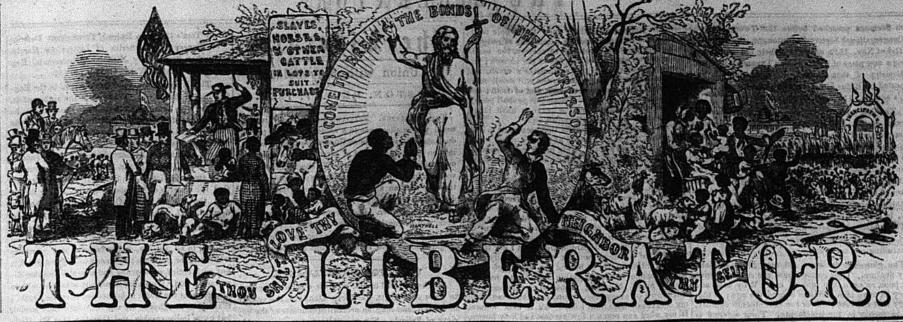
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Estable Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS AGRESIA COMMISSION QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK 110 Parklips. [This Committee is responsible of in lebts.]



THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITE BEATE

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement sositively prohibited by the laws of God, lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection o' 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.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHELLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

TOL. XXH. NO. 53.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1145.

the Liberator.

Character of Daniel Webster.

A DISCOURSE learest at Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 28th, and repeated a Auburn, Dec. 5th, 1852,

RY SAMUEL J. MAY .. Bears 2:2- There is no respect of persons with

Signifier 3:15. He that doeth wrong shall resto respect of persons,"

Secret 24:23 - It is not good to have respect of Ir there, and a great many other passages, both in

and the New Testament, we are assured that plertainly will judge men impartially; and are adand that we should endeavor to do likewise,slowing our decisions upon the characters or welst of men to be warped by any regard to their write position in society—their exultation or their resin their wealth or their poverty their learnin or their ignorance. The memorable command of feel by Moses is, . Thou shalt do no unrighteousness sjacrant; thou shalt not respect the person of the per, nor honor the person of the mighty; but in spirounes shalt thou judge thy neighbor.' Lev. H. And one of the old proverbs reads thus-Bothst saith unto the wicked, Thou art righteous, ha shall the people curse, and nations shall abhor

True, we are cautioned to beware how we judgeso to be hasty in pronouncing the condemnation of m ene; not to rejoice in detecting iniquity—to make all fair and generous allowances; nay, more, to le neriful as we ourselves hope for mercy. But sheerer circumstances require of us a decision upon the particular acts, or the general character of any men, then are we bound by every principle of justice mis common humanity to decide impartially, with-Manyrespect of persons. The man of mightiest intellet, eren though he occupy the most elevated positen in the State or the Church, is held by the same ha of obligation to do right, and to keep himself ungoted from the world, as is the humblest one of all he sons of earth. He that hath ten talents committed to him, will be called to just as strict an account s le who has but one; and Jesus Christ foretells, that is the judgment of the Most High, many that me fort in the records of men will be last, and many that are last will be first.

A just judgment, however, either here or hereafter, will not, in any case, rest merely upon the ostensible ferts of that case; but also upon the ability of the person, whose deeds are in question, to know and to to that which is right.

The errors, therefore, that are doubtless committed y men, in their judgments of one another, are often a be attributed to their incapacity. They are really unable to take into due consideration the incidental esuses of the misconduct which they condemn. But the principal reason why human judgments are often trunqual, and otherwise unjust, -- the principal reaon why they often hear so little resemblance to diine judgments, is that they are perverted, - perverted the very influence which we see to be so explicitly rbidden in our sacred Scriptures-I mean, respect of bes. So common, so controlling is this influence, hat, with little exaggeration, it might be said to prethe over the tribunals of earth-generally over the amon opinions that are pronounced upon actions, deften over the decisions of our courts of justice. his a common remark, that if men of high degree size to fall into the hands of the law, they will be tested more tenderly than men of a lower class. he poor, the ignerant, those who are houled to judge ent in vile raiment from the squalid abodes of povnty, are likely to fare worse, to be disposed of more marily, for the same offences, than the rich-those to dwell in palaces, and come before their judges in owly attire. The deference that in our country is mid to men of high degree, is scarcely less than er despotie or monarchical governments, where it a taken as an axiom of state, that ' the king can do s riong; or that, if princes and lords do commit put offences, (unless they be offences against the nia,) they are not to be treated as common felons. See, all this is contrary to the divine administration justice, and scarcely less at variance with the funental principles of our civil polity. One of the and terrible peculiarities of the system of American stery, under which more than three millions of the eple of our country are governed, is, that although subjects of that republic despotism are kept in exbene ignorance, yet are they punished much more setris than white men for the same offences; and, over, many acts committed by them are account it and punished as crimes, yes, capital crimes, which, be same things were done by white men, would

annoticed, or perhaps be applauded. Now, I do not say that the inequalities in the ad-Mation of justice or of public opinion among the creme classes of white men in our land are so glaris in the case just cited; but I do say they are Past, yes, great enough to fill with alarm the bosom truy rave Democrat, and every real Christian.

Let a man who was born in a brothel, and brought is a dram-shop-who has never attended school a by in his life, and seldom if ever seen the inside of thereh-who from his infancy has breathed an athashere laden with the fumes of whiskey and tobaca sid who has heard, every hour, the language of leafaily and obscenity—let such a man become lewd sytemperate, and we hear of no attempt to screen condemnation—to make apologies for his tion; and should be commit a larceny, steal a sheep or a rend of cloth, there will be no hesitation among he wise and prudent to brand him as a thief, treat im as a felon, hurry him to the jail and the penitendary, and ever afterwards regard him with distrust if he aversion, and withhold from him all opportunities

But let a man of high degree, a man gifted by God the surpassing intellectual powers, and sided in the ent of his powers by the best literary and ife institutions in the land; a man, too, who has

nious parents, and has been accustomed to hear the make the legislators of the nation quail, and send a lessons of Christian doctrine and duty enforced from tremor throughout the land; whose logic could make the pulpit with wisdom and elequence, -let such a the worse seem the better reason, obscure the light of favored man, especially if he possesses large wealth, the self-evident truths of our world-renowned Decor occupies a high official station, let such a man laration of Independence; almost persuade the men become loose in his principles, and licentious in his of this day that property should be held by governments habits, let him launch into expenses which he cannot in more sacred regard than humanity; and bring them afford, borrow money for the continuance of his pleas- to believe that the claim of the right to liberty for all ures or his business, and never repay it; let him be-come libidinous and drunken: and, if he be a states ers of our Revolution. They, they are the men, man, sell himself and his party fof the attainment of who, by their personal and official influence, have the object of his ambition, and you shall find many done more than all others to upho'd slavery-that exready to veil, to extenuate, to excuse, to deny, even, cerable system of blighting crushing oppression, in his vices. Charity will plead, that the trials and the midst of our Republic. Unless, therefore, we can emptations of the great are severer for than ordina- impair, yes, destroy the influence of those men upor y minds and hearts can even conceive. Those who the minds and hearts of our people, I see not but that, lare to condemn such a man are themselves denounc- for a generation to come, our nation is to be given up ed as censorious and cruel, ungrateful for his services, to a cruel idolatry, which they have sanctioned; be and unmindful of the feelings of his fond relatives. The brilliancy of the mental gifts bestowed upon such enshrined above the law of God; and be necustomed an offender, and the halo of his high social or official position, forbids the approach of a common criticism which scommands us to relieve the suffering, protect pon the immorality of his conduct. Now, all this the injured, break the yoke of the oppressed; in on ho assume to be the followers, especially the minis- do unto us. ters of Jesus Christ. That wisest, holiest, loveliest of the sons of men, that dearly beloved Son of God, those great men, to whom I refer, upon the legislation showed no such partiality in his judgments of sinners. and public sentiment of our country, I have still the He was most explicit, most severe, in his condemna- faith to believe, that the influence of truth, and of the tion of the great men of his day and nation-the men spirit of humanity, and the spirit of God, are yet who filled the highest places in the State and the greater. In the inspiration of that faith, I speak to-Church, and who were reputed to be the most learned night. and most pious men of their time-the scribes, the pharisees, the Doctors of the Law, the jurists, the took the most pains to expose, and on whom he pro-nounced the severest censures that ever fell from the They have gone into the ineffable presence of Him eat of Christ.

We may, indeed, not readily assume to be compe ent to the work of judgment. It would be wise in s (whenever we may) to excuse ourselves from undertaking it. But whenever we are required to proions its demands to the ability of each individual.

The prevailing vices of every age always have been and still are entrenched behind the example and influence of the men and women of high degree the prosperous, the wealthy, the refined, the eleganthose who are exalted in Church or in State-and he only who has the Christian courage to expose and denounce those vices in high places, and show them to be even more inexcusable to men and more odious to God there than elsewhere, he only can be the instrument of any essential reform. Take, for instance, the horrid vice of intemperance, which, alas! is only too pertinent on the present occasion. That vice is not couraged and kept in countenance by the example of the poor inebriate, who, in his rags and filth, is seen staggering through the street or lying in the gutter. He is rather an admonition, an awful warning. But that loathsome, desolating vice is unheld, encour aged, disseminated, by the men and women in the community who have the ability to give to the indulgences that lead to that vice, the sanction of a commanding influence; who have the wealth to throw round those indulgences the halo of elegance and

Take another example, from that great national inquity, slavery, of which I must needs speak in conction with the sad subject of my discourse to-night. That system of tremendous wickedness is not now, nd never has been, upheld by the miserable drivers and overseers, who keep up the working of the plantations; nor by the execrated kidnappers and slavetraders, who supply the markets for human cattle. It s not such men as Haley and Legree who make that ystem tolerable in the regards of any portion of the ivilized world, and have seduced even many of the ninisters of religion in our land to throw over it the

anction of their names and their sacred office. O, o! It is the influence of those renowned statesmer whose voices have, for so many years, been heard in the councils of our nation,—whose wisdom and elo-quence have controlled our public opinions and shaped our legislation. They are the individuals who are are chiefly responsible for the respectability of that strocious system, under which more than one sixth of he population of the land are held in a condition of ticated brutes - more than three millions of geht to liberty as those magnates themselves. O. no! of the Southern aristocrats, who are to be especially blamed for the slavery in our land, with its told and untold abominations-American slavery! which has sullied the fame of our Republic, thrown a dark, portentous cloud over our own future, and blighted the hopes of crushed humanity, that has so fondly looked righteous one. But, at present, opinions have been to this star in the West, as the harbinger of a glorious given of their characters and conduct which seem to the auction-blocks,—it is not they who have main-liberty, and a believer in the righteousness of Christ, tained, nor such as they who can hereafter maintain I am compelled to dissent. I should, however, have the peculiar institution of the South '-an institution

bound in obedience to a lower law, which they have to deny all practical faith in that blessed religion unequal, unjust, and utterly inconsistent in those word, do unto others as we would that they should

But, notwithstanding the immense influence of

Three of the mightiest of those men, to whom have referred, have lately departed this life. And as ulers, ay, the chief preist, the governor, and king their great shades recede from us into the invisible simself. Those were the men whose vices Jesus world, there are solemn thoughts suggested, from

ips of a righteons indignation. That benignant who is the source of all power, all wisdom, all exprother of the whole human family, that impartial cellence. They cannot there be admired for the sur-Son of the Heavenly Father, saw in his day, as we passing gifts of intellect which the Creator bestowed all may see in our day, if we will, that far better upon them. To God, not to them, belongs the glory pologies mry be made for the vices of the poor, the of the talents they were entrusted with. They stand gnorant, the publicans, yea, even the harlots, than before Him, who is no respector of persons, not to be for the vices of the rich, the educated, those who have applianded for having what He gave them, but to rennjoyed the advantages of the best society, and of the der a strict account of the use they have made of the highest literary and religious institutions of the day, trust. There they stand, no longer veiled by any of and have the means to supply every want and gratity the disguises, evesions, sophistries, pleas of expedienevery reasonable wish. 'To whomsoever much is cy and state policy, by which they may have justified iven, of him shall much be required.' This princi- themselves to their human admirers. They stand ole of just judgment is commended to us by our Sa- before the King of kings, who, if the Scriptures of rior, and it ought always to preside over the tribunals the Old and New Testaments are to be taken as any of earth, as it assuredly will preside at the judgment transcript of his divine mind, abhors oppression; and, if the history of nations may be supposed to give any intimations of his moral government, will throw down the proudest monarchs, overturn the mightiest governments, and utterly destroy whatsoever sets itself up in opposition to his impartial law-whatsoever and whosource an opinion upon the conduct and character of socrer oppresses the poor, or is cruel to the needy, Before the benignant Father of the whole human our judgment be as impartial as it may be; certainly, that it be based upon the principles of divine justice, which shows no respect of persons, and proportions its demands to the blue of persons, and proportions its demands to the blue of persons and proportions its demands to the blue of persons and proportions its demands to the blue of persons are proportions.

What will be their pleas, think you? It is impossible wholly to restrain thought in that direction. I would reverently put the questions which rush into my mind. What will be their pleas? The same, do you suppose, that they urged upon the American Congress and people? Will they to His face allege that t is a part of the economy of the universal Father, his plan from the beginning, that a portion of his earthly family should be oppressed, crushed, enslaved, although he has in all ages brought calamity upon hose who have enforced oppression? Will they, think you, intimate to Him, that the colored people of this country are the descendants of Ham, and therefore condemned by His own curse to be bondmen and that American slavery is in accordance with his divine decree? Will they intimate this to him, whose divine providence made it self-evident to their fathers, more than seventy years ago, that God had created all

Or will they, think you, plead at the tribunal on high, that the difference of complexion, which the Creator was pleased to give to the natives of Africa and their descendants, was an insuperable barrier to the flow of justice, mercy, brotherly kindness towards them; will they plead this to Him, who, in the plenitude of his power, wisdom and love, made all the carieties of beings and things, that the music of Creation might not be a monotone, but a glorious harmony? Or will they, as statesmen, urge that the Union of the United States could not be perpetuated, without a compromise of all the rights of a large portion of the people; will they urge this, think you, to the Almighty One, in whose sight no nation is or can be exalted but by righteousness? Will they urge the preservation of this Union as a valid reason for the cruelty they advised, to Him who ages ago inspired a noble soul of the old world to utter that glorious sentiment which the true-hearted of all ages since have delighted to own, ' Fiat justitia, ruat calum! Can you suppose that in His presence, those men will hold up the United States Constitution as a greater authority, a higher law than the Constitution of the Moral Universe, which God himself ordained? They did this-they offered all these pleas for slavery, while nen and women are enslaved, who have as good a on earth—will they, think you, venture to offer them at the bar of the all-holy and impartial One? I pre-It is not the poor, ignorant, degraded agents and tools sume you will, all of you, answer these questions as I should.

