ad (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Abertaments making less than one square in-are times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. he Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

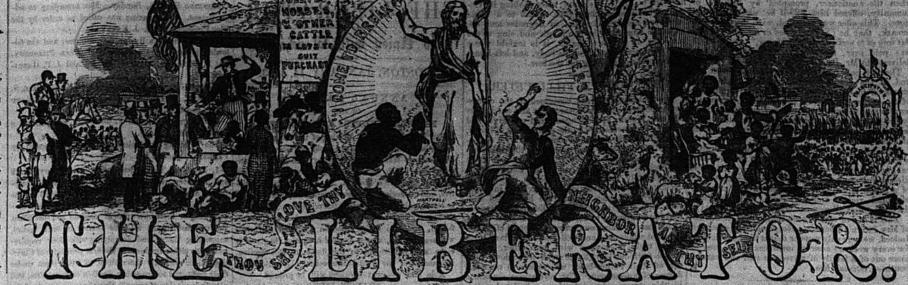
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial but are not responsible for any of the debts TIL FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDNESD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and

faut Patters

g is the columns of The Linemayon, both sides of

gestion are impartially allowed a hearing.

TH LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TOL. XXIII. NO. 2.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

THE STIPULATION TO SERRENDER PUBLITUE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal o the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandire, under

he name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed!... To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THERET

TO MAKE THE PRESURVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

LATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE KATIOKAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Alams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1147.

& Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the

be plaintiff in error was indicted and convicted eriminal code of Illinois for ' harboring a criminal code of Hilmons for 'narroring agreeing a negro slave.' The record was related by srit of error to the Supreme Court of that it was there contended, on behalf of the and it was there contended, on behalf of the safe is error, that the judgment and conviction and be reversed, because the statute of Illinois, a rich the indictment was founded, is void by rashlation of the United States which declares has person held to labor or service in one State, sir the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, set the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, insequence of any law or regulation therein, be idented from such service or labor, but shall be possed up on claim of the party to whom such seet alabor may be due. And also because said and is in conflict with the act of Congress on the ge shiet. But his record presents a case of which this

set is jurisdiction under the twenty-fifth section

setts jerseletion under the twenty-inth section of de labiciary act is not disputed. Be state of Illinois, whose validity is called in gain, is contained in the 149th section of the mind cole, and is as follows: Buy person shall harbor or secrete any negro.

man, or person of color, the same being a slave or small oring service or labor to any other persons, scheme reside in this State or in any other State ease they reside in this State or in any other State element, or district, within the limits and under the material of the United States, or shall in anywise into a present the lawful owner or owners of such here serants from retaking them, in a lawful man-me, very such person, so offending shall be deemed put of a mislemeanor, and fined not exceeding five mised delays, or impressored not exceeding five ed dallars, or imprisoned not exceeding 6 months.

Bebill of indictment framed under this statute ins four counts. The first charges that ' Richard lds tertain negro slave owing service to one C. L d the State of Missouri, did unlawfully secrete,

asters to the form of the statute,' &c.

2 That he harbored the same.

1 For salawfully secreting a negro owing labor a the State of Missouri to one C. D., which saidings had secretly fled from said State and from said

I.P.

I For mlawfully preventing C. D., the lawful most of said slave, from retaking him in, a lawful most, by scereting the said negro contrary to the im of the statute, &c.

In the of this section of the criminal code of limits, and this indictment founded on it, we are made to discovered to the contract of the con

mile to discover any thing that conflicts with the prisons of the Constitution of the United States the legislation of Congress on the subject of fugi-ties from labor. It does not interfere in any manor with the owner or claimant in the exercise of the right to arrest and recapture his slave. It safe interropts, delays, nor impedes the right of the asser to immediate possession. It gives no imanity or protection to the fugitive against the disa of his master. It acts neither on the master as his sare; on his right or his remedy. It pre-serves a rule of conduct for the citizens of Illinois. In a betthe exercise of the power which every State a similar to possess, of defining offences and runs sangulares against its laws. The power to make sangulares against its laws. The power to make sangular evaluations for the restraint and punishmat of rime, or the preservation of the health ad aculs of her citizens and of the public peace,

the tenr been surrendered by the Sates, or restrained by the Constitution of the United States. In is by the Constitution of the United States. In a survise of this power, which has been denominated the police power, a State has a right to make a jeni offence to introduce paupers, criminals, a legitus slaves within their borders, and punish has sho thwart this policy by harboring, conceals, a screting such persons. Some of the States, terminous with those who tolerate slavery, have said accessary to protect themselves against the slate ther of liberated or fugitive slaves, and to see fine their said a population likely to become because and injurious, either as paupers or manals.

nce has shown, also, that the results of income has shown, also, that the results of as eader as that prohibited by the statute in case are not only to demoralize their citizens, the sie in daily and open disregard of the duties aged spen them by the Constitution and laws, at a sestoy the harmony and kind feelings which call till between citizens of this Union, to create held till between citizens of this Union, to create held the feels and bitter animosities, and to cause hades of the peace, violent assaults, riots and man. Xo one can deny or doubt the right of a tale to defend itself against evils of such magnities, and punish those who perversely persist in canter which promotes them.

In this statute does not impede the master in the mans of his rights, so meither does it interfere

eme of his rights, so neither does it interfere all or assist him. If a State, in the exercise of rasist him. If a State, in the exercise of mate powers, in promotion of its policy of an attention of the policy of a sum of the master of a fugitive, no one is benefit the master of a fugitive, no one is to complain that it has, thus far at least, a daty assumed or imposed by its compact subtraction.

I do not be union.

I dough we are of opinion that such is the part, policy, and intention of the statute in a, and that for this reason alone the power State to make and enforce such a law cannot

te to make and enforce such a law cannot d, yet we would not wish it to be inferred see, yet we would not wish it to be inferred, i aplication from what we have said, that relation for what we have said, that relation of a State to aid and assist the at, and which does not directly or indirectly impale, or frustrate the reclamation of a a re interfere with the claimant in the mine of his other remedies, is necessarily void, position has not been before the court, and the decided in anticipation of future cases, as been urged that this act is void, as it subtactions are the second of in this proposition, nor the inference from a finite proposition, nor the inference from a faund to be correct. The offences for the fourth section of the act of 12th Febrush subjects the delinquent to a fine of five a delir, and different in many respects from seminally the statute of Illinois. The act of the company lates when the seminal ed by the statute of Illinois. The act of contemplates recapture and reclamation, contemplates recapture and reclamation, the stose who interfere with the master recise of this right, first, by obstructing or the claimaint in his endeavors to seize and he fugitive; secondly, by rescaing the fugite a arrested; and, thirdly, by barboring or has bin after series.

a armsted; and, thirdly, by harboring or a shin after notice, as the fillinois, having for its object the sea act of Illinois, having for its object the sea act of Illinois, having for its object the sea of the immigration of such persons, as the harboring or secreting negro slaves, a damentic or foreign, and without regard to a start, desire either to reclaim or abandon. The fine imposed if not given to the master,

INTHER INFAMOUS DECISION.

Let Edit, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of white of Hillings. In Supreme Court of the United white of error to the supreme court of Illinois. Sens. Writ of error to the State, as a penalty for disobedience to its laws. And if the fine inflicted by indictment, the offence, as stated in any one of the counts of the bill before as, would not have supported such an indictment. Even the last count, which is all the fine of the suprement of the counts of the bill before as, would not have supported such an indictment. Even the last count, which is also supported such an indictment. Even the last count, which is also supported such an indictment. Even the fine in

does not describe an off-nce pun-shable by the act of Congress.

But admitting that the plaintiff in error may be liable to an action under the act of Congress, for the same acts of harboring and preventing the owner from retaking his slave, it does not follow that he would be twice punished for the same offence. An off-nce, in its legal signification, means the transgression of the law. A man may be compelled to make reparation in damages to the injured party, and be liable also to punishment for a breach of the public peace, in consequence of the same act; and may be said, in common parlance, to be twice punished for the same offence. Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of a State or Territory. He may be said to owe Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of a State or Territory. He may be said to owe allegiance to two sovereigns, and may be liable to punishment for an infraction of the laws of either. The same act may be an offence or transgression of the laws of both. Thus an assault upon the Marshal of the United States, and hindering him in the execution of legal process, is a high offence against the United States, for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment; and the same act may also be a gross breach of the peace of the State, a riot, assault or a murder, and subject the same person to a punishment under the State laws for a misdemeanor or a falour. That either or both person to a punishment under the State laws for a misdemeanor or a felony. That either or both may (if they see fit) punish such an offender, cannot be doubted. Yet it cannot be truly averred that the offender has been twice punished for the same offence, only that by one act he has committed two offences, for each of which he is justly punishable. He could not plead the punishment by one in bar to a conviction by the other; consequently, this court has decided, in the case of Fox rs. the State of Ohio, (5 Howard, 432.) that the State may punish the offence of uttering or passing false coin as a cheat or fraud practised on its citizens; and in the case of the United States rs. Marigold, (9 How., 500.) that Congress, in the proper exercise of its authority, may punish the same act as an offence against the United States. It has been urged, in the argument on behalf of the plaintiff in error, that an affirmance of the judgment in this case will conflict with the decisions of this Court in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (16 Peters, 540.) This we think is a mistake.

This we think is a mistake.

The questions presented and decided in that case differed entirely from those which affect the present.

Prigg, with full power and authority from the owner, had arrested a fugitive slave in Pennsylvania. vania, and taken her to her master in Maryland. For this he was indicted and convicted under a statute of Pennsylvania, making it a felony to take and carry away any negro or mulatto for the purpose of detaining them as slaves.

The following questions were presented by the ase, and decided by the Court:

1st. That under and in virtue of the Constitu-

tion of the United States, the owner of a slave is clothed with entire authority, in every State in the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, wherever he can do it without illegal violence or a

exercised it in the act of Congress of 12th February, 1793.

3. That any State law or regulation which in-

3. That any State law or regulation which in-terrupts, impedes, limits, embarrasses, delays, or postpones the right of the swner to the immediate possession of the slave, and the immediate com-mand of his swning is and the immediate compossession of the slave, and the immediate com-mand of his services, is void.

We have in this case assumed the correctness of these doctrines; and it will be found that the

ground on which this case is decided were fully recognized in that. 'We entertain,' say the Court, (page 625,) 'no doubt whatsoever that the States, in virtue of their general police power, possess full jurisdiction to arrest and restrain runnway slaves, nd remove them from their borders, and other-ise to secure themselves against their depredations wise to secure themselves against their depredations and evil example, as they certainly may do in cases of idlers, vagabonds and paupers. The rights of the owners of fugitive slaves are in no just sense interfered with or regulated by such a course; and interfered with or regulated by such a course; and in many cases, the operations of the police power, although destined essentially for other purposes-for the protection, safety, and peace of the State—may essentially promote and aid the interests of the owners. But such regulations can never be permitted to interfere with or to obstruct the just rights of the owner to reclaim his slave, derived from the Constitution of the United States, or with the remedies prescribed by Congress to aid and enforce the same.'

Upon these grounds, we are of opinion that the act of Illinois, upon which this indictment is founded, is constitutional, and therefore affirm the indigment.

Judge McLean dissented.

The DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION. The following toasts were given at the Democratic celebration in Washington;

By J. H. G. McCutchen—Democracy: May it fillibuster the world.

By Dr. Birdsall, of California. Our Cuban difficulties: May they be readily difficulties: May they be speedily settled according to Law. [Referring to George Law, of New York, and his lawless method of involving our country in a war with Spain, on account of Cuba.]

By I. Williams. 'The Douglass' of our Amer-

By I. Williams. 'The Douglass' of our American Democracy: May he live to preside over an 'ocean-bound republic.'

By Byron G. Daniels. The fruits of the late Democratic victory—Cuba and the Sandwich Is-

At an entertainment recently given to George Pillow, by the citizens of Clinton, Louisiana, the following sentiment, offered by Ms. Ward, was drunk with great applause:

'The natural boundaries of the United States— The North American continent, with the adjacent

Islands."

These sentiments are significant of what will undoubtedly be the spirit and policy of the new administration. We are a lawless nation.

Although we are not particularly enamored with Whiggery, yet we sineerely rejoice at the success of that party in Massachusetts, over the unholy Alliance of Democrats and Free Soilers. Such a Coalition deserves to be defeated, and it has got its deserts. Horace Mann cannot misrepresent the old Bay State in the U. S. Senate, nor in the Gubernatorial chair, The Whig party in Massachusetts is the conservative party.—N. Hournal of Commerce.

SELECTIONS.

From the Perth Constitutional of Dec. 15. AMERICAN SLAVERY. PUBLIC SOURCE

On Thursday evening, a public tea-meeting was held, at the instance of the Perth Anti-Slavery Society, in the Large Session-House of the South United Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Newland's,) which was well and respectably attended, and included the leading friends of the cause in this quarter, both ladies and gentlemen. The soirce took place, in the terms of the printed announcement, 'to promote the Penny Offering to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'; and 'to join in the National Remonstrance to the United States against American slavery.'

strance to the United States against American slavery.'
On the motion of Mr. David Turnbull, General Agent, the Rev. William Lindsay, of the East United Presbyterian Church, was called to the chair; and, (after tea had been served.) in opening the proceedings, he referred, at considerable length, to the circumstances of the present meeting, originating, as it did, in the impetus which had been given to the cause of the oppressed slave by the admirable, wonderful book alluded to, and which, he had no doubt, had rung the knell of as base and degrading a system as had ever ventured to trample upon the rights of finjured and insulted humanity.

humanity.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. John Pillans, of the Independent Chapel, Canal Crescent, and is as follows:—

and is as follows:—

'That, in the opinion of this meeting, the system of slavery, as by law established in the United States of America, whereby three millions and a half of human beings are held as property by their fellow-men, bought and sold as such, and subjected every moment to all the liabilities attaching to relieve-ment, bought and sold as such, and subjected every moment to all the liabilities attaching to any other description of property, is utterly opposed to those inalienable rights with which God has invested every man, to all principles of truth and justice, to the provisions of all righteous government, and to the law of God; and that, therefore, it becomes our duty, as men and Christians, to seek, by all scriptural and lawful means, its entire everthrow. Therefore, believing that the Press is one of the mightiest instrumentalities that can be employed for the annihilation of systems of error, cruelty and despotism, we hail, with especial pleasure, the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and express our deep gratitude to that gifted lady for the timely production of her graphic pen; and that, considering it extremely desirable that the present deep and powerful anti-slavery feeling caused by the circulation of that book should not be suffered to pass away without resulting in some practical to pass away without resulting in some practical measure, we resolve to originate a 'Penny Off-ring' from the readers of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, to help the cause of the slave, and to appeal to such throughout the land to contribute to this object.'

From the variety of topies, the speaker remarked, embraced in the resolution, it was obviously imperative to take but a slight and cursory glance at each; in doing which, the reverend gentleman rivetted the attention of the audience for a considthe Union, to seize and recapture his slave, wherever he can do it without illegal violence or a breach of the peace.

