixion of Jesus, choosing rather that Barabba should be set at liberty. But we cannot accept the doctrine of total depravity; no, not even in the case of Judge Grier; and therefore we charitably hope that he grossly belies the real feelings off the great body of the people of Pennsylvania." Passing from this to the action on the case for har-

Philip Brechbill, whose treatment of the Fugitive Slave Bill appears to have been a close imitation o the conduct of Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, as related in the 3d chapter of Daniel, which the reader is requested to examine, substituting 'Congress' for · Nebuchadnezzar the king, the ' Fugitive Slave Bill' for 'an image of gold,' and 'certain abolitionists' for revealed himself on the bench since the passage of certain Jews.' It appears - that the slaves who that most infernal of enactments, the Fugitive Slave were succored had been brought by their masters That seems to have operated upon him as the from Arkansas through Ohio into Pennsylvania, (on heir way to Maryland,) and were therefore made free by this act. How was this fact met by Judge . This question, he said, depends on the lase of Maryland (!!), and not of Ponnsylvania.' In other words, Pennsylvania is incapable of legislating for herself, and must submit to be ruled by Maryland ! Again- This Court cannot go beyond the status of these people when they escaped.' If this rule had been followed in the case of the Amistad captives, in stead of being free in Africa, they would now b clanking their fetters in slavery. How opposite to this is the recent decision of Judge Paine, in the city

> But Judge Grier laughs to scorn all established pre cedents. Hear him :-

of New York !

"On this subject, Lord Mansfield has said very pretty things, (in the case of Somerset,) which are often quoted as principles of the common law. But they will perhaps (!) be found, by examination of later cases, to be classed with rhetorical flourishes rather than legal dogmas.'

Upon this the Pennsylvania Freeman pertinently

"Very pretty things!" "Rhetorical flourishes:"
So the Declaration of Independence is made up of
"very pretty things" and "rhetorical flourishes;"
so, too, is the Constitution itself, excepting its slave Sermon on the Mount, the Lord's Prayer, the Golden Serion on the Mount, the Lorus Frayer, the Golden Rule, the story of the good Samaritan and the unjust Judge, and that solemn parable of the Judgment, all "very pretty." Would that this pious judge had discovered that they had a meaning!

The Jury were out from Thursday to Saturday night before they could agree, and then only by impromise extorted from them, it is said, through fear of a most protracted detention, in consequence of the harsh demeanor of Judge Grier. Alluding to the good Samaritan who has been so

vickedly despoiled of his goods, the Freeman says :

. Mr. Kauffman, the immediate sufferer by this verdict, we have known for some years, and from our experience of his frank and generous hospitality, we wonder not that runaway slaves should seek it. is an intelligent, hard-working farmer, and is es-teemed by those who know him as an upright man and a useful citizen. By this decision, he home, and turned, with an upon the world. And, provided he has done all that is charged against him, this is the punishment in our Christian land for a simple act of humanity and Christian kindness.

'Under this persecution, Mr. Kauffman will have the sympathy of every man who ranks mercy and hospitality as virtues, and slavery as a crime.'

MOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

Three Years in Europe; or, Places I have Seen and People I have Met. By W. Wells Brown, a Fugitive Slave. With a Memoir of the Author, by William Farmer, Esq. London: Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate Street, Without. Edinburgh : Oliver & Boyd-1852. pp. 312. If Solomon were living, could he say that there is

othing new under the sun? When, before, has the world had submitted to its perusal a volume of travels from the pen of a fugitive slave ?- actually giving his for this.' Holding out his hand, Sydney answered, the free States as the advocate of the rights of those whose stripes he had felt and whose chains he had I bless God, I never was in better temper than I am worn, winning the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. Indeed, of the many fugitives from the We have made these quotations, because we think Southern house of bondage we have met, for true selfrespect and gentlemanly deportment no one has exconsideration. Referring to the killing of the Mary- ceeded, scarcely any one has equalled William Wells Brown. In manners refined, in language and conducwhom he was attempting to seize, Judge Grier tells circumspect, in spirit uncommonly amiable, in speech persuasive and eloquent, in person neat and agreeable he showed himself to be far superior to the average o white men, whose advantages had been a thousan times greater than any he had enjoyed. But what did men in the United States, who are neither hypocrites all this avail? From this professedly Christian land nor liars, neither kidnappers nor in favor of kidnap- he had to flee across the stormy Atlantic, and seek ping, but who are for a practical adherence to the refuge among a strange people, in order to save him self-evident truths' contained in the Declaration of self from the grasp of the slave-hunter and the doon Independence, and the latchets of whose shoes this of a chattel! Touchingly does he say in his book, al brazen villifier is not worthy to unloose. The 'sedi- luding to his arrival in Liverpool-'In America, tious and treasonable doctrines' which he denounces had been bought and sold as a slave. In the so-called are precisely such as were inculcated by the ancient free States I had been treated as one born to occup prophets, by Christ and his apostles, by a long array an inferior position, -in steamers, compelled to takof martyrs at a later period; by Sydney, Hampden, my fare on the deck; in hotels, to take my meals the kitchen; in coaches, to ride on the outside; i at home; and such as were enforced at the point of rail-ways, to ride in the 'negro car'; and in churche the bayonet at Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill. to sit in the 'negro pew.' But no sooner was I or Gorsuch, the slave-hunter, is thus characterized by British soil, than I was recognized as a man and ar equal. The very dogs in the streets appeared consciou tempting to recapture a fugitive, was basely murdered of my manhood. Such is the difference, and such is the change that is brought about by a trip of nine days is State.' This shows the malevolent animus of the an Atlantic steamer!' And he adds proudly- Fo Judge towards the parties then on trial; for what had the first time in my life, I can say I am truly free the shooting of the Maryland slave-hunter to do with My old master may make his appearance here, with the Constitution of the United States in his pocket equally gratuitous and impertinent. Is it not obvi- the Fugitive Slave Law in one hand and the chain ous that it was made for no other purpose than to ex- in the other, and claim me as his property, but all will cite in the minds of the jurors the very prejudices he avail him nothing. I can here stand and look the ty was affecting to deprecate? If the revolutionary mot- rant in the face, and tell him that I am his equal! England is, indeed, the land of the free and the home

We felt very sad at the necessity which drove so timable a friend and so eloquent an advocate from our shores-for his presence was of great service to the anti-slavery cause-but we rejoiced to know that in equality recognized, and that he would still be able to exert a wide and salutary influence in behalf of h oppressed brothren in the United States. During th entire period of his banishment, he has kept himsel busily employed in diffusing anti-slavery light in al parts of Great Britain, and has done much by hi voice and pen to consolidate public opinion in that country sgainst the blasphemous slave system i America

Appended to this work, (for a richly bound volum of which, we are indebted to its author.) is a well written Memoir of Mr. Brown, by William Farmer Esq., a warm-hearted, intelligent and accomplished English abolitionist, one of the most skilful reporter in the kingdom, to whose fidelity in recording the many eloquent speeches of George Thompson the rence was sincerely regretted, and an anxious desire world owes a splendid tribute. Referring to Mr. Brown, he says And donor water has black paid, and which, so long as he resides was be soil, will no doubt continue to be paid to he has ter and talents, must have its inflaence in them the time when the object of his mission, the is of the stavery of the pinners, and track the proper place the iteration and the control of the control

boring and secreting certain fugitive slaves, brought Accompanying this volume is a very see in Accompanying this remains as a roly and the of Mr. Brown. Some extracts on our fire layer. against Daniel Kauffman, Stephen Weakley, and of Mr. Drown. Come extracts on our arts

The Constitutional Provision respecting Page The Constitutional Provision respective from Service or Labor, and the Act of Owner September 18, 1850. By Thomas H. Table 45. September and Bar, Maine. Boston: Bes Man, p

So much has been written and regation the So much mas very state Black the world-abhorred Fugitive Slare Bill-in brists the worth-name, its comprehensive types, all its immorality, all its immoral opposition to it; but we were mistakes. Here a pamphlet on this subject, as fresh, rigorou, ad eq. nal in the manner of handling it, as any thing the has yet appeared; and by one who is a trange by and who is yet to win his way to public on in regard to the Fugitive Slave Bill, is advand to place in regard to the number. It ought not to be unsolved on the counter of the publisher. Members of the legal profession may derive no small stratage from its perusal; and the friends of freedom general; any extract from its pages new incentives to continue the

We give the table of Contents, reserving some to tracts that we have marked for insertion in a ribe quent number of our paper:-

Act of Congress of 1793-Act of Congress of 1888. Part First-I. The Constitutional Provision. II The Part Pire. Statute Provision. III. Review of Decision. But Second-I. The Character of the Proceeding-No. Preliminary, but Final. II. The Method of the Preceeding-There must be Due Process of Law, Part Third-The Difference between the Extraction of Persons charged with Crime, and the Deliver of Persons held to Service or Labor. Conclusion-

Services of Colored Americans, in the Wars of 1774 and 1812. By William C. Nell. Second Edition Boston : Published by Robert F. Walleut, 11 Con-This valuable pamphlet contains an 'Introduction'

from the pen of Wendell Phillips, in which he sep-Some things set down here to to prove colored men patriotic, though denied a country; and all show a wish, on their part, to prove themselves men, in a land whose laws refuse to recognize their manhood If the reader shall, sometimes, blush to find that, in the days of our country's weakness, we remember their power to help or harm us, and availed ounches gladly of their generous services, while we have, since, used our strength only to crush them the most completely, let him resolve henceforth to do then jutice himself, and claim it for them of others. his a fact, equally curious and affecting that, not withstaling the atrocious injustice to which, as a class, they have been so long and so universally subjected inthe country, they have ever been ready to lay love ther lives in defence of its liberty and independence. In not a single instance have they refused to met in enemies on the battle-field; and whenever et vieever they have been enrolled, and marched to theseflict, they have conducted themselves in such a maner as to extort high encomiums for their counged fidelity. When New Orleans was in danger of beig sacked by the British in 1814, Gen. Jackson sdiresel the free colored inhabitants of Louisians, in largup like the following : -- Soldiers! When on the bein of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, irring you to partake the perils and glory of your white is low-citizens, I expected much from you; for i ws not ignorant that you possessed qualities most ferni able to an invading enemy. . . I knew how wi you loved your native country. . . . You have in more than I expected ! Yet these are the people wh have had every provocation given to then to min them the deadliest enemies of the peace and proget for the wrongs they have suffered should be ma that the immense debt which is their due should be least in part, for it never can be whelly, liquided; that the color of their skin should cease to be main mark of inferiority and a badge of degradation. Its circulation of this pamphlet (to which some miniadditions have been made since the first elips; xll do something toward removing projudice, switches sympathy, and effecting a common reconcilates.