Calhoun, Clay, Webster, have gone to an unerring Judge in the unseen world. They have also left their words and works on earth, to be judged of men. Undoubtedly, in due time, their award will also be lay of freedom. O, no! It is not the wretched be- me to be so dangerously erroneous, and commendangs in human form, who wield the whip and fasten tions have been bestowed upon them (especially the the chain, who keep the slave pens, and preside over last named) so utterly undeserved, that, as a lover o remained silent, and have left the judgment of our so peculiar, that every thing else in the land must be day respecting Mr. Webster, to be reversed, if it ought subordinated to its interests. O, no: But it is those to be, by an impartial posterity, had not his blind ad-

plenty, the instructions and example of wise and practised statesmen, those men whose eloquence could the public morals, the duty of taking exceptions to slavery, he had always been in favor not merely of its their unmeasured commendations of him.

As if deprecating the investigation of his character,

which is now inevitable, Mr. Webster, a few hours before his decease, read aloud, or required an attendant to read, these beautiful lines of the poet Gray:

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God.

the nation, not only as a peerless statesman, but as from slavery. the model man '-- ' the illustrious Christian.' Were hese the extravagant eulogiums of one or two besoted worshippers, we might let them pass. But his bequies have every where been so ordered, that the oices of cities, of States, of the nation, have been nade to utter this inordinate praise. Such praise, so pestowed, confounds all moral distinctions. As a reacher of the justice, the mercy, the temperance, he chastity which the Gospel inculcates, I must proest, that Daniel Webster should not be set on high efore my countrymen as a pattern statesman, or an xemplary man. I have in my bosom much of that celling which prompted the oft-quoted Latin adage, De mortuis nil nisi bonum.' When the inexorable and of death, as when a stroke of blighting misfortune, has fallen upon any one, the kind-hearted are wont to deal most tenderly with the sufferer. This a beautiful instinct of our common humanity, and hate even to seem to violate it. 'The grave cerinly should bury personal and party feelings, but," s one of the purest, holiest spirits of our day has said n reference to this very case, but not moral distinctions ; for they are more venerable than any man, and

nore precious than any personal service.' It is the more painful to me to speak, as I must, of ame to reside in Boston, where I then lived, when I was nineteen years of age. I was among the young men who, on all occasions, when he spoke, hung upon his lips, awed by his wisdom, enraptured by his clomence. I have seen the grave Senate of Massachusetts, and vast assemblies of the people, enchained by his words, as if by a spell, and borne on the wings of his thought as it were by an irresistible power. When I heard or read the humane, the glorious sentiments e was wont to utter in those days, believing him to be sincere, how did I almost worship him! We used then to speak of him with an enthusiasm of adguilty of respecting David. We called him the god-

in 1819, convened to withstand the Missouri Compromise. Of that Convention, Mr. Webster was the leading spirit. Then and there, by him and others enerous, humane, Christian sentiments were uttered. which kindled in my bosom a warmth of sympathy for the oppressed of our land, that has never cooled, and I trust in the Father of my spirit, never will ool. The next year, at Plymouth, on the 22d of Deember, he delivered an oration, which will be read nd admired as long as any thing that ever came from his giant intellect. And no passage in it will be reembered longer than that in which he denounced the slave trade, and summoned the American pulpit o do its duty in the cause of the enslaved. If the mestion had been put, between the years 1819 and 829, who was the most prominent champion of libery in our country, I have no doubt the response would have been, by common acclaim, Daniel Webster, From that year to 1840, he was much less explicit and ective than the friends of humanity felt that he queht have been, in consistency with his avowed principles. He left the old man eloquent, John Quincy dams, to fight the battle for freedom in Congress, lmost single-handed sgainst the Southern host; and with not a word from his lips to sustain or encourage im. Yet, in 1837. Mr. Webster showed to bis neech in Niblo's Garden, that he justly appreciated he anti-slavery movement, fathomed the spiritual

depth from which it sprung, and foresaw the impossicility of staying its onward march. But, in 1840, he allowed himself to become the High Priest of the Whig party. A Presidential elecion was then pending. The incumbent of that office, for the preceding four years, was again in nomination. He had gained that elevation by his subser viency to the Slave Power; and by renewed protests tions of his fealty, was hoping to continue himself the man whom the slavehoiders would still delight

Mr. Van Buren's hold upon the Presidential chair ould be loosed only by the influence of a man who ould give to the South the assurance that the peculiar nstitution' would be as safe if not safer in his hands, and that of his party, than it had been, or would be, with the then present incumbent and his supporters. For this purpose, General Harrison was selected by the Whige, and wisely, as the children of this world count wisdom. He had been for several years a resident in Ohio, but he was the son of a slaveholder, 'descended,' as Mr. Webster emphatically said in his electioneering speeches, 'descended from the best Virginia stock;' which meant, that he was a son of one of the most aristocratic lords of the soil in the Ancient Dominion, and one of the largest owners of human cattle. William Henry Harrison, therefore, had been born and educated in the midst of those influences, which Mr. Jefferson had shown to be so destructive to the sentiments of liberty and human-ity in the bosoms of children. No evidence could e found by his political opponents, that in emigrat ing from a land of oppressors, he had left the spirit of oppression behind him. True, he had cessed, of

enjoyed the blessings of a home of peace, purity and men of giant intellects, those astute lawyers, the lawyer continuance, but of its extension. While Governor of the Territory of Indiana, Gen. H. used his official influence to introduce slavery into that territory, contrary to the act of Congress, by which it had been for ever excluded. While a member of Congress in 1819 and 1820, he voted for the admission of Missouri, with a Constitution sanctioning slavery; and thus he consented to an act which, under the name of Compromise, delivered the free States and free labor Mr. W's idolators had not utterly disregarded the juto the hands of the Slave Power. While a candiirst part of this dying request, I, for one, should have date for the Presidency in 1830, he uttered the senticelt no obligation pressing me to disregard the latter ment, in a public speech, that the citizens of the free part. If they had ascribed to him only the merits States have no Constitutional right even to discuss that were unquestionably his, I should have forborne the subject of slavery, which sentiment he re-affirmo say aught of his vices. But the streets of our na- ed after his second nomination, in 1840. Gen. II. on, and the newspapers, have been filled with ascrip- maintained, too, the doctrine that Congress had no ions of virtues to Mr. Webster which he did not pos- power by the Constitution to abolish slavery in the ess; and the pulpits of the land have resounded with District of Columbia, without the consent of the slave enithets, which should be applied only to the most States; and, moreover, he gave his encouragement minent Christian saint. . He has been called the sum and assistance in Kentucky, in procuring the passage f all human greatness '- the star of the world '- a by the Legislature of Ohio of the infamous law which ight brighter than the sun.' He has been held up made it criminal to give food and shelter to fugitives

After all these nets, it was impossible to doubt that General Harrison was still a slaveholder at heart. Yet such was the man (and because he was such a man) that the Whie party found it expedient to nominste for the Presidency. And such was the man that Mr. Webster went about the country laboring to elect. In the presence of a large gathering of Southerners, in the city of Alexandria, and again, a few days afterwards, before a larger assemblage in Richmond, in the full blaze of an October's sun, he made declarations, which, as interpreted on the spot by Mr. Crittenden, to whom he appealed, gave the Slave Power to understand, that Mr. Webster himself, and the Northern Whigs generally, were as much opposed to the anti-slavery movement as the slaveholders could be.

It was then and there that this giant of the North was shorn of his strength. He bent his knee; he laid himself down on the lap of the Slave Power. I feared that he would never stand erect again. He never has. Mr. Webster's fall should be dated as far back as 1840; though, alas! he reached a lower depth in March, 1850. I know that he continued to aver that he was the friend of liberty, and many hoped and bene whom I once venerated so highly, Mr. Webster lieved that he would yet vindicate his title to that name. He opposed, it is true, the annexation of Tex-

as. But he did not oppose it as openly, as heartily, as fearlessly as he ought to have done. He did not go through the land, laboring with his might to avert that evil, as he did to enforce upon us the ratification of the Fugitive Slave Law. I was a member of the great Whig Convention in Boston, January, 1845, that was called to withstand the annexation of Texas; and I well remember, that the Convention was chagrined, and somewhat embarrassed by his refusal to give it his open countenance. Certain great cotton merchants and leading Whigs were unwilling that he should; miration, scarcely less extravagant than the Jews were and so the Convention was left to lament his absence, as did the Grecian host, in an hour of their utmost need, lament the absence of their Achilles.

> In 1843, the anti-slavery men of var degree essayed to make some demonstration of their united strength. They formed the Free Soil party on the platform devised at Buffalo. Their numbers were too imposing to be ignored. The demand they made for Humanity was too moderate to be denied by any one, who had not avowedly entered into a league with the oppressors of our country. Mr. Webster saw this, and attempted playfully to pass off the sayings and doings of that Convention as an old story, which he had often told. He claimed the Wilmot Proviso (which was the basis of the Buffalo platform) as his own thunder, and insisted that the other principles, laid down at Buffalo, were so similar to the doctrines of the Whigs, that for himself and his political associates to identify themselves with the Free Soil party would be no more than merely to change their name. Very many, deceived by these declarations, believed that he was what he used to be in his earlier days, and that when the crisis came, he would stand forth the champion of the inalienable rights of

> The crisis came. A bill of abominations was prepared. need not now repeat the details of it. The head and front of its offending was the provision for the rendition of fugitives from slavery. The hearts of all who retained any confidence in Mr. Webster, beat high with the expectation that he would now come out, what God made him to be, the glorious defender of the right-His confidential friends in Boston were sure he would take strong ground against the Compromise measures and place himself and the Whig party clearly on the side of freedom. At Washington, it was an open se-cret that he meant to do so. Indeed, he had had a conference with another distinguished Whig member of the Senate, had agreed with him that the true course of policy, as well as of right, was to oppose the Compromise measures; and gave him to understand that, at proper time, they both should speak, and take the same

osition against that monster of iniquity.

The 7th of March came, however, and with it that speech, which, slas! can never be forgotten. That speech, which published to the world Daniel Webster's apostacy to liberty and the rights of man. So much of most of you, my fellow-citizens, respecting that speech, and the measures which it advocated, that I need not spread the matter out before you now. That was the great mistake of his life. Probably, it was the self-inflicted wound that caused his death. He was too wise a man not to know that he had done wrong; and still too good a man to be at peace with that wrong.

To defer, for a few minutes, the consideration ts moral depravity, let me now say, that that speech was a marvallous instance of bad policy. It would seem, that in that hour he must have lost all his sagacseem, that in that hour he must have lost all his sagacity as a statesman. The avowed intention of those
Compromise measures was to settle the question of slasery, which has so long agitated our country, by putting down all further discussion of it. Preposterous
attempt! Mr. Webster must so far have forgotten himself as to have supposed that the people of the United
States were to be managed, and put to silence like the necessity, on removing into Ohio, to be a slaveholder; Czar, or of the Emperor of Anstria, or of the Russian

March, 1837. Hear, what he there said :-

March, 1837. Hear, what he there said:—

'On the general question of slavery, a great portion of the community is already strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper toned chord. It has attrested the religious feeling of the country; it has taken a strong hold on the consciences of men. Ha is a rash man, indeed, and but little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised.

** But to coerce it into sillence, to endeavor to restrain its free expression, to seek to compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heatto compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heat-ed as such endeavors would inevitably render it—should his be attempted. I know nothing, even in the Consti-tution or in the Union Itself, which would not be endangered by the explosion which might follow." These were his own words; and yet he was the man

o give his sanction, ay, to pledge all his personal and

official influence in behalf of precisely such a mad at-

tempt. You fellow-citizens, were witnesses, many of you active members of a meeting held in this hall, and hundreds of meetings just like ours were held all over the land North of Mason and Dixon's line, to hurld defiance at the UKASE OF OUR REPUBLICAN CZAR. Every where Daniel Webster was shown to be a true prophet in 1827; and an infatuated statesman in 1850. 'I am willing to be reasoned with,' said the Hon. Horace Mann, in his electrifying speech on the 17th of August last-I am willing to be reasoned with, and am always grateful when, for good cause, I am convinced; but when an attempt is made to take from me all option in regard to my exercise of a clear right, I find a sufficient motive for exercising my right in the mere act of disobedience.' At an earlier day, the veteran Giddings said in the House of Representatives, * Congress has presumed to say,* (I quote his words from memory,) Congress has presumed to say the subject of slavery must not be any more discussed. Well, I am here discussing it now. I mean to discuss it more than I have ever done; as much as I think it ought to be discussed; and, gentlemen, what will you do shout it?' Those men spoke like trus epublicans; like men who understood their rights, nd the rights of their constituents; and their words of defiance met a cordial response from millions of carts. Tell a true democrat that he shall not speak on any subject, and he will talk about it continually, and about little else. Why, if Mr. Webster, and those who devised 'the peace measures,' had really ntended to summon the whole people to a war of vords on the subject of slavery, they could not have one it more effectually. There have been more speeches made on the forbidden theme, more colmns in our newspapers devoted to it, and more namphlets published since March, 1850, than in all the years before, from the day when the anti-slavery ontroversy commenced! Ay, and a book upon slavery has come forth from the hand of a lady, which is he phenomenon of the press. Since last March, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been multiplied by ten-fold more opies than were ever made of any other book in the ame length of time. It has been translated into two other-the most widely-spoken languages;-and more copies of it are now circulating, the world over, than any other book extant, excepting only the Bible. It seems as if it were a scroll borne through the earth angels' wings, summoning every nation, kindred and people to unite with one accord, in condemnation of our Republican Despotism. The author has let in the sun-light of a liberty-loving soul upon the dark prison-house; and daguerreotyped the scene, that all,

ion of slavery." But the mistaken policy of the measure, which Mr. Webster espoused on the 7th of March, was by no neans the worst part of it; the iniquity, the inhunanity of it was more deplorable. It will throw a leep shade over his future fame. It put a stain upon his character that will grow blacker, as the sun of iberty rises nearer to the meridian, and pours its inenser rays upon that act.

tho have eyes and hearts, may behold it and abhor.

So much for the attempt to put a stop to the discus-

A report is in circulation, that on his death-bed Mr. Vebster said, that act was the great mistake of his life. hope he did make that confession. If he did, I hould believe that he was indeed alive at the last; alive to the glorious sentiments, the generous puroses, the humano feelings of his naturally noble

Did I know assuredly that he made that confession should of course waive all further consideration of his 'great transgression.' But many will not believe, nd some deny that he said aught of the kind. The rial therefore must proceed.