2. That the Government is clothed in appropriate authority and functions to enforce the delivery on claim of the owner, and has properly erable time, in a speech replete with eloquence and sterner cruelties could palliate the thing itself; and spoke hopefully of the means that are now be-

Mr. James Readdie, builder, seconded the reso lution, which, with all those subsequently proposed; was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Young moved the second resolu tion, to the following effect :-

'That this meeting, relying on the influence of public opinion in this country, to further the speedy and successful issue of the arduous struggle for the abolition of slavery, through which the United States of America must sooner or later United States of America must sooner or later pass, resolve to transmit to that nation a memorial, calmly and earnestly setting forth the inherent evils of the system, and beseeching them to adopt immediate and efficitive measures for its uttor annihilation; and inasmuch as the present effort, and not a little of the powerful antislavery feeling which at present exists, is directly attributable to the invaluable work of Mrs. Harriet Beccher Stowe, we hereby resolve respectfully to request that lady to become almoner of the 'Penny Offering,' and to distribute it as she shall deem most fit for the benefit of the slave.'

The wenerable Dector supported this resolution

The venerable Doctor supported this resolution The venerable Doctor supported this resolution at some length, and in his usual pithy but telling manner. He argued that, in expressing his opinion to Brother Jonathan, John Bull ought by no means to be mealy-mouthed —that the attitude which the British nation should assume in this matwhich the British nation should assume in this matter was one which ought to be respectful, but, at the same time, firm and unmistakable—and that no compromise, short of the final extinction of slavery, ought for a moment to be entertained. With regard to America itself, it ought, for very shame, as a political community, to rise and wipe off the foul stain. The Doctor illustrated the growing feeling in favor of abolition in the transatlantic republic, by reference to the recent case of the eight slaves who had obtained their liberation, in consequence of their owner landing them in the eight slaves who had obtained their iberation, in consequence of their owner landing them in New York, in transitu to another State. That feeling should be fostered with paternal care; and just in proportion to the amount of zeal and exrestness with which the subject is advocated in this country, in a corresponding ratio would the waning star of slavery hurry to its final and irreversible doom.

Mr. Wm. Greig, City Clerk, in a few brief but well-chosen remarks, seconded the resolution. The Rev. John C. George, Wesleyan minister, proposed the third resolution, viz:—

'That this meeting would embrace the pro-That this meeting would emprace the present opportunity of expressing the opinion, that the Liberian scheme of colonization is not a remedy for the evils of slavery which this meeting can approve of, and that the entire and immediate emacipation of the deeply-injured colored population of America is the only adequate remedy in the cir-

position, anomalous, he was ready to admit, but certainly one of undeniable reality; and contended that a lengthened experience had proved that slaveholders, would they be successfully wrought upon, must be reasoned with, plied with argument and persuasion, and appealed to as men—a course of conduct which could hardly fail of ultimately producing that relenting of heart which kindness, more than force and attempt at coercion, must inevitably awaken. Many of the American slaveholders had been, by birth, education and habit, brought into circumstances over which they had no control; and while, therefore, they were guilty, both in the sight of Heaven, and in the eyes of those circumstances, they might have been as ardent haters of slavery as we are ourselves, and that, with increasing light, they will be brought to regard the system with an abhorrence in no degree inferior to that with which we look upon it lie had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

Mr. David Irons, tea-merchant, seconded the resolution, confirmatory of the truth of which he read one or two extracts from the Ecketic Review.

Mr. John M'Neill, of Kinnoull Street Academy, moved the adoption of a Friendly Remonstrance of the People of Scotland to the People of the United States, on the subject of slavery, to be signed by the Chairman in the name of the meeting, and forwarded in due course. This was read and adonted the the bounds of your republic, who may be treated the tourse of the united States, on the subject of slavery, to be signed by the Chairman in the name of the meeting, and forwarded in due course. This was read and adonted the the bounds of your republic, who may be treated to that the bounds of your republic, who may be treated to the beats to say, that the inexticable to compelled to say, that the inexticable to say, that the inexticable to the subject the enslaved to treatment that is any thing but humane. Where is the humanity of treating ment and women as if the humanity of treating ment and women as if the humanity of treatin

Mr. John M'Neill, of Kinnoull Street Academy, moved the adoption of a Friendly Remonstrance of the People of Scotland to the People of the United States, on the subject of slavery, to be signed by the Chairman in the name of the meeting, and forwarded in due course. This was read and adopted. The Rev. Mr. Knowles, of Mill Street Independent Chapel, proposed—'That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of the meeting:—

Mr. James Fenwick, George-street;

Mr. James Morton, Mr. David Irons, High-street;

Mr. Robert Morton, St. John-street; Mr. David Morton, Mr. James Barlas, High-street; Mr. Peter Campbell, Methyen street.'

Mr. Nairne, mill-spinner, in seconding the reso-ution, referred to a fact that had been omitted by all the previous speakers, and which, he contended,

AMERICAN.—You acknowledge the brotherhood of nations. You are with eductrine, that the nations of the earth constitute one great family, and that as such they are bound to each other by common interests and common ties. And in avowing this, you grant the right of any one member of that brotherhood to lift up a calm and truthful testimony before any other member, on behalf of humanity, justice and freedom, when these are assailed or outraged.

We are at one with you in the maintenance of this principle; and it is because we look to you as brethren—bound to us by the most sacred associations—that we now address you.

It is in no spirit of pride or fancied superiority that we make our appeal, but rather in a spirit of self-humiliation, calling to mind that we also were once partakers in this iniquity. And we hope that the fact of our having done what we could to wipe out our reproach as a nation,—once implicated in upholding slavery,—will induce you to give the more willing and earnest heed to our remonstrance.

Americans.—We plead with year on behalf of

our hathers, and act as if you sought to queen the start we make our appeal, but rather in a spirit of self-humiliation, calling, to mind that we also were successful and in support of the concept and the start of self-humiliation, calling, to mind that we also were concept and the start of self-humiliation, calling in mind that we also were concept and the start of self-humiliation, calling, to mind that we also were concept and the start of self-humiliation, calling in mind that we also were concept and the start of self-humiliation, calling in the start of self-humiliation, calling in the self-humiliation of summertal beings whom you hold in bondage. We plead with you we love your magnificent country, our self-humiliation, calling in the self-humilian of salvery throughout your land; therefore do we plead with you. We love the birthright of all; therefore do we plead with you we love the birthright of all; therefore do we plead with you. We love the self-humiliation, unqualified and entire abolition of salvery throughout your land; therefore do we plead with you. We love the self-humiliation and your fallers shed their self-humi

three millions of human beings at this hour with-three millions of human beings at this hour with-in the bounds of your republic, who may be treated with every indignity and cruelty, while the justice of your land extends no shield over their helpless heads.

heads.

We appeal to you on the ground of consistency. And is not this the fundamental principle set forth in your glorious Declaration of Independence—that 'all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'! What means this language! Does it mean that the man of color as well as the white is a man! that the black man is born free as well as the white! that God has given to the black man, as well as the white, those sacred, inalienable rights! Where, then, is the consistency between your profession and your prac-

lution, referred to a fact that had been omitted by all the previous speakers, and which, he contended formed a very important consideration in this controversy, namely, that in reasoning with the Americans on this point, it should be shown that slavery was no less an erroneous system, than it was unprofitable in a financial point of view; and entered into statistical details to prove that free labor was the cheapest, and, per consequence, the most profitable to all parties. Before sitting down, Mr. Nairne proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Lindsay, in acknowledging the compliment, assured the meeting that his presidency was a privilege, and therefore no thanks were due to him for performing what was a duty, the omission of which he could not reconcile with the obligations devolving upon him as a Christian and a Briton.

This terminated the proceedings of this very interesting meeting. During the night, subscription books were circulated amongst the ladies present, who, we believe, with as many more as they can enlist, are to afford all classes of the inhabitants an opportunity of contributing their mite towards the object contemplated. Between the speeches, Messrs. Kennedy favored the meeting with pieces of music of an apposite character; and we are sure that, in parting, there was not one in the company who did not feel it to be a privilege to be present at a ceremony which we will describe as at least the insertion of another nail in the coffin of American Slavery.

The following Remonstrance is indeed so friendly slave me the opportunity of you, does it not follow that you will bid every the provided in the midst of you, does it not follow that you will bid every the provided of the provided in the midst of you, does it not follow that you will bid every the provided in the provided in the midst of you, does it not follow that you will bid every the provided in the provided in the midst of you, does it not follow that you will bid every the provided in the prov The following Remonstrance is indeed so friendly in its spirit, so unexceptionable in its language, and so cloquently expressed, that we hope to see it copied into many of our American newspapers, especially all such as deplore the existence of slavery in our country. THE FRIENDLY REMONSTRANCE of THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

THE PRIENDLY REMONSTRANCE of the people of scotland or the substantial statement of the statem ADDRESSED TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES your own country! Americans! by every thing of AMERICA. your own country. Americans: by sery thing that is sacred and awful in our boly religion, we appeal to you to be consistent here. As you profess to be a Christian people, listen to the word of the Most High.— Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them '... Proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound '... Loose the bunds of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.'

Americans,—Shall slavery continue! Shall the accursed system still live under the shadow of law—still be tolerated, fostered, propagated! Shall the foul blot still remain on your national escutcheon! Will you still forsake the good old paths of your fathers, and act as if you sought to quench the altar-fires of liberty which they enkindled! Will you continue to undo the work of putriots, reformers, philanthropists, and to affiliate with ty-

From the Perth [Scottish] Constitutional of Dec. 15. THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The subject of American slavery is at present tholing an assize—we trust a last one—at the bar of British Public Opinion. This fresh trial has been instituted at the instance of Mrs. Hannir Beccure Stows, who has got up the case so admirably on behalf of the slave, in her story of Uncle Tom's Cabin, that the verdict has been an unqualified condemnation of slaveholding, as alike inhuman and unchristian. This verdict has been pronounced by a common jury, fairly empannelled from all classes of the community,—the million readers of Mrs. Stowe's inimitable book.

readers of Mrs. Stowe's inimitable book.

Not, indeed, that the British public have discovered any thing new in the science of moral ethics bearing against slavery; but the simple fact being that this faithful, though fictitious picture exhibits the enormities of the system, even under its most favorable auspices, in such a clear and striking light, that they feel impelled, in the name of Civilization, not to speak of Christianity, to remonstrate against its continuance.

We are glad to observe that the movement is likely to be a united and universal one. The Earls of Carlisle and Shaftsbury are among its promoters; and the Duches of Stimbllan, and other ladies of rank and influence, have shown the women of England a bright example, but one which, after all, they they will require very little prompt-

men of England a bright example, but one which, after all, they they will require very little prompting to follow. In our own city, the Anti-Slavery Society has taken the initiative; and, in order to enable it to make an effective appeal to the American slaveholders, it has resolved to submit an application to the pockets of the citizens, but for a sum so small that we have no fear of an unfavorable re-

In the midst of the excitement, the abettors of slavery have not allowed judgment to go against them by default. They have regularly entered appearance; and in Aunt Phillis's Coin—written, too, by a lady—have drawn such a fascinating picture of the frolicsome, devil-may-care life of the slave, and of the kind and considerate usage he receives at the hands of the calumniated slave-holder, that one almost fancies his eyes betray him, and instead of 'Virginia,' ought to read 'Arcadia.' There, Uncle Tom, after escaping to Canada, feels so utterly miserable in a state of freedom, that he returns to the scene of his for, mer servitude, and is fain to surrender himself voluntarily to his legal owner. All very well, Messrs. Haley, Legree & Co.; but does it not peep out, on your own showing, that it was the affection he bere to the wife and children he left behind, rather than the liking he had to bondage, which In the midst of the excitement, the abettors of out, on your own snowing, that it was the affection he bere to the wife and children he left behind, rather than the liking he had to bondage, which induced him to rush back to it 1—not that he loved freedom less, but that he loved his wife and family more! It won't do, gentlemen; you prove far too much, and therefore prove nothing. If we wanted confirmatory proofs of the leading incidents in Mrs. Stowe's book, we have them fresh and at hand. An Edinburgh contemporary of Saturday, furnishes us with extracts from the advertising columns of a Charleston paper, all tending to show that the system is really as bad, if not worse, than its worst enemies have depicted it.

We had the gratification of attending the late meeting of the Society above referred to, and are therefore in a position to testify to the zeal and enthusiasm which animate the leading friends of freedom in this quarter. We confess, however, that we should have left the meeting with different emotions, but for the remarks which one of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. George, felt it his duty to

speakers, the Rev. Mr. GEORGE, felt it his duty to make in allusion to those of a gentleman who had preceded him. There can be no doubt, we think, that they are the true friends of the slave, who, like Mr. George, look at things as they find them, and would deal with difficulties as such, although, for the moment, it would perhaps be a more popular and personally agreeable process attempting to ignore them. We say attempting, because we think that reflection will satisfy any one that slavery is a huge reality—a broad, palpable, outstanding fact—to deal successfully with which, it would more effectually promote the end contemplated by taking less high ground than that assumed by some earnest abolitionists, who, in thus acting, allow their feelings to get the better of their judgment. recorded him There e

some earnest abolitionists, who, in thus acting, allow their feelings to get the better of their judgment.

At the meeting on Thursday, Mr. Naine, in speaking from a financial point of view, did not make the position he was desirous to establish so clear as we could have wished. He spoke truthfully enough, no doubt, of the original and necessary cost of slave production; but he said nothing, so far as we remember, of the subsequent profit of 'rearing' slaves—an essential element in considering the question. We rather suspect, without pronouncing definitely on the matter, that here the slaveholder has the advantage, and hence the temacity with which he clings to the infernal system. At all events, this much we will say, that if you can manage to satisfy the slave-owners that free labor would be more productive to them than that realized from the present mode of traffic, you touch the key-stone upon which rests the injuitous and tottering fabric.

But we have no fear of eventual triumph. Slavery is doomed. Its days are numbered. The chariot of freedom moves advancingly in its peaceful, onward progress; and, ere long, even America will yield to its omnipotence, while the jubilant shout of ransomed millions shall proclaim their deliverance and release from the bondage of the alaveholder to ponder the moral contained in the following lines of one of their best poets, long-fellow:—

There is a poor blind Samson in this land,
Shorn of his strength, and bound in bonds of steel,
Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand,
And shake the pillars of this common weal,
Till the vast temple of our liberties
A shapeles mass of wreck and rubbish lies.

THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONISTS.

THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONISTS.

The London papers are still discussing 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and the Address of the Ladies of Stafford House. A correspondent of the Times are gues at great length that an address so discreditable could never have been written by English ladies, but was undoubtedly sent over from America, and probably written by Mrs. Stowe herself—the principal offence which he finds in it being an acknowledgment that slavery was introduced into America by England herself.

But a correspondence has been published between Samuel Gurney, Sir E. N. Buxton, Joseph Sturge, and G. W. Alexander, with the Earl of Shaftesbury, in which the address is said to have been prepared by that nobleman, who is censured for saying, in that address, that the immediate abolition of slavery would be difficult and dangerous, and he asked whether he could not approve another address, of which they inclose a copy. The Earl writes in reply thus

To Mess s. Sturge and Alexander:
Gentlemen: I am much obliged to you for the kind letter I have had the honor to receive from you.

FRIEND GARRISON :

I am fully aware of the great seal and exertions of that party who assert the necessity and safety of immediate abolition, nor do I deny that they form their opinion on very strong and cogent

But our present purpose is less to discuss the question of the time of abolition, than the mode by which we can obtain it at all. It is a sad thing that we should appear to be disunited. We are not so in fact. We all alike abhor and denounce not so in fact. We all alike abhor and denout that iniquitous system of slavery which disgra-and desolates so many regions of the civilis

orld. My own views, as far as I am able to form any,

My own views, as far as I am able to form any, and those of many with whom I am associated, are very moderate. An interval of three years would be ample to make all necessary preparations for the admission of the slave to every right and enjoyment of a freeman.