Mr. Nell is specially deserving of encouragements most exemplary citizen, who, under the not alverse circumstances, has reached a high point defimprovement, having assiduously entirated if is faculties and powers, and won for himself the senest regard of those who are intimately aquained with him.

Essays, and a Drama in Five Acts. By E G. Halink author of Reviews and Essays. Boston: Pillips Sampson & Co. 1852.

This is a volume of 400 pages, the typographic execution of which is excellent, and the extend a pearance very attractive. The topics discussed a the following:-Nature; American Scraery; D Central Nation; Mystery; Language; Symbolic Inspiration. We have not yet been able to give these Essays a critical perusal, and so have no judgment if present to pronounce upon them. A clance at thes. however, satisfies us that, whatever may be their garits, the style is too involved, too mystical, to suit the popular taste. As for the Drama, the author has etc. tainly mistaken his forte. We give the concluded lines as printed, in proof :-

'Arn. Where's Montgomery? Hs, hs, I see, Sura The Hessians in their fortress strong; on, my Bravest braves! On,—the mighty Hessian! The day is ours! come of God triumphan! The day is ours! ours!!! Ours!!!

[Pushes forward, falls and expire.]

THEODORE PARKER. The congregation over which this gifted and fearless expounder of the truth, air rerealed to his own soul, has been settled for any eight years in this city, having met for the last time in the Melodeon, on Sunday last, preparatory to the assembling hereafter statedly in the new and sparing Music Hall in Bumstead Place, were appropriate and powerfully addressed by Mr. Parker, who retist ed the whole course of his ministry in Boston is dis most graphic manner, taking for his text, 'I have manner, taking for his text, 'I have manner, taking for his text,' shunned to declare all the counsel of God. Is is course of his remarks, Mr. Parker expressed the course of his remarks, Mr. Parker expressed viction, that he is the best hated man in America. We are somewhat jealous on that score, and continued consent to yield to him the palm; though we sain that he is that he is very far from being a popular man-set, that he is every far from being a popular man-set, that he is every where spoken against, and thought is be no better than he should be! No one receive the assaults of his opponents more composedly than him self; in this respect, if in no other, he sets upon he non-resistance principle. As for his reputation, is

Mr. Parker has regularly a larger congregation that any other preacher in the city. Next Sunday, is the Music Hall, will there not be a crowd present

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speak like the following :-What principle, in view of the embarrassments an agranged in view of the emparrassments and agranged its likely to result from a rule hostile to the arms of the States of the Union, ough Athe North to lay down on this subject? and the solution and the subject.

gostion of great magnitude, and we do not a the ere of a decision by one of our courts, a decided opinion upon the subject. The the surfers and, that a decision adverse it of Southern citizens will be regarded as ar est, and as a ground that treats them rathbrothers and that converts such it will be regarded) into a matter of such it will be regarded) into a matter of such intent. In the present irritable state of overn the North and the South,—the relearners the North and the South,—the re of a costest, the repetition of which we trust is not,—all circumstances of further irritation a bath sides to be avoided.'

fermately, Judge Paine had too much self-reat and too high a regard for the oath he had es, tabe brow-beaten and intimidated by consid-

The Forming Pest, in commenting upon this case

Acure precisely similar, to this has never before e come up for adjudication in our courts ecedents having some bearing upon but none were explicit or unequivoca mus case, the slaves in transitu were dis-n the ground that they were going to a in the Illinois case, the decision turned ecid clause of the criminal code; and in a metis cas, the slavewas discharged because brought into a free State; but it will be ne of these precedents touch the in way to slave States, com Pane is therefore forced to consider the

der the light of the law of nations, and weal principles of the common law. But are, do not admit of a right of property in therefore, a stranger, though he may un by pass through the territory of a neigh ate things as property, cannot carry by the law of the State or by municipa does not exist under the law of nature of rastranger's right of transit, also declares

a stranger strips to freedom.

age, after arguing the several provisions of

cal Constitution, cited as applicable and hat they were not, then passed to the laws State which declare that no property in mar within its limits except in the single in Our Revised Statutes are clear, posied explicit on the subject, forbidding slaves to wht into the State 'on any pretence what et or if they are brought, that they 'shall be

THE PARE OF GROUDE BORDLEY. The fugitive George Bordley, arrested at Philadelphia, has endered to his claimant. The Pennsylvania men thus chronicles the final proceedings :-

The hall and passages were crowded with anxiou thes, but no disposition was manifested to inter in the proceedings. The scene, when the de was given, is described as of the most painfu The wife of the fugitive was present the heard with agony when she heard trabelized with agony when she heard that hape was taken away from her, and that about to be separated forever from her hus Moved by her tears, some of the bystanders im relused to entertain any such proposition rsent. He was determined to take the mar with him as an example to his other slaves, an to him as an example to his other staves, and trwards he would be willing to enter into ne for a sale. In what way the man's return made a profitable lesson to his fellow-be as not stated, but we may safely conclude the on to consist merely of a pleasant trip from g his old comrailes, and then return a freeman to State. There will be interludes of plantation a which the fugitive will be made to exemplify tritle danger incurred by those who attempt t

Colored Schools in Onio. We are happy to se togres which the colored people of Ohio are since the repeal of some of the odious black s, and the institution of provisions for colored k. We elip the following in reference to color-

Eght schools have been organized by those color These schools now form a part of the whole are well conducted, and the pupils make regres. Thus, it is hoped, the colored populations will soon see their children possessing as trace of intellectual culture, as the children of the wealthy neighbors.

and troy HATTI. We have seen the following paragraph in several newspapers :-

exted that we American gentlemen, officer of the Dominican Republic, in the I-land remade arrangements with certain par-sisted States for the purchase of a steam-lier transfer. ther propose to take a large number of the propose to take a large number of the large number. It is already enlisted for colonization among the taken and the large state of the large s mustant hostility between the Governm

that the castern part of the island, styled the first hard this hostility formented white Americans who have obtained foothold this co-called Republic is about as much a far he Mosquito King.—National Era.

GENERAL NOTICE.

have learned with much regret, that our friends and Plymouth counties-and very probaother places-have been lately imposed upon ama raing himself ______, representing task to be a fugitive slave seeking to redeem his from slavery, and making use of the names of Wellout and others connected with the Massaanti-Slavery Society. Will our friends evthere bear in mind to credit no statement as from wien duly certified by us in writing?

S.Saver Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, November 12th, 1852.

IF A friend is desirous to obtain the 1st, 2d, 4th, is, 13th and 15th numbers of the Annual Rethe Mass. A. S. Society, for the purpose of ting the file for binding. Any one having all my of the above numbers to spare, is requested to and them to this office, 21 Cornhill, and they shall the as equivalent in any way they may choose.

IP The Southern Quarterly Review for Octobe that the pamphlet · Slavery in the Southern a by a Carolinian, (noticed in the Liberator of th.) was written by Mr. E. J. Pringle, of Same, and that its argument is unanswerable !

las Brack Discussion. Our last page is almost ecupied with Joseph Barker's reply to Elizasen; and this is only one half of it. One reais great length is, that Mr. Barker repeats, in and, the objections of Mrs. Wilson—a mode of a with a disputant which is certainly very fair. tich requires a great deal of room. The dislogue given to the discussion makes it quite racy, and es it of all heaviness: A Balle discussion Convention is to be held in Sa-

Ohio, to the 27th, 28th and 39th instant.

THE CAPTIVES SET PREE-LAUS DEO! | DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS PULSOME!

BOSTON, Nov. 1, 1852.

With your permission, I should like to offer a few ry. They were truly excellent in manner and matter. It is the first time, I think, that we have been favored Webster. Few persons weigh impartially the sub- with a lecturer from the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery stances flowing in the great Bazaar of mind. A. pound of lead is no heavier than a pound of electricity, and yet it seems heavier. Daniel Webster weighs no more, in reality, on account of his leaden were bound, at all events, and by any means, to cre composition, than all those persons whose weight was equal to his, and yet he seemed to preponderate over them. In the world of mind, as in that of trade. there is a certain standard of weight, by which all and the Christian. He spoke the truth in love, withsubstances are to be balanced, and which is the true out exaggeration, and without concealment. We test of mental power, as the merchant's scales are of found in him no malice or bitterness. He cursed

physical gravitation.

This intellectual balance is easily perceived, if we turn our eyes to the principles of intellectual life.