I hope there is no ground for the suspicion, which rests so heavily upon Mr. Webster's unexpected prosedure on the 7th of March, that it was induced by promises, or intimations plainly given by the Slave Power, which rules our nation, that such a course hould be rewarded by a seat in the presidential hair. And yet, to account for the sudden change of his purpose, and his subsequent conduct, without supposing the intervention of Southern, or some other nister influence, is not easy.

I hope that he was sincere, in believing that the erpetuity of the Union really demanded the measares which he brought himself to advocate. But if I nay believe this of his sincerity, it must be at the expense of my respect for his wisdom and his picty. How a man, who had been so familiar for forty years, or more, with the collisions that have been so peretually recurring between the slave States and the ree; and had known so well the artifice—the threat of dissolution-by which the abottors of slavery had almost always carried their point—how he should have been really alarmed by that artifice, I cannot understand. It is still more difficult to account for this, when we consider that he might have seen, and must have known, that the slaveholders themselves were aware, and had undoubtedly heard the confession from such men as Randolph, Underwood and Marshall, that the dissolution of the Union would be the signal for the audden and violent emancipation of he enslaved. Especially inexplicable to us is his ear, at that time when those indexes of public security, more sensitive far than the most delicate electrometers, showed in their prices of stocks not the alightest perturbation.

Most of all is it surprising, that Mr. Webster should have for a moment supposed, that the Union could be

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But, supposing that he had become so bewildered in the political fog that settles in such dense masses around our national Capital, as not to have seen how the Union could have been saved, but by what Isaiah would call 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, what right had he to comply with the terms? He that, we are told, was so familiar with the Bible; read it every day; and professed such profound reverence for its teachings; where did he get permission to set at naught the laws of God and the rights of humanity, for any consideration of personal or national aggrandizement, or continued existence, even? It is not necessary, (however desirable it may be,) it is not necessary that the Union of these States should be preserved; but it is necessary that men, all men, the most exalted even more than the most abased, that men, nationally no less than individually. should 'do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly,'

The dissolution of our Union would indeed be great calamity, but it would not deserve to be named as an evil, in comparison with the moral desolation which must overspread our country before the Fugitive Slave Law will be generally obeyed. The overthrow of our Union, for the sake of Liberty, would be far more glorious than the overthrow of the altars which our fathers reared; the quenching of the fires of freedom which they kindled in our hearts; and the utter abandonment of that great project to which they consecrated their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,' and then bequeathed it to us as their most precious legacy. When I remember the high promise which our nation, at her birth, gave to oppressed humanity throughout the earth, and compare it with the low political and moral estate to which she would be brought by the measures which Mr. Webster at last saw fit to advocate, no pictures of civil and servile war that can be conjured up to frighten us into nequiescence, seem in my view half so horrible. What a humiliating confession would it be for us to make before the whole world, that 'the slave system is the bond of our American Union !' If I believed it, my tongue should cleave to the roof of my mouth before I would make that confession, unless it were, in the same breath, to demand that this Union should therefore be dissolved.

When I read over the admirable exposition which Mr. Webster gave, at Plymouth, Dec., 1820, of the true principles of our great republic; when I remember the high-souled sentiments he was wont to utter in former days; when I consider his exalted powers of understanding and eloquence, by which he might, if he would, have led our nation up to the seme of her greatness; when I consider what he once was, and what he might have been, and compare it with what he became, I am filled with feelings of sorrow and shame. Much rather would I have spoken of his massive intellect, his generous mental culture, his overpowering eloquence, and of the many invaluable services he has rendered to his fellow-citizens, as a lawyer, and to his country as a civilian and statesman. But all these themes have been dwelt upon by others, far better able than myself to do them justice; and what they have said, in all its truth, and all its exaggeration, is spread before the people in the countless speeches and discourses that have been called out by his decease.

Mine has been the ungrateful task of taking excep tions to the praise, which, had truth and mercy per mitted, and the ability been given me, I would much rather have swollen to a higher note. Nor is my painful duty yet accomplished.

Sad, sad reports are abroad all over the land, and have been for more than ten years past, reports of Mr. Webster's depravity in his personal habits. These reports have been so often repeated, and so seldom contradicted, that it is impossible not to believe there was some foundation for them. Now, I maintain that a man of his immense intellectual and moral power, a man, too, holding a position in society o such wide-spread and commanding influence, is wholly inexcusable, if he does not so conduct himself at the table and in his intercourse with women, that such reports could not attach to him, even if the blackest malignity could set them on foot.

I stand not here to charge Mr. Webster with having been sexually licentious; and frequently, and sometimes grossly, intemperate. No man in the country ore rejoiced than I should be, to receive charges. But these charges are unequivocally made .-Thousands in all parts of our country, both his friends and his foes-many in our own city, some of them his political allies and warm admirers, are witnesses against him I therefore stand here, and am willing to stand any where, to insist that, until these grievous charges are disproved, Mr. Webster ought not to be held up to the unqualified admiration of mankind; until these charges are disproved, it is not fitting that he should b proclaimed 'the sum of all human greatness,' the model man'; until these charges are disproved, those ministers of the Gospel betray their trust and dese crate their office, who eulogize him, and bear him up on their prayers before this country and all Christendem, as an illustrious follower of Jesus Christ, an ex ample worthy to be imitated by the young men, who aspire to be truly good as well as truly great. These heavy charges must be investigated. If they shall be found false, Mr. Webster's character will shine out all the more brightly for the dispersion of these dark clouds, that now rest upon it; and those who, as friends of temperance and chastity, have been compelled by these charges to withhold from him their praise, will be all the more earnest to do him the amplest justice, for very shame and sorrow, that they had believed so much evil of him. But if these charges of debauchery and intemperance, as well as political apostacy, shall be sustained, the just judgment of mankind will place him on the list of those who have been called

'The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.'

Real glory Springs from the silent conquest of ourselves.

And without that, the mightiest man is nought
But the chiefest slave.

MERCENARY BENEVOLENCE.

The following are specimens of a score of letters ostentatiously published in that villanous sheet, the Journal of Commerce, relating to the Lemmon case: New York, Nov. 19, 1852.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

DEAR SIRS:—Inclosed you have thirty dollars
(\$30) towards the Lemmon Fund.

The decision of Judge Paine may be legal, but it

does not carry out the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, nor that of EQUITY. New York, Nov. 20, 1852.

Messrs. Hallock, Butler & Hale : GENTLEMEN:—Please apply to the 'Lemmon Indemnity Fund' the inclosed amount, fifty dollars (\$50). Believing with many of your correspondents that Mr. Lemmon has been robbed of his property by trickery and the forms of law,

Yours truly,

STEWART, GREER & CO.

Westchester, Nov. 20, 1852.

Messrs. Henrys, Smith & Trumsend:
GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed I hand you my check for \$25 towards the 'Lemmon Indemnity Fund.' I am anxious for one, to add my mite to repair a gross injury done a fellow-citizen.

Respectfully yours,
H. LE ROY NEWBOLD.

Categor of the Experienced Statement have sently there are no matches suggested that the Define sently is

survey of Mr. Parker's pastoral career in Boston, from the period (January 22, 1845) when, at a meeting of gentlemen in Boston, it was 'Resolved, That the Rev. Theodore Parker shall have a chance to be heard in Boston,' down to the present time. The text is the manly declaration of Paul, 'I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God." In this Sermon, Mr. Parker states his scheme of theol-

ogy, in a very comprehensive manner. The subject of the second Sermon is- Of the Position and Duty of a Minister.' We give below the concluding portion of it :-

The churches decline. All over New England they decline. They cannot draw the rich, nor drive the poor, as once they did of old. Why is it so? They have an idea which is behind the age; a thetory is not good history; it does not represent man, but old dreams of miracles. They have an idea of God which is not adequate to the purposes of science or philanthropy, and yet more valueless for the tory is not good history; it does not represent man, but old dreams of miracles. They have an idea of God which is not adequate to the purposes of science or philanthropy, and yet more valueless for the purposes of piety. Hence men of science turn off with contempt from the God of the popular theology; the philanthropists can only loathe a Deity who dooms mankind to torture. And will you ask deeply pious men to love the popular idea of God? Here are in Boston a hundred ministers: you would hardly know it, except by the calendar. Many of them are good, kind, well-conducted, well-mannered to the popular idea of sold? men, with rather less than the average of selfishness, and rather more than the average of charity. But how little do they bring to pass! Drunkenness reels through all the streets, and shakes their pulpit; the Bible rocks; but they have nothing to say, though it rock over. The kiduapper seizes his prey, and they have excuses for the stealer of men, but cannot put up a prayer for his victim; nay, would drive the fugitive from their own door. What is the reason? Blame them not. They are ordained to reason? Blame them not. They are ordained to appease the wrath of God, to administer salvation in wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculous revelation. They do not think that religion is North. The clergy are better than their, ed. But who can work well with a poor tool? Well, my friends, it is to this pulpit that I have

come. This is my function, such are my means.— There was never such a time for preaching as this nineteenth century,—so full of vigor, enterprise, activity; so full of hardy-headed men. There was never such a time to speak in, such a people to speak to. In no country could I have so fair 'a nce to be heard' as you have given me.

There is nothing between me and my God; only folly, my prejudice, my pride, my passion, and sin. I may get all of truth, of justice, of love, of faith in God, which the dear Father has treasured up for eternity, age after age. 'Fear not, my son,' says the Father: 4thou shalt have whatsoever thou canst take.' And there is nothing betwixt me and the twenty-three millions of America, or the two hundred and sixty millions of Christendom; nothing but my cowardice, my folly, my selfishness, and my sin; my poverty of spirit, and my poverty of speech. I am free to speak, you are free to hear; to gather the churches do not suit us, there is all the continent to build new ones on, all the firmament to build into.
A good word flies swift and far. There is attraction for it in human hearts. Truth, justice, religion, and humanity,—how we all love them! Every day gives witness how dear they are to the hungry heart of man. Able men make a wicked statute, wicked judges violate the Constitution, and defile the great charter of human liberty with ungodly hoofs; for calling it a little book—showing the wickedness of the law which men aim to enforce, and in thrice three months there are four hundred thousand copies of it in the bosom of the American and the British documents thus transmitted; England; and it has become a flame in the heart of

Christendom that will not pass away.

Tell me of the foolishness of preaching! I have no confidence in foolish preaching; but I have an unbounded confidence in wise preaching, preaching natural niety and natural morality. Only need, and of religion such as we want, and there was never such a time for preaching, for religious power. Let me pray the people's prayer of righteousness, of faith in man, in God, and I have no fear that the devil shall execute his 'Lower Law.'

There was never such a nation to preach to. Look at the vigor of America; only in her third century yet, and there are three and twenty millions of us in the family, and such a homestead as never lay out of doors before. Look at her riches, -her corn, cattle ouses, shops, factories, ships, towns: her freedom here at the North,-at the South it is not America it is Turkey in Asia moved over. Look at the schools colleges, libraries, lyceums. The world never saw such a population; so rich, vigorous, well-educated, so fearless, so free, and yet so young. I know America very well. I know her faults: I have never spared them, and never will. I have great faith in America in the ideal of our government,-a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; a government to serve the unalienable rights of man; a government according to the law of God, and His stitution of the universe. To the power of numbers, of money, of industry, and invention, I will ask to add the power of justice, of love, of faith in God and in the natural law of God. Then we might surpass the other nations, not only in vulgar numbers and vulgar gold, but in righteousness, which the good God asks of us. I have confidence I do not believe that American Democracy is always to be Safanic, and never celes-tial. I do not believe in the Democracy that swears and swaggers, that invades Mexico and Cuba, and nocks at every 'Higher Law' which is above the passions of the mob. I know America better. The Democracy of the New Testament, of the Lord's Prayer, 'Forgive as we forgive;' the Democracy of the Beatitudes,—that shall one day be a 'kingdom come.' I have confidence in America, because I have confidence in man and confidence in God; for He knew what He did when He made the world, and made human nature sufficient for human history and its own salvation.

I say I have great faith in preaching; faith that a religious sentiment, a religious idea, will revolu-

wheels forward; how strong unrighteousness ap-pears; how old it is, how ancient and honorable. But I am too old to be scared. I have seen too much ever to despair. The history of the world, -why, it is the story of the perpetual triumph of truth over some truth the others have not; an may control to holy-hearted men, sectarian in their creed, but catholic in character, waiting for the consolation and

lic in character, waiting for the consolation, and seeking to be men.

I may have an easy life,—I should like it very well: a good reputation,—it would be quite delightful. I love the praise of men,—perhaps no man better. But I may have a hard life, a bad name in society, in the state, and a hardful name in all the churches of Christendom. My brothers and sisters, that is a very small thing to me, compared with the

Two Sermons preached before the Twenty-Eighth
Congregational Society in Boston, on the 14th and
21st of Nov., 1852, on leaving their old and entering a new place of worship. By Theodorn Parken,
Minister of that Society. Phonographically reported by Rafus Leighton. Boston: Crosby, Nichols and Co., 111 Washington street—1853.

The first of these Sermons is a comprehensive
survey of Mr. Parker's pastoral career in Boston.

I am astonished, my friends, that men come to hear

I am astonished, my friends, that men come to heat me speak; not at all amazed at the evil name which attends me everywhere. I am much me speak; not at all amazed at the evil name which attends me everywhere. I am much more astonished that you came, and still come, and will not believe such evil things. In the dark hall which we left but a week ago, which has now become a brilliant spot in my memory, all the elements were against us: here they are in our favor. Here is clear air in our mouths, here is beauty about us on every side. The sacrament is administered to our eyes: O God, that I could administer such a sacrament of beauty also to your ear, and through it to many hard.

O God, that I could administer such a sacrament of beauty also to your ear, and through it to your heart!