I heartily approve the course you propose. Obtain as many signatures as you can to your address, which requires immediate abolition. We will do the same by ours, which admits that it should be progressive. Both of them may then go together; for, with the exception of one passage, the addresses will be identical,—identical in spirit, sentiment, and expression, and differing only in the subordinate consideration whether a short interval, or more, should be allotted for the purpose of preparation.

reparation.
I am, gentlemen, your very obedient serv't,

From the Edinburgh Scottish Press, Dec. 11.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SLAVERY.

We remember no time at which public sympathy in this country has been awakened, and public attention turned, to the monstrous system of American slavery, so much as at present. There is also, accompanying the desire to induce the inhabitants of the New World to cease from this horrid traffic, a determination to avoid giving unnecessary offence by word or deed—that thus, while the truth is spoken, it may be spoken 'in love'—thereby rendering success doubly sure. The Remonstrance, which appears in our columns, is an apt illustration of the truth of what we say.

We have rarely been more struck with the inconsistency of the conduct of the people of the United States than on looking into the Charleston Mercury of the 15th ult. There are earnest appeals on behalf of Christian Missions—following which are announcements of the publication of the works of some of our most eminent Divines—Chalmers' Works, Dr. Brown's Expositions of Peter, M'Cheyne's Works, &c.; and then follow such notices as these:

'To-morrow, the 16th inst., will be sold, at the North ILLUSTRATIONS OF SLAVERY.

'To-morrow, the 16th inst., will be sold, at the North
of the Exchange, by order of the Administrator and
permission of the Ordinary,
Eliza, about 22 years old, a good seamstress and lady's
maid; with her child, about 2 years old. These negroes will be sold only to a city resident.' Poor 'Eliza' and her child stand out with

something like the dignity of individuality. Here follows a grouping, in which even this dignity is wanting, and the position of the individual is sunk in the aggregate of the brute:—

'By permission of the Court of Ordinary, on the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the Court House in Gillisonville, Beaufort District, S. C., Fifteen Negro Slaves, belonging to the Estate of Wm. H. Mongin, deceased, and sold for the benefit of said estate. Terms cash. J. J. STONEY, Ex'or.'

'In connection with the above, will be sold, in addition, ten Negro Slaves (the property of John Stoddard,) composing the families of the foregoing.'

A beautiful illustration this of the family relations which slavery recognises. First are to be sold the parents, separately or in the lot, as purchasers may incline. Then follow the children, 'composing the families of the foregoing '—a stroke of the auction-cer's hammer settling the question whether the parents go in one direction, and the children in another. Hitherto, however, we have had slaves as slaves ;—in the advertisement which follows, they are reduced to their true level as chattels, or as beasts :—

'The Executors of the late Col. John H. M'Intosh offer for sale, and are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all his real and personal property, consisting of a quantity of plantation implements, mules, oxen, corn, fodder, and about 221 slaves, &c., all which are on the plantation called Burlington, Duval county, Florida.' 'The Executors of the late Col. John H. M'Into-

By a refinement of contemptuous cruelty, the mules and oxen, and the very implements of toil, receive precedence of the despised slaves. The auctioneer is not even sure of their number—'about 221 slaves, &c.' The 'about' and the '&c.' are full of meaning. They tell of slaves unborn, who will open their eyes on nothing but slavery, but whose advertised existence, as yet unconscious to themselves, may screw some dollars additional out of the hard fist of the thin-lipped, yellow-faced, unpitying-featured Yankee, who will be there to buy. Our history would not be complete, had we not a runaway to crown the black catalogue. Here he is:—

FIFT DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away, on Sunday, the 6th inst., from the South Carolina Railroad Company, their negro man Sam, recently bought by them, with others, at Messrs. Cochran & Sproull's sale at Ai-ken. He was raised in Cumberland county, North Car-olina, and last brought from Richmond, Va. In height he is 5 feet 64 inches. Complexion copper color; on the left arm and right leg somewhat scarred. Countenance good. The above reward will be paid for his apprehen-sion and lodgment in any one of the jalls of this or any neighboring State.

'J. D. Person, Supt' Transportation.'

'J. D. Person, Supt' Transportation.'

'Sam' had evidently been nowise enamored of his new proprietors. He was 'raised' in Cumberland county,—as a foal is raised to fit into the harbes which its dam has vacated, or a calf is raised as stock, or a cucumber for the market. We never heard of an immortal spirit being 'raised.' Poor Sam! His 'countenance is good, 'we are told—an index, probably, to an open, loveable spirit;—but he is a slave, and his fato, if caught, will be 'one of the jails in this or any neighboring State.'

We stop here. These notices follow each other in succession, in the paper from which we have culled them. We give them to keep alive attention to the horrid system of slavery, that so we may awaken every energy of our countrymen to bring it to a speedy and perpetual end.

SALE OF SLAVES IN WASHINGTON Piano Forte, Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Negro Boy, Horses, Harness, Carryall, Carts farming Ulensils, &c., at Auction.—On Saturday morning, December 11, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Auction Rooms, I shall sell without reserve, &c., &c., at twelve o'clock.—

One Negro Boy, 18 years of age.
Also, a Negro Girl.
3 horses, saddles, bridles, and harnese.
Carryall, 2 carts, wheelbarrow.
Hay rake, 2 ploughs, cultivator.
Hay cart, lot of farm harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

Jas. C. McGuire, Auct'r.

The above advertisement appeared in the N

The above advertisement appeared in the National Intelligencer for several days prior to the sale. Pursuant thereto, a crowd collected at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street, on Tuesday morning. After the sale of horses, cows, and farming utensils, the human cattle were put up, viz: a boy — years old, and a girl — years old. On putting up the boy, the auctioneer said that he would give any man \$25 if he would relieve him of the disagreeable duty of selling those children. No one offering to relieve him, he proceeded to sell them. He stated that he was informed that the boy was restricted to the District, which he believed was the fact; that the boy was deaf, had a running in his head, and was an invalid; that he was the pet of his mother, who was present, in great distress, and desired, as did also the relatives of the family to whom he belonged, not to be separated from him. These children were part of the estate of Jesse Brown, deceased, late proprietor of 'Brown's Hotel;' and it was known that Marshall Brown (one of the heirs) was present for Marshall Brown (one of the heirs) was known that Marshall Brown (one of the heirs) was present for the purpose of buying the boy, if sold at a reasonable price, that he might not be separated from his mother. The bidding commenced, and he was struck off to Mr. Brown at \$325, when a man by the name of Naylor, a trader, claimed the bid as his, and insisted upon the negro being struck off to him. Mr. Brown averred that the bid was his, and claimed the boy. Naylor threatened to prosecute the suctioneer, if he did not get him. After much cavilling among the bidders, the boy was again put up, and this man Naylor advanced the bid to \$330,

was thrown into the slave pen. He had been sold by the master to the trader!

The manner of his seizure was designed to prevent the outburst of indignation, which it was supposed such a transaction would provoke. Barbara soon heard of it, and, with a heart breaking with anguish, she hastened to some of her friends, and told her story. An officer of the United States Army proceeded forthwith to Baltimore, and ascertained that the trader would sell Henry for \$1,000, on condition that the sum of \$50 should be deposited as forfeit money, provided the whole amount could not be raised in ten days. On his return, several gentlemen, among them the Mayor of the city—the majority of them slaveholders—undertook to raise the sum, and at last happily succeeded. The price was paid down; Henry was redeemed; and it was he, who, on the evening mentioned, in breathless he, who, on the evening mentioned, in breathles haste from the cars, clasped in his arms his age

mother, overcome with excess of joy.

We have mentioned these facts, to show what
the Law of Congress allows in Washington, how
some men will use the terrible prerogatives with some men will use the terrible prerogatives with which it invests them, and to what an extent pubwhich it invests them, and to what an extent pul-lic sentiment here is in advance of the Law. Would that in every similar case occurring in the District, we could record an equally happy termination!— National Era.

SLAVEHOLDING HUMANITY.

If the word diabolical does not apply to the malicious delight in suffering, and the utter heart-lessness of the following, it should be discharged lessness of the following, it should be discharged from the dictionary as useless. Think of talking of a torture, which savages might be ashamed to inflict, as a 'holiday suit,' or a 'warm jacket,' and notice the offences for which these poor creatures were flogged. It has sickened our very heart to read it. We copy from the police reports, in a late number of the Richmond (Va.) Republican:

DISCHARGED.-Jordan Goode, slave to Haxall & Bro., was eaged on Sunday night for not having his pass indorsed. Yesterday the Mayor let him off, but for the next offence, won't he eatch it?

dorsed and running from the watchmen.

WARMING .- Felix Harwood, slave to Georg Turner, was caught by the watch when stenling wood, on Sunday night last, and was eaged. The Court yesterday ordered that his system should be heated by additional dressing. A striped jacket must have felt fine yesterday, as cold as the wind blowed.

Housen .- Joe Shieway says he is a free negro but as he is without a register to prove that fact, and no one feels disposed to take his word for it, the Mayor directed his delivery into the kind keeping of the old Commodore.

Big Name.—Thomas Jefferson !-- what name for a negro—was brought before the Mayor yesterday, and ordered five stripes for firing pop-crackers in Cary street on Saturday evening last.

ALL Right.—George Waller, a free negro, had no free papers when arrested. Proved his freedom, and missed the jug by a feet, adzackly.

SOUTHERN TRAFFIC.

The Carrolton (Ala.) Republican of Dec. 18, ad-certises some excellent chances for speculation.— Mr. F. W. Bostwick, administrator, is to sell, Jan. cight or ten likely Negroes, as property of the estate of Jacob Colvin, deceased.
 Lewis Cobb, administrator, offers for sale on

the 10th proximo,

the 10th proximo,

The personal property belonging to the estate of
James M. Bradford, deceased, consisting of about
20 or 27 likely negroes—men, women, girls, boys
and children; horses and fine mules; a considerable lot of farming utensils, &c., &c.'

A third administrator is to sell

'The stock of dry goods, hardware, clothing,
&c., &c., &c.; three negro men, and one woman,
oxen, wagons, new buggy, one turnpike across
Lubbud, belonging to the estate of John T. Gardner.'

ner.'
The executors of J. Holland's testament offer

for sale various parcels of land:

'Also at the same time and place, will be sold one likely negro woman, the property of said estate.'
Another is to sell the stock and other persona

property of a certain plantation, except the ne-groes, who are to be hired out to the highest bid-S. H. Cox offers, for cash or an accepted draft.

A family of six extra likely negroes, consisting two men—Elbert and Erwin—who are both A limity—Elbert and Erwin—who are both good blacksmiths, two women, one about 40 and the other about 20 years old, one boy, 10 or 12, and a girl about 8 or 10 years of age.

his woes! Truly, if slavery, after robbing its vic-tim of his inalienable rights, which to a noble mind are dearer than life, so degrades and de-bases his mind that he can laugh and sing to the clanking of his own chains, it is tenfold worse than if it merely enslaved his body, and left him a soul capable of grieving for the loss.'

when the auctioneer, prompted by feelings of homanity, offered him \$25 if he would not bid more. This offer was accepted, with the Christian remark, that he (Naylor) **had as he finds \$25 in this way at to make it out of a nigger. So the \$25 in this way as to make it out of a nigger. So the \$25 in this way as to make it out of a nigger. So the \$25 in this way as to make it out of a nigger. So the \$25 in this way as to make it out of a nigger. So the \$25 in this way as to make it out of a nigger. So the \$25 in this way as to make the total fact that the can langth and sing to the struck of the night of the master of the total struck of the night of the master of the total struck of the night of the

lent.
That our readers may more fully understand the exact position assumed by the administration, we give a few extracts from the letter of instruction to give a few extracts from the letter of instruction to Mr. Walsh. After stating the object of the mission to be the compulsion of an acknowledgment, on the part of the Haytian monarch, of the entire independence of Dominica, or a cessation of hostilities for at least ten years, he speaks of the instructions of the British and French agents, the former of which is an unequivocal threat of war, and says, 'I entirely concur in the views which they express, and expect that you will be governed by them.' He then proceeds with some details, and says:—

When, therefore, you shall have held free and full When, therefore, you shall have held free and full conferences with your colleagues, and shall have ascertained the reciprocal claims of the parties to the war, if the Emperor Soulouque shall insist upon maintaining a beligerent attitude until all his demands shall have been satisfied by the opposite party, you will unite with your colleagues in remonstrating against this course on his part. If the remonstrating against this course on his part. If the remonstrance should prove to be unavailing, you will signify to the Emperor, that you shall give immediate notice to your government, that the President, with the concurrence of Congress, may adopt such measures, in co-operation with the governments of England and France, as may cause the intervention of the three pougrs to be respected.

In speaking of the propositions and the Emperor answer, he says :—

'If this answer should not be given within a reasonable time, or if when given it should not prove to be satisfactory, you will then, conjointly with your colleagues, RECCINE the Emperor to conclude a permanent peace with the Dominican government, upon the basis which you may jointly prescribe to him, or to consent to a truce with that government of not less than ten

The foregoing will be sufficient to give a correction of the character of this mission, and show how far the Executive's ideas of intervention have been Touched Lightly.—Isaac Allen, a gentleman of color, in the service of Messrs. Good & Allen, received a portion of his holiday suit yesterday, by order of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass independent of the Mayor, for failing to have been reduced to practice. The New York Post says that the foregoing may not be a threat of war; but how it comes to this charitable conclusion, we are unable, from our limited knowledge of the English language, to determine.—Sandusky Mirror.

GENERAL CASS ON UNCLE TOM.

Scarcely a day passes, without showing us how inconsiderate Mrs. Stowe has been in the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The work has certainly been premature, and its popularity is all a mistake. She ought to have had a certificate from some medical faculty, testifying that her imagination was not distempered, before she attempted to dip pen in ink, or to write even the name of Uncle Tom. She ought, in the next place, to have received the authority and approval of at least twelve Southern doctors of divinity, before she adventured to make one statement of fact, in her book, in relation to slavery; for, of course, Southern doctors of divinity know all about the 'divine institution,' and how could Mrs. Stowe know! ht to have had a cortificat

know!

In the third place, she ought to have remembered that there are certain respectable old mannygoats in the Senate of the United States, whose nerves cannot very well sustain such violent shocks as have been administered to them through the 'spiritual medium' of Uncle Tom. Mrs. Stowe ought to have recollected that General Cass was ought to have recollected that General Cass was sitting in the senatorial tower, keeping watch over his darling palladium of the Union, slavery, and that when she galvanized the fist of Logree, she brought an instrument into play which was to deal a death-blow at the 'peculiar institution,' and to administer a 'side winder' to the 'Senator who ought to be President.' Mrs. Stowe certainly did not calculate the amount of nervous shakes and ought to be Fresident. Mrs. Stowe certainly and not calculate the amount of nervous shakes, and starts, and winks, and blinks, which the spirit of starts, and winks, and blinks, which the spirit of Uncle Tom would produce amongst these sensitive creatures, 'the nationals,' or she never would have perpetrated the cruelty of calling such a spirit from the shades of Kentucky. She did not calculate upon the number and profundity of the critics, as well as imitators, who should arise to contest the palm with her, or she would have shrunk from provoking the fury of curs, as numerous and as violent as Acteon's dogs.