greatness of intellect, we all understand power of some kind or other; it may be that of the will, that of the reasoning faculties, of the perceptive, or of the im- him a favorable hearing. He made a good impression agination. If I excel another in one of these divi- on the minds of those who were present, and it was sions of spiritual power, I am not greater than he, the unanimous feeling that it was good for us to b if he excels me in another faculty. But if I excel there. There is a little anti-slavery leaven in our com him in all my mental powers, then I am greater intellectually than he is. We are told by the newspapers penetrable. The leaven, however, is working, and that the greatest of America's sons has fallen; by which assertion, I suppose, is meant, that Daniel very, falsehood and infidelity, war and every form of Webster's intellect was greater than any other man's. evil which scourges human society. If the Church In proof of this, we are told that his brain was thirty will work with us in the extermination of these wore per cent. heavier than the average of the human brain, but yet, not as heavy as Cuvier's. This assertion is it in its corruptions, and go forward in our work of about as veracious as the other statements of the redeeming the world from its sins. The true reforme mighty weight of religion that was attached to his holy soul, and the universal affirmation concerning tude; but the Church cannot do without the reform his mighty intellect. Markel, a noted French anatomist, states that the average weight of the human brain is about forty-one and a half ounces. It is also If at any future time you can spare us a lecturer, sen well known, that Cuvier's brain weighed but forty-six Rev. Daniel Poster, and we will receive him as ounces, which of course cenders it only about eleven brother beloved. Purthermore, give us due notice per cent, heavier than the average weight of the human brain, and Webster was tess than Cuvier's; and slavery forces; we are few and scattered, and it takes yet, thirty per cent. heavier than common! It is by such means as these that the people are hoodwinked into the belief that Webster was a perfect God in intellect. But if Webster's brain was thirty per cent, heav-

ier than yours or mine, what would it prove respecting his intellect? The brain, according to phrenolgists, has about forty organs, only one third of which have any connection with the intellect, and only tw with the reasoning faculties of the mind. The brain of the elephant is larger than that of the monkey or dog, or even the human brain; is the elephant, theresagacious animal exists than an ape? and yet his brain is smaller than that of the well known intellectual try a heautiful and magnificent spectacle. prodigy of the brute creation, the noble hog! Physinumber and depth of the convolutions of the brain depend the power of the mind, more than upon the weight or superficial extent of the brain. It is said as I have seen used in Kentucky, are not as useful as the Yankee lighter ones; and we all know that Richard Cour de Lion could not outvie Saladin in his exploits, although he was armed with an immense bat tle-axe, while his adversary wielded only a delicate is the ox, the elephant and the rhinoceros; but ask Gerrit Smith. the modern warrior if he would prefer behemoth to and, above all, the fineness of the organization of the ident Grosvenor :individual, have much to do with the powers of the | 1. Resolved, That we rejoice in the election of Ger world, we do not so much need the 'knock down and structures of lying philosophy, as the lightning parts Christianity. the mammoth steeple, shivering its firmly-welded 2. Resolved, That in the election of GERRIT SMITH materials into a thousand fragments.

should form vast ideas. The next, that we should ex. New York has reason to be proud of her generous coute those ideas; and the third, that we should ac- citizens; the country should rejoice that she has so complish this in spite of obstacles. Webster's plans cured the services of one of her worthiest represent were immense, and so are yours and mine; probably atives; and the world can look forward with hope. ours are as universal as Webster's, his having refer- 3. Resolved, That among all the events adapted t ence only to the welfare of America, while ours, I awaken hope for our country, that, notwithstanding trust, embrace a world. But did Webster accomplish her great sin of hypocritically professing to be based his great purposes? Doubtless, he sought to make on the principle of the equal brotherhood of all maned that he still loves his country. But what has he millions of her own sons and daughters, the God of done for his idol? What measure does he stand at our fathers will yet interpose for her salvation, the the head of, as the development of his country's ability? Has he enriched the treasures of her literature? lar branch of our national Congress is regarded by Does art owe any thing to his contributions? Has us, and we think must be by all true patriots, as the he added a new feature to his country's chief pride- most auspicious. her educational system? Do the walls of Harvard, philosophical researches? Does Theology owe a tribute to his memory? What discovery in the sciences of this free institution, Gerrit Smith. is he the proud author of? Does Poesy number him among her brightest ornaments? Has even Law a ry into practice one great idea, which was that of that the ladies of Central College deeply participate 'conquering the prejudices' of Northern people in this jay. against ain and 'colossal crime,' as George Thompson is somewhat questionable. Greatness, I have said, consists, in part, in accom-

plishing great results with small means. Of this kind of greatness, Columbus is a glorious example. But was Webster lacking in means to accomplish the result it is said he contemplated, viz, his country's greatness? Who ever possessed more of the weapons of warfare? Daniel Webster, looked upon by all of his countrymen as an intellectual giant, and even styled the 'god-like'-his every speech, we are told, read by two millions of men-his name and fame so great that his death plunges the whole country in mourning such as it has never felt before, as we are told-and yet he lacking the means to make it great! As well might Jupiter Olympus, as he thundered in the ears of all the gods, and made the celestial world tremble at his majestic nod, be said to be deficient in means to bend the universe to his behests. Yes, more; almost as well might it be said, that the mighty angel, standing with his ' right foot upon the sea and his left foot upon the earth,' and crying ' with a loud voice, as when a lion roareth, 'that there should be time no longer '- as well might it be said of him, that he was not able to obtain an appreciating, yielding auditory, as that the great American Jove could not be heard when he thundered. The truth must be told, that a greater than Daniel held him in slavish, contemptible subjection. Yes, the 'god of his belly,' and that of his lowest of all propensities, formed a dual deity, that ruled over him, and chained him to his conquering chariot, as the Roman emperors chained their captive kings.

Webster lacked skill, devotion to an all-absorbin object, and power to accomplish what he dreamed of doing; and died, a victim to those passions and propensities which a truly great man, however much he may be tempted thereby, finally plants his crushing foot upon, and stands victorious over them all, as St. George valiantly trampled under foot the dragon, and the stripling David hewed off the head of the giant of Gath. Yours for impartial justice.

AN ACCEPTABLE LECTURER.

FRIEND GARRISON-Rev. Daniel Foster has given

FITZWILLIAM, (N. H.) Nov. 8, 1852.

s two lectures, in this place, on the subject of slave Society.' We had received the idea, whence, we ety were bitter, denunciatory, full of hard words, who ate a sensation and provoke opposition. In this re-spect, Mr. Foster disappointed us. In him met the graces and amenities of the gentleman, the scholar neither Church nor Government, but told some hom truths that Church and Government would do wel to heed, Mr. Foster came at an unfavorable time What is the test of greatness of intellect? By We had short notice, and other meetings held on the same evenings prevented many from attending. This was unfortunate, as we were desirous of obtaining for munity. But, the great lump is hard, unvielding, im we do not desnair of a final triumph over sin and als can do without the Church in its present false attier, and if it is wise, it will ally itself with him, and go on, as in better days, from conquering to conquer so that we can have a little time to get out our anti some days to give proper notice of a meeting. Yours, very truly and heartily in a good cause

JOHN S. BROWN.

GERRIT SMITH'S ELECTION. ACTION OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE, NOV 4, 1852.

On the arrival of the name that General Swine w elected to Congress, the members of the College and friends of the cause of humanity near by convened in the chapel to congratulate each other on the event, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The main College building and the fore, more intellectual than you or I? What more boarding-hall were brilliantly illuminated by the students, presenting to the neighboring village and egun

On motion of Prof. Allen Mr. A. H. Benedict wa ologists are unanimous in the opinion, that upon the called to the chair, and J. Francis Cook was appointed Secretary.

A committee to prepare and present to the meeting appropriate Resolutions was chosen, consisting of that this rule holds good from man down to the lowest President C. P. Grovenor, Chairman, Prof. W. G. order of animals. It is also true that heavy hoes, such Allen, Mr. Azariah Smith, Miss A. J. Chamberlain, Miss Sarah Thomas, and Miss Lydia A. Caldwell.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs, B. Tatt. Tilden, Burlin game and Bannister, who were frequently interrupted by applause, indicative of the unanimous agree Damascus blade. Behemoth was a nuble animal, as ment of the audience in regard to the friend of truth

The committee came in and reported the following the fleetest and most agile of Arabian steeds, as an Resolutions, which were unanthously adopted, after efficacious battle operator? The texture of the brain, some eloquent remarks by Professor Allen and Pres-

mind, unless a sharp axe is of less value in splitting rit Smith, as giving evidence of the arousing of the wood than a heavy bar of iron. In the intellectual long-sleeping conscience of this nation, and as afford ing one of the happiest guaranties that the day of th drag out power, as we do the skilful dissector of slave's redemption is drawing near, and that, en ideas and the penetrator of thoughts, who can with long, our country shall be, not as she hitherto has ethercal subtlety enter the interstices of false logic been, a stumbling-block in the world's progress, but and sophistical reasoning, and rend asunder the vast a truthful teacher of the principles of Democracy and

the people of his district have evinced their high an-The first element of mental greatness is that we preciation of all that is noble in man; the State of

great: his spirit, we are told, has declar- kind, while holding in abject slavery more than the election of Gerrit Smith to membership in the popu-

4. Resolved, That New York Central College owe of Dartmouth, and of Yale, testify to the power of his thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for calling into the councils of our nation a distinguished patron

5. Resolved, That seeman has a right to raise he voice in this general rejoicing for the election of Germonument left of his power of construction? Can he rit Smith to Congress, as a man who will never slumboast of the simplest discovery in mechanics? If he ber over the great and momentous subject, universal had great ideas, to signally failed of executing them freedom, but will testify to the world that he is on the except in one department. He did conceive and car- side of right and humanity, without restriction; and

6. Resolved, That the election of Franklin Pierce a terms slaveholding. Yes, he carried out this idea, but President, and of Wm. R. King as Vice President of whether it causes his country to be *respected abroad, the United States, standing, as these men do, on the platform of despotic principles adopted by the Democratic party at Baltimore (the Fugitive Slave Act included,) is an event which imperatively demands a vast increase of anti-slavery labor by all the friends of the country, from the present moment until God shall be obeyed in the proclamation of 'liberty to all the inhabitants of the land.'

On motion of Mr. Burlingame, Voted, that the proeedings of the meeting be published in Frederick Douglass's Paper, American Baptist, National Era, liberator, Anti-Slavery Standard, Free Democrat Commonwealth, and other journals friendly to the A. H. BENEDICT, Chairman.

J. FRANCIS COOK, Secretary.

THE SABBATH INVESTIGATED: or the Old and New Covenants. In two Sermons, by Rev. Erastus Miner: New London.

These sermons show the rare spectacle of a clerrman not only admitting, but arguing for, and clear ly proving from the Old and New Testaments, the true Scriptural view of the Sabbath : namely, that is was a Jewish institution, not known before the time of Moses, not obligatory, even then, upon any but the Hebrew nation, and never binding upon Christians a ill. This argument, like that of the Rev. Henry Grew, of Philadelphia, is taken from the stand-poin of helief in the absolute inspiration of the Scriptures and the Messiahship, Divinity and Atonement Jeaus.

Mr. Miner maintains that Sunday should be ob served, as a useful and important human institution by assemblies of the people for worship and instruc tion; yet he bears a manly testimony against the false pretences and sophistical reasoning of Subbatarians about special judgments for Sabbath-breaking, and the physical necessity of exactly one seventh part of time as a rest for man and beast. - c. K. W.

The sketch of our recent visit to Pennsylva nia is precluded, this week, by its length, and the pre-C. STEARNS. | occupancy of our columns with other matter.