Bear with me and pardon me when I say that I fear that, of the many persons whom curiosity has brought hither to-day to behold the beauty of these walls, I cannot expect to gather more than a handful in my arms. Standing in this large expanse, with this crowd on every side, around and above me I feel my weakness more than I have felt it ever before. If my word can reach a few earnest and holy hearts. They have an idea which is behind the age; a theology that did very well for the seventeenth century,
but is feeble in the nineteenth. Their science is
not good science; you must take it on faith, not
knowledge; it does not represent a fact. Their histhe word has come to me, and will try not to be faiththe word has come to me, and will try not to be faith-

prove false to that still small voice. If it shall ever be so, still the great ideas which I have set forth, of loss revelation. They do not think that religion is piety and morality: it is belief in the Scriptures; compliance with the ritual. This is the cause which paralyzes the churches of New England and sull the Next. truth of the mind, of the conscience, of the heart, or the soul,—it is the will of God; and the omnipotence of God is pledged for the achievement of that will. Eternity is the life-time of Truth. As the forces of matter, of necessity, obey the laws o gravitation; so the forces of man must, conscious and by our volition, obey the infinite will of Go Out of this absolute religion, which I so dimly see, —and it is only the dimness of the beginning of twilight which I see, and which I dimly preach, there shall rise up one day men with the intellect of an Aristotle and the heart of a Jesus, and with the beauty of life which belongs to man; there shall rise up full-grown and manly men, womanly women attaining the loveliness of their estate; there shall be families, communities, and nations, ay, and a great world also, wherein the will of God is the law. and the children of God have come of age and taken possession. God's thought must be a human thing, and the religion of human nature get incarnated in

men, families, communities, nations, and the world.

Can you and I do any thing for that? Each of us
can take this great idea, and change it into daily life. That is the religion which God asks, the sacrament in which He communes, the sacrifice which He ac-

From the New York Evangelist. PURCHASE OF CUBA.

In the course of the last session of Congress, but very seldom can they get the statute executed.

'Keep it, says the Priest: there is no Higher Law!' relative to the policy of the Government in regard to the preaching comes to nothing; but a modest woman writes a little book—a great book: pardon me Mr. Fillmore, on the 18th of July, transmitted a message, with a mass of documents, which were or dered to be printed, but which have never been made public until now. The following is a list of the

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, extracts, Nov. 20, 1822 The same to the same, extract, Dec. 13, 1822. Mr. Adams to Mr. Forsyth, extract, Dec. 17, 1822. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, extract, Feb. 10, 1823 Mr. Adams to Mr. Nelson, extract, April 28, 1823.
Mr. Appleton to Mr. Adams, extract, Aug. 6, 1823.
The same to the same, extract, July 10, 1823.
Mr. Nelson to Mr. Clay, extract, July 10, 1823.
Mr. Clay to Mr. Everett, extract, July 10, 1825.
The same to the same, extract, April 27th, 1825.
The same to the same, extract, April 13, 1826.
Mr. Everett to Mr. Clay with enclosure Aug. 17.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Clay, with enclosure, Aug. 17 The same to the same, extract, Dec. 12, 1827.

Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Van Ness, extract, Oct. 2

The same to the same, extract, Oct. 13, 1830.

The same to the same, extract, Dec. 10, 1836.
Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth, June 16, 1837.
Mr. Eaton to Mr. Forsyth, extract, Aug. 10, 1837.
Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Vail, extract, July 15, 1840. Mr. Webster to Mr. Irving, extract, Jan. 17, 1843. The same to the same, extract, March 14, 1843. Mr. Upshur to Mr. Irving, extract, Jan. 9, 1844. Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders, extract, Feb.

The same to the same, extract, June 17, 1848.

Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan, extract, July 29

The same to the same, Aug. 18, 1848. The same to the same, Nov. 17, 1848.
The same to the same, extract, Dec. 1848.

In the letters to Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Nelson, or Ministers at Madrid, by Mr. Adams, then Secretary f State, our Government express a determinati that Great Britain shall not take the island as the price of her mediation between the then contendin powers. Spain appears desirous of our assistance i preserving to her the island. During Mr. Adams administration, while Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, the Spanish Secretary of State made the declaration that Spain had no intention of parting with the island of Cuba to Great Britain or any

European power. the instructions given to Mr. A. H. Everett Mr. Clay states that 'Great Britain is fully away that the United States could not consent to her occupation of those islands [Cubs and Porto Rico] un der any contingencies whatever.' During the ad ministration of Jackson and Van Buren, remon strances were sent to Mexico against any attempt of that power to excite an insurrection of slaves it. religious sentiment, a religious idea, will revolutionize the world to beauty, holiness, peace, and love. Pardon me, my friends, if I say I have faith in my own preaching; faith that even I shall not speak in vain. You have taught me that. You have taught me to have a good deal of faith in my own preaching; for it is your love of the idea which I have set before you, that has brought you together week after week, and now it has come to be year after year, in the midst of evil report—it was never good report. It was not your love for me: I am glad it was not. It was your love for my idea of man, of God, and of religion. I have faith in preaching, and you have given me reason to have that faith.

I well know the difficulty in the way of the rost lost of the means who in the providence has placed at the means which Providence has placed at our command. In his instructions to Mr. Romulae Saunders, Mr. B., says: 'Should the Government of Spain feel disposed to part with the island of Cuba, the question, what we should offer for it? would then arise.' He says, 'that the sum of \$50,000,000 would I well know the difficulty in the way of the rost of the means which Providence has placed at our command.' In his instructions to Mr. Romulae. I well know the difficulty in the way of the roligious development of America, of New England, of Boston. Look around, and see what blocks the has arrived when an effort should be made to pur-chase the Island of Cuba from Spain, and he has determined to entrust you [Mr. Saunders] with the performance of this most delicate and important it is the story of the perpetual triumph of truth over error, of justice over wrong, of love against hate, of faith in God victorious over every thing which resists his law. Is there no lesson in the life of that dear and crucified one? Eighteen handred years ago, his voice began to cry to us; and now it has got the ear of the world. Each Christian sect has some truth the others have not; all have earnest and duty.' Mr. B. then describes the manner in whi the truth the others have not; all have earnest and the Government willing to treat upon the subject ly-hearted men, sectarian in their creed, but cathon in character, waiting for the consolation, and Cubans to obtain their independence, but that they

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, DEC. 31, 1852.

THE LIBERATOR. Fifty-two numbers constitute the usual yearly allowance to a volume; but we present our subscribers with an additional number, embodying an unusual amount of matter. This completes our TWENTY-SECOND volume. We shall begin the new volume in a new and beautiful typographical dress, trusting that an absolutely free, impartial and independent press will find supporters enough to keep it in working order. Our expenses, for the ensuing year, will be considerably heavier than the last, and we therefore need a generous extension of our sub-scription list. Now is just the time to subscribe.

VISIT TO PENNSYLVANIA

Another revered friend, whom it was our happines to greet at Kennett, was RUTH DUGDALE, the mother of Joseph, and long an accredited minister of the Society of Friends. She was present at the memorable division of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at New York, in 1840, (caused by sectarian and clerical influences,) having been one of a company of faithful abolitionists, who rode all the way from Ohio in an open vehicle, called 'THE LIBERATOR,' in order to prevent the betrayal of the Society into the hands of those whose love of supremacy was paramount to their sympathy for the slave, and whose abolitionism was subordinated to their sectarianism. She is remarkable for her strength and clearness of mind, her interesting conversational powers, her benign and dignified carriage, and her motherly qualities.

Bidding a reluctant sdicu to our Kennett friends, we returned to Philadelphia by the way of West Chester, having been conveyed to the latter place by our very intelligent, kind and attentive friend, JACOB PIERCE, where we were hospitably entertained by Si-MON BERNARD, a faithful abolitionist, and much respected for his sterling integrity of character. Insanity must be greatly in the ascendant in the community, when such a man is stigmatized as a fanatic.

From Philadelphia, we proceeded to Norristown, to fulfil an appointment made at the annual meeting The evening for the delivery of the lecture happened to be the one preceding the day of the Presidential election, and therefore highly unpropitious for a calm and candid hearing. The state of the weather, moreover, was extremely adverse-dark, rainy and muddy. In addition to this, the Whigs of the borough made a last convulsive effort, by a public gathering and declamatory speech-making, to secure a local victory. But the floor of the spacious Baptist meeting-house in spite of all these drawbacks, was nearly filled by a very intelligent and respectable audience, who listened to our exposition and defence of the principles and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society with gratifying attention. Our thanks are due to Jacon Paxson for his kind hospitality extended to us on this as well as on various other occasions.

On the evening of our return to Philadelphia, we had the pleasure of seeing some thirty or forty of the members of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle. at the residence of James and Lucretta Morr, industriously at work for the Bazaar; and also the privi lege of addressing an immense assemblage of the colored citizens, convened expressly to hear us in the Bethel Church. The number present took us by surprise, and made a truly imposing demonstration. Their appearance, on the score of intelligence, demeanor and apparel, would be creditable to any white assembly in the land, and gave the lie, in the most conclusive manner, to the oft-repeated assertion of their enemies, that their condition is one of greater wretchedness than that of the slave population .-Though they have had little to encourage, and almost every thing to deprees them, they have done much for their intellectual, moral and social elevation, and are steadily rising in the scale of civilization. To compare them with the slaves of the South is an outrage upon common sense; and to represent them as more degraded is to exhibit an infernally malicious spirit. Whatever may be the condition of the free colored population in all the great cities, it is next to a miracle that it is not incomparably worse; and it is not for those whites who have done what in them lies to make it degraded and wretched in the extreme, to find in it a justification of slaveholding.

Our reception was such as we have never failed to meet with at the hands of a colored audience. Bishop Payne, in an address marked by much literary ability gratefully acknowledged the indebtedness of the colored population of this country, both bond and free, for our humble labors in their behalf, and cordially extended to us the right hand of fellowship as their uncompromising advocate. It was ample compensation for all that we have been called to experience during the last twenty-two years. For more than an hour and a half, we had the unbroken attention of that great assembly, while we reviewed the progress of the anti-slavery cause from the time we espoused it to the present year, and demonstrated the fidelity of the abolitionists to their principles-showing that they generally be regarded as preposterous; but they are had no steps to retrace, but were invulnerable in the position they occupy, whether relating to Church or State-the religion or politics of the country. At the close, many a friendly hand gave ours a warm grasp,

and many a benediction was invoked upon our head. The next day we went to Byberry, in Bucks county, in company with our much respected and very for writing, for speaking, and for healing-the last faithful friend Robert Punvis, where, under his hospitable roof, we received such a welcome as only the is endowed. Various interesting particulars are givwarmest affection can give. He has a farm of one hundred and forty acres, level as the surface of the ocean in a calm, fertile and well-cared for; and some purpose equally unknown to himself until the seof the finest stock in the Commonwealth, having repeatedly obtained the highest premium at the various cure the disease of this or that invalid-in every incattle shows in that region, notwithstanding the pop- stance, with surprising success. On his part, in every ular prejudice against a colored complexion. His such case, there is an entire passiveness :health is extremely delicate, which incapacitates him from executing what otherwise it would be his pastime to achieve. His wife is a daughter of the late celebrated and justly venerated colored sail-maker of Philadelphia, James Forten, who was as perfect a ty of her spirit, she strongly resembles her father. They have a lovely family of children, but last year net with a heavy bereavement in the loss of their oldest boy, who was a youth of extraordinary promise. In the evening, a large circle of anti-slavery friends

came together from various sections of the neighborhood, and time flew rapidly in the joyous interchange of thought and feeling that then took place. Such gatherings are never to be forgotten. Travel where you may, abolitionists are characterised by intellectual and moral strength, atrong affection, a world-emMr. Spear, which we are able to authenticate. you may, abolitionists are characterised by intellectbracing sympathy, an anti-sectarian spirit, and rare moral courage.

The next morning, it was extremely gratifying t find ourselves, in compliance with an invitation previously given, once more at the breakfast-table of our esteemed friend, Cynus Pience, where we passed an hour very pleasantly and profitably; -after which, with beautiful, appropriate and significant mottoes. being greatly pressed for time to meet other engagements, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis took us in their carriage aingular and sometimes beautiful diagrams of things to Wrightstown, accompanied by our friend J. N. which he, and probably no one else on earth ever saw Buffum of Lynn, to the charming residence of the or heard of before. Some sixteen of these were exe Chapman family, where we were entertained (with cuted, at intervals, in the course of a few weeks. many others) in a manner which must make us life- Some of these diagrams we have seen, and they are long debtors to its worthy occupants. There, too, we very curious, we must confess—such as Mr. Spear, had the pleasure of meeting with a numerous circle by his own skill, could not have designed or exeof highly intelligent condjutors in the anti-slavery cause, who participated in the refined and elegan hospitality of the occasion; and there we desire again to find ourselves, as soon as practicable, and shall en-

Uncle Tom's Cabin in Ruins! Triumphant Defence! of Slavery! In a Series of Letters to Harriet Beecher Stowe. By Nicholas Brimlecomb, Esq Boston : Charles Waite-1853. pp. 162.

This is an extremely 'clever' work, in the Eng

and he is as anonymous to us as to the public,) he hows himself to be well 'posted up' in regard to the various pleas and subterfuges to which the taskmasters of the South resort in vindication of the slave system, with all its adjuncts and incidents. Though he writes in a strain of the keenest irony, he does the most ample justice to the Southern mode of rebut ting the charges of the abolitionists. Taking for his text the law of South Carolina, 'Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, reputed, and judged in law to be CHATTELS PERSONAL in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purpos whatever,' he proceeds to show, with feigned gravity but with entire consistency and true slaveholding directness, that ' the traffic in niggers is as honorable profession as the traffic in horned cattle at the North' that slave merchants are not only extremely useful, but quite indispensable, and therefore that Mr. Haley was lawfully and honorably engaged while bargain ing with Mr. Shelby for Eliza and her child; that Haley was perfectly justified in seeking to capture them after their flight, they being his property; that Mrs Shelby ought to have been ashamed of her disgrace ful conduct in conniving, as she did in the most bare faced manner, at the escape of Eliza, and at the contrivances for delaying the chase after the fugitives that though it is possible that niggers may have souls, yet the law of the land knows them only as sheep or as pigs-articles to be owned and used precisely as the owner sees fit-and therefore it is absurd to raise an outery if they are hunted down when they attempt to escape, or carried back to their owners whenever caught; that, under the laws and government of this nation, there is no more respectable and honest profession in the country than that to which Messrs. Loker and Marks had devoted themselves'; that, 'on the conceded and immutable principle, that niggers are lawful property, all the parts and features of slavery present but one beautiful system of consistency'; that it is only fanatical people who are forever recognizing niggers as persons, instead of as cattle, -as hav ing some of the rights of human beings, instead of as having no more rights than pigs; that, as to cows, pigs, niggers, 'what is the difference, in the eye of the law,-in the eye of this nation,-between the three? consequently, had Mrs. Stone kept this great and precious truth in view, it would have saved her all the trouble of writing such a foolish and scandalous book as she has written; and were all parties to keep this same truth in sight, then would all agitation cease on the subject of slavery, - cursed abolitionism would die out instanter,-peace would supervene,-the fugitive law would become a finality,slavery would progress and triumph -all the nation would fly with alacrity and obedience to yield to its demands, and the land would be filled with the knowledge and blessings of slavery, as the waters cover the face of the vasty deep.'