Our neighbor, the Ægis, in last Wednesday's paper, after speaking approvingly of General Cass, for rebuking what it terms the 'new outbreak of benevolence of the English women, which seems to be awakened by Mrs. Stowe's novel, 'quotes from the late speech of the General, the following profound, delicate, and we should say, rather indirect criticism upon Mrs. Stowe's revolutionary book:—

And I think that publications originated in distempered imagination, or something worse, giv-ing the most exaggerated description of the suffer-ings of slavery, and thus exciting false impres-sions, both at home and abroad, should be discoun-tenanced by every true American.

A SLAVE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald thus describes an unfortunate man whom he met on board a steamboat going down the Mississippi river:

'I noticed him first as he followed a tall, well dressed, elderly man into his state-room. He was on his way from Kentacky to St. Louis. I asked him if his master was on board, though I felt ashamed to recognize by such an inquiry the relationship, and to remind the poor fellow of his hopeless bondage. He told me he was, and that, besides himself, he was taking with him two or three colored children, who were running about the cabin. He was about eighteen years of age, and wore that sad, melancholy expression, which I have so often seen on the faces of colored people. His countenance looked as if a real smile—the sunshine of the soul—had never gleamed through the dark casement. But they tell us the slave does laugh and sing. Is this the legitimate result of slavery, or does he laugh and sing in spite of

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JANUARY 14, 1853.

ANNUAL MEETING

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Massachusette Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Bosrow, at the Melodeon, on Wednesday, Twensday and Friday, January 26th, 27th and 28th, 1853;—commencing or Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All auxiliary Socie-Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All auxiliary Socie-ties, and all Societies in unison with this, are solicited to be strongly represented on the occasion. To all per-sons, everywhere, who believe in freedom and justice, for all, and who desire peace on the earth and good-will among men, a most cordial invitation is given to come and participate in the duties of this meeting sions of the greatest interest may be anticipated Able and eloquent speakers will be present.
FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The African Repository, the official organ of the American Colonization Society, commenced its twenty-ninth volume the present month. In glancing at the number for January, we find in it the same commingling of cant and hypocrisy, of barbarity and impiety of malignant prejudice and pseudo benevolence, that characterised it in the earliest period of its publication. characterised it in the earliest period of its publication.

In spirit and in purpose it remains unchanged, whatever else in the universe may have been modified, either in whole or in part. It is the loathsome mouth-piece of a black-hearted organization, disgraceful to the land, and a libel upon Christianity.

In the present number, we find an article copied from

the Buffalo Christian (1) Advocate, which, while making an appeal in behalf of the African Colonization scheme, clearly reveals 'the nature of the beast.' It lauds this scheme 'as one of those great moral enter-prises, which have for their aim the amelioration of human woes, and significantly speaks of it as affording 'a practical outlet' and giving 'a prudent direction to whatever sympathy may be excited for those in bondage. With the coolest audacity, it asserts that 'Africa is the heaven-appointed home' of the colored population of our country, when they are natives of the soil on which they tread, whose expatriation would con-stitute as great an outrage as that of any other portion of the American people. What have they to do with Africa, any more than with any other portion of the globe? And why should they be transported to that heathenish land, and that pestilential clime, to find a 'home,' when all the elements of civilization and all the blessings of Christianity are found here in the richest profusion ?

This Advocate of Belial 'trusts it is no longer ne cessary to vindicate the pure and noble spirits that have been engaged in this movement, from the unfounded aspersion of designing the removal of our free colored in habitants merely from a dislike or hatred of the race; and then it goes on to depict how unfortunate and gloomy is the lot of that class, and to develop the spirit of colorphobia in its most rabid form, as follows:

They are regarded as an inferior race, and have few or no encouragements held out to them to strive for distinction in any noble pursuit. Their color and phys-iological peculiarities stamp this state of things with is a superson to the colored parant. Their color and physical peculiarities stamp this state of things with the character of permanence, or, at least, must perpetuate it to a very remote period. Christianily stælf can never break down all those barriers which separate the while from the colored race. The shocking and repulsive idea of amalgamation between the two races affords the only ray of hope for the negro in this country. Against this alternative, every right and noble instinct of the while race must indignantly protest. These same natural instincts will also, to a great degree, exclude our colored population from a participation in those social, religious and political privileges, which are necessary to their prosperity and highest possible advancement. With this constitution of things, the friends of Colonization wage no war. They are willing to let it remain as God has fixed it.

This is the genuine virus, and no mistake. Wha kind of Christianity is it? Analyze this extract, and see whether it is not the acme of blasphemy toward God, and of inhumanity toward man. It gloats over the fact of the depressed condition of our free colored population, (carefully avoiding all reference to the cruel bondage of the slave population,) debarred from social privileges, religious institutions, and political franchises; and attributes it all to 'their color and physiological peculiarities, not a particle of it to the cupidity and scoundrelism of their white oppressors Their condition here must be as permanent as their complexion! Christianity itself can NEVER break down all those barriers which separate the white from the sons—to persons who are superior, not inferior; it treats colorphobia as 'a natural instinct,' which can never be eradicated, and which can be kept from performing the most dastardly and tyrannical acts only by the banishment of the objects of its hatred thousands of miles off! Talk of the aspersions cast upon Christianity by such infidel' writers as Voltaire, Rosseau and Paine! If

what the Buffalo Advocate says of it be true, it is impossible to asperse it-it is too bad to be traduced, and ought to be scouted from the world !

Such, indeed, is American Christianity-haughty implacable, oppressive, unprincipled; but not that which Jesus taught and exemplified-which the Apos tles proclaimed to be the power and wisdom of God unto salvation-full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.

Hundreds of thousands of our population are sul

lected to heavy disabilities, deprived of many of their rights, robbed of many precious privileges, and treated as a leprous race. Why is this? What evil have they done? O, it is because of their color and physiologica peculiarities'! Are they responsible for these? No Well, somebody must be—who is it? God! The issue then, is with God! They are the scoffing, blaspheming enemies of God who make it; if there is such place as hell, its flames are for them; if any are given ver to strong delusions, to believe a lie that they may

be damned, they are of the number.

Of all scoundrelisms, that is the most despicable which makes the complexion of a man the ground and justification of treating him like a dog; and it is the coundrelism of the American Colonization Society which not only 'wages no war' against the most vulgar and brutal prejudice ever known among mankind, but is 'willing to let it remain as God has fixed it'! O, monstrous imputation! Its pretended concern for the civilization and evangelization of the barbarous tribes of Africa, while it consents to the degradation and enslavement of millions in our own land, is unsurpassed

on the score of brazen effrontery.

To say that it is impossible for the colored population ever to be elevated among us, is to declare that we are incorrigible in our villany-for it is nothing but that which retards their progress.

To say that they who are unfit to live with us, and too debased ever to rise in the scale of improvement here are just the missionaries wanted to extend civilization and Christianity in Africa, is to pour contempt upon the human understanding.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A Quarterly Meeting of this Society was held at Danversport, January 8th and 9th, in Citizen's Hall, ommencing on Saturday evening, at 61 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the President, C

L. REMOND, who addressed the assembly in a brief and eloquent manner. Addresses were then made by Thom-AS HARRELL, of Gloucester, PARKER PILLSBURY, of New Hampshire, S. S. Foster, of Worcester, Richard Hood, John Hood, Dr. Hunt, J. P. Harriman, and Mr. Os. good, of Danvers.

Voted, to adjourn to Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ournment. The meeting was called to order by lice President, ELEA J. KENNY.

Vice President, Elea J. Kenny.

Voted, to choose a Business Committee; and the following persons were appointed:—Parker Pillsbury,
ELI F. BURNHAM, ELEA J. KENNY, and J. P. HARRI-

The meeting was addressed by Thomas Haskill, S. S. Foster, J. P. Harriman, John Hood, Richard

Hood, and C. L. REMOND.

JOHN CUTLER and ELI F. BURNHAM were che

ommittee on Finance.

The following resolutions were then presented by PARKER PILISBURY :-

?ARKER PILLSBURY :-1. Resolved, That in denouncing a pro-slavery chur and ministry, we can and should make no exc tion of any who are not excepted and rejected by creat body of the church and ministry themselv cording to their own rules of conduct and discipline But we must regard all who remain in such bodies supporting them, and complying with their require ments, as either ignorant of the first principles of Chris tianity, or wickedly determined to trend them under their feet—and so are either heathen or hypocrites, and utterly incapable of representing the true church of the

2. Resolved. That if anything were wanting demonstrate the total heartlessness and hypocrisy of the American Church, it has been more than supplied by the attempt of the most popular and eminent of the clergy to adorn and glorify the character and virtues of Daniel Webster, and to exalt him to a position, not a little lower, but a little higher than the angels-a 'man who, though gifted by nature and circumstances to be a great national benefactor, and even world-wide bles-sing, has performed no act on which the eye can fasten with grateful admiration. They are proudly proclaiming him the chosen champion of Freedom, while his last breath was spent in a vain attempt to silence agitation on the subject, and to stifle the out-gushing sympathy, which is God's own voice, demanding liberty to the captive. Loudly denominating him the 'Defender of the Constitution,' he has see that instrument dishonored and outraged, without a shadow of rebuke, all over the slave States of the Union. They have declared him, continually, the Coossal Genius of the age, when they know, or should know, that he has originated no new doctrines, measure or policy for the nation; not even bad ones. Banks Tariffs, Sub-Treasuries, Land Reforms, Annexations Compromises, and the Fugitive Slave Law were his onl by adoption, nor even then, until by them he could subserve some selfish end :-- and more than all, the have everywhere blazoned him as possessing the lofties and purest religious emotions and sentiments, while he lived only to scout the Higher Law, to shock the hu man conscience, and to proclaim that there was no law for it higher than the Constitution, and the laws of a debauched and profligate Congress; and while, too, hi private and personal vices were proverbial over the country, and a scandal to the very name of morality until persons, even indifferent, pitied them, his enemier published them, his friends apologized for them, and every body believed in them.

3. Resolved, That a religion which stoops to apole gize for such a man, and not to apologize for him either but to laud and extol him almost or quite to the second place in the universe, was fit to be smitten with disappointment, and to see its dishonored idol, like Herod o old, giving up the ghost, in the midst of its impious and

oled, of the so-called Democratic party, pledged as it was in the most solemn manner to slavery, the Fugitive Law, and all its most frightful requirements, utterly annihilating the Whig party, and sweeping away near ly half the supporters of Free Soil, has unfolded, in the most remarkable and instructive manner, the condition and character of the people of the country. But still, trusting in the omnipotence of truth as the voice of God, and in the sincerity of our purpose, and under our all-conquering motto of 'NO UNION WITH SLAVE-HOLDERS!' we will serenely maintain the terrible struggle, until victory shall crown our efforts, or death

release us from them.

Voted, to adjourn to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met according to adjournmen the President in the chair.

Considerable discussion arose relative to the place holding the next meeting. On motion, it was Voted, that the next Quarterly Meeting of the Society

be held at Manchester, on Saturday and Sunday, March 96th and 97th The first resolution was then taken up for consider tion, and ably discussed by Messrs. PILLSBURY and Osgood in the affirmative, and S. S. Fosten, John A.

INNIS and RICHARD WOOD, in the negative. On motion of C. L. REMOND, the first resolution was After a very animated discussion, the second, third

and 4th resolutions were unanimously adopted. Voted, to adjourn to 64 o'clock, P. M. EVENING SESSION. The meeting was called to order

w the President JAMES BABCOCK, of Salem, and MARTHA BARRETT. Danvers, were appointed to solicit subscribers to Tue

This meeting was one of universal interest. hall was filled to its utmost capacity with a very attentive audience. Addresses were made by William G. Nell, of Boston, Prof. Allen, of N. Y., George W. PUTNAM, of Lynn, C. L. REMOND, of Salem, PARKER PILLSBURY and S. S. FOSTER.

The Finance Committee reported the whole amount of their collections \$25.08. On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

These were four of the most interesting meetings ever reld by the Society. C. L. REMOND President JOSEPH MERRILL, Rec. Sec.

POREPATHERS' DAY AT PLYMOUTH The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society celebrated this anniversary at Plymouth, commencing on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st, and continuing through the following

The meeting on Wednesday was called to order at 104 clock, and in the absence of the Secretary, B. ARNOLI was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion, a Finance Committee was chosen, consist ing of Lewis FORD, NATHL. B. SPOONER and SAMUE Able and eloquent speeches were then delivered by EDMUND QUINCY and WENDELL PHILLIPS, after which

the Convention adjourned to 24 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. N. H. WHITING, of Marshfield addressed the meeting at the commencement of the afternoon session, in a short and earnest speech, and w followed by PARKER PILLSBURY, SAMUEL BARNES, O

Plymouth, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and OLIVER JOHNSON, of

Pennsylvania. The Convention then adjourned until the evening, at 7 o'clock. EVENING SESSION. The evening session was open y a speech from Mr. PILLSBURY, reviewing CHARLES THEXER'S speech in the U. S. Senate, in a bold and thor ough manner. He was followed by EDMUND QUINCY on the same topic; and the meetings terminated with an eloquent and powerful address from WENDELL PHIL-

first, but increased in numbers and interest till the close, and we trust that good seed was sown, which will bring

forth abundant fruit. The hospitality of the friends of freedom in Plymout was, as ever, most generous, and worthy of grateful ac-

Adjourned, to meet at Carver next Fast Day.

B. ARNOLD, Sec. pro. tem.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

Nature symbolizes Life. One day is bright and hea-tiful, and all around and within is suggestive of hea-enly rest and joy. Another day, and all is no damps: enly rest and joy. Another day, and all is so change:
Darkness and storms envelop the outward wird, ast
impress a feeling of loneliness upon the interies with
So, on a journey, now you find the fertile, highly car,
vated, richly bearing plain, impressing upon the size
a sense of the boundless resources of life; also, tal
you are toiling wearily up the ragged side of the uniyou are tolling wearily up the ragged side of the med-tivated and untillable mountain; cold and stern deni-tion meets the eye and sits heavily on the heart. In asked, to what does all this tend? I answer, that a properly introduces my last teur in the anti-shear field to the reader's notice, only the terms of the line field to the react. I messes, only me terms of the line tration are to be reversed. With me, the dark in came first, and the bright one followed; the decise came first, and the origin one convert he done mountain was first to be climbed, and that I ways. mountain was arse to be clumbed, and then I wayed mitted to traverse the welcome plain. Provides, a my experience, stands for the dark, storny, discoun-ing day, the cold desolate mountain. Not the Parts. ing day, the contained the local and the local dence to which the theologian refers, but the lawdence to which the threelogian refers, but the Projection which lies on Narragansett Bay, funded of the by Roger Williams, one of the truest Denorate and by Roger Williams, one of the truest lemonst and Christians of all who crossed the ocean is said of homes where free thought and free education night le homes where size supages and free common man is enjoyed. Once, no doubt, the name of the place had a enjoyed. Once, no donot, the name of the pace had a real significance. Providence—brotherly care for each ers' weal as well as for one's own—was the theory and ers' weal as wen as for one sown—was the theory and practice of the founders of Providence. So it is now with the few, but far otherwise with the many. Providence dence is a manufacturing and trading city, in which dence is a manufacturing and trading city, in which the idea rules that man is secondary to mean; that the the idea rules than is to get riches and popularity, and chief end of man is to get riches and popularity, and that constitutions and laws are designed to protect property. So, when a law is passed which sends Then-as Sims from Boston into merciles bundage for the ad-vancement of Boston trade, that hav is declared consti-tutional and binding, and Besten Common research with the firing of cannon in hone of the Fugitive Slate with the bring of cannon in noner or the rugnire Site.