W NINETEENTH & NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazza beg leave to announce, that it will open on the morning of Wednesday, the 22d of December, at 10 o'

Notice of the place will be given hereafter.

The supply of articles from our friends abroad will equal in variety and beauty those of any previous year, and we cannot doubt that the friends of the Cause in our own country will show themselves equally mindful of its need and their own duty. We beg abolitionists throughout the whole country contribute in the same manner as if the Bazaar re lied entirely upon their efforts, wholly irrespective of the expected help from Great Britain and France. Societies or individuals, who may prefer to make

donations in money to the Bazsar, in preference t manufactured articles, are informed that it will be equally acceptable and duly acknowledged in the Ba

We shall rely upon our friends as in former year for supplies of Cake, Fruit, Confectionary, Tes, Coffee, &c., for the Refreshment Table.

For a full advertisement of the Bazaar articles, w refer our readers to future copies of the Liberator and the daily papers.

Theodore Parker's Sermos.—The following is from the Washington correspondent of the Tribune. It would be quite as satisfactory if those who find fault with Mr. Parker's sermon would state the particulars in which his statements conflict with the facts :—

Theodore Parker's Sermon on Webster has been 'Theodore Parker's bermon on webser has been in demand in Washington. It has been eagerly read, It contains many statements which conflict with the facts; but its strong, American style—its fearless dealing with the faults as well as with the virtues of the Great Giant-commend it to the independent

ender.
Mr. Webster had strong friends in Washington but, as a general thing, they were more discriminating than the men of the modern Athens. They admired the master intellect of the age, while they were not blind to the faults of its clay tenement. In this they differed from the men of Boston; they did not and do not believe that the 'manufacture of cotton is the do not believe that the 'manufacture of cotton is the chief end of man and the glory of God.' They are not provincial in their ideas, and do not believe in running a dead man for the Presidency, either out of admiration or spate.

'Many years of Mr. Webster's life were spent in

this capital; end it would therefore he hard to claim for him what every body knew he had no. He was not a saint. Neither was Solomon, nor King David. But they both repented of their sins, and sought for-giveness of their Maker. So did Daniel Webster. (2)

Theodore Parker's Sermon .- We make no apology to Theodore Parker's Sermon.—We make no applicable to our readers for republishing the whole of this magnificent discourse, to the exclusion of much other matter. Conservatism, both of the pulpit and the press, is holding up to the young men of the nation Webster's life as a perfect pattern. While there is much in that life of which Americans ought to be proud. in that life of which Americans ought to be proud, justice demands that the great treachery of the 7th of March should never be forgotten nor palliated. And if the common speech of men for years is to be believed, there was very little in his private life to believed, there was very little in his private life to justify the Christian character which many now give him. When a man of great intellect dies, it seems to be the fashion to insist that his intellect has saved him. The dead should not be lightly spoken of, but we cannot but detest that sham sentimentality which sees nothing but pure Christian patriotism in any

man's life, simply because he is dead.

The awful mistake of Webster was his 7th of March speech, and most awfully was the wrong expiated. Never was ambition more signally or more justly defeated. Let that sublime warning be ever heard by the politicians and statesmen of America!—Hartford Republican.

IMPORTANT WORK. We often hear inquiries for Stroud's Sketch of the Slave Laws—a work, we believe, entirely out of print, but to which those engaged in the discussion of the slave question have frequent occasion to refer. We are happy it being able to state, for the information of such prr-ons, that William I. Bowditch, Esq., of Boston, is engaged in the preparation of a work which will embrace all the essential information contained in Judge Stroud's book, and contain besides an accurate Digest of all the book, and contain besides an accurate Digest of all the laws of the several States so far as they relate to slavery. To those who know Mr. Bowditch we need not speak of his qualifications for the task he has undertaken, but for the information of others we may say, that he is a ripe scholar, a sound and clear-headed lawyer, a patient and unwearied searcher after facts, a skilful compiler, and an able writer. He will make a book, we doubt not, which will answer the wants and command the confidence of the legal profession and command the confidence of the legal profession and the public generally. How soon it will be ready for the press, we do not know.—Penn. Freeman.

Freedom of the Press .- The Parkersburg (Va.) New tates that the street in front of the Post Office, in that place, was recently lighted up by a bondre of newspapers, which had been reserved unto the day newspapers, which had been reserved unto the day of fire, under sentence of condemnation for the antiof fire, under sentence of congemnation to the sale slavery sentiments contained in them. The auto-dalaw. How circumstances do alter cases! If the Prince President of France, the Emperor of Austria. or the Governor of Cuba, prohibits the circulation of an English or an American newspaper within his dominions, the country rings with denunciations of French, Austrian, or Spanish tyranny; but if the prohibition happens to be by a Southern slaveholder, THAT is quite smother matter. It is quite safe to denounce Louis Napoleon, but he is a bold editor who, with a Southern circulation shall vectore as with a Southern circulation, shall venture to speak disr-spectfully of a Virginian catchpole.—A. S. Stand.

Brutal Murder of a Negro. — A negro employed on a schooner loading at the nail factory in Troy, was on the 12th inst., discharged for drunkenness. He, however, went on board again this morning, and not obeying the orders of the mate to go on shore, one of the crew struck him on the head with a handspike, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested. Names not known.

Another Negro Stampede. — A number of slaves es-caped, on horses, from Bourbon county, Kentucky, re-cently. It is supposed that about twenty-five field. Some of them were recovered in the neighborhood of the Blue Licks, but more of them are still fugitives. A number of Kentucky officials were in the city yes-terday, in search of a squad of four, who are suspected of crossing the river opposite Fulton .- Cincin nati Guzette, 6th inst.

The citizens of Norfolk county, Va., held Ley line citizens of Norfolk county, Va., held a meeting on the 2d inst., and sdopted resolutions urging the Legislature at its ensuing session to adopt measures to rid the State of its free colored population. They siso recommend that similar meetings be held throughout the State.

among the colored voters in Williamsburg, about 200 in number, in consequence of a discovery that the votes which they intended to give for John P. Hale and others of the same party, were in fact given for the regular Democratic ticket. Two indig-nation meetings were held on the subject.

Auful Calamity .- Private advices from Dunkirk for Auful Calamity.—Private advices from Dunkirk report that the propeller Powhatten has foundered on the lake, and that every soul on board at the time perished. She had a number of passengers—no list given. Books and papers belonging to the ill-fated vessel have drifted ashfre. Nothing authentic has yet been obtained, but it is feared that the information will prove unfortunately but too true.

The steamer Michigan lies off the Chagrin river, lifteen miles below Cleveland, with her smoke pipe carried away, in had condition. The steamer Empire State is safe at Toledo. Presidential Election .- General Scott will receive

the electron votes of four States—Vermont, Massa-chusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee,—amounting in all to 42 votes, against 254 for Gen. Pierce—California to Mercantile Library Lectures.-The first of the series

Mercantile Library Lectures.—The first of the series of Monday evening literary exercises before this popular association will take place at the new Music Hall, Nov. 29th, and will consist of an address from Hon. John A. Dix, of New York, and a poem from Rev. John Pierpont: those of the Wednesday evening series on December 1-t, with an address from Hon. Rufus Choate, and a poem from William Stark,

Thanksgiving has been appointed in the following States: Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jer-ey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Qaio, Georgia, Florida—all on the same day, viz., Nov. 26.

DEATH OF THE HON. DAVID HENSHAW. The HonDavid Henshaw died at his residence in Leicester,
on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Henshaw
was formerly a prominent merchant in this city. He
was appointed Collector of this port under President
Jackson, and received from President Tyler, on the
breaking up of the Whig Cabinet, the appointment of
Secretary of the Navy. but was not confirmed by the
Senate. He has been warmly interested in railroad
matters. He was a Democrat of the strictest school,
going for his party, 'right or wrong.'—Commonwealth,

DRATH. Nathaniel Lord, Esq., late Register of Probate for Essex county, died on Saturday last, at his residence, in Ipswich. His demise was very sudden: and among his associate graduates, at Harvard, in 1793, were William E. Channing, Thomas Cole, Joseph Story, Dr. Tuckerman, and other conspicuous men. For more than 36 years he held the office of Register of Probate.

Death of Dr. Parkman.—Rev. Francis Parkman.
D. D., died at his residence in Boston, on Fridsy morning last, of apoplexy, at the age of 64.
Dr. Parkman has enjoyed his usual health until within a few days, and recently presided over the autumnal Unitarian Convention in Baltimore. He was a son of the late Samuel Parkman, and a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807. He studied theology under the direction of the late Dr. Channing, and afterwards visited Europe. Soon after his return, in the year 1813, he was settled as pastor of the New North Church in Boston, where he remained until the year 1849, when he resigned his charge. He, however, continued to preach occusionally in Boston and elsewhere, and was one of the leading men of his denomination.

The following table shows the electoral major-Jackson's (Dem.) majority in 1828,

152 Harrison's (Whig)
Polk's (Dem.)
Taylor's (Whig)
Pierce's (Dec.) 1836, 1840, 1844. 1848. Pierce's (Dem.)

General Pierce has a larger majority of electoral votes than any candidate for the Presidency since the existence of the present parties commenced. Pennsylvania Election.-The following is the official

Pierce, Hale, Broom,

Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, is defeated, his canvass for Congress, by Wells, Democrat. We are sorry for this, for Mr. Durkee was one of the truest and ablest members of the House. His defeat was effected by the Whigs, who to the number of a thousand left their own candidate and voted for Wells.

Rev. C.C. Foote schowledges in the Worcester Spy the donation of \$450 60 by the people of that city for securing homes and education for the fugitives in

A letter from H. Teague, Esq., dated Monro-via, Aug. 27, gives information of the wreck of the bark Ralph Cross, at Cape Palmas, late in July. She sailed from Baltimore, May 1st, with a large company of emigrants, about 150. These, we understand, were landed at Bassa Core, after four weeks' detention, and the loss of a boat and some goods, but no lives.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of . The Mot Cap. and several other popular stories, has taken the premium of \$300, offered by Ossian B. Dodge, of the Literary Museum, for the best tale for that paper. Arrived Home .- The friends of James Russell Low

ell will be pleased to learn, that with his family he has returned in the steamer Canada, from Liverpool, ar-rived at Boston on Sunday, after an absence of sixteen months, spent in travelling in Italy, France, Switzerland and Great Britain. A very gratifying

trip has been enjoyed.