Exactly so! From premiss to conclusion, there is no flaw in the logic of this volume, which is the logic of the slaveholders and their abettors, fairly stated and in plain English. If the slave is a man, then God has endowed him with the same inalienable rights that belong to every other man; then he cannot be the property of another; then it follows that the entire slave system ought to be cast into the bottomless pit. If the slave is not a man, then it is right to own him. buy him, sell him, work him without wages, hunt and retake him, deprive him of the Bible and the marriage covenant, keep him in total ignorance; or, (again to quote the slaveholding statute,) to 'deem, sell, take. repute and adjudge him in law to be a chattel personal, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever.' The work we are noticing concludes, in the true

Southern vein, as follows :-

· The golden rule has been alleged as irreconcilable 'The golden rule has been alleged as irreconcilable with slavery; and we slaveholders are tauntingly asked, whether we would be willing to be treated as we treat our slaves. Our answer is, No 1—and neither would we be willing to be treated as we treat out horses. Yet no one pretends to find fault with us for the way we manage this species of cattle. Why, then blame us for our treatment of our niggers?

A wide and rapid sale for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin in Ruins,' which will help to prostrate every slave cabir in the land, and to hasten the day when every fette

Messages from the Superior State; communicated by John Murray, through John M. Spear, in the summer of 1852. Containing important instruction to the Inhabitants of the Earth. Carefully prepar ed for publication, with a Sketch of the Author's earthly Life, and a brief description of the Spiritus Experience of the Medium. By S. C. Hewitt Boston: Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill-1852. pp. 167 This volume is dedicated 'to all lovers of noble

thought, whose souls aspire to harmony and the joys of perfect life.' Its claims are extraordinary, and wi worthy of a candid investigation, as they belong to class of phenomena every where abounding, yet every where baffling satisfactory solution, marvellous in the highest degree, and professedly emanating from the spirit world.' Of the medium, in the present case, JOHN M. SPEAR,) it is stated that he is a medium gift 'seeming to be the leading power with which he en of his having been sent, by direction of friendly spirits, to places and persons unknown, and for what quel revealed it; which was, to alleviate the pain of

'There is not even any previous knowledge or con ception of what is to be done. There is generally a strong impression on the mind—consciously felt to be foreign to himself; and a slow and gradual movement Philadelphia, James Forten, who was as perfect a gentleman and as worthy a citizen as ever trod upon the American soil. In her features, and the amiability the hand of Mr. Spear always finds the exact locality of the trouble,—just as well without his previous knowledge as with it. If one has a severe headache, which is the result of a derangement of the stomach, the hand goes directly to the latter, instead of the head. If the pain, and the origin of it, have one locality, that place the hand surely finds, and there it to the pain of the head. operates by a superior and efficacious power.' . 'Il is, at present, a somewhat every-day affair for him to greatly relieve, if not wholly cure, those who come to him, and those to whom he is sent.' A statement is made by our friend A. J. GROVER, as

Subsequently, though having no taste or skill i that direction, his hand was seized and used, by an invisible operator, to make a diagram of the human body; first, the hand-next, the sole of the footthen a side view of the foot and leg, up to the knee and, finally, other parts of the body-accompanied Afterwards, Mr. Spear 'found himself drawing very

Mr. Spear has received various communications of tensibly from the upper sphere, to the last of which ten spirits signed their names, each in a different deavor to realize that desire if we are permitted to handwriting. Among the names thus appended were make another visit to Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Rush, Roger Sherman, John Howard, John

Murray, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Frankla, other persons of note, who once lived in this way We are further told, that some three months while Mr. Spear was engaged in drawing the of while Mr. Spear was engaged in drawing the ob-brated JOHN MURRAY, the founder of the University denomination in this country, introduced himself lish use of that term. Whoever is the author of it, thereafter, cease, and that he would pre be lengthy communication. Since that time, is he has not been moved for the execution of the has has not been more of the caceuran of tayen pictures. Very soon after the above interior, a following was written by Mr. Spear's had, a h *I will teach thee to-day, at three o'clock has a reporter present, that the words I speak any Joan Miller.

Joan Miller.

At the appointed time, in company with sees friends, Mr. Spear became seated in his charter phonographic reporter having been enged as phonographic be said. The message defined a port what he beginning of the twin wid are published in this volume. They are making spirit, and treat upon the following subjects France spirit, and treat spontaneous frame had of God and Brotherhood of Man; The Ling hood of God and Distinctions of Man; Life of the Spin the Death; Things soon to take place; Religion sain Death; Allings Line Institutions; Bonder; Equi-Teachers; Unarted Thought-Reading; Rettoones; ity, and Spiritual Thought-Reading; Rettoones. Hidden Things Revealed; the New Teachen, How far these resemble the discourses of Marry, she is was in the flesh, we cannot judge, not having red

This volume contains an interesting steach of the mortal life of John Murray, and she a vell-executed portrait of that eminent man. Allogether, it is wellportrait of time curiosity and simulate inquire, Mr. Spear is too well known for his philambroph labors and upright life to need us to certify, that we believe him to be incapable of intentional deception

Six Years in a Georgia Prison. By Levis W. Paise. This is the second edition of a parrative coming about two hundred pages, duodecimo, of a Rhote Island man, who was thrown into prisen in 1 king State, because he exercised a common feeling of bamanity. In other words, he helped a fugitive say to escape from bondage. This was his crime. He adventures and sufferings, in and out of prism, es briefly and plainly told. The book is politically Bela Marsh, Boston, and for sale by the author.

MR. MAY'S SERMON ON THE CHARACTER OF DES-IEL WEBSTER. This Sermon occupies our first pap; and very worthily; being characterized by a den moral tone, an earnest spirit, and a reverest repel for truth and justice, 'without respect of pencal For the privilege of laying it before our readen, we would proffer to its widely beloved author their thinks and ours. The awful demoralization of the America pulpit is demonstrated afresh in the fact, that, of hundreds of sermons that have been delivered on the death of the great Northern Apostate, searchy half a dozen have spoken in any other terms than those of the most extravagant culogy. Mr. Mar's is one of the honorable exceptions.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE AND MANNES. Mouse John P. Jewett & Co., the Publishers of 'Uncle Ton's Cabin, having received the following epitle from the South, have hunded the same over tows :-MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1852.

I send you an advertisement for your pape, "Its Liberator," supposing you will publish it as sreamendation for "Uncle Tom." \$500 additional will be given, if she is brought back by the man who mis

\$75 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th br if September last, a light-colored mulatto Nega Wa-man, named Mary Ann or Polly. She is rathermal has straight black hair, and generally keeps int.
also is tasty in her dress. Her face is rather long-in
rather high check hones, and is slightly feelind-in

little round shouldered.

She took off with her two dresses, one a white me the other a brown figured calico, and a pick bags. She usually wears two gold rings, one plain, the size a double heart. She wears No. 4 ladies shee. \$2 is intelligent, and converses well—can red prat, at probably write. I will give fifty dollars it also the State, or seventy-five dollars if taken out at it State, and confined in juil so that I can get be.

ULYSSES McALLISTER
Aberdeen, Miss., Nov. 22d, 1852.

Put this in Uncle Tom's pipe, and smoke it. Here is another received from the South the same firm, accompanied by a mutilated equi-· Uncle Tom's Cabin, in order to make the ps more burdensome :-

Let it please your documents North of Mason and Dickson's

THE CONVENTION. The Communicable girn in following as the official account of the vote of theyeple of Massachusetts on the question, 'Is it explicit that delegates be chosen to meet in Convenient and tion of this Commonwealth? at the

Suffolk, 3977 E-sex, 8566 Middlesex, 10.75 Worcester, 13.43 Hampshire, 2725 Hampden, 3986 Franklin, 310 Berkshire, 4007 Norfolk, 4566 Bristol, 6166 Plymouth, 4368 Harnstable, 106	1903 713 940
Nantucket, 24	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
Dukes, 22	
66,29	59,611

Majority in favor of calling Conv.

PRIENDLY GIFTS. In November, we received letter from our much esteemed friend Eris Chin. Twinsburg, Ohio, informing us that three bares in apples—to wit, one from himself, one from H Yamb and the third from H. Proctor-had been forming to us by railroad; and enclosing fire dollar h p for the freight on the same. After waiting nearly month, two of the barrels came to hand, but in third has not yet arrived. If this is a specimen of the usual despatch and care of srticles on the great New ern railroad, we think it is quite time to call for arts

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of also ormation. rel of apples from our friend Dr. Average Ture

Framingham.

Also, a basket of very nice preserves Inst Es Lee, of New Bedford, which are very acceptable a the gift of one identified with a prescribed rec.

For a Christmas token, our friend Lawis Form North Abington, sent us the largest and fast in of chickens we have ever had served up on our fac-

To all these kind donors, we profier out very pur ly table. ful acknowledgments.

GIDDINGS AND HALE. The recent hold and ign ing ' speech of Mr. Giddings in the U. S. Hose Representatives, and the frank and manly speech Mr. Halk in the Senate, occupy our last page at will be abancable. will be thoroughly perused by our readers, side any urgency to do so on our part. The cappage opens well. Can any one tell us what has become

The letter of our friend Document, of Lot Island, was duly received, and should have been ast promptly acknowledged. We shall take the liter to publish the substance of it in our next number.

begged evening and impr rrit Smi at Balti ollection niel S. W v Kelley reas, the by office-tates or the nent of the therefore, solved, Th in order to erate publ

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This annual meeting was held at Worcester, Dec. The annual mercury of the state and 19th, in Mortal and Land, commencing on only greing, at 7 1-2 o'clock. The meeting was senter erennes, and morder by the President, E. L. Capron; and, motion, the following persons were appointed a scommittee :- Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester ; Stone, of West Brookfield; Parker Pillsbury, god, N. H.; Stephen S. Poster and Abby Foster, of Worcester; and Sallie Holley, of and the following a Committee to nominate of fir the ensuing year :- Josiah Henshaw, of and Brookfield; Joshua Spooner, of Worcester; and Savin, of Southboro'; Joseph A. Howland and and H. Estle, of Worcester. The following persons inted a Committee on Finance:-Joshua r. John H. Crane, Joseph A. Howland, Dr. O.

sense were then made by Parker Pillsbury, per K. Foster, and Stephen S. Foster. told to adjourn to half past one, Sunday after-

errat. P. M. Met according to adjournment, the and in the chair. The following resolutions on dered by Parker Pillsbury :-

poired, That the opti-slavery enterprise is more s, by purchase of territory or by seizing it in in of conquest :- it is more than a vindication of entitof speech, of the press, or of locomotion;somethen a controversy about the constitutionand Furtilive Slave Laws, or the writ of habeas gree further clast of jury trial for fugitive slaves ;s is open, direct, exterminating and everlasting grant spainst the doctrine, that man ever, under any he or conceivable circumstances, can be made the ab and chattels of his fellow-man,

Seeled, That any voluntary union or confederawith sireholders in a government is a violation the Higher Law, and a sin and crime against and man; and hence we utterly repudiate the ent and language of J. R. Giddings, in his in Congress on the 23d of last June, where he a Only separate the Federal Government from all midity for slavery, and confine it to the States er's properly belongs, and then will agitation in Conwase in regard to it - then will Congress have nothend with it; and, like a band of FREEMEN, a band MOTHERS!! we can meet and legislate for the gently of the country, the improvement of mankind, the the elecation of the race. peired, That the doctrine of 'Freedom national

si Sirery sectional' is a specious and dangerous est is morals or politics, that should be utterly lambel and repudiated, no matter how high or how onlie may have been its origin. issired, That slavery, with all its chapters and

egues of crime, is in the American church. No real prefigacy in the vilest political party is any er to its baptisms or sacraments. Every Doctor Denitr is a slave-breeder and a slaveholder, or outhe communion table with them, as with Chrises sed Christian ministers. A vast majority of thurch and ministry not only deny that slavery on and crime, but boldly preach that it is of heavorigin-blessed of God-practised by patriarchs, and by the approving seal of Jesus, and directly eded by his holy apostles; and so to be practised perpetuated as a most important part of God's emy for the salvation of Africa, and the hastenof the millennium throughout the world.

S Foster then addressed the meeting, on the comings of the Free Soil party. Mr. Emory ele begged the privilege of defending that party he erening, when there should be more time. Mis Lucy Stone followed Mr. Foster, in one of her

and impressive speeches, in which she alluded Gerrit Smith's admitting that Scott and Pierce benerable men, though supporting the platform wied at Raltimore.

Atallection was then taken to defray expenses. Daiel S. Whitney, of Boylston, offered a few re-

Aby Kelley Foster offered the following preamble Whereas, the people of this country are not gov

het by office-holders, or legislative acts, either of he States or the nation, but by the average public timent of the particular locality in which they re-Resolved, That the work, and the only work to be

one in order to sweep slavery from our land, is so to enerate public sentiment, that 'no person or party the country shall be able to keep the slave in his

A discussion now took place in regard to the course ken by Hon. Charles Sumner in the Senate of the of Sates. It was sustained by - Stuart, S. S. Foster, Samuel May, Jr., and Rev. T. W. Hig-

Votel to adjourn till half past 6 o'clock in the eve-

local Henshaw, from the Committee to nominate ers for the ensuing year, reported the following :-For President - Effingham L. Capron, of Worcester Vice-Presidents-Josiah Henshaw, of West ckfeld; Adiu Ballou, of Milford; Clark Aldrich, plan; Daniel S. Whitney, of Boylston; Moses , of Southboro'; Joshua Spooner, of Wordester. For Recording Secretary-Emeline A. Loveland, of

In Corresponding Secretary-John H. Crane,

Francer-John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield. To Executive Committee-Samuel May, Jr., of ster; Abby K. Foster, of Worcester; E. D. Draer, of Milford; Sarah H. Earle, of Worcester; E. A. well, da: ; Olive Loveland, do. ; Henry Carpenter, Illian; Joseph A. Howland, of Worcester.

htts:so. Long before the time appointed for the first to commence, the spacious Hall was filled to thering. Not only every seat was occupied, but part of the Hall, excepting a very small space at of the platform. After the reading and adopon of the report of the nominating committee, and reading of Mrs. Foster's resolutions, Mr. Amory ar came forward and took the platform, and spoke defence of the Pree Soil party, and in denunciation the armbers of the American A. S. Society. At his period of the meeting, before the gentleman had the lis remarks, considerable disturbance was and by people near the door, who not only disaselves, but the city, by their ungentlebehavior. Mr. Carter refused to go on with marks-promising to sustain the charges he had nghi against the American A. S. Society in wriat theme future time. He was requested to go on, he President, and by Mr. and Mrs. Foster; being red that he should have a hearing, - Mrs. Foster og in the audience, unless our opponents could be epen our platform, she would not consent to

M. Phabury then read the resolutions offered by and in the afternoon, and supported them in a and and earnest speech. He commented on the oth of Hon, Charles Sumner, made in the U. S. the, showing that it contains sentiments unworthy i man claiming to be a friend of freedom, and the sentative of the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of Mas-

kenstis were then made by Rev. T. W. Higgina. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and Wm. B. Earle. The ations were then adopted, and the Society ad-

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. LIMINE A. LOVELAND, Secretary.