Law, and through the nation Whige and Democrats the Law, and through the matter units and removale with each other in gratulations and congratulations over this statute, which proposes to protect property in the muscles and sinews of men to the s muscles and sinews of inen to the amount of bleen hundred millions of dollars. But when the Legislature of Rhode Island enacts a law to protect man from the ruin of drunkenness, these supporters of the Fugure Slave Act cry out against it as unjust and une tional, because it interferes with the rights of property! And the evening of my arrival in Providence wa made vocal with shouts and cancon discharges our a decision of Judge Curtis, that the temperates he of that State was unconstitutional and void. The ran taps were out, and thousands were furnished with liquor without money and without price-s fit celebra quor without money and without price—a it celem-tion of the triumphs of a soulless Commerce over very ing, outcast Humanity! The temperance law is wid. ecause it throws impediments in the way of an appeal, because it impairs the right of the jury trial.

The Slave Act allows no appeal, either to the Supress. Court, to human feeling, or to God. It submits the high question of a man's right to himself to no jury;

worse since olden times. But there has been a recent change in the old home of Roger Williams sadder than all other changes. But a few years since, and the fires of freedom burned brightly there. New they have gone out, and it is very dark in Providence. Oiles abolitionists then, are now the straightest and stories Pierce and Scott men. They stand on the Baltimore Platforms, and glory in their shame. And worse that aught else, effort ceases on the part of those who sall profess to love the anti-slavery cause. The last reper of the retired Executive Committee of the State Asi-Slavery Society affirms that the anti-slavery feeling has not diminished or died out in the State, but has gue into the ranks of the Free Democracy. Try this reper by the vote of last November in the State, and by the significant fact, that it is found almost impossible is sustain the State organ of the Free Democracy. It's question yet, if it be not an impossibility. Truly, is Slave Power need not fear such a Free Democracy st now sleeps in the State of Rhode Island. It does sen o me that something might be done to place the and slavery cause in Providence and in the State upan better basis than that on which it now rests. And is hope that Miss Holley may be the one to point out to method, and rouse the people to carnest, true, and de cient action. I saw some, while in that city, who will gladly cooperate in any righteous movement teatrans And he who will not bury out of sight old gradge is present harmonious and efficient action against last-can slavery, goes to his own place, as Judas did to his when he joins either wing of the great American car-

and yet, by the same authority which sets aside the Act of Mercy, this Act of Terrer and Tyrauny is land-

ed and enforced ! Over both decisions, angels weep,

and sing demoniac preass. Is there not cause, then, to

say of the one and the other city, 'She is like usto a

cold, dark, stormy day, a high, rough, desolate moun-

while the multitude in Boston and Providence reigh

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promise and infidel party.

Well, I got out of the dark day, and away from the desolate mountain into the genial sunshine, and upon the rich plain where freedem is cultivated, wire I went from Providence to Coventry. In the later place, I lectured three times in the Baptist church, which was opened without grumbling or charge to the anti-slavery cause. The meetings were all fully altended by democratic workers, ready and villing b hear the radical gospel of liberty. Other agents of the Massachusetts Society have speken there, and the fruit of their labor fails not to appear. The paster of the Baptist church, who was one of my hearn, and for whom I preached on Sunday afternors, on the reistion of Christianity to American savery, has el-erted a salutary influence, though not, I fear, so gen as he might and should do, in favor of impartial and universal liberty. All henor to him for what he has done and is doing for his enslaved brethren. And may is be led by Christian truth into a position of moments mising hostility to this great American crime. I ex-joyed myself greatly in a most laving and lovely family in Coventry, as I sat by the capacion old 'Frankla', in the quaint old-fashioned room where radical principles and true harmony ruled the circle, holding rest counsel together. And if one I ever think of as the light of my heavenly home had been added to our one page. I when it is the property of the pany, I should have had nothing more to desire and this, that each brother of the uncounted throng of a telligent beings might be as free and happy as ap

The bright day was not overclouded at East Gores-wich, whither I went from Coventry, and where I lee tured twice. It is true I was denied admittance to its Methodist Episcopal church, in consequence of a respensed some years since, after Abby K. Foster last fr Methodist Episcopal church, in consequent passed some years since, after Abby K. Fester had reposed the pro-slavery constitution and character of its M. E. Church in their consecrated house. But I give the promise of leading men that this infamous pg rob should be rescinded, and free speech be allowed it is church. Let that promise be fulfilled, or that character falls amid the rejoicings of angels and free men. Methodist clergyman, the Baptist clergyman, and as of the Principals of the Greenvich Seminary were present at my meetings. The other head teacher of its entire the men for himself the views of the pience in the cause of Liberty on the American centinent. cause of Liberty on the American centinent.
Yours, fraternally.

DANIEL FOSTER.

Yours, fraternally, Cambridge, Jan. 12, 1853.

Mr. FOSTER'S account of his labors in 'the remains'
Mystic valley,' where he lectured eight times in its
Mystic valley,' where he lectured eight times in its
Means in the Means Seventh Day Baptist Church, three times in the Meldist church, once in the Baptist church near the brile. once in hall, "the Cradle of Liberty," and twice is be Baptist church at the head of Mystic river. -En Lin

MATION OF COLORED REPUGEES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1852. estimation, not of distant affinity, but of near existing between England and the United or roles the interference of the parent country cin slavery not an 'unwarrantable foreign the bei the laudable pursuit of a mothe the reclamation of a criminal daugh is seing to reclaim from sin, preaching by ex a new efective than mere dogmatic tea ition of the social equality of colored per in Errand, for example, is a blow struck at their ription in America; causing a blush o ation of human rights and the inheren ad slavery would fail to reach the hearts of Fellowshipping the slave, and shoping the slaveholder, the slavery-defender are the best sermons which England can grat American mission. Systematic be supported by a false code of morals and apport can only be obtained for slavery in and by destroying the moral and spiritus the community—by crasing from the word o the rest fundamental truth of His moral govern ast He has made of one blood all the nations of to dwell upon the face thereof. This unholy gon has been sought to be accomplished in the Sate by popularizing certain impious and irin theries; among others, that the Africans are maints of Ham; that, in pursuance of the curs good by God upon that patriarch, his descend set domed to servile bondage to the posterity o mires that is, that a just and merciful Father white that one portion of his children should be sented dradges of other branches of his family of stime endures and that a proof of this de Presience is found in an alleged mental inferiori the link to the white, and of his physical adapta wheel labor. One of the fruits of this blasphe sending is the denial of the right of citizenshir the colored population by the exclusion of their from the State schools, and the doom of hopeless our inficted by law upon slaves. Instead of the me the mentally weak, by placing within their sivery facility of education, the American princidethics is to throw every possible stumblingin the way of the intellectual progress of the Afexcellent practical homilies have recently been

best by England against these theological heresics

The first number of the Anti-Slavery Ad estained an interesting account of the rapid mind afrance of Mr. and Mrs. Charr at Ockham intrace of the capacity of the African intellect sare the highest kind of mental culture is furnished te taughter of another fugitive, WILLIAM WELLS While in America, he made personal sacrifices en whis children a treasure of which he had been end by slavery-a good education in youth. The range of public institutions were, however, de in these children. In 1851, they were brought to bed by Mr. THOMPSON, and placed by their father prinary at Calais, to promote their general edu on an especially to enable them to acquire a comestimately of the French language. The incli me of Mr. Brown for his daughters, and the choice he highters for themselves, as regards their future was in life, is towards the scholastic profession, in when that peradventure some day they might be emissin the grateful occupation of imparting a superishadon to their emancipated race in America a tis view, they were entered as students in a Pre ser's College in the Metropolis, called 'The Home af Camial School Society." No American can snee disintitution as plebeian, or because it is supported by fastical English abolitionists and philanthroa Among its members are the Queen, Prince Alet de Princes Theresa of Oldenburgh, the Duchesse Series, Satherland and Beaufort, the Earl of Derby deseral hundred peers, peeresses, bishops, baronets when of Parliament, clergy, magistrates, and me wa its course of instruction comprises natural his-o, physical geography, drawing, music, arithmetic, sties, &c., and the principles of tuition, as reted to a science by Pestalozzi. In every department polesses are of high attainments. It is in facsed these few male and female colleges in the world ich soght to be founded every where, where the edu min is of such an order, that a certificate from its monals, although not entitling its possessor to any the capital letters to his or her name may be rerele as equal to a degree in national universities alle ordinary colleges, however, the doors of this in their are not open to all comers who can pay free mount of money for commons and fees. Its als squire a preliminary test of intellectual fitness is the effice of teacher. After a short residence in the unistics as to their mental and moral capacity. in the previous day only, each candidate is furnished to a subject for examination, success or failure in that trial decides their ultimate reception into t aby, Once 'plucked,' there is no opportunity for to mappy youth or maiden for future cramming. ni cooling up again. One of these examinations re my tok place, at which the colored daughters of the rose slave, Willier Wells Brown, competed for basing with a number of white girls of the alleged intellectual organization; the result was, that the many of the latter were rejected, the former pass-dentary department of the institution, with have mary; which flattering offer was declined be her desire to obtain for herself the greates must of benefit which the institution can confer upor Whether the eminent success of the Misses Brown nimble to the blood of Africa or the blood of the being reclutionary fathers, both of which flows in by reas, is a question which may be left to the deterof the casuists with which the United States one thing is beyond cavil,—they are the begins of an American fugitive slave.

Chain Sexua is another evidence of the falsity be popular American doctrine. This sharp-witted raced by the planter as a decoy, to bring on and the boys in education, until it was found that speng African headed his Anglo-Saxon schoolmates is as deemed a dangerous length; his lessons a herepe stopped, and his further education at a Sata was obtained by stealth, and by self-culture. a has America by the operation of the Fugitive as Lav. he came to England. There he found had ted a home under the care of Mr. George After the lapse of some months, that gen a conjunction with Mr. Estran, of Bristol, in ratify the passion of Charles for education, in to Lady Byron's school at Ockham, where he sibs nost satisfactory progress.

red 55, as is impiously asserted, establish slaveand inficate the classes whom he severally designed sabilities led and passive slave, by the peculiar statistics possessed by taken, it is bondage of persons susceptible of such THE THE WELLS BROWN, and CHARLES SUNNER, ments as WILLIAM and ELLEN by nothing of Douglass, Garnett, Pennington, and others, eminent in America as writers and is in clear violation of the law of God, even and drug by pro-slavery divines and moralists. The as crarable possession of talent by escaped slaves, as fast there must be multitudes of human being ha besides, not of that Sambo idiocy which is repas the intellectual type of the African race, would be entitled to immediate freedom, i and to a test of mental capacity.

chartion bestowed upon these colored refugees wantry has not been an estentations exhibition

of patronising charity, purchased at the expense of a status of social inferiority, like that in which emines scholars have been placed in our universities. The American refugees have not been entered as burse poor pensioners, whose position in the institution is but a grade above the kitchen. As students, they are upon a footing of perfect social equality, having formed friendships as fast, and been received into the best company as fast, and been received for the car, having taken their seats at Andover, where they had passed the previous night. His son Benjamin, can, having taken their seats at Andover, where they had passed the previous night. His son Benjamin, can, having taken their seats at Andover, where they had passed the prev upon a footing of perfect social equality, having form ple can the difference in the mental and physical sensibility of men of the same race be accounted for. This accounts for the apparent anomaly, that the offensive olor of skin, mental affinity to the monkey, and degraded, servile disposition, which the Bosten cotton lord and Yankee pedlar plead in justification of their proscription of the colored man, should be inappreciable to the equally refined senses of the highest nobleman or the poorest peasant in Great Britain. The most aristocratical educational establishment of the metropolis of England is King's College; the most democratical, the London University. Upon the forms and in the classes of both these academical institutions, colored youths sit side by side with whites, who neither feel their honor wounded nor their nasal organs offended by the association. What is the inference? Why, that prejudice of color is one of the great shams of America. But is it really a 'prejudice'? It may be with persons whose mental powers are but a remove from idiocy, and who have heard the absurdity so often that they have at last believed it a reality; but there is not an intelligent man in the United States, who does not know it to be a score.

have heard the absurdity so often that they have at last believed it a reality; but there is not an intelligent man in the United States, who does not know it to be a great pro-slavery lie, invented for the purpose of upholding the 'peculiar institution.'

America boasts much of her republican Constitution; but freedom is something more than a name. Institutions, like individuals, must be judged by their fruits. Three millions and a quarter of the population of a free country slaves! Three millions and a quarter excluded from the merest rudiments of education! What speeches have been made in praise of the American common school system! Mr. Winthor, of Massachusetts, thus describes it:—

'Other nations may boast of their magnificent gems and monster diamonds. Our "Kob-i-noor" is our common school system. This is our "Mountain of Light;" not snatched, indeed, as a prize from a barbarous foe; not designed only to deck a royal brow, or to irradiate a Crystal Palace, but whose pure and penetrating ray illumines every heart and hearth-stone in the land; which supplies from its exhaustless mines "ornaments of grace unto the head, and chains upon the neck," of every son and daughter of Massachusetts.

Who, unacquainted with the fact, would imagine that the prairy well knew there were 600 000 fees colored the propose of upholding the 'peculiar institutions."

The wife of Benjamin F. Stokes, file manufacturer, Manchester, was so much bruised in the back and brush and miraculous one.

The wife of Benjamin F. Stokes, file manufacturer, Manchester, was so much bruised in the back and chest, that she raises blood. She is also badly burnt on the arms and hands.

S. C. Roby, of the firm of Roby & Told, was considerable in the right side, and hand same and hands.

S. C. Roby, of the firm of Roby & Told, was considerable arms and hands.

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S. C. Roby, of the firm of Roby & Told, was considerable arms and hands.

S. C. Roby, of the firm of Roby & Told, was co

Who, unacquainted with the fact, would imagine that the orator well knew there were 600,000 free colored Americans, whose children are wantonly denied these ornaments of grace unto the head,' and these 'chains Whatever may be the defects of the national institutions or social arrangements of England, they are nothing when weighed against American slavery and proscription of the African race. The highest genius and the noblest character will not qualify a colored man for office at Washington; in England, no difference would be recognized. Had Lord Lyndhurst been the son of a black instead of a white American, he would have had the same facility of admission to an English university, the same academical bonors, the same successful career at the bar, and finally the same

them have it. If such is their lot, tell them to praise

God for the light and liberty they enjoy in this blessed

Grant was rendered.