Mr. Thackeray, the author, is also a passenger in

There is now on exhibition in this city, at Mr. Na-James S. Boies's livery stable, a hog raised by Mr. Na-thaniel Lamb, of Militown, which stands seven feet six inches high, and girths six feet eight inches, and weighs 1200 pounds. It is one year and six months old. If any one has got a greater hog than this, we should like to know it. If this hog were fat, he would weigh fourteen hundred pounds.—Calais, Me., Adv.

The Hutchinsons write back that their journey in California, in one year, has furnished more solid gold profit than a life-time would in the There have been put in circulation lately

large amount of bills on the old Chelsea Bank, which siled some years since. Boware of them, for they

Nearly all the omnibus lines in Philadelphia are now running for three cents, and we learn the Pennsylvanian that the system works well.

Different sounds will travel with different velocity: a call to dinner will run over a ten acre lot in a moment and a half, while a summons to work taker

Twelve slaves, consisting of a woman and her

children, the greater part of them young, were sold at public auction, at Warrenton, Va., a few days ago, for \$5,902.

Official Vote of New Jersey.—Pierce, 43,301; Scott. 38,551; Hale, 344. The Native American ticket polled 790 votes in three counties. Cruel.-The Home Journal has this item :- The

dore Parker and Daniel Webster—the living ass and the dead lion. The Congregational Church in Marlboro

Mass, was entirely destrayed by fire on Wednesday evening of last week. The society had just newly reduced the house, at an expense of \$1000, and have but \$2000 insurance on it. It is supposed to have been the work of an incending been the work of an incendiary.

Very Distressing.—The Brie Gazette says that the dwelling house of Myron H. Cole, in Willisburgh, took fire on Tuesday morning last, and three of Mr. Cole's children and one of Mr. James Fleming's were destroyed, with all the contents of the house.

The steamer Buckeye Belle exploded her boil-er near Marietta, last Friday night, whereby fifteen persons were killed and several wounded. The Hon. William R. Kinz, Vice Preside

elect, has been a long time in declining health, and the last accounts from his residence in Alabama are quite discouraging as to his recovery.

George Fuchan, overseer of a tobacco factor at Richmond, on Saturday shot at and killed a slave who was resisting him.

Horrible Murder of a Wife by her Husband.—A man named James Shirley, living near Fredonia, Pa., killed his wife on the night of the 12th inst., by testing out her brains with a hatchet. He is supposed to be Fatal Accident .- Late St. John (N. B.) papers repor

that a boat containing about twenty laboring men was run down in St. John harbor by the steam ferry boat, and all but seven perished. The bodies of six had

A Great Traceller.—The Bunker Hill Aurora says:
'Mr. Barrett, of this city, probably the oldest railroad conductor in the United States, has travelled over the Lowell Railroad, in the past eighteen years, over six hundred thousand miles!

Tender Mercies of Slavery.—Coroner Pratt, who visited the South last summer, recently stated in a public meeting in this city, that while there, he attending a saave auction, where a family of five were sold. The seller, as a last expression of his paternal regard, made it a condition of the sale, that no too of the family should become residents of the same State!

*The White Stare.—A new edition of the White Slave, making the sixth published in London, has been issued by C. H. Clarke & Co., embellished with eight splendid engravings, with notes from American and other authorities, illustrative of the system of slavery, by Frederick Bowland Young, Esq.

A Woman Murdered by her Husband.—A woman named Treadway was killed by her husband on Thursday of last week, at Halltown, four miles from Salen, N. J. She had sued him for separate maintenance, and having obtained a verdict in her favor, he repaired to the house where she boarded, and fired at her through the window, killing her instantly, the ball passing through her heart.

Prom Buffalo we learn that it was propeller Princeton that is supposed to have foundered during the recent gale, and not the Powhattan, as reported There is no doubt all on board perished. Large quantities of filur have drifted ashore near Dunkirk.

George Cruikshank, of London, is preparing 27 designs for an edition of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE DISCUSSION. The undersigned, solicitous for the advancement of Trath and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Salem, Ohio, on Saturday; Sunday and Monday, 27th, 28th, and 29th of November instant, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AU-THORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES.

This invitation is not allow to any narricular class of

AND CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES.

This invitation is not given to any particular class of Philosophers, Theologians or Thinkers, but is in good faith extended to all who feel-an interest to the examination of the questions above stated. There are many who believe that a supernatural Revelation has been given to man; many others who deny this, and a large number who are afflicted with perplexing doubts—trembling between the silent skepticism of their reason and the fear of absolute denial. In issuing a call for a Convention, we have in view the correction of error, by which party soever cut-trained, and the relief of those who stand between doubt and fear from their embarrassing position.

which party sovere cut-rtained, and the relief of those who stand between doubt and fear from their embarrassing position.

Some may have no doubt that the Jewish and Christian Scriptures have subserved an important end, and yet believe that their mission is nearly completed, and must be superseded by a new dispensation; some may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe them a perfect record of the Divine will to man—good in the past and for all time to come; and others still may deny the plenary inspiration of the Bible, discarding much of the Old Testament, and receiving most or sill of the New. Still, such diversity of opinion, instead of prejudicing the interest and good results which ought to attend such a Convention, will rather tend to increase its interest and enhance its value to the cause of Truth.

Doubtless, a free interchange of thought is the best

Truth.

Doubtless, a free interchange of thought is the best mode of exciting inquiry and of arriving as the Truth.

'He who has a Truth, and keeps ft, Keeps what not to him belongs; But performs a selfish action, And his fellow mortal wrongs.'

We invite, therefore, all who feel an interest in this question, without distinction of sex, color, sect or party, to come together, that we may sit down like brethren in a communion before the altar of intellectual and

JOSEPH BARKER, Milwood, O. L. A. HINE, Cincinnati. THOMAN SHARP, Salem. WM. WATNON, Lowell. JOSEPH SMITH, New Brighton, Pa. MILO A. TOWNSEND, "SAMUEL BROOKE, Salem, O. T. D. TOMLINSON, " SARAH MeMILAN, "JAMES BARNABY, " M. R. ROBINSON. MARY L. GILBERT, Mariboro'. HENRY C. WRIGHT. DAVID L. GALBREATH, N. Garden. ESTHER ANN LUKENS, " "
NATHAN GALBREATH, " "
LAURA BARNABY, Salem. HARRIET N. TORREY, Parkmar K. G. THOMAS, Mariboro, O. GEORGE PIERCE, Bart. Pa. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, M. L. V. BIERCE, Akron, O. WM. E. LUKENS, Putnam, O. CYRUS MERRIAM " BENJAMIN MACHINER, Zanesfield. ABRAHAM ALLEN, Oakland. ABRAHAM ALLEN, "
JACOB WALTON, Adrian, MichTHOMAS CHANDLER, "
ELI NICHOLS, Walhonding, O.
ORSON S. MURRAY, Fruit Hitts. CHAN. K. WHIPPLE, Boston, Mass.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

LOT HOLMES, Columbiana, O. WILSON'S, THORN, Youngstown.

A quarterly meeting of this society will be holden in the Universalist church, at Hanson, on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1852 at the usual hour of religious worship.

In consequence of the storm, the last meeting advertised to the held in Hanson was postponed. We therefore hope our friends will attend in good numbers, and make the occasion one of interest and importance. The times are truly cheering, and demand on the part of the abolitionists immediate and persevering action. The meeting will be addressed by Parker Pillsbury and others.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

PARKER PILISRIPY

An agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, will lesture Friday, Sunday, North Bridgewater,

NOTICE

The Congregation at Leyden Hall, Plymouth, will be addressed on Sunday, Nov. 21, by Adin Ballou of Milford.

PRISONER'S FRIEND.

Boston, November 18, 1952.

The office of the Prisoner's Friend has been removed to 130 Washington street. Those wishing to transact any business in relation to the Magazine, will please call at the above place.

CLOSING LECTURE.

Female Anti-Slavery Society will be delivered in Lyceum Hail, at 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening next, by WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Admittance, 5 I-4 cemts.

NOTICE.

Is there any friend of the colored people who will give a home and instruction to a bright Cuban boy, some twelve years old, who has had some three years common school teaching in New England?

Address WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Nov. 12

NOTICE Letters, &c. for Wendell Paillips should be addressed to him at Northampton, Mass.

DIED-In Bridgewater, on the 19th ult., after a distressing illness of five days, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Lewis Holmes, aged 59. Her memory is embalmed in the grateful hearts of all the poor and outcast of every color and condition, who came within the sphere of her influence. Her neighbors and ac-quaintance, as well as her immediate relations, mourn sincerely her sudden departure.

In West Brookfield, November 12th, Mrs. PHENE In West Brookfield, November 12th, Mrs. Phens W. Stone, wife of R.v. Ws. B. Stone, aged 39 years. One of the best of wives and mothers, and one of the truest friends of the slave, has been taken from earth, in the death of Mrs. Stone. She is not, however, lost to us, for she felt to the last that she should evaluate to be interested in the great moral revolutions of the age, and that she should still know and care for her family. She died with great composure, and with an unwavering trust in God.

Services of Colored Americans IN THE WARS OF 1776 AND 1812. BY WILLIAM C. NELL.

CECOND edition, with an introduction by Wendell D Phillips; contributions from Theodore Pasker, John G. Whittier, and Parker Pillabury; tributes by Lafayette, Kosciusko and Washington; with facts gleaned from authentic military records, fireside sonversations, confirmed by oral and written testimonies of the late Judge Story, Hon. Probert C. Winthrop, Hon. Anson Burlingsme, Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, John Hancock, Gov. Eustis, Gen. Jackson, Hon. Tristram Burgess, Hon. Calvin Goddard, Hon. Charles Pinckney, etc. etc.

Hon. Tristram Burgess, Hon. Calvin Goddard, Hon. Charles Pinckner, etc. etc.

The first edition was favorably noticed by the New York Tribune, Rochester Daily American, Liberator, Commonwealth, Boston Bee, Zion's Herald, Christian Watchman, Impartial Citizen, E-sex Freeman, Frederick Douglass's Paper, and Salem Gazette.