We regret that we cannot find room, this week edings of the Quarterly Meeting of the er County N. D. A. S. Society.

THE TOBACCO CURSE.

FRIEND GARRISON The Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, lectured last Monday and Tuesday evening, in the Congregational church in this place, on the deleterious effects of tobacco upon its consumers and society generally, and I trust permanent good was effected.

Mr. Trask is less formal in appearing before and addressing a public audience than most speakers are, while real interest on his part, with its effective power upon the hearer, taken its place.

the mind, and violating every law of the system, producing general debility, (in a greater or less degree.) and sometimes derangement, and, in most cases, premature death. He also gave us some startling facts, where death had been produced in a few hours, by the use of this powerful narcotic. He told the people that it was a sinful habit, and prophesied that within twenty-five years, in Massachusetts, churches would excommunicate their members for using it; and it is my opinion (trusting in the faithfulness of those interested in the cause) that his prediction will prove true. or rather, what is quite as likely, that members will be expelled for not using it, or, in other words, for opposing its use, thereby disturbing the peace of a tobacco-using church; but, be that as it may, this reform, like other reforms, will have its day; and I hope, that as the anti-slavery cause has furnished us with a key, one that is suitable to unlock the events in the progress of all other reforms, that when, in the march of time, those reforms, one after another, like the rolling billows of the ocean, break upon us, we shall not have forgotten how to use the key, finding ourselves standing in the same position to them that the great body of the American Church and people are now to the anti-slavery cause; but I hope, on the contrary, that all anti-slavery reformers will be ready, not only to hail with joy the opening up of every new reform that tends to the elevation of man, but also to make any personal sacrifice necessary to the consistent advocacy of the cause, remembering that he who is unwilling to pluck out a right eye, or cut off a right arm, for the cause's sake, is unworthy of the same. But, fearing this communication is already too

lengthy, I will close by saying, that Mr. Trask obtained a goodly number of names to the anti-tobacco pledge, and visited several of our schools with a very happy effect.

Yours for the right, LEWIS FORD. Abington, Dec. 5.

For the Liberator.

WHERE IS THE SPIRIT LAND?

BY LUCY A. COLBY. Where is the Spirit Land ? O tell me, ye who know, Where over the silver sand The heavenly waters flow? For my soul is wildly yearning Toward the loved and unreturning, Who left me long ago!

Tell me, ye orbs that roll, And shed your beams afar, O tell this sorrowing soul Where its lost loved ones are! Tell me if ve behold them Where God's great love enfolds them! Tell me, Sun, Moon, and Star!

Tell me, ye flowers that grow In field, and wood, and dell, O tell me if ve know Where the Beloved dwell ! Ye look so pure and holy, On the green sod bending lowly,

It seemeth ye might tell! Tell me, ye graves where rest The forms that oft of yore I tenderly enrest; Where is that happy Shore, That Country of the Blest,

Where I may hope to meet them, And in joy's dear transport greet them, When Life's last pang is o'er!

Where is the Heavenly Clime, The Land all pure and fair, Whose joy and peace sublime Thus, day by day, in sadness, I think upon its gladness,

And still keep crying- Where? Danvers, Mass., Dec. 11, 1852.

The debate on Woman's Rights, at the Mechanit's The debate on Woman's Rights, at the Mechanic's Lycenm, on Monday evening, was, intensely interesting. Miss Lucy Stone, who advocated the side of Woman's Rights, was admired by all who heard her. She is evidently possessed of extraordinary powers of mind, and is one of the most accomplished speakers now living. We know of no person, of either sex, who excels her in grace of manner, ease and fluency of speech, readiness in the command of her resources, as well as in the abundance of those resources, in elegance and simplicity of language, logical precision, sagacity, and with the admirable courtesy with which she treated her opponents. There are not many of the male sex in this country who would be a match for her in all the higher powers of debate.—Beverly Chitien. the higher powers of debate .- Beverly Citizen.

Lecr Stone lectured in this town, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week, to crowded houses. Her subject was, 'Woman's Rights,' and oquent, interesting or instructive lectures we have seldom, if ever listened to. We shall attempt no description of the lecturer or lecture, for we could do justice to neither, but advise every one who may have the opportunity to go and hear for themselves .-

Among the judefatigable anti-slavery laborers in New England, is DANIEL FOSTER. Mr. Foster's system of labor, as we understand it, is an admirable one. After lecturing in a place, he starts out with ble one. After fecturing in a place, he starts out with his note book for recording new subscribers to the Liberator, subscriptions to the anti-slavery funds, together with his bundle of anti-slavery books, visiting from house to house, pros and antis, preaching the gospel of freedom. We will warrant, that by this means he is thoroughly furnished for his public lectures, and that he thus finds abundant ammunition to produce any amount of explosion.—Penn. Freeman.

Senatorial Dignity .- It will be seen by the telegraphic news, that the dominant party in the Senate has had the meanness to leave Hon. John P. Hale off all the the meanness to leave Hon. John P. Hale off all the Committees. He has no superior in that body in ability, and no equal in position. This they had a right to acknowledge. But, the poor miscreants, could they find no more manly way of doing so? If this is an indication of the course to be pursued under the new administration. Hunkerism is going to teach itself a lesson. John P. Hale can afford to lose it, but it cannot afford to lose him. Let it east off him and every honorable man who is disgusted by such prosperintion, and it will soon have revealed to itself its scription, and it will soon have revealed to itself its own contemptibility and weakness. The former being its natural element, it may not dislike, but when it sinks under the latter, it may cry out even to sue a radical as John P. Hale for help.—Commonwealth.

A Hit.—Some maintain that the Fugitive Slave Law, in giving a Commissioner ten dollars for sending a colored man back to bondage, and only fee for finding him a freeman, was not intended to hold out a bribe, as it would be preposterous to suppose that so small a sum could influence the decision of a judge. 'I tell you,' said Mr. Hale, in a recent address, 'that for any man who is capable of sitting on such a case, fire deltars is a large bribe!'

Dr. Beecher's Prayer .- A writer in Frazer's Magazine, who gives an account of the Beecher Family, says that he once heard Dr. Lyman Beecher offer a prayer, in which occurred the following:—

'And, O Lord! grant that we may not despise our rulers; and grant that they may not act so that we can't help it.'

'Gag Atherion.' We understand that the newly elected Senator from New Hampshire is entering upon his duties as upholder of the divine institution of Slavery, with zeal and alacrity. The Rev. Mr. Nightingale, formerly of Chicopee, has been praching for the Unitarian Society in Nashua, and there was talk of settling him there; but Gag and the Democratic editor at that place have driven him away. Gag declared that no man should presch there against the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Nightingale has gone to Groton. Only the nigger-stealing Gospel can be preached where Gag has the control of affairs.—Lowell American.

Priend Trask, in the course of his lectures, spoke of the enormous amount of money expended annually for tobacco in it various forms. He also spoke of the uncleanliness of the habit of using the nauseous and filthy weed, and its annoyance to those whose sense of taste and smell is not disordered by its dissipating effects. He dwelt at considerable length upon the evil effects which the chewing, smoking and breathing of this weed have upon the human species, disordering the mind, and violating every law of the system, pro-These patriots are the exclusive 'National nen of the country.

A correspondent of the Gazette thinks the the Gazette thinks the unanimous confirmation of Hon. Edward Everett by the U. S. Senate is as honorable to them as him. We differ from that correspondent, in our belief that it was a pro-slavery compliment, and that Mr. Everett alone received that unanimous vote because he had never opposed the Slave Power. If he had had the moral courage to do that, he would have been rejected alone research. ed almost unanimously .- Salem Freeman

"He seemed always to be speaking for his country and for truth.' So said Gov. Seward, on Tuesday last, in the Senate, respecting Daniel Webster—and the words convey a scathing rebuke to those base calumniators who charged that great man with speaking for personal advancement in his support of the com-promise. After his 7th of March speech, a certain class of politicians in this State accused him of betray-ing his country. Let them read the above repro-from a prophet of their own, and blush if they can.— Rochester American.

It is for William H. Seward to blush, and not for nore consistent men.

Senator Cushing has introduced a bill into th

Let Senator Cushing has introduced a bill into the Ohio Legislature, to prohibit colored persons from settling in that State.

Senator Cushing, then, is a black man himself, not on the outside, but, what is far worse, on the inside. Blackness of the skin is the flat of God, and therefore onorable, but blackness of heart is the work of man himself, and equally offensive to man and God. Sena-tor Cushing has then revealed himself as the real black man, because lacking in common charity, kind-ness and good feeling to his brother man,—because showing a black and malignant spirit to the oppressed colored man. What meanness and cowardice does oot such a man exhibit? Why, he is far below the African, and not much above the cannibal, consider-ing that he has been born in a Christian country, and reared among its influences .-- Salem Freeman

An Honest Villain .- A New York fillibuster print of the baser sort, advocating Duff Green's scheme of protecting the Republic of Dominics, by colonizing t with armed emigrants, thus states its views of the rights of our nation in the case :

'Our government has never recognized "Havti as a nation, and it never will. Consequently, they are outlaws, and we have a right to do what we please with them. We hope to see companies organized to go and take possession of the "Empire" portion of St.

That editor wears the stamp of his villany on hi brow. Would every journal, really in sympathy with this and similar schemes of national robbery, do the same, we should have less to fear. An open scoundrel we can better defeat than the crafty and hypocri-

A Georgia correspondent of the Janus, a German paper in New York; says that he was at Cedartown, lately, when a negress was hung, and thus relates the cause :--

. The master of the negress told her that he had sold her four children to a man to whom they were to be delivered the next day. The purchaser was known throughout the neighborhood as a tyrant and miser, who not only half starved his slaves, but beat them who not only half starved his slaves, but beat them brutally at every opportunity. The mother, who tenderly loved her children, was overcome with grief at the thought of having them sold to such a monster. She begged her master on her knees to keep the children, or, if they must be sold, to let them go to a more humane master. But all her efforts proving vain, and being driven to desperation, she on the following night murdered the children. This was the crime for which she was hure. crime for which she was hung."

Awful Death .- Where is the Responsibility !- Yester day morning, says the Cincinnati Gazette of the 10th inst., a black man was found dead in a corn-field nea Hamilton. From the fact that he was not recognised by any of the citizens, and that slave hunters passed by any of the citizens, and that slave hunters passed through the place a few days since, it is supposed that he was a fugitive slave, and had hid where he was found, to escape detection. It is thought that cold, exposure and hunger were the causes which produced his death.

Le Alabama journals indicate an intention to extend an invitation to Mr. Fillmore to visit that State in or after March next, that an opportunity may be afforded to the citizens of expressing their appreciation of his fidelity to Southern interests.—Journal

We hope the renegade abolitionist will accept the invitation, and when once in Alabama, will there remain. The man who could sign such an atrocious act as the Fugitive Slave Law, should never live far-ther north than Tennessec. 'Fidelity to Southern interests'! Well said, Mr. Journal. Let this be his encomium—he truly deserves it — Comm

The President and his Haytien Diploma translate the following from the New York Abend Zei tung, a German paper :

. The Fillmore administration, which swore so loudly that it would never mix itself up with the affairs of foreign nations, nor desert the so-called policy of Gen. Washington, has joined with England and with France in a conspiracy against the black Emperor Son-louque, to force the Haytians to recognise the inde-pendence of the Dominica-s—in other words, to hand the Dominicans over to France. We were not prepared for such performances on the part of our quiet administration; we did not expect intervention from the same Mr. Fillmore, who struggled so strongly against the entangling dectrines of Kossuth; whom, even in his last message, he attacked in a manner which the Ecening Post strikingly compares to "The Ass kicking the sick Lion," in the fable. We certainy could not imagine that the Fillmore administration would coalesce with England and France to interfere with Haytian matters, when that government has never recognised this empire, on account of its "Afri-can extraction." The more we become acquainted with the secret policy of the present administration, the more astonished we become.

The Lemmon Slaves .- The Albany Evening Journal understands that these slaves are now in Canada, 'where a friend, who had preceded them, owns (as the fruit of a few years' free labor.) a handsome farm. The Baltimore Sun has the following, respecting the same individuals: 'A number of the farmers of Kent county, Md., all slaveholders, recently held a meeting, and resolved to secure the services of the Hon. E. F. Chambers, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to argue the Lemmon slave case before the U. S. spreme Court, should the case be brought before that tribunal. They pledge themselves to subscribe a large fee, and also to bear a proportionate share of the cost of the case.' inderstands that these slaves are now in Canada, ' when

Good!—The New York Tribune, in protesting against the humbug Webster Obsequies played off in that city on the 16th ult., said:

When our time to go hence shall have come, we en-treat those who have defamed and belied us through life, not to bedaub our grave with their crocodile effu-sions. Onions are wholesome and useful in their way, and we should greatly dislike the means of putting them seyond the reach of the poor, who may really need

'Ours be the tears, though few, sincerely shed.' And if any body chooses to wear crape in our behalf, we insist that he shall not steal it from the city. We can do all our own mourning for Webster, and why should we pay the Corporation to get it done for us?

Fat Pickings.—The New York Sunday Mercury says that the sum charged by the proprietor of the Irving House, in that city, for the six senators who came on to attend the mock funeral of Henry Clay, for the three days, was \$2161 72! For decorating the City Hall, \$2247 was charged by Mr. J. Drummond. For scarfs for marshals, \$946, and the undertaker's charge, \$1481. How even senators could eat and drink at the rate of \$720 per diem, can only be explained by hotel keepers. From the disclosures of their own city papers, we conclude that the system of its manicipal government is a model of the most unblushing rascalityknown in modern timer.

A Dreadful Tragedy.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated October 12th, and published in the Baltimore Sun, contains the following account of an awful tragedy committed at Rio:—

THE BAZAAR—IMPROVE THE TIME.