The deceased was recognised, during the evening, as

God for the light and liberty they enjoy in this blessed

Mr. Frank Ward, residing on Bolton, near F. street God for the light and liberty they enjoy in this blessed God for the light and liberty they enjoy in this blessed Gospel land, to obey their masters in all things, to abide peacefully in the condition whereto they are called, and never to hunger and thirst after any more righteousness than their pious and benevolent owners see fit to let into their minds. When you are in Pagan Africa or Asia, Popish Europe or South America, circulate the Scriptures among men with black skins, men with red skins, men with yellow skins, men with oliveskins, men with white skins. Break every statute that stands in the way of the conversion of precious souls in those parts of the world. But when you are in Protestant North America, be exceedingly careful about circulating the America, be exceedingly careful about circulating the Scriptures among men with black skins, or men of mixed black and white origin; because they are under a curse pronounced by Noah and ratified by Jehovah, which curse goes into effect the moment any of them get this side of the Atlantic, but is changed to a blessing on those who remain in or are carried back to their native clime. Remember that the souls of our fellow-creatures which are encase i in ebony bodies are of very trifling value in the eyes of Providence and humanity, when they happen to inhabit this glorious republican land; and that such paltry souls as they do possess are well enough cared for by kind and sanctified masters, and by wise and wholesome laws. Therefore, keep every statute which forbids the redemption and elevation of Canaan's worthless posterity in this part of the world. Do this, and thou shalt gain targe contributions from kidnapping and hunkerized churches, and our Society shall be greatly built up and honored? Scriptures among men with black skins, or men of mixed kidnapping and hunkerized churches, and our Society shall be greatly built up and honored."

comments, in a very pertinent manner. After speakng of the progress of man in his relation to the material

'Now see the pains taken in Massachusetts, in New England, in the free States, with the popular education of the people. The South still makes it a crime to teach the most ignorant of men. St. Philip, journeying from Jerusalem to Gaza, found an Ethiopian servant of Queen Candace reading the Hebrew Bible, but not understanding it, having no one to 'guide' him. And the Apos began, with the Scripture open before the swarthy black man, to 'preach unto him Jesus.' It was thought to be a great thing in the first centuries. If some modern Philip, journeying from Connecticut to Georgia-mot to Gaza, should make the experiment with some —not to Gara, should make the experiment with some
—not to Gara, should make the experiment with some
Ethiopian servant—not of Queen Candace, but of King
Ethiopian servant—not of Queen Candace, but of King
Calhoun, of Charleston—the Spirit of the Lord would
lad, 18 years old, som of Mr. 8. William Hedges,
Bridgeport, was killed on the Housatonic railroad,
Cornwall bridge, on the 1st inst. forthwith: as lately happened to a missionary of

The express train consisting of one large car, contain about 60 passengers, which left the depot of the Bos and Maine Railroad in this city, at 121 o'clock Thursday, was thrown off the track about two miles to other side of Andorer, by the breaking of the forwa axle. The car was dragged about 20 rods, and the overturned down an embankment, a distance of the track upon some rocks. Sad Railroad Accident. Gen. Pierce's Son

Mr. Peaslee, of Gilmanton, trader, brother to General Peaslee, member of Congress, received a flesh wound or his head.

his head.

A Mr. Hazleton, of Chester, was bruised, but not seriously injured.

Mr. Newell of Somerville, thought to be fatally injured, is not so much hurt as was at first supposed, and will recover.

In Concord, N. H., the greatest excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news of the death of Gen. Pierce's son. The Legislature adjourned, amid demonstrations of the deepest grief. A gloom was cast over the whole community. Indeed, all over the country, a feeling of the most lively sympathy and commiscration has been awakened.

Shocking Railroad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, Evans's gravel train had just started from the pit in Quincy, when the brakeman saw a man seated on one of the cars, with his feet on the what she represents herself, a Christian, free, independent and enlightened republic; but must be content to remain, as she really is, as regards all that constitutes the greatness and glory of a people, at the foot of the scale of nations.

CODE FOR COLPORTEURS.

BY SHARPSTICK.

The American Bible Society proclaims, through one of circulating the Scriptures among elaves.' Then its name should be altered to the 'Anti-African Bible Society,' and it ought to issue a new code of instructions to its colporteurs, something like this:—

'Find out whether any persons who are destitute of the holy book are kept in bondage or not, before letting them have it. If such is their lot, tell them to praise God for the light and liberty they enjoy the holy book are kept in bondage or not, before letting them have it. If such is their lot, tell them to praise God for the light and liberty they enjoy the heard a shriek, and missed the man from his seat. The rare a shriek, and missed the man from his seat. The rare conjugated a help on his way by riding. The heard a shriek, and missed the man from his seat. The rare class as one by one they rose from the track as there. He replied that he was going to the city, and thought he would get a help on his way by riding. The heard a shriek, and missed the man from his seat. The rare cars, so one by one they to him, and asked him why he was there. He replied that he was going to the city, and thought he would get a help on his way by riding. The heard a shriek, and missed the man from his seat. The rare cars, as one by one they rose from the track as there. He replied that he was going to the city, and thought he would get a help on his way by riding. The heard a shriek, and missed the man from his seat. The fact of his passenger. The train in a hand-car, found the brakeman warned Shocking Railroad Accident .- Yesterday

Powder Mill Explosion-Three Lives Lost

Steamboat Explosion-Several Person Steamboat Explosion—Several Persons Killed.—New Orleans dates of Jan. 5, state that the steamer A. Fusileer, for Attakapas, on the 3d, when near Ship Island, exploded both boilers, killing the first mate, second engineer, and five or six deck hands. The captain was terribly wounded, and probably will not recover. The steamer Texas, from Galveston, brought the survivors to this city.

forces of the universe, he proceeded to consider the progressive intellectual development of the race, in which division of his subject the following passage occurs:—

Explosion.— I he steamer John Shinholis letters of the universe, he proceeded to consider the progressive intellectual development of the race, in which division of his subject the following passage occurs:—

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Description of the subject the following passage o Explosion.—The steamer John Simmons let

A man named Kraton, or Koting, or Caton, on Tuesday, murdered two children, Mary O'. Brien, aged 7 years, and Daniel O'Brien, aged 9 years in Bergen county, N. J. He has been arrested, and confessed the crime. Previous to his arrest, he attempted to commit suicide.

The Earthquakes at the East were more de ructive than previously reported. The Pekin (China) sazette, of August, reports, that in the province of ansuch, 20,000 houses had been destroyed, 300 of the shabitants killed, and 400 wounded.

Killed on the Railroad .- Charles Hedges,

Another man killed by a bridge.-Mr. Tho Bible Society, for offering to preach Jesus unto a black man in New Orleans. The Bible Society says it did n't instruct him to do that, — having quite forgot its He was about 28 years of age, and belonged Philip.

An Indian War in Prospect.—The Washigton correspondent of the New York Herald reports to following intelligence from Billy Bowleys, and the minole Indians:—

An Indian War in Prospect.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald reports the following intelligence from Billy Bowlegs, and the Seminole Indians —

'Private letters have been received here from Fordidation and the state of the Seminole Chiefs had refused to ratify the treaty made with Gen Blake, and that Billy and his followers, gathering at the arms they could, had fiel. General Blake had proceeded to the Florida Legislature, and saked for the immediate raising of a large number of volunteers to quell the war. It appears that when Billy got book, and informed his people that he had signed a treaty agreeing to leave Florida, they at once refused to artify it, and, as a means of reducing Billy to obedience, took his wires away from him, and threatened to place another man at the head of their affairs. Billy stood to his word about four weeks, when he gave in, and the ling Gen. Blake that he could not help it, fiel. The War Department has not yet received official notice of the matter, but will, as soon as it is received, order all he available troops to the seene of difficulty.

Worse than California.—Last spring, Mr. Bateman, Kanawha county, Va., emigrated to Texas with his family son operated upon his mind, that he concluded to return to Virginia. On his way, him sackeness in his family so operated upon his mind, the concluded to return to Virginia. On his way, him safel, wife and fre children fell victims to the cholers and free children fell victims to

cisco Herald of Nev. 27:—

Connubial Felicity.—Mrs. Fitzpatrick (formerly Mrs. Farnum) charged her husband, tefere the Recorder this morning, with attempting her life. It appears that her husband abused her yesterday, at the house at which they are boarding, on Bush street, near Montgomery, and struck her in the face, causing a bleeding from the nose. While in the kitchen, attempting to staunch the bleeding, her husband came and presented a pistol at her head, and pulled the trigger, the cap, however, only exploding. He was bound over by the Recorder in the sum of \$3000 to keep the peace for six months, and for his appearance before his Honor to-day, when he will receive the decision of the Recorder.

Funeral of Amos Lawrence. The funeral services of the late Amos Lawrence were performed in services of the late Amos Lawrence were performed in the Brattle Square meeting-house, at noon, on the 5th inst. The body was interred at Mount Auburn. Gen. Pierce, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Attorney General Clif-ford, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Chief Justice Shaw, Mayor Seaver, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Hon. John P. Bigelow, and other distinguished men were present. The funeral cortege was long and imposing.

The Counterfeiting at Boston .-- William H. Wilson was recently brought before the Police Court, when two additional complaints were made against him for counterfeiting. One charges him with forging and making a \$10 on the Merchants' Bank, Boston; the other with partially engraving a plate on the State Bank of Indiana. On these additional charges he was ordered to give bail in the sum of \$10,000, for examin-ation on Tuesday, the 18th inst. He procured bail, but was afterwards surrendered up by one of his bondsmen,

Hon. Charles H. Atherton, father of the

The loss of property on the lakes, during the last year, is estimated at \$251,950 by collisions, and \$730,000 by other accidents. Out of this sum, \$659,360 is for loss in steam vessels. There have been 223 disasters. Six steamers, 37 propellers, and 35 sailing vessels have been totally destroyed. Lake Eric afforded the greatest loss.

Young Men, about launching forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right and understand their course, will find the Journal a friend and moni-Judge Curtis's decision was based on the

fundamental law of Rhode Island, and not of the U. S. Constitution, and can have no bearing on the law of this Commonwealth, or on that of Maine, unless the provisions of their liquor laws and their Slate Constitutions are similar to those of Rhode Island.

Singular Suit.—Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, appeared personally before Esquire Rowekamp, of Cincinnati, on Tuesday, in a suit for the recovery of a hog alleged to have been taken by Messrs. Smith & Stevens, hog-drovers. Mr. Clay gained the suit, and the defendants not being able to pay judgment, Mr. Clay gallantly loaned them the money for that purpose. Casualties in Boston .- During the year1852,

73 persons were killed by accident, 26 were drowned, and 20 killed or scalded to death.

An Anti-Slavery meeting was lately held at the Methodist Chapel, Donegal-place, Belfast, Irland, when an address, somewhat lengthy, to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was agreed to. Dr. M'Gee, Mayor elect, Rev. Dr. Wilson, and Rev. O. Hanlan, made the

Singular Circumstance.—We are told that when the news of the death of Judge Marvin, of Saratoga Springs, was communicated to a colored woman who was long a servant in his family, she was so overcome by her feelings that she fell to the floor a corpse.—Albany Register.

Do you wish to acquire the most important knowledge to be learned in the world? Then know thyself. To do this, send for the Phrenological Journal, and read it. No other work now published can be so useful to its readers, and especially the young men and young woman.—New Era.

A journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the light of th

A gentleman who attended the Madiac meeting in New York, Friday night, sent to the American Bible Society a check for \$10,000, to aid in circulating the Bible.

West Indies .- A good deal of excitement is reported to exist in Havana, on account of the capture of several vessels fitted out as African slavers, which have been brought into that port as prizes for adjudication, by the British frigate Vestal. These were the Venus, the Carlota, the Quatres Hermanin, and the Arragate Emelia. Every attempt was being made by the Spanish authorities to prevent their condemnation.

The Duke of Sutherland has offered to the fishermen on his estate a supply of coffee during the fishing season, as well as the apparatus necessary for preparing it, provided they will give up the supply of whiskey (10 gallons) which each crew has hitherto been receiving, as a perquisite.

Somnambulism .- A curious case of som Somnambulism.—A curious case of somnam-bulism is recorded in the Chilicothe Gazette. A daugh-ter of Mr. Thomas Kane arose from her aleep, and in her night clothes walked four miles up the Sciota river, waded into the stream, and swam across a deep part, and was found by an 'early riser' sitting on the bank of the river—asleep! Remarkable enough, as the girl was only 13 years old, and couldn't swim when awake!

On the Fence.—Ravenna, the handsome county seat of Portage county, O., is situated on the dividing ridge between the Cuyahoga and Mahoning rivers. It possesses one feature which belongs to no other town or city in the Union. The rain which falls on the north side of its court-house finds its way to Lake Eric, and that which falls on the south side runs to the Gulf of

Political Speculation .- By a change 34,465 votes properly divided between certain States, General Scott would have been elected President, and by a change of only 10,719 votes, divided between the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, Franklin Pierce would have been elected unanimously.

A Substantial Present,-Messrs. John Tap pan, S. H. Walley, Enoch Train, Geo. W. Creckett, and John C. Proctor, in behalf of themselves and others, have presented Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher with a life annuity of \$500 per annum. Dr. B. is now 77 years old.

Preaching to Slaves.—Among the resolu-tions adopted by the Conference of the Methodis Church South, was one, that preachers should, once a month, preach to the colored people, on the plantations of their masters.

A leading medical practitioner at Bright-on, England, has recently given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own notice within the last six months.

According to the late census returns, the population of the city of St. Louis is 94,819; of the county of St. Louis, independent of the city, 123,853. White males in city and county, 46,094; white females in city and county, 52,291.

From the N. H. Independent Democrat. ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE GRANITE STATE

Yours in the cause of Truth and Humanity,
Concord, Jan. 11. PARKER PILLSBURY.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, VOL. XVII. eral Intelligence. Published by FowLERS AND WELLS, 182 Nassau street, New York, or 142 Washington street,

PHRENOLOGY, the science of MIND, includes in its wide domain a knowledge of all the faculties, passions and powers of the HUMAN SOUL; all the bodily organism over which the soul presides, with its structures and functions; and all the realm of nature to which man is related, and with which he should live in harmony. It includes a knowledge of man and his relations to God and to the universe. It is thus a central and comprehensive science, beginning with the constitution of MAN, and ending with all his possible relations, spinir-UAL and MATERIAL. It is thus that SELF-KNOWLEDGE is the basis of all knowledge.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, therefore, has

sphere that is universal. All philosophy, all science, all art, all the details of practical life, are legitimate subjects of discussion in its columns. The experi-ence of twenty years has not been lost to us; nor, amid the progress of this wonderful age, have we idly lagged Senator elect from New Hampshire, died at his resi-dence in Amherst, in that State, on the 8th instant, after a short illness accel 70.

Matthew Langdon, a printer, aged 40 years, committed suicide in New York, a few days since, by cutting his throat. He was a believer in the spiritual rappings, and for the last twelve months his mind has been almost wholly absorbed by spiritualism. The Coroner's Jury recommend the Grand Jury to take measures to suppress the 'rapping circles.' Nature in its highest and lowest, its harmonious and discordant, its symmetrical and grotesque developments.

Young Men, about launching forth upon the activi tor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely

The Mechanic, the Farmer, the Professional Man, the Student, the Teacher, and the Parent, will find each number of the Journal an instructive and valuable

The Phrenological Journal is published on the first of ach month, at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Now is the time to subscribe. Address all letters, post paid, to

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau st., New York, ? or 142, Washington st., Boston.

A journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the 'ridiculously' low price of One Dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation to a much higher figure.

N. Y. Tribune.

Clubs may be made up, and single subscriptions sent in to the publishers at once, for the New Volume.