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Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. UST published by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washing-

ton street, Boston, A Poliosophical Dictionary; from the French of M. De Voltaire. With additional N. ites, both critical and argumentative—and a likeness of the Author. In two large volumes, each comprising upwards of 400 pages. Price \$4 00.

JOHN OLIVER. CARPENTER.

No. 7 TRAVERSE STREET, CHANGE OF PALEND STREET, BOSTON.



For the Liberator. THE PAREWELL OF SUMMER.

Summer, bright Summer, knew that the time for her departure had come; for the hoarse winds of Au tumn, sighing 'mid her pleasant bowers, told her o the near approach of the dreaded Frost-King. And every eve, at twilight, her tears fell upon the flowers as they lifted their fair young heads from their silken couch of leaves, to listen to the strains of their joyous companions, the birds. Oh, very beautiful was the fair, glad earth, clad in the green mantle which Summe had weven; and as she slowly departed, she murmured, in low, sad tones, a fond farewell !

Adieu to thee, fair Earth! thou art smiling new i

gladness; No thought of coming change throws o'er thee shade of sadness;

But I the shrouded future have unveiled, and I can se That Change will come to many a heart that's now from sorrow free!

I mourn not for the gentle flowers that fade 'neath Autumn's blast, I know that they will live again when Winter's reign

Nor for the forest warblers—they will come when

return-'Tis not for them I sorrow, or weave the mournful song. 'Tis for the young bright beings, who have cheered

my stay on earth-"Tis for the fair and gifted ones-for beauty and for

For them my heart is saddened, and for home's sweet flowers I grieve,

For, ah ! I ne'er may meet again all whom I now do When gentle spring unlocks the founts, and breaks

And green leaves shade my sylvan home, then I shall come again ; And with me 'll come the song-birds and flowers of

loveliest bloom,
But ye will not all behold them; -some will rest within the tomb.

Ah! often have I left ve, and as oft returned again; But there are many for whose smiles I long have looked in vain :

I miss their joyous laughter, which cheered the sultry Alas! that flowers so beautiful should fade and die

so soon ! But they slumber in the valley; and, alas! my warm est breath

May not break the ley fetters, or melt the frosts of death ; But loveliest will I make the home where my dear

ones shall rest, And 'mid the boughs that o'er them wave shall my warblers build their nest.

They shall not be forgotten; I will make their home That the young and joyous-hearted shall love to wan-

der there. Thus sang the gentle Summer, as she sighed her last

adieu. And Autumn o'er the fair green earth his sombre

mantle threw. Barre, Mass.

From the Ohio Star.

SONG OF THE AGITATORS. 'Cease to agitate!' we will, When the slave-whip's sound is still ; When no more on guiltless limb Fetters print their circlet grim : When no hound, athirst for blood, Scours the thorny Georgian wood; When no mother's pleading prayer, On the sultry Southern air, Quivereth out in accents wild-

· Master, give me back my child ! ' In the day when men shall be Brethren, equal born, and free; Day for which we work and wait, We will 'cease to agitate!'

When our statute-books proclaim To the world no more our shame Dearer than the Judas gold; When the Doley Stay shall give Light to the last fugitive; When our border lakes shall rise On the last lone bondman's eyes, And the waves for him no more Haste to clasp the Northern shore;—

In the day when men shall be Brethren, equal born, and free; Day for which we work and wait, We will 'cease to agitate!'

ISCARIOT'S CHURCH. BY REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS.

Call, call a matchless architect, And fire his breast with praise and gold : Bid him with piercing eyes inspect All shrines and temples new and old : Mete and displace for many a rood, The social hearth or fresh green sod, And raise, of costliest stone and wood, Man's noblest work-a house for God.

Let next a stoled and solemn train Move pacing up the spacious aisle, And set apart from things profane, With lofty rites, the gorgeous pile. Lo, there the grave chief shepherd stands, And asks of Him who rules above, To bless this gift of mortal hands, This fruit of Christian faith and love.

Bring now that quick, loud auctioneer, Made keen by practice, rich by fees, And let rejoicing demons hear Your gospel taught in words like these : · Who buys good seats with sins forgiven? Who scorns the poor, but longs for grace? Who bids for an exclusive heaven? The weightiest purse, the foremost place !

Go summon last an eloquent priest, One fit to preach where such men pray, Full prompt to spread a goodly feast Of sacred things for all who pay. Let him talk much of right and wrong, Hope, judgment, truth, in tones most sweet, The worldliest of a worldly throng : Behold Iscariot's church complete!

A friend from the country sends us the follow ing, intended for the 'great man' whose departure i said to have 'eelipsed the gaiety of nations';-

TORRISON EPITAPH. Gone to the tomb! The King of Terrors May, if he can, blot out his errors, Pay every debt of his contracting, Erase each sin of his enacting. Another friend seeing it lie open on our table, he appended to it the following reply :-

It is my opinion, that terrible King Cannot and will not do any such thing : It is not to his taste to shell out the tin, Nor crate such interminable records of sin.

PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. MILLWOOD, Knox Co., O. }

MY DEAR FRIEND: I thought Elizabeth Wilson and her husband had given up the discussion. Many months ago, they sent an article to the Anti-Slavery Bugle, in substance, in spirit, and in manner very much the same as Elizabeth's article in your Liberator of the 10th inst., which I answered at considerable length; and they fell at once into a state of silence, and I heard no more from them till I met with the old complaints, the old objections, the old misrepresentations, and the old discourtesies, in the recent Liberator. Why Elizmer article, -why she should bring forward again objections which I supposed had been demolished, and disgraced the first efforts of religious freedom. can hardly understand. No matter; to meet her repctitions, I must repeat my answers. And to save time and trouble, I will again employ the form of dialogue which I used in my former unnoticed communication

E. Wilson-Joseph Barker would have his readers believe, that all who believe the Bible to be the word of God, believe they should obey the Fugitive Slave

J. Barker-He does no such thing; though he does say, that portions of the Bible enjoin men to obey every ordinance of man,-to be subject to the powers that be,-to obey magistrates; and he adds, that those who believe these injunctions to be the word of God, may consistently pronounce those who refuse to obey the Fugitive Slave Law, rebels against God.

E. W .- The Scriptures do not enjoin us to obey the laws of the Government under which we live, without limitation.

J. B .- They do. The injunctions are: 'Obey every ordinance of man '- Obey magistrates '- Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers.' Titus 3:1; 1 Peter, 2:13; Rom. 13:1. There is not even the shadow of a limitation in any of these passages. Furthermore, the passage in Romans declares that rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil; and that whose resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and shall receive damnation; thus shutting out all excuse for limitations.

E. W.-It is manifestly a misrepresentation to say that all believers in the Bible are in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

J. B .- Very true; but pray, Elizabeth, who does say so? It is a calumny to say that I do. E. W .- The question is, What does the Bible say

J. B .- Very true. Why do you not keep to the question? The Bible says, 'Obey every ordinance of man, &c. To do this, you must obey the Fugitive Slave Law.

E. W .- All know that the principal arguments against this wicked law are taken from the Bible.

J. B .- Nay, I do not know that; though I do not deny that the Bible supplies arguments both for and against obedience to such laws.

E. W .- Where is the higher law to be found, but in the Bible? J. B .- In man's heart. Where was the higher law

to be found before the Bible was written? Where is it to be found now in countries where the Bible is unknown? Where did Job find the higher law? Where did Cornelius find it? The Bible itself teach es that God's law is in men's hearts. Both Moses and Paul teach this.

E. W .- Did Paul, the author of this objectionable portion of Scripture, tell men to do what was wrong in subjection to the civil powers?

J. B .- The books ascribed to Paul tell men to obey magistrates : if, therefore, magistrates ever command men to do wrong, those books command men to do wrong. But those books do not allow that magistrates or rulers ever do command what is wrong They say that ! rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. E. W .- Paul says, 'Do that which is good, and

thou shalt have praise of the same."

J. B .- Do you believe him when he says so? Had Jesus or his early followers praise of the rulers? Had Paul? Had George Fox, John Wesley, William Penn? Has William Lloyd Garrison? Have Drayton and Sayres? Have you? Do you not know that the way to get praised by rulers, in most countries. is to do wrong? There never was a bigger or a more barefaced falsehood uttered than the one attributed to Paul in the words you have quoted. You could not, yourself, invent a bigger.

E. W.-Paul's example is a commentary on his meaning.

J. B .- Paul's example is a contradiction of the words the Bible attributes to him.

E. W.-He was frequently imprisoned and maltreated by the civil powers, and ultimately suffered martyrdom at their hands.

J. B .- How, then, could be say that 'rulers are not a terror to good works,' or 'do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same '? E. W .- You represent Jesus Christ and his apostle

as sanctioning the Fugitive Slave Law ! J. B .- Elizabeth, when you charge me with repre senting Jesus and his apostles as sanctioning the Fugitive Slave Law, you do what Abraham did to Abimelech at Gerar.

E. W .- It is obvious that Joseph Barker views th Scriptures through a perverted medium. J. B .- Indeed! But where is the proof, Eliza-

E. W .- If Joseph Barker should succeed in con vincing men that the Scriptures are sheer fabrication

it would work no reformation. This was tested by the French revolutionists, who acted like demons, J. B .- 1. I have never tried to convince men that

the Scriptures are sheer fabrications. In representing me as doing so, you bear false witness. 2. In convincing men that the Bible is not the word of God, I have worked a reformation. 3. The French revolutionists did not act altogether like demons. They acted, in many things, more like angels. They did much good. They abolished many most iniquitous laws. They swept away many most inhuman abuses They did not shed as much blood as the believers in the Bible who went before them. They did not cause as much misery as the Bible-believing rulers of Great Britain have caused in England and Ireland withi the last thirty years, nor a tenth part as much. . It is obvious that Elizabeth Wilson views the French revolutionists through a false medium.' She has something yet to learn about the French revolution. I will take the liberty to present her with a quotation or two from Thomas Carlyle on this subject. It may do her good to see how differently some people regard this matter from herself. I wish I could give her a chapter, but I must limit myself to a sentence or two. Here they are :--

'History, looking back over this France through 'History, looking back over this France inrough long times,—back to Turgot's time, for instance,—confesses mournfully that there is no period to be met with in which the general Twenty-Five Millions of France suffered less than in this period which they name Reign of Terror! But it was not the Dumb Millions that suffered here; it was the speaking Thou-sands, and Hundreds, and Units; who shricked and published, and made the world ring with their wail, loud-speaking ones, for these soon die; they are the silent ones, which can live from century to century.