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar in the Horticultural Hall, School Street, will probably close on Saturday eve-

edy committed at Rio:—

'An awful tragedy occurred here last night; a father murdered his daughter, son, and an Englishman. The young girl had been wronged; the father discovered her shame, swore death to the seducer, the Englishman—found him with his daughter, drove a bullet through his heart, and dashed madly at his daughter with a knife. The son and brother placed himself before her, and received the blade of the knife in his side. The father, seeming a maniac, wanted more blood to wash out the stain upon his daughter's honor, and with another plunge stabbed her to the heart, The Englishman died immediately, the son lived three hours, and the daughter still breathes, but will not live. The father, a highly respectable Brazilian, immediately gave himself up to the authorities.'

Late from Texas .- It is reported that Mr. Flourney who came passenger by the steamship Texas, on her last trip from New Orleans, and proceeded with his negroes to Port Lavacz, lost some eight or ten of them

directly after landing at Lavaca. It is stated that they died with the cholera.

A letter to Mr. Dean, dated Coal Springs, Dec. 2d. says, 'One of the Alabama company, Mr. Snow, has died of the cholera, together with eight or ten of his negroes.' Mr. Dean is also informed from other sources, that Mr. Hamlin H. Lewis, Mr. Robert Scott, and Mr. Robert Scott, and Mr. Robert Scott, and Mr. Robert Scott have the died the cholera. sources, that Mr. Hamlin H. Lewis, Mr. Robert Scott, and Mr. John E. Scott have also died of the same disease, together with some forty or fifty negroes belong-ing to Mr. Hamlin H. Lewis, Mrs. Dixon H. Lewis and Mr. Scott.

Cuban Satistics.—As the question of Cuban annex-ation promises to be the question of the next four years, the following statistics may not be uninterestyears, the following statistics may not be uninteresting. The whole population is about 1,200,000. Of
these, about 500,000 are of Spanish origin, mostly
white; about 100,000 free blacks; and about 600,000
slaves. Cuba is 780 miles long, and averages about
52 miles in width; and contains about 43,000 square
miles, being only some 7000 square miles smaller than
New York. Its principal productions are sugar, tohave and coffee. bacco and coffee.

In Hauver's district, Frederick county, Mary-land, it is said there is not a single slave-owner, and perhaps not one slave. In Catoctin, the adjoining district, there are but two slaves and one slave-owner. In Jackson district, there are but thirteen slaves and seven slaveholders. In these districts, which contain one ninth of the entire population of the county, there are but fifteen slaves and eight slaveholders. The citizens reside in a mountainous section of coun-

Walpole, whose hand and coronet she declined, is dead, in her 90th year. She was a brilliant woman and elever writer, and with her sister Agnes, enjoyed s wide-spread reputation in English society for more

Sir John Guest is dead. He was one of the ost extensive iron-masters in Wales, and frequently employed upwards of two thousand men.

The Duke of Wellington, according to D'Israeli, won fifteen great battles, and captured three thou-sand guns from his opponents, never losing one of his

Some indefatigable searcher after knowledge under difficulties has discovered that Franklin Pierce is the fourteenth President, that his initials stand for

Extravagance.- The extravagance the city and people of New York city are going into, says the Express, exceeds any thing in previous history. Costly houses of \$75,000 and \$100,000, with furniture, mirrors, carpeting, pictures, frescoes, &c., to match, are not un common—but there are dinners, soirces, fetes, dresses &c., to match. We hear of balls the past week, it which diamonds and emeralds were worn on the person worth \$30,000. Thousand dollar dresses are no uncommon. Dinner parties are spoken of, where la-dies appear in closks embroidered with pearls, &c What are we coming to?

What constitutes the States of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, having twenty-three Representative and six Senators in Congress, was, says the Newhury port Herald, not many years ago, one Congressiona District; and the representative who then represent ed all this territory is yet living.

PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 24.

Distressing Calamitg.—Last night, Abraham Lisk, whilst proceeding from Little York to Easton, Pa., fell down in the road from fatigue, and was found this morning in a dying state from exposure. He was carried to the farm-house of Samuel Duckworth, whose wife, coming suddenly into the room, was so shocked at the sight of the unfortunate man, that she fell on PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24. the floor, and died almost instantly. Lisk lived but a few minutes after reaching the house.

The Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin .- The Travelle learns from good authority, that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is about to visit Great Britain. She has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her, in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to vis-it England at their expense. This invitation she has it England at their expense. This invita accepted, and will soon sail for England.

Uncle Tom's Cabin has been translated into Welsh. The first number appears in the Drych. (published in New York) under the title of 'Caban F' Ewythr Twm.'

Another Change in the 'Commonwealth.'—The name of 'Charles List' is removed from the Commonwealth newspaper, and that of Mr. J. D. Baldwin substituted. It is said that the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall is Mr. Baldwin's partner, and that Mr. Robert Carter is likely to become the political editor again. Mr. Baldwin was formerly publisher of the Hartford Republican.

Buffalo, Dec. 22.

A diabolical murder has been committed in the neighborhood of this city. Mr. John Brown, of the town of Pembroke, started on Monday with his own team for this city, accompanied by his wife and son, and this morning the dead body of Mr. Brown, with his head beaten in, was found on the plank road near the North Alden Station, on the Buffalo and Rochester railroad. His clother were all torn, and his pockets rided.

Thirteen vessels have been lost from the Glovess ther fishing fleet during the year 1852, five of them with their crews. The insurance on them was \$36,700, and the total value about \$45,000.

The Whig vote at the late Presidential election, was 1.373.020; the Democratic, 1,587,709; the Free Soil, 155,948.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. The Great and General The State Legislature. The Great and General Court of Massachusetts, for 1853, assembles at the State House in Boston, on Wednesday of next week. The Boston Almanac furnishes us with a list of the members elect, classifying the House as follows: Whigs, 150; Democrats, 70; Free Democrats, 54; National Democrats, 15—giving the Whigs a majority of 11. The same authority classifies the House upon the Liquor Law, 138 in favor, 119 against, and 42 unknown.

Falls, on Monday morning, last week, two girls Jumped from the third story, and fell with great force upon the frozen ground beneath, one of them having her back broken, and the other her ribs. They are not expected

Horrible.—A woman, named Grey, was found dead in her room in the south part of the village of Lunsing-burgh, N. Y., on Wednesday morning. When discovered, the body was found in a sitting posture against ered, the body was found in a sitting posture against the wall, and the room presented the appearance of the most abject want. She had two small children; one of them, a little boy, three years old, was found in the bed; the other, an infant of fifteen months, was found upon the floor, almost dead, its life only being preserved by the warmth communicated to its body by a dog, which had kept its midnight vigil, laying close by and partly across the infant sleeper's vital parts.

The first railroad engine ever set in motion on the other side of the Mississippi, was placed upon the track of the Pacific Railroad at St. Louis, on the 2d

The angle of the mobility of England. The Earl of Carlisle is announced to lecture on Gray, in Sheffield; the Duke of Newcastle is to lecture to the mechanics at Worksop; Sir Alexander Cockburn at Southampton, and Lord John Russell at Manchester. Nobility is look-

A Black Sheep in the Flock.—Mississippi, it will be remembered, many years ago, after for a long time paying (and so acknowledging) her Planter's Bank foreign debt, suddenly refused to make any provision, under the pretence that she had been cheated by her own agents. Years have passed, and she has become a by-word. This year she has submitted the question to the people, (the debtors,) and they have decided against paying, or acknowledging any longer, the debt. Every other State meets its engagements. 'The rule (says a journal) might be carried further, and the murderer, burglar, thief and pickpocket be allowed to decide his own case.

School Street, will probably close on Saturday evening. It presents the most beautiful and valuable ion of articles ever witnessed on any similar casion in Boston. Let the remaining two days be busily employed in making the most liberal purchase The receipts this year should, for various weighty con sidera ions, considerably exceed those of the last year Every body can buy something. Don't visit it merely to gratify an idle curiosity.

THE REPRESHMENT TABLE AT THE BAZAAR.

As it is impossible to arrange a Refreshment Roc this year in connection with the Anti-Slavery Bazaar we trust that the anti-slavery friends in Boston and its vicinity will see to it that the Refreshment Table is abundantly and elegantly supplied.

Donations of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Milk and Cream Cold Meats, Cake and Confectionary, are requested.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. Mrs. MARY BROWN, in Dutton Place, 13 Southac street, needs employment She is an intelligent and capable woman, and is ready lo do washing or other domestic labor. She has seven children, dependent on her labor and care. We have satisfactory evidence of her industry and integrity, and believe her to deserve, as well as need, this as istance.-M.

THE SHERINAH. The December number of the Shekinah is before us. The leading chapter is devoted to the Biography of Benjamin Franklin, and the first discoveries and experiments in electricity. It is covered with a beautiful engraving of the old Philosopher. 'THE CELESTIAL LIFE ON EARTH,' by W. S Courtney, is an excellent article.

NOTICE .- Our friends, who may be owing money pledged to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at their Annual Meeting in January last, (or previously,) are earnestly requested to forward the same, as early as possible, to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHIL BRICK, or to the undersigned, at 21 Cornhill, Boston SAMUEL MAY, JR. Boston, Dec. 8. 1852. General Agent.

BE PARTICULAR. All letters, intended for WENDELS PHILLIPS, should be addressed to him at Northampton, Mass., and not at Boston.

A GIPT BOOK FOR THE SEASON. A very pretty volume, entitled 'LITTLE SILVERSTRING,' by WM. OLAND BOURNE, and designed as a juvenile gift-book for Christmas and New Year, has recently been published in New York, and we presume may be readily found at the Bookstores in Boston. Its author is the son of one whose memory will ever be deeply cherished by us for his philanthropic labors. We select the following as a specimen of this meritorious work :

MY LITTLE GIRL. I have a bonnie little girl,

Who often climbs upon my knee, And turns her blue and sparkling eye In loving glances unto me. She twines her arms around my neck,

And clasps me in her fond embrace;
And now her fingers catch the pen
With which these simple lines I trace. Her patting step I love to hear-The tripping of those little feet-They bid my heart with love awake,

And quicker with affection beat. She talks, and laughs, and sits, and runs,-All other children do the same; But then, of all the world, I know I still love best her cherished name

Her gentle heart is full of love, Her voice is music to my car— Her ringing laugh, joy's golden sound, More than fine gold to me is dear. There never was her like. I'm sure!

No little girl has ever spoke Such loving words-I scarce know why ! Somehow, a strong and lasting chord

Has bound my soul—it no er can break!
It binds her close and closer still,
Whene er I sleep—whene er I wake! And off I ask, with cornest prayer That grace may all her soul subdi May make her spirit pure and fair, And all her inmost heart renew.

And then, when she and I have passed May we unite in heaven above. There never, never more to part !

Here is another, equally apt:-

LITTLE PINK

On a swinging little shelf Were some pretty little books, And I reckoned from their looks Whose they were, Was the careful, tidy girl, With her auburn hair a-curl.

In a little chest of drawers Every thing was nice and prim, And was always kept so trim, That her childish little stores. Books or toys, In good order could be found, Never careless thrown around.

And she laid her bonnet by, When she hastened home from school; When she hastened home from
For it was her constant rule—
And she was resolved to try,
School or home,
How to prove the saying true—
Order in all things you do."

When she put away her shawl. Nicely laying by her book,
She had only once to look
In its place, to find her doll;
Snugly there,
She could shut her smiling eyes,
Sure to find her pretty prize.

See her books! how clean they are! Corners not turned down, I know! There's a marker made to show In her lessons just how far. Dog-cared books Are a certain sign to me, That the girl must careless be !

Fire and Loss of Life.—Thursday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the upper chamber of a small wooden building. No 5 Blake's Court, occupied by Iriah families. The room_was occupied by Mrs. Cecelia Doherty, a widow, and two small children, Barnard and Mary E., about 5 and 3 years old, and was found locked. Upon forcing the door open, the two children were found lying on the bed burnt to death. The furniture in the room was badly burnt, and the damage to the building is about \$100. Mrs. Doherty, who is a poor, hard working widow, left her two children in the room, locked up, while she went out to labor for means of support, and at the time there was a fire in a cooking stove. It is supposed that the children, in getting upon the bed, threw posed that the children, in getting upon the bed, threw a portion of the bed clothing upon the store, and caught fire. The children's bodies were taken to the watch house, and a jury of inquest summoned by

A NEW WORK. .

A NEW WORK.

The subscriber proposes to publish a volume in relation to the Prisoners of England, the Ragged
Schools, the Female Asylums, and Reformatory Instirutions. The volume will make about 400 pages
12mo., with engravings. Orders are respectfully solicited.

CHARLES SPEAR,

Editor of the Prisoner's Priend, Editor of the Prisoner's Friend, 136 Washington street, Boston.

Coventry, R. I.

DANIEL FOSTER An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will ecture as follows :-

Sat. eve'g and Sun.Jan.1 & 2 Coventy, I. I.

East Greenwich, R. I.

Westerly, R. I.

Wednesday,

Mystic Bridge, Conn.

Thursday,

An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as Waltham; Sunday, January 2. Tureday, "
Wednesday, "
Thursday, "
Saturday, " West Newbury, Georgetown, New Mills,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. A meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, (New Mills,) on Saturday evening and Sunday, through the day and evening. January 8th and 9th. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Poster, and other speakers, are expected to be present.

C. 'L. REMOND, President.

JOSEPH MERRILIA Rec. Sec.

MARRIED-In Sherburne, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. C. H. Webster of East Boston, Mr. Milton Z. Bullard of North Bellingham, to Miss Mary Cozzens

DIED-In Hyannis, 24th instant, Andrew Parker, son of Thomas P. and Angelina J. Knox, aged five weeks.

Sleep, darling infant, sleep,—
Not on thy mother's breast,—
The little grave I see Is not my birdling's rest. But in that better land, Where Jesus' gone, doth dwell
The spirit of my angel boy;
My heart replies, "Tis well." A. J. K.

At Dedham, recently, Miss Lucy Maria Allen, aged 28. A firm, faithful, intelligent abolitionist, she never faltered in her devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause, from her girlhood upward. Her interest in it continued unabated to the day of her death. Of unusual personal attractions, and uncommon intelligence and culture, she thought it not much to place herself by the hated side of the most unhappy of her race. Unobtrusive and retiring, few, perhaps, knew her name; but to those few it is a precious memory.—

Those few survivors may well say with Wordsworth—

'She lived unknown, and few could know.

'She lived unknown, and few could know When Lucy ceased to be; But she is in her grave; and, O! The difference to me!