TREASURER'S REPORT 1 00 to redeem pledge,
From W. L. Garrison, collections made at
HarwichConvention, by J. H. Robbins,
From Daniel Foster, for his collections, 83 50 From Daniel Foster, for his collections, as follows:—At Nantucket, over expenses, 6, Fitchburg 3 42. 9 42 Westminster 5 75, Gardner 7 47. 13 22 Hubbardston 1 78, Winchendon 6 60 8 38 Feltonville 8 30, Bolton 75c, Concord 4 75. 13 80 Bedford 25c, Mariboro' 95c, Feltonville 4 60, 5 60 Fitzwilliam 52c, Mariboro' 1 44, Keene 25c, 5 Peterboro' 2 80, New Ipawich 1 70, 5 25

Keene 25c. 21
Dublin1 25, Peterboro 2 30, New Ipswich 1 70. 5 25
Townsend 16c, Marlboro', over expenses, 50c, Berlin, do., 4 35. 5 01
Boylston, do., 1 75, Holden, do., 25c., 2 00
D. Foster, to redeem bal. of pledge, 14 00—78
From S. May, Jr., for his collections
from Bourne Spooner, to redeem
pledge, 20, friend, to redeem pledge, 5 00—25
Nantucket A. S. Society, donation, 8 70
James M. Eveleth, Princeton, to redeem
pledge, 5. 500—13
WeymouthFemale A. S. Society, by Susan H. Cowing, Treasurer, to redeem
pledge, 100,—3lso, donation, 25, 4. S. Sewing Circle, Leominster, by
Eliza C. Carter, 40
Collections made by S. S. and A. K. Foster,—at Abington 3 43, from A. S.
Sewing Circle, Fall River, 7 50, 10
From Parker Pillsbury, for his collections—at Abington 5, E. Bridgewater 1 02, Bridgewater 7 05. 13 07
N. Bridgewater 2, Pembroke 1 90, 3 90
Old Colony A. S. Society 5, Milton
Litchfield, Scituate, 1 60, 6 50
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1 04, Marshfield 1 22, 326
Plymouth 1 8 62, Kingston 2 75,
Plympton 1 40, 17 77
Hanover 1 75, Methnen 5 40, Scituate
4 85, Hingham 6, E. Weymouth 1 50, 19 50—64 0
S. PHILBRICK, Treas, Mass. 2, S. Society,
Brookline, Jan. 3, 1858.

40 00

Antires of Aleetings. &c.

win: LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on alavery, in Fall River, on Sunday afternoon and evening next, Jan. 16th.

TRHODE ISLAND. SALIJE HOLLET, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Providence, in Westminster Hall, on Sunday nert, Jan. 16; and at Pawtucket, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19.

DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. ety, will lecture as follows

Friday, Jan. 14.

Saturday and
Sunday, Jan. 15 and 16.
Monday, "17.
Tuesday, "18.
Wednesday "19.
Thursday, "20.

Saturday and
Sunday, Jan. 22 and 23.
Monday, "24. Poquonnoc, Ct., New London. Central Village, Danielsonville, "Brooklyn, "Woodstock, " Quinebaug, Fisherville.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—STEPHEN S. FOSTER and PARKER PILLSBURY, for the American Anti-Slavery Society, will attend the Anti-Slavery Convention at Manchester, N. H., on Saturday evening and Sunday next, Jan. 15 and 16.

MEETINGS IN THE GRANITE STATE. An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at Weare, N. H., on Saturday evening and Sunday, through the day and evening, Jan. 22 and 23, to be addressed by Parker Pillanury and Stephen S. Foster.

It is earnestly hoped and confidently believed, that the friends of freedom and humanity in Weare and vicinity will spare no pains to make this gathering one becoming the importance of the cause, and worthy the former reputation of the Old Granite State.

Messrs. Foster and Pillsbury are at present laboring in that vicinity, and will use their utmost endeavors to revive the old spirit of liberty:

THE ILLUSTRATED

MAGAZINE OF ART.

ON January the 1st, 1853, will be published the first On January the 1st, 1853, will be published the first part of a magnificent monthly work under the above title. The Editor, Mr. JOHN CASSELL, has very successfully superintended and published a similar work in England during the past year, under the title of the Illustrated Exhibitor and Magazine of Art, the circulation of which has averaged 60,000 each number. Encouraged by the success which has attended this enterprise, he has determined upon issuing a Magazine of still higher pretensions; one, indeed, which will prove the pictorial wonder of the age. Each number will consist of Sixty-eight pages of large size, printed on the finest

paper.

The Illustrations will be entrusted to the first Artists

and Engravers in the world. In order to render this a truly Magnificent Work, and to make it really what its name imports, a Magazine of Art, and the most interesting pictorial work that has ever appeared, the Publisher intends, in addition to a profusion of fine engravings throughout the work, to give at least FOUR SUPERB ENGRAVINGS

In each monthly part, to be printed separately, on su-

perfine plate paper.

The work will be so conducted as to embrace the greatest variety of matter in its various departments, upon each of which the highest literary talent will be employed.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the

1. THE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT will

1. THE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details, from the pens of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, engraved in the highest style of modern art.

2. THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE AGE.

This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch. 3. THE WONDERS OF NATURAL HISTORY,

S. THE WONDERS OF NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, and other sciences, will be developed in choice engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions. 4. THE TRIUMPHS OF ARCHITECTURAL

ART will be displayed in exquisitely finished represent-ations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art. 5. THE WORKS OF THE GREAT MASTERS. selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the world. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his chef d'œuvre.

6. THE SCIENTIFIC PORTIONS will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each

7. MANUFACTURES. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

8. MACHINERY AND INVENTIONS will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numer-ous appropriate engravings.

9. THE LADIES' WORK-TABLE DEPART-

MENT will contain a rich variety of elegant and original patterns for various kinds of useful and ornamental work, with ample directions for copying the 10. THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT, independ-

ently of the various articles accompanying the illustra-tions, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the 'ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART' will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY PICTORIAL MAGA-ZINE OF THE DAY!

The paper, the typography, the engravings, the literary articles, will far surpass its successful predecessor, published in England, upon which such high eulogiums have been prenounced by the whole public press. Six of the monthly portions, when completed, will form a volume, which, for interest, originality, value and beauty, will defy competition. It will not only be an interesting family book, but a rich ornament for the drawing-room table, and a pleasant companion in the study.

The parts will appear on the first of every month, at Twenty-five Cents each, and will be supplied by every bookseller throughout the Union, or by ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY. 17 Spruce Street, New York.

NEW BOOK! (AN ESSAT ON THE TRIAL BY JURY, BY LYSANDER SPOONER. 224 pages, large octavo, Price in paper covers, 81; in cloth, \$1.25; in law sheep, \$1.50. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

January 14. 3m

THE PHRENOLOGICAL DEPOT

THE PHRENOLOGICAL DEPOT.

FlowLers, Wells & Co., 142 Washington St., have constantly on hand all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism, Paychology, Phonography, &c. &c.

They furnish Phrenological Examinations day and evening, either in written or verbal form, including much valuable advice as to health, correcting faults, occupations, &c. &c.

January 14.

Six Years in a Georgia Prison.

NARRATIVE OF LEWIS W. PAINE, who suffered imprisonment six years in Georgia, for the crime of aiding the escape of a fellow-man from that State, after he had fed from slavery. Written by himself.

Price. 25 cents

Price, 25 cents.

For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

January 14. ADIN BALLOU'S BOOK.

BEING an Exposition of Views respecting the principal Facts, Causes and Peculiarities in Spirit-manifestation, together with interesting phenomenal statements and communications. Price, 60 cents. MESSAGES FROM THE SUPERIOR STATE, com-nunicated by John Murray, through J. M. Spran

Also—Mr. BINGHAM'S PAMPHLET, entitled 'Famillar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations; 'being a series of article by Dr. Exocar Poxp, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary—together with a Reply, by Albert Bingham, Price, 15 conts.

For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

January 14. 5m

For the Liberator. THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. BY W. FREEMAN.

Awake! awake! arise! Behold before your eyes
A great and glorious prize,
Saith the Spirit of the Age.

No longer yield the day To Intemperance a prey, : But let reason gain the sway, Saith the Spirit of the Age.

Now educate the mind, The chains of sloth unbind True freedom ye shall find, Saith the Spirit of the Age.

Still set before your view The beautiful and true; First think, then brayely do. Saith the Spirit of the Age. Respect your brother man, Befriend him if you can,

But chiefly save the Child, By instruction firm, yet mild, Preserve him undefil'd, Saith the Spirit of the Age.

Saith the Spirit of the Age.

So may ye hope to see Wise, healthy, happy, free, Saith the Spirit of the Age.

> For the Liberator. PHNCHTANA

When France turned round, in FORTY-EIGHT, And changed her Kingdom to a State,-Put off her royal petticoat, And gave the sans-culotte a vote,— Punch paredied old Mother Goose,

And from his leash this fun let loose :-

 Louis Philippe has lost his peop.,
 And don't know where to find 'em; The people of France have made an advance. And left their King behind 'em.'

If Punch will allow, we may add now-The volatile peop, went fast asleep,

And dreamed that they were ruling :-When they awoke, it was all a joke ! The Nap, was their befooling, Says Bony, the Third, 'Just take my word-

I know the way to find 'em ; Let them alone, and thy 'll come home, A dragging their King behind 'em.'

But the Paris Punch might retaliate, And rap us a trifle over the pate. How would this sound, think you, in French, To ' Model Republicans' on the bench ?-

· See saw! hold your jaw! The States have passed a most infamous law! They sold their birth-right for a straw, When they passed the Fugitive Law!

People who live in houses of glass Should be very careful, when they pass, How they throw their stones of wit, For they themselves may be sometimes hit. Framingham, Dec. 22, 1852.

> From the Fitchburg News. THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

BY C. A. B. Another stab in Freedom's side ! Another link in Slavery's chain Another wave to swell the tide Of human wretchedness and pain

Oh, are the woes too light that bind That Law must rise once more to grind I fresh heel oler their trodden birth

Out on this coward act that draws Its sword across a human claim !-This Nero among cruel laws !-This climax of a Nation's shame

Thank God, the sacred right of speech Has yet no levied tax to pay ! Thank God, that stands above their reach A claim they dare not pluck away !

Then send it swelling through the land,-The voice that clamors for Repeal; Shall such a law unchallenged stand, Crushing warm hearts beneath its heel

Oh, People cursed !--Oh, hunted Race !--God gave to you a darker skin; Your crime is but a dusky face, Ours is a spirit black with sin't

Just Heaven! in thine avenging sight Our swarthy brother stands more fair. More glorious with intrinsic light, Than these, their whited tyrants, are, Oh, shall the outward always be

The measure of a human claim, And man's great spirit ne'er be free, Beating in Black and White the same Heaven help us? for the night is long.

And faith and patience well-nigh fail;
Right struggles in the arms of Wrong,—

God send that yet it may prevail !

THE DVING HOUR.

This is the end of earth,

The night of life's short day; Nor greatest wealth, nor purest worth, Nor rank, nor power, can stay The coming of this certain end-This night to which our footsteps tend. Death is no doom of ill. As vainly taught on earth; 'Tis only Heaven's mysterious will, As much so as our birth.*

God, in his wisdom, sends us here, And when He calls, we disappear. Nor is this earth our all;

'Tis God's supreme decree Though nations sink, or planets fall, Man shall not cease to be ! There is, beyond this mortal span, A higher, nobler life for man

The days of earth we love, Nor do we fear the night: Is not the sky spread out above, With stars and radiance bright? If not, we trust the morn will rise, With light and life to glad our eyes

So of Death's darker night. Though filled with clouds and gloom: To faith and reason's eye, a light Shines from beyond the tomb: It gilds the passing spirit's way, And guides her to the Land of Day.

* Lord Bacon says, ' It is as natural to die as to

PHILANTHROPY. Forever seek mankind to bless : All evils that thou canst, redress ; Be it thy drink, be it thy food, Ever to labor doing good.

THE LIBERATOR.

From the Liberty Bell for 1853. WEBSTER.

that sometimes assault the fortifinde of the heart through the infirmities of passion or of age, the captive soul sedulously relieved the unfortunate classes of society has gone under the clouds of sin, it may be, for years, For the criminal, it has lessened temptations, multiplied has gone under the clouds of any,

—a mystery to the world, an affliction to the good, a
restraints, and offered encouragements to reform. For
triumph to fiends and bad men. But wait hopefully; the idiot, the insane, the bereft of the functions of the for even on the very barriers of death, a bitter repent-ance may retrieve all, and the light of the spirit, setting ry care and kindness. For the large fraction of the peolike the clear sun from an overcast sky, may tinge the ple in a stavery tolerated still by religion and law, it has at last opener the eyes of its sympathy, and held anterior life may have been a conflict with adverse up hopes of distant deliverance. For all, it has maincircumstances or a false appearance, the true scope and tained a system of general education, while it has eleanterior life may have been a connect with adverse up hopes of distant deliverance. For all, it has elecircumstances or a false appearance, the true scope and
purpose of which was to be revealed in the great sacriface for right; the noble avowal for truth yet to be Who would have recognized the martyr-courage of the the world.

dreamy and ideal Sir Thomas More, had he not been called to face the martyr's doom? Who would not have believed, that the constancy of Cranmer would always yield to his physical fears, but for the tremendous ener-gy of its recoil? Had our American Clay, upon his death-bed, perhaps with weak consciousness self-chosen for its higher dramatic effect in history, embodied in an act the most obvious principles of the political creed of which he was the exponent, and of the its own heroes,—men, who have redeemed politics from the christianity of which he trusted himself a disciple,—their intolerable imposture, and religion from its accu the emancipation of his fellow-men, as whose owner he presumptuously intruded himself into the presence of God; how gladly would an admiring world have believed that this act, and all the fervid declarations, in the same spirit, that half redeemed his oratory, were the true man, and that his slaveholding, his low personal Nature, among all her gifts, never endowed him with morality, and the great support he gave to bad theories and dangerous modes of thought, were only the false aspects of the man, the accidents of his position. But no; he was morally incapable of such an act. He was too feeble in spirit and will to achieve it, or perhaps even to meditate it. The destinies, too, would not permit a false interpretation to be given to seventy-six Much of his eloquence was the earnestness of traffic years of meanness and compromise. And so his death driving its thriftiest bargain. His political ethics were and his life were in perfect keeping.

*Comes the blind fury with the abhorred shears, And slits the thin-spua life';

when Death, the great undertaker, screws down the coffin-lid upon features that can feign no longer, it is through the glass of history, and not the convex lens of eulogy, that the man must thenceforth be viewed Involuntarily then every mind sums up its accumulated items of knowledge, and busily adjusts them into an He gave to the world the key to his character, the test image of the character. DANIEL WEBSTER is now the hero of the world's thought. No more careful are the It was not the good man overtaken in a fault, the un household and friends left there at Marshfield, with the wary man thrust into a false position. It was true to relics of his magnificent fleshly tabernacle upon their himself. It was all he was capable of doing. It indihands, to provide for it decent and honorable sepulture, cated the limit and possibility of his nature. than are the thinkers of the world, who have heard the name of Webster, to find for him a fitting niche in the gallery of memory, and condense into an inscription above it their idea of his worth.