See Harper's edition, vol. 2, p. 419.

Since the abolition of the old land laws by the French Revolutionists, property has increased five-fold and has become incalculably more distributed among the people. Plenty and comfort, freedom and inde pendence, have, in consequence, taken the place of want and misery in millions of families. Alison calculates that, before the Revolution, rural laborers in France were seventy-six per cent. poorer than in Eng-

The Liberator, land. The French Revolution placed the mass of them in comparative wealth. The lists of persons quillotined during the Reign of Terror contain less than two thousand names. Hear, now, a tale of what believers in the Bible could do before the Revolution. I refer to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the Bartholomew Massacre, and their attendant horrors The most moderate computation makes the number of individuals who left the kingdom, four hundred thousand: while an equal number perished in going into exile, of famine or fatigue, in prison, in the galleys, and on the scaffold.' I quote from Alison. But these were the deeds of Catholies, you will say. Hear, then, the same historian's remarks respecting the Protestants :- 'Nor were the proceedings of the Huguenots more distinguished by moderation or for bearance. Their early insurrections were attended aboth should not deign to notice my reply to her forman life; and the hideous features of a servile wa repeat questions which had been fully answered, I what shall we say of Bible-believing England? Hisone year by a Bible-believing monarch; and the latcensus tells us of nearly two millions of Irish starved to death in four or five years by a Bible-believing government. The Bible-believers of America hol hree millions of human beings in a bondage pro counced by many to be more cruel than death. repeat, you have something to learn, Elizabeth, abou the French Revolutionists and Bible-believers.

E. W.-We will make you yourself the example We learn, from your own statement, that you were just as good a man when you believed in the divine authority of the Bible, as you are now. You report no progress. Your history shows, that a belief in the living authority of the Bible is not corrupting. J. B .- You misrepresent almost every thingin my

mmunications that you notice; but I cannot stay to correct your misrepresentations. But if you are disposed to take myself as an example of the effect produced on men by the renunciation of a belief in the divine authority of the Bible, and if you are really disposed, as you say, to rely on my testimony on the subject, I will give you an article written and published before I left England, containing a list of twenty particulars in which my disenthralment from Bible authority has made me a better and a happier man. You may find it in ' The People,' vol. iii. pp. 217, 218. I would give the articles here, if had space. I would also give you a list of some thirty or forty other particulars in which I have been benefitted by my eman ipation from external authority. My subjection to Biole authority would, so far as I can judge, have utterly ruined me, if my mind had not been so constituted and disposed as to lead me to dwell almost wholly on the better parts of the Bible, and give its words an interpretation more in harmony with my own best thoughts and feelings, than with the sentiments and intentions of its authors. I may add, that I know of no one who has been made worse by the adoption of the views I entertain of the Bible. The best men and women I know hold those views, while the worst men and women that I know, and my own most vile traducers and malignant persecutors hold the views you advocate. The men and women who have acted most like lemons in their conduct towards me and mine, for years past, have been believers in the divine authority of the Bible; while the men and women who have acted towards us most like angels have been persons holding views of the Bible somewhat like our own No person holding such views of the Bible as I hold has treated me so unfairly, or addressed me so contemptuously and angrily, as even you have done. cannot help believing that you would be more of

woman, if you were less of a Bible worshipper. E. W .- You use the personal pronoun referring t rourself too often.

J. B .- Do not mention such trifling matters as thos a discussion about the rule of faith and practice Besides, it may turn out that you have something to learn even on the subject of egotism. I once read an article which appeared to me to prove, that a man might frequently use the words ' I' and ' me,' and yet, in the blameable sense of the word, be no egotist; while another might avoid the use of those pronouns, and yet have the pride and vanity, the selfishness and hate of a dozen egotists of the common stamp. If those who often say 'I' and 'me' are always sinners what becomes of Jesus and his chief Apostle?

E. W .- Your history shows that a belief in the di vine authority of the Bible is not corrupting, nor ever the basest of all positions, that of a sectarian priest.

J. B .- As I understand my history, it shows tha belief in the divine authority of the Bible is often corrupting, and that the situation of a sectarian priest is so corrupting that a man must be ignorant as a block, or bad as a demon to begin with, if it does not make him worse. And the person who can draw any hing contrary to this, either from my history or m writings, must have no small share of perverted inge nuity.

E. W .- You say, 'It had never been discovered till since West India Emancipation, that the Scripture did justify slavery.'

J. B .- I say no such thing. You cannot find any thing in my writings either like the sentiment or the cording of your forged quotation. I know of no age in which the generality of Bible-believers have not considered that the Bible sanctioned both slavery and political and ecclesiastical despotism. The Bible, in connection with false notions respecting its authority has always been a support of despotism and tyranny so far as I can learn. It has ays been understood by Christian theologians a foretelling and even or daining slavery and tyranny as well as war.

E. W .- Because Christ and his Apostles did not ex pressly condemn slavery, in as many words, therefore they were in favor of it! Most profound logic, truly J. B .- If you will point me to the place in my wri tings where I have used such logic, I will give up the controversy. Till you do so, you must allow me to think, that perpetual misrepresentations of your friend's words say little in favor of the influence of

your Bible belief on your own character. E. W .- There is not one word of approval, either expressed or implied, of the conduct of Joseph, in contracting with the Egyptians; but directly the contrary. Pharach speaks of Joseph as being discreet and wise; but Pharaoh was not an inspired person. The Bible is not answerable for his opinion.

J. B .- Bibles must differ, then ; for mine says The Lord was with Joseph, and he was a prosperou man.' And his master saw that the Lord was with him, &c.' Gen. 29: 2, 3. 'Pharaoh said unto Joseph I have heard that thou canst understand a dream t interpret it. And Joseph answered. It is not in me God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace.' 'An Pharaoh said unto Joseph, Inasmuch as God hath shewed thee all this, there is none so discreet and wise as thou art : thou shalt be over my house, and according to thy word shall all my people be ruled : only on the throne will I be greater than thou.' Gen. 41: 39, &c. In chap. 45, v. 9, Joseph says to his brethren, God hath made me lord of all Egypt, &c. Then follows the account of Joseph making all the Egyptians slaves. Not a word of blame is uttered against Joseph's conduct in the matter. On the contrary, Joseph speaks of himself as God's special favorto after this deed as well as before, and is represent ed as uttering divine prophecies of future events, &c ublished, and made the world ring with their sthey could and should: that is the grand peculiared as uttering divine prophecies of future events, &c. the frightfulest Births of Time are never the lf your Bible does not contain these passages, it must be the contain these passages, it must be the contain these passages, it must be the contain the contain these passages, it must be the contain the con be a very new one. All my Bibles contain them, and I have a great number of them, in several different languages.

E. W .- Give us those passages of Scripture which ustify slaveholding. If you can show that the Bible sanctions slavery, it would do much to invalidate its laim to divine authority. J. B .- I gave you some passages in my reply to

your former letter on this subject, published in the

· If thou buy an Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve: and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing. And if a man sell his daughter to be a maid-servant, to sell her to a strange nation, he [the master] servant, to sell her to a strange nation, he [the master] shall have no power. Exed. 21: 1-8. 'Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them ye shall buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever.' Lev. 25: 44-46. These will do as a sample, I suppose. Will you

pass them unnoticed again? E. W .-- We want one instance of any of the Jews selling a slave lawfully, or any third person mentioned

in any contract of the kind. J. B .- You made the same request before, and I gave you the following: 'If a man sell his daughter to be a maid-servant,' &c .- 'If she please not her master, &c. Here we have a man, the first person, selling his daughter, who is a second person, to som

E. W .- How did father Abraham and mother Sarah manage to keep such a large family of slaves in subjection ?

one else, who becomes her master, who is a third per-

J. B .- Is it so rare a thing for the many to be kept n bondage by the few ? How did the ancient Spartans keep twenty times their own number in slavery? How do a few slaveholders in the South keep three millions n slavery, and succeed in enslaving all the Northern States as well? The slaveholders generally make use of a few slaves to keep in bondage the rest. But it is no business of mine to show how such things can be done. It is enough for me to show that the Bible says it was done. The Bible represents many things as done which never were done, and which never could be done.

E. W .- You have an extreme rage against the Scrip-

J. B .- I am not conscious of any rage agains them at all; though I think the prevailing notions respecting their divine authority very foolish and injurious.

E. W .- How could a Bacon, a Boyle, a Locke, an Addison, a Pascal, a Hale, a Newton, and the great and good Wilberforce, men pre-eminent for their talents and crudition, honor and revere the Bible, and acknowledge its influence on their hearts, and frame their lives according to its precepts, if it were a ridiculous combination of folly and wickedness?

J. B .- 1. We have never represented it as a ridiculous combination of folly and wickedness. To charge us with doing so is to bear false witness. We represent the Bible as a mixture of truth and error, good and evil, beauty and deformity. 2. Bacon, Locke, Addison &c. were not all pre-eminent for their crudition. You have a single man in America, that has more erudition of a theological character than all those men put together; and he holds views with respect to the Bible like my own. Do you believe men of great talents and erudition never err? You mention Pascal. He was a Papist. Is Popery therefore all divine If his belief in Popery does not prove it all divine, his belief in the Bible does not prove it all divine. 4. Newton and Locke did not believe in the divine authority of the whole Bible. I have a work by Newton, proving portions of the Bible to be forgeries. 5. Hale was a believer in witchcraft. Was he right in so believing? If not, what proof have we that he was right in believing in the divine authority of the Bible? We have an anti-slavery man in America superior to Wilberforce; yet he is no believer in the divine authority of the Bible. . Can you mention any foolish doctrine, any foolish system, any false church, in which great and good men have not believed? Or can you mention a great man of any age or country, who had not some weak spot in his understanding, or who did not believe in some foolish notion? 8. None of the men you name framed their lives according to one tenth part of the precepts of the Bible. I question whether any of them were circumcised. I believe that none of them sold their possessions, and gave the price to the poor. I question whether they ever washed each other's feet or the feet of their brother be lievers. Pascal might do so, but none of the rest. I could mention a hundred precepts, even of the New Testament, that not one of them observed. 9. The Bible, or portions of the Bible, might have a good influence on men's hearts, and yet not be wholly divine. You will hardly call your letters wholly divine, yet you expect them to have a good influence

on some people's hearts. B. W .- Even skeptics have passed encomiums on

the majesty of its style. J. B .- Not on the style of the whole Book, but only on the style of particular portions. And Chi tians have passed encomiums on the style of the Koran, the Zendavesta, the dramas of Shakspeare, and the writings of William Cobbett. But you will hardly believe that all these books are wholly divine.