An Edition for the Million.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR 371-2 CTS WE have yielded to the repeated and earnest solicinow offer to them and to the public generally—TO THE LIVING MASSES—an edition of Mrs. Srow's unrivalled work at a price so low as to bring it within the means of every person. It seems a work of super-erogation to speak in complimentary terms of a book,

OF ONE MILLION COPIES JO of which have been printed, in this country and in Europe, in a little more than six months,—a sale which has no counterpart in the world's history. Yet, notwithstanding this immense sale, there are hundreds of thousands in our own country who have not yet perused the glowing pages of UNCLE TOM'S CAB-IN, many of whom have been prevented from doing so, from inability to purchase. To remove this obstacle, we have issued this edition

FOR THE MILLION. FI And millions will now read it, and own it, and drink in its heavenly principles, and the living generations of men will imbibe its noble sentiments, and generaof men will imbide its noble sentiments, and genera-tions yet unborn will rise up and bless its author, and thank the God of Heaven for inspiring a noble wo-man to utter such glowing, burning truths, for the re-demption of the oppressed millions of our race. To Booksellers, Philanthropists, or Societies, who wish to purchase the above by the thousand, for sale or distribution, a liberal discount will be made. The

edition is very neatly printed in a large octavo pamph-let of 166 pages, double columns, thick paper covers, and firmly stitched. We now offer to the public the following editions :-37 1-2 cents.

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P. S .- MRS. STOWE IS NOW PREPARING.

and in a few days will offer to the public. A KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Being a complete refutation of some charges which have been made against her on account of alleged overstatements of facts in Uncle Tom. It will make overstatements of facts in Oncie 10m. At will make a pamphlet of about 100 pages, double columns, and will present original facts and documents, most thoroughly establishing the truth of every statement thoroughly establishing the in her book. Price 25 cts.

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SPEECH OF

BON. J. R. GIDDINGS

In the Hours of Representatives.

Mr. Crainers, I have seen with no intention to participate in this discussion of the initi. I alteriated the time that the discussion of the initi. I alteriated the time that the time the time that the time the time that the time that

I observed that the honorable gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. Joans] took occasion, while discussing the tarilf, to say that the Democracy of his State were in favor of the fugitive law; but it is somewhat remarkable that the Treatent, in his message, makes no mention of that law. It is said, that during the last three months more fugitives have found their way to Canada than ever previously emigrated to that province in the same space of time. They went singly, in pairs, in companies of five, of ten, and sometimes twenty or more traveiled together. Scarcely a slave-catcher interposed to prevent this tide of emigration; and those who made attempts to stop them were unsuccessful. The emigrants were armed and ready for the combat. They laughed at your fugitive law, and i idiculed those who enacted and who salvocate its continuance. As the President is about to retire from office, he witnesses the contempt into which this his favorite measure, has fallen; yet he fails in his last annual message to notice these facts, nor does be make even an effort to modify the popular odium which has pronounced those compromise measures infameus. He sees the country rapidly separating into two parties; the supporters of slavery and the advocates of liberty. He must be conscious that these parties will soon swallow up other organizations. The free Democracy and the stere Democracy will soon chiracter and customical distinctions, and the Democracy will soon indicates and sensitived in sustained;

He must be conscious that these parties will soon swallow up other organizations. The free Democracy and the save Democracy will soon claracterize our positional distinctions, and the Democatale principle of man's national right to liberty will be vinnicated and sustained; yet he remains silent on the sal ject.

And here I wish to say to the friends of liberty that our cause is advancing rapidly, and with firmer and surer pace than at any former period. The old political organizations have lost their moral power. The election of the great Western statesman, Thomas II. Henton, in opposition to both the Whig and Democratic parties, shows the tendency of men to think and vote agreeably to the dictates of their judgment, and not according to caucus dictation, or jurty vine. He, sir, was unconnected with all parties. He was the exponent of his own views the people approved his sentiments, and, setting party dictation at defance, they elected him. Nor was the election of the distinguished philanthropist from New York, Gerrit Smith, ress a triumph of independent political thought and action. These distinguished gentlemen were connected with no political parties; but each was elected upon his own merits.

I have not time to speak of the election to this body of the Free Democratic members elected by afid of the Free Democratic members elected by afid of the Free Democratic members elected by interest of thousands of the other parties, who have herefore been unable to separate themselves from their long-cherished political organizations, but who now say they have acted with them for the last time.

Again, sir, we have enlisted the literati of our country on the side of truth, liberty, and Justiee. To my far country-women I would say, that a lady with her pen, has done more for the cause of freedom, during the last year, than any savant, statesman, or political organizations, but who now say they have acted with them for the last time.

Again, sir, we have enlisted the literati of our country on the side of truth, libert

terest to the wrongs, the revolting orlines of slavery. Thus, the theatre, the "school of vice," has been subsidired to the promulgation of truth, and the hearts of thousands have been reached, who were approachable in no other way.

The clergy of the North are awakening to duty, to the calls of humanity. No longer are we called to listen to "lower law" sermons, nor are the feelings of our Christian communities shocked by reading discourses from Doctors of Divinity, intended to sanctify and encourage the most transcendent erfmes which ever disgraced mankind. Churches and ecclesiastical bodies, are beginning to move in behalf of truth, of Christian principles. They are pulifying themselves from those who deal in God's image: they are withdrawing church fellowship from those pirates who deserve the gallows and halter, rather than a seat at the communion table of Christian churches.

I have glanced at these facts in answer to those who have spoken before me, and for the encouragement of our friends, in order to assure them, that while Whigs and Democrats in this Itali are discussing the propriety of protecting "ecotton cloth" and "eut nails," the advocates of freedom have not forgotten the duty of protecting the rights of our common humanity.

But, Mr. Chairman, my principal object in rising, was to call the attention of this body and of the country, to the first in the series of resolutions presented by the honorable chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, [Mr. Houston.] It refers to our "foreign relations." The position we hold towards the governments of Spain, Great Britain and France, is unusually important at this time. The recent publication of the correspondence between our Executive and the Spanish Ministry has excited a deep and pervading interest throughout the country.

And, sit, I here take pleasure in vindicating the Predent against the assaults made upon him by some presses of the South for publishing this correspondence. As the representatives of the sovereign poople, we had a right to it. He h

Hereas, daned James 11, 1800. In which the anthory and the Intitle Ministry in sald in the abelithm of sharery and the Intitle Ministry in sald in the abelithm of sharery, it is a second, the Intitle Ministry in the American State of success of the Interess of Britain in this quarter, it is a second to the Interess of Britain in this quarter, it is a second to the Interess of Britain in this quarter, it is a second to the Interess of Britain in this quarter, it is a second to the Interess of Britain in this quarter, it is a second to the Interess of Britain in the Interess of Brita

Africa, and imported to that Island. They are desperate and have little regard for human life. For many years past the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force now maintained by this government.

The annual cost of maintaining such an army in that Island would not probably fail short of \$20,000.00, and the expense of civil government, including lighthouses, local legislation, pay of members of Congress, &c., would not be less than \$3,000,000. While the revenue under our laws, being assessed only upon imports, would not exceed \$2,500,000. Thus, there would be a net annual expenditure of more than \$2,000,000 over the revenues of the Island to hold their slaves in subjection. That amount would be drawn mesty from our laboring men of the free States. And move I sax, in all kindness, how long do you believe the laboring people of Olio would consent to pay troop at that ratio to stand sentined over the clave different of the law in the laboring people of Olio would consent to pay troop at that ratio to stand sentined over the clave different of the law in the law is a standing army on our high men and the law is a standing army on the law is a standing army of regions will then be drawn from our slave-trading States. This, sir, is the great object for which annexation is sought. It will enhance the price of human chattels in our Northern slave States.—He to the supply of victims will then be drawn from our slave-trading States. This, sir, is the great object for which annexation is sought. It will enhance the price of human chattels in our Northern slave States.—He to the supply of victims will then be drawn from our slave-trading States. This, sir, is the great object for which annexation to read the high and the price of the region of the price of the price o

We cannot go to war for the conquest of Cuba. And, sir, from what we learn by the correspondence before us, as well as from other sources, Spain will not be likely to sell it to use the state of the s

with the other political parties at the laie election; had we then disbanded, there would have been danger of the annexation of Cuba, even at the price of war and bloodshed.

But we have attained the position which enables us by our efforts, to command the respect of our opponents; and, more especially, has our course commanded the respect of ourselves—of good men—of the lovers of liberty in this country and in Europe, and, as I humbly trust, the approval of God himself. Slavery can only fourth, it can only exist, in the quiet repose of peace. It cannot continue amid the storm of war or the rage of moral elements. All history shows us that slavery cannot exist amidst the agitation of truth. Justice is the great meral antagonism of oppression. They cannot exist together. I induge the hope that slavery has reached its limits; that it cannot pass beyond its present boundaries, if we remain true to our purpose and our principles. Its prond waves are alreacy stayed. Cuba must remain attached to the crown of Spain.

Yet! would say to British and to French statesmen that, if they wish to obtain it for the purpose of establishing liberty there, of giving freedom to its downtoaden people, let them satisfy Spain and take the Island. We had showin, for the very obvious reason that, while we hold our own slave population in subjection, we cannot enter into a war with those Powers in order to maintain that institution in Cuba. We, sir, would rather see Cuba free, under British or French rule, than see our fellow-men coppressed, degraded, and ruthlessly murdered under either Spanish or American authority. But if it remains subject to Spanish have, its final redemption is not so far distant as we have been accustomed to think. The employment of Chinese laborers in that island has poved if ar more proliable than of slaves. Indeed, it is said the expense of carrying on their plantations by the labor of these free people from China is less than half that of slave labor. At this time there are said to be six thousand Chinames on

HON, JOHN P. HALE AND OTHERS,

In the United States Senate, December 21, 1852.

In the United States Senate, December 21, 1852.

Mr. Harr.—Mr. President, I feel compelled to vote against this proposition in any shape in which it may be presented. I would have been glad to have been relieved from stating the reasons which induce me to give that vote; but as the matter is up, I must improve it. The constitutional difficulty does not trouble me at all. I am against the original proposition, and against all amendments. It will be recollected by those who take any interest in remembering what so humble an indivision was before us to render a vote of thanks to identify the proposition was before us to render a vote of thanks to identify the profused in the Senate, that when a proposition was before us to render a vote of thanks to identify a man and the proposition was before us to render a vote of thanks to identify a man and the proposition was before us to render a vote of thanks to identify a man and the proposition was first passed, there were some members of the Senate who thought so differently from me on that cocasion, who were out when the vote was taken, that they came in the next day and requested that the matter, by general consent, might be voted upon again, so that they might have the privilege of recording their names in favor of it; which being done, I had the privilege of recording my name against if the second time. I voted against it, because I acted upon the same principle as did those near of the British House of Commons, who voted against thanking British concers for the victories they had galined over the American colonies, when they believed that the American colonies and the right, and the British administration had the wrong, in the context in which the victories were gained. Those distinguished gentlemen said that they could not separate a vote of thanks to those officers for victories which they land achieved from an approval of the war in which the battles were fought.—They had not subtlety enough to distinguish between thanking men for winning a victory, as da appro

had for the war in which these brilliant victories were achieved, were threshold. The first was that Mexico was weaker than we were. The second was that she achieved were wheth we warned, and she did not want to give up. And the third one was that we wanted those provinces to extend slavery over them. Those, I believe were the sum and substance of the causes that we had for the war with Mexico. I gather the first from the state of facts which the history of this country discloses. During the administration which waged that war in which such a harvest of country discloses. During the administration which waged that war in which such a harvest of country the country of the c

Lam accommission is assessed to me to analyshe from which reades it as security are to a man the fine of the which we will be a security as the security and th

what the South have said, will begin to think they have quite sweetening enough, and they will not want Cuba thrown into the dish.

Sir, I owe, perhaps, an apology to the Senate for going over these matters upon this resolution; but it seemed to me that the time and the occasion were appropriate. But I come back to the point from which I started, and I end as I began, by asying that the reasons which I stated when the subject was up before, and the reasons which I stated when the subject was up before, and the reasons which I have now stated, are such as operate in my mind conclusively to forbid the propriety of conferring this rank. It should be remembered that the subject has been before Congress once before, and they neglected or refused to doil—I do not know which—and it law, if a man has an opportunity to do a thing, and neglects it, it is just the same as if he refused. The opportunity has been before the American Congress preceding this time, a proposition has been before Congress to confer it, and yet if did not pass.

Mr. Sinness.—It passed the Senate, but failed in the House for want of time.

Mr. Hill.—Congress neglected to pass it; and inasmuch as they neglected it when they had In opportunity to confer it, they refused, practically at all events. I am not stating the philosophical and critical analysis of what the journals show; but I am taking a national

view of the thing. (Laughter.) And that view is, that the proposition was before the country and before Congres, and Congress would not agree to it. They neglected or refused to pass it; for the phrases are tantamount. The opportunity was before you previous to the last Freidential election, and you deellhed to confer the honor. If, when General Scott's laurels were fresh apon him, and when the memory of the events was recent, and their praise was filling every tongue, you neglected or refused to confer this banble on him, what will the country say is the reason that you take it up after he has been defeated for the Presidency?

And now! I will appeal to those gentlemen who thought with me—no, sir, I will not say that; I do not know that there is anybody who thought with me, but I will say to those gentlemen who thought with me, but I will say to those gentlemen who thought the Mexican war was an unjust—and I believe there were some such; I believe a majority of the House of Representatives put that opinion in the shape of a resolution or amendment, that the war was unjust and unconstitutional—I ask those gentlemen who believed so then, if they do not believe so now? I ask them if the keenness of their moral perceptions has been binnied by the halo of glory which the victories that have been achieved, have shed over this matter? If it has, they may vote for this resolution; but if they believed what they said then, that that war was an unjustliable one. I ask them by what code of ethics, or by what process of reasoning, they come to the conclusion that it is consistent with that opinion to coafer this honor upon General Scott.

A few words more and I shall take my seat. I cannot be misunderstood or misropresented in regard to the opinions which I cutertain of General Scott on this occasion. When this matter was up before, I made some poor remarks upon the subject, and I did, so far as my abilities would allow me, full justice to the character of General Scott. It happened to be my fortune to be in a private par

Art. Hall.—The Senator will recollect—if what I said word of Senator. The Senator will recollect the state of the said was the state of the said will recollect the said was the said will recollect the said was the

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purities of the war; and should be some tetherens, that it was anjust, he could not considerable and that it was anjust, he could not be considered and that it was anjust, he could not be considered and orable Seander and the political part of the political season in the profit. It was not provided to the political season in the profit. It was not provided to the political season in the profit. It was not provided to the political season in the profit. It was not provided to the political season in the provided provided the profit. It was not provided to the political season in the profit. It was not provided to the political season in the profit. It was not provided to the political season in the provided provided the provided pro

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