From the general editorial notices, and still less from the more studied culogies that are to perpetuate the the nation's life a lie in history. The 'prejudice,' the event through the next month, little is to be expected whim, the monomania of his eccentric client took that in the way of help towards a just criticism of the chardirection, like poor Miss Flite with her everlasting event through the next month, little is to be expected acter of the man, now lying in state before the world. suit in chancery, and he felt bound in professional hon-The mere fact of death overawes most men. They have or to stand by and advocate it. Though this benefia natural pity for him who is so ill-used as to be com- cent policy was not his own, though he never quite un pelled to die. So they minister readily the ineffectual derstood it, he had been its eloquent exponent at Plyconsolation of praise. Besides, a tradition prevails ex- mouth, at Springfield; and in the Senate on the Oregon tensively, that all men must ultimately die, so that the question, and might fairly claim to have it imputed to panegyrists of the dead, with an eye to thrift, are actu- him. ally contributing to a fund in which they have a contingent benefit. Thus the practice has grown into a clusion. Far away was his native North, shrunk in conventionality, which it is heathenish and impolite to his thought to the smallest dimensions, no warmth in violate. The eulogists proper of course do their duty. its bleak and frost-bound borders, save what came from The great orator is dead,—the man cunning in words! city parlors and bank and counting-house grates,— Bring orations, bring beautiful words, with which to fanatical, countrified, contemptible. The sunny South leaven the air above his bier, as fitting as to strew the embosomed him, vast as China on a Chinese map; and grave of youth with fresh spring flowers. History will hot as the reck of the agony and sweat of three million borrow her tone from neither of these

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering foil
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumor lies;
But lives, and spreads aloft, by those pure eyes,
And perfect witness of all-judging Jove.
As he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of so much fame in heaven expect thy meed.

must vindicate themselves sometime over his fame.

the man. They gave to his actions prominence, and eyes, and checking each other's plots with feeble, pal ory, analysis, and arrangement, whether in the courts flitted about like an evil spirit, with words of promise an emphatic repetition often of what was particularly eye, to see if his old rival would presume upon a higher feeble in form or in proof, a discrimination in the choice of words, more the fruit of exquisite taste than of elab. Under these circumstances, it is not to be said that orate culture, a marshalling of them in a style sparing-ly ornamented, massive as his own brain, the fashion of oratory for a half century. These were the instrumentalities and materials of an exhaustive and irrefragable tion of slavery was unexpected or consequential. It logic, that only asked you in courtesy to assume its premises, and stand at its point of view, and then pushed clous persons had high hopes of him, but the you to its conclusion implacably, inevitably. But he knew he would fail in the hour of trial. When a b brought no substantial originality, no philosophy, no good deed is to be done, a brave, good man is wanted. When the heart, no aspirations from the religious sentiment. He could be solemn, almost awful, like the thunder, never brilliant or dazzling, like heat lightning, and when he descended to be familiar or facetions, eral in every school district, might have done it, and He was self-conscious, and greater than his thoughts,

spirations. He never was the soul of any cause, as moral integrity had been softened to flabbiness by praise Cobden is of Free Trade, and Garrison of Abolitionism. and bounty. All interests and all subjects stood only in the client's Webster was meanly ambitious. The artist should relation to him. He advocated both sides of several be satisfied with the rewards of his art, and the scholar measures of State policy, but he never, as it is satirical, with the fruit and fame of his studies. No department ly phrased, made a hobby of either. He was not a of literary or creative art has more immediate, more

identified with nothing. identified with nothing.

He has spent his life mostly in Massachusetts, the most enlightened of the States, and in Boston, the centre of its refinement; but as he boasted he was not section with the people, who rushed together at the me tre of its refinement; but as he boasted he was not section with the people, who rushed together at the me

tional, in any bad sense, so neither was he, in a good sense. Neither his culture nor his morals savored of New Forland. Occasionally, he mouthed the cant of thers, not for the purpose of stimulating us to imits them, but to make us doubtful of the application their principles, and tenacious of ancient abuses. Since his day, our country, or at least the North, h

entered a new era in legislation, adding to the negative in all her past, no more glorious epoch than this:--nor

Mr. Webster was not the master mind of this move ment; he contributed nothing to it-he never even recognized it. So utterly incapable was he even of comprehending it, that he stood up before the slaveholding barbarians of the Senate, and apologized for it as Northern prejudice, for which he hoped his constituents might be excused, their training having bee somewhat peculiar. This reform movement has found their intolerable imposture, and religion from its accu mulated cant,-men who have honored their ancestor not by building their monuments, but by doing their works. But they have been peculiarly obnoxious to Webster. He was sagacious enough to know, that the rising of their star was the perpetual waning of his. the manliness, the purity, nor the devotion, to be of them, and so he could but hate them.

Restricted by his deficiency of ideality, of philo insight, of religious sentiment, the intellectual range left for his oratory was exceedingly narrow. His views of subjects were practical and commercial.mainly utilitarian and material. The hyperbole of flattery once styled him the 'goflike.' Mammon of Trade,—the impersonation of the great World-Spirit that builds its marble temples in State street and Wall street; and, like other gods, was altogether like his worshippers.

The Seventh of March, 1850, was Webster's DAY OF JUDGMENT. On that day, he deliberately judged himself, and honestly confessed of what kind he was of his whole life. There was no mistake in this step.

Up to this time, he had followed, not led, New England and the North, in an earnest purpose to apply to the condition of the people the principles of democracy identified with our form of government and the very nation's life,-if that government be not a sham, and

There he stood for days deliberating a foregon slaves, came the treacherous miasm of slaveholders' praises and promises. Above him, in the awful silence, was the Higher Law; but having gone questioning it no higher than the top of the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and getting no response, it was as easy to argue it away, as for Falstaff to reason down honor. At some point in the story of human life, historic a fair fame, and the approbation of God. On one side justice must be done. If a man, on the breath of a de- was a greedy interest, speaking in threats and bribes: praved public opinion, has procured right to be votal on the other, a mere principle, for the most part silent. down, and the laugh to be turned against truth, they The good angels wasted little time in trying 'to stir such a dish of skimmed milk to so honorable an action." Truth is dearer than any man's reputation.

Of Webster's intellectual endowments, I have not the analytical ability to speak fully. In the department in which he labored, his talents were, for the most part, but the tools of his trade. They increased the force and tion, haggard with the wear and tear of partisan conextended the sphere, without indicating the character of flict, watching each other's schemes with dim, senile secured to him a large place in the observation of his sied hands, -men whose healthy instincts would have times. He was as great an orator as he could be, without being a better man. From being the attorney of vate life, preliminary to the repose of priindividuals, he rose to be the attorney of interests. To Among these, the Higher Law was a favorite scoff, and the causes to which he lent his gigantic powers of memor in politics, he brought the mesmeric spell of a com- to the ear, so wofully broken to the hope; while Clay, manding presence, that transmuted into the dignity of intent only on embarrassing a row President, who had eloquence the shallowest common-places of the street, supplanted him, looked askance, with cunning worldly morality than his own.

claimed no merit. But a mere attorney could not do it, however eloquent and impressive, nor a man who because his thoughts were always contrivances, not in- vision had grown oblique through ambition, and who

ly phrased, made a hoody of either. He was not a man of one idea, for he had not devotion enough to succamb to even one idea. He could feign the zeal, the indignation, the pertinacity of his client in arguing his case, but if he lost it, as he seldom did, he could ry, can be stirred to madness by the magic power of ellipse. his case, but if he lost it, as he seldom did, he could walk out of court as coolly as his successful antagonist. When the high tariff system and the United States Bank went down, he, the fervid advocate of both, remained as erect as before, as completely alive to his personal interests. He was retained against Texas; but when Texas came in, in spite of him, his acquiescence was more than magnanimous. He was no Kossuth to fill the world with poetic wallings over his lost Hungary. The defeat of nothing could affect him, because he was into his own heart a ravishing and ineffable joy. All identified with nothing.

nd lackeys, of a jealous and jesuitical party-mecha are of pitiful salaries, for dirty service

ration of the Secenth of March, intrudin tent upon creating for himself a prominence of whatso-ever character, and more than once plainly soliciting a place among the candidates. It is evident, too, from strength of the injustice that had been done him in of March, the desperation of this ambition quite over-depped the modesty of nature, and the infatuated ca-gerness of his lust for power threw off even the sham ignity of diplomacy. I know that the dishonest ech, which politicians in this country have so seduusly cultivated, always regards the men obnoxious to friends. Naturally, all our great men have a passion or retirement; they are equally ready to die and hold office for their country, and their martyrdom to the calls of duty has thinned the world of statesmen, and stuck the land with monuments. Let this go into the his faith, believe it. Of what may be called his minor morals, I care not

particularly to speak. There is a class of vices; even, which do not necessarily defile the man. Sometimes, though rarely, the noble spirit, compensating for gifts n its slavery to passion, a dignity, that, at intervals of intellectual serenity, asserts a higher birthright and a better destiny. But if, when age, bringing maturer thoughts and an indurated will, comes to the assistance of the soul, she does not set her house in order, and subject to their place the turbulent passions of youth, the suspicion survives, that the sensuality, instead of and against him, as if they would take him off his being an infirmity of the flesh, is a native and permanent taint of the spirit. But it is the intellectual, the spiritual sin, that is the index to the character and type of its quality. The organized church, however, sitates longest, and scans closest these defects of the outer life, and perhaps it can apply no better test Since it is understood that Webster passed that ordeal, gravest questions of this character must be considered as settled for many minds. The straight gate, that, opening narrowly up, scrapes so unmercifully the backs of mean penitents, squeezing under it into the pale, swings high and clear for greater sinners; nay, there are those, for the sake of whose glory and honor, gateposts and walls shall be cleared away, and the acquisition, at such cost, be the standing boast of the church ever afterwards. Webster has outlived his three score years and ten

and by the intensity of his activities and experiences, xhausted a vitality that might have outworn four score. But he died in the midst of his worldly plans, farming at Marshfield, farming at Franklin,-with convivial courtesies on no stinted scale to receive and to repay. His cases stood on the dockets of the courts: his fees had been paid that were yet to be earned, earned that were yet to be paid. Literary societies waited to inaugurate a new season with the announcement of his name. At the head of Foreign Relations, ghosts of abortive wars had scarce ceased to haunt the precincts on the near horizon. His statesman's word, as good as the faith of a king, stood pledged to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act, while its victims run the streets of Boston and Syracuse, and the large meshes of his net of treason swept formally through the halls of courts, and took nothing by the motion. Slavery was stealthily spreading over 'the table lands' where the laws of God and of physical geography, as thundered from his Sinai, by a fiat unnecessary to be re-enacted, had for ever prohibited it. Thirty ships, under autority of the street of the near the wreck, so the boat was hauled up to rope, at intervals, near enough for them to

and talked beautifully to his attendants on the subject reached our ship's side, when a hundred men, with and talked beautifully to his attendants on the subject of religion. Otherwise, the language of disease and physical weakness, under strong apprehensions of death, is not to be taken as index of character. Give the And so sixteen nice, respectable Scotchmen, from Augustine, on their way home from Canada, with is not to be taken as index of character. Give the strong man the credit of the best utterances of his unscared soul in life and health, and do not judge him by the weakness of his mortal fears, or the opiated breathings of his tranquillity and faith. A florid Congressional orator has lately made a decided hit in eloquence, by portraying Henry Clay's advent to heaven, and his operaving the angels with his "majestic mien." It might not be quite out of keeping in the man who sought to overawe Kossuth, and impress the hero-orator with a character so instinctively repugnant to his own, to try the same kind of manners upon the angels; and if his great competitor on earth should seek to make a like sensation by recommending to these deniand if his great competitor on earth should seek to make a like sensation by recommending to these denizons of the higher spheres the subject of religion, some friendly and good-natured spirit would doubtless take the first courteous opportunity to put them both on

quite a different track. Calboun, Clay, Webster, the great triumvirate !-While the nation mourns according to published formulas, and sheds tears on paper, deploring its loss, Humanity will count her gains. They lived long, they clung tenaciously to their large influence, but Humanity never hung her hopes upon either of them. They ob-structed the better era; they hindered the coming of the kingdom of heaven. Along with them will depart much that is heathenish in our estimate of what constitutes greatness in men. The old goes out-the new men. They are here now, only the shadows of these colossi have half obscured the

East Macnias, Mr., Oct. 80, 1852.

THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

A correspondent of *The Tribune*, evidently well informed, speaking of certain blunders of the Administration in the management of our Foreign Relations, alludes to Mr. Webster in these terms:

iciations, alludes to Mr. Webster in these terms:

'I will do the memory of Mr. Webster the justice to
write, that no blame on this account attaches to him in
Washington, as it is well known here, that for quite two
years before his death, his powers of mind—his superiority of mind—had left him. He commenced to die, intellectually, long before that period, being for that time,
at least, almost an imbecile during half the hours he
was awake. Occasionally, in his latter days, he had
brilliant, moments. The smouldering fire of his previously great mind would now and then burst forth like
a dying irruption from the crater of a volcano about to
a dying irruption from the crater of a volcano about to viously great mind would now and then burst forth like a dying irruption from the crater of a volcano about to lose its activity. But such scintillations gradually became so rare as to make the entire destruction of his intellectual vigor a topic of common conversation in tellectual vigor a topic of common conversation in Washington, at least a year before God called him hence Mr. Fillmore endeavored, as delicately as possible, to cause his duties to be discharged by others on his (Mr. F.'s) views of the necessities of each case; often, too dictating to Mr. Webster himself his policy, when the latter was not bright enough to perceive that he was being made the instrument of carrying out the dilly-dallying and common-place ideas of the acting President.

Those who saw Mr. Webster during the last year of his life, or who have seen the pictures of him taken within that period, if they are not blinded by partizan attachment, will readily believe all Dock Yard, Dec. 16.

that this writer asserts. His vices having impairhim to the grave. What a lesson to politicians, and especially to the young men of the country, does his example afford !—Penn. Freeman.

From the N. Y. Tribune. A THRILLING INCIDENT AT SEA SIXTEEN LIVES SAVED.

We have been kindly favored with the following or have been kindly favored with the following extract of a private letter from Marcus Spring, Esq., of this city, giving an account of the saving of the crew of the Scotch bark Jesse Stevens, by the Steamer Pacific, on her last passage from here to Liverpool. We are sure that no one can read this simple narrative without something of the emotions it so vividly expresses:—

One morning, while lying wrapped up in blan-kets, overcoats, &c., on the sofa, the wind and sleet and snow roaring round the heaving ship, one wreck had been seen in the midst of the storm, and men clinging to it, and calling out, 'Save us' Save scues the land with monuments. Let this go into the eulogies, and newspaper articles, and flash biographics, and the vessel, as she rose now and then on a high wave, the sea rolling over her, a perfect flood, believe it. Our ship had stopped her engines, and was ho

ering about ; coming near enough, in the brief in-tervals of the storm, for Capt. Nye to speak tervals of the storm, for Capt. Nye to speak through his trumpet a word of encouragement.— The Captain had been sick with a violent cold and inflammation of the lungs, (the first time, I think, since he became a Captain,) but this had called him from his bed, and, dressed in his great tar-paulin coat, with his hat drawn over his cars, a sailor holding him from falling as he stood upon the steep deck, the ship tumbling almost over on its sides at every roll, his fine face flushed with excitement, as the wind and sleet dashed into it, and against him, as if they would take him off his the roar of the storm his voice of command to gineers, sailors, &c., to go on or stop, or go to the other side of the wreck, trying to keep near it, and avoid dashing against it, to the certain ruin

All this lasted for an hour or more, while passengers on the upper deck, holding on to ropes to keep from being dashed overboard, and watching the poor fellows, when the mists, and clouds, and spray, gave us an opportunity to see them climb-ing the wave in their shattered bark, all looking anxiously towards us, and waving hats and hand anxiously towards us, and waving hats and hands. The rolling of the sea, some movement on deck, and something I heard the Captain say, made me fear it was a hopeless case, and we should have to go and leave them, when all at once a gleam of light broke from above, and a splendid rainbow appeared on a dark background of clouds behind appeared on a dark background of clouds bening us. It seemed indeed a heaven-sent sign of hope and promise, and I eagerly scanned the upturned faces of the wretched crew to see if they did not hall it as such, but I since learn they interpreted it in accordance to the sailor's adage

' A rainbow in the morning Is the sailor's warning; A rainbow at night Is the sailor's delight.'

While I supposed the bow of promise was