E. W .- Skeptics have acknowledged that the purity of its morals had an influence on their hearts. J. B .- Do you call every book divine that contains

portions which exert a good influence on men's hearts > E. W.—Thomas Paine, besotted infidel as he was, highly characterised some portions of Scripture; said that Jesus preached excellent morality and the equality of man, and that the great trait in his character

J. B .- That Paine was a besotted man, his biographers deny. When he spoke highly of some portions of Scripture, he did what we do. If he gave unqualified praise to the morality of Jesus, he did what we can not do. The fact, that the great trait of Jesus' character was philanthropy, would no more prove the divine authority of the Bible, than the fact tha the great trait of Wm. Penn's character was philanthropy, would prove the divine authority of my Life

E. W .- Joseph Barker employs all the ingenuity - J. B's testimony is that of a malignant

J. B .- Finish your scolding, Madam, and then I will attend to you again. E. W .- You should write a new book, better at

thenticated than the Bible, before you destroy the old J. B .- 1. I have no wish to destroy the Bible; and I have no fears of its being destroyed by others. 2.

Many men have written books better than the Bible

in some respects, and better authenticated than it. E. W .- You are certainly qualified, in this enlight ened age, if not too diffident of your own abilities, to excel those merely human compositions, that were

written in the dark and savage ages. J. B .- I believe you.

E. W .- Congressional and other orators borrow passages from it to embellish their orations. J. B.—They do the same with the plays of Shaks peare, and the writings of Virgil and Horace, of

Cicero and Demosthenes. E. W .- In your new work, you might prove that Bible admirers are blind dupes, &c. J. B .- I could not do that, for I am an admirer of

the Bible myself: but I could prove that the believers in the divine perfection of the Bible are, I will not say blind, but rather weak-sighted. E. W .- Joseph Barker has spoken to the Almighty

face to face, and found out God to perfection. J. B .- Indeed ! E. W .- If the Bible be not true, God has not give

moral character. J. B .- If the Bible be the only revelation of truth and duty, God has left more than nineteen-twentieths that the discovery was not made till lately,—that this, of his children without any revelation at all. They Bugle. Why have you taken no notice of them? It is who say God has given no revelation of himself and of your own.

too bad for you to force me to copy them again. I his will but in the Bible, blaspheme God. We say | that every man has a pure moral standard in his own nature, and a revelation of God in his works.

E. W. The misconduct of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph is not given for our imitation.

J. B .- The Bible gives you no authority to charge those men with misconduct. Though it represents them as liars, cheats, adulterers, slave-dealers, slavebreeders, &c., it never charges them with misconduct Even the New Testament does not charge those men

E. W .- The present state of the Jews is a proof of the divinity of the Scriptures, as it is a fulfilm

J. B .- 1. Is every book, containing a prediction which has been literally fulfilled, divine? 2. Where is the proof that the present state of the Jews is a literal and exact fulfilment of any passage of Scripture 3. The Scriptures teach us that all God's predictions respecting the infliction of punishments and the betowment of rewards on nations are conditional, See Jer. 18: 1-10. 4. We can give a hundred Bible predictions that have not been fulfilled; and though a thousand predictions literally fulfilled would not prove the Bible wholly divine, one false prediction in the book would prove it not wholly divine.

E. W .- You should give some arguments why the Bible should be demolished.

J. B .- How often must I tell you, I have no wish have it demolished.

E. W. Agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, com nerce, all useful sciences and all profitable arts, flour sh most in countries where the Bible is known; there

the inhabitants excel in knowledge, in learning, and n the virtues and adornments of humanity. J. B.-Has it always been so ? Was it so among he Jews? Did mechanics, manufactures and com

merce flourish more in Judea than in ancient Tyre?

Did mechanics, manufactures, commerce, and all useful sciences flourish more among the early Christians than among the Greeks and Romans? Did Christians find out the art of printing before the Chinese? Are the Bible-believers of the Southern States superior to others in all the virtues and adornments of humanity? Are our sectarians the wisest and best men in the country? Or are the wisest and best men, both in Europe and America, to be found among people who do not believe in the divine authority of the Rible? Might not the Rible be useful in bringing men up to a certain point of intelligence and virtue, and then fail to conduct them further? The book may be useful to a child, that would be useless to a man. Judaism might lift men up to a certain point, and yet keep them down from further heights, if they clung to it as the perfection of truth and righteousness. May it not be so with Christianity? Again, men often give the Bible credit for improving and elerating men, when, in truth, the men deserve credit for improving the tone and teachings of the Bible. Much of the improvement in modern times appears to us to have taken place in spite of the common no tions respecting the divine authority of the Bible. rather than in consequence of the prevalence of those notions. And where do we find the most liberal, the most tolerant, the most charitable of men? Inside the sects and Bible circles, or outside them ? Outside them. Again, if the Bible, and a belief in the divine authority of the Bible, are the sole causes of the intellectual, moral, commercial and political superiority of certain nations, how is it that superiority does not characterize all the nations that have had the Bible. and believed in its divine authority? How is it that this superiority is to be found chiefly in nations springing from one particular stock? And how is it, that of all religious sects, those sects that have had the lowest views of the Bible,-that have held it in subjection to their reason, or the light within, as the Quakers and Unitarians, should have excelled all the other sects, both in knowledge and virtue? How is it that the most zealous, laborious and thorough-going reformers of the present day are men and women who have come out, or who have been turned out, of all the sects, and who have been led to regard the Bible as a collection of human compositions? Besides, if the Rible be the only thing that can raise men to intel ligence and virtue, how is it that God has not given this book to more than one-twentieth or one-hun dredth part of his children? How was it that he did not give any portion of the Bible to any o his children for some thousands of years? How was it that he did not give the better portions of the Bible to any of his creatures till near two thousand years later? If the Bible be not necessary to the intellec tual and moral development of men, your arguing i vain. If it be necessary, God has denied, or failed to give, the necessary means of intellectual and mora development to nineteen-twentieths of his children

E. W .- The Bible comforts and supports men in sorrow and affliction, and sustains men in the hour

J. B .- So does the Koran. So do the beliefs of the red Indians. So does faith in God where the Bible and Koran are unknown, and where both those books are regarded as merely human productions. And so did faith in God in early ages, before the Bible we written. Have none consolation and support in trouble, but those who believe in the divine authority of the Bible? Then God has left nineteen-twentieths o his children to hopeless and helpless misery. If God has not left nineteen-twentieths of his children to hopeless and helpless misery, his children have some other means of consolation and support in trouble than

the Bible. E. W .- Voltaire, stung with remorse, at his dying hour, for his ribaldry against the Bible, fled to the

Church of Rome for forgiveness, &c. J. B .- Where is your authority, Madam, for these statements? There are many who believe them to be false. They look on them as the forgeries of Biblebelievers. I must suspect them to be so myself, till I have unexceptionable evidence to the contrary. Many Bible-believers have been giants in the arts of forgery E. W .- If our opinion be correct, Joseph Barker

man of war. J. B .- It is not correct. But the Bible calls Jehora a man of war,' and even represents him as sending one part of his family to destroy other parts of his family,-to destroy them utterly, both old and young and to leave not one remaining. I am for peace.

E. W.—You consider the New Testament as tame

servile and pusillanimous, because its doctrine Resist not evil: overcome evil with good.

J. B .- 1. I distinguish between different parts the New Testament. Some parts I think foolish others wise : some practicable ; others impracticable some beneficent; others mischievous. 2. The passa ges which urge non-resistance to evil, I think foo ish as they stand. A good meaning may be put into them; but the passages are entitled to no credit for the better meanings forced on them.

E. W.-The apostles would not have been so il treated by the rulers of their day, if they had preach ed obedience to them.

J. B .- They would not, Hence, I never speak o those passages of Scripture which enjoin men to subject to the ruling powers, and command them to obey magistrates, &c., as the words of the apostle You are yourself aware I do not. It is impossible that a man who lived and labored and suffered a Paul is said to have done, could have said of the rul ers of his age what portions of the writings attributed to him in the New Testament represent him as saying Your argument proves those passages to be forgeries E. W .- If the discovery has never been previously

made, that the Scriptures do support political tyranny and despotism, they have done no harm. men a pure moral standard, a transcript of God's J. B .- But the discovery was made ages and age

igo. The doctrine has been preached for many ce turies. You must remember, that no one has sa along with some fifty or a hundred more, are fictions

E. W.—You have informed us, that it had no be discovered that the Bible justified slavery, until the British West India emancipation.

J. B.—I have not. But I will inform you be. that though I am what you call an infidet, I heretage

that though I am what you can an innoce, I have the been charged, when in discussion, with mirrorsening the sentiments or misstating the arguments of my sentiments. ponents; while I have never yet met with a Bold ponents; sold not, in discussion with myself and re as myself, misrepresent the sentiments and transm and misquote the very words of their opposess, when they had them in black and white be eyes. Every disputant I have met with on your appears to act on the principle, that lying and the dering are right in defence of their religion. Nor you yourself, with my words in good fair print being you, and after having received from me, through a Bugle, repeated rebukes for the self-same fish has Busie, repeated the from fifty to a hundred instance, we saying what you must have known, or at has the you ought to have known, I never did my, I may tell you, plainly, that I should be utterly atmet myself, if I had been found guilty of enchanged part the misrepresentations and false statement which you have been guilty. And then you enable which you have for Mr. Barker's welfare. You proper must be regarded as an insult to myell and as must be regarded as an install to myet and a a mockery of God, till you have learned to peak took and act righteously. I am sorry to be obliged to speak thus of a woman, but it seems a duty to mich such conduct before all. If you had strended to my first rebuke, in the Bugle, you would have pard a the pain of giving this.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]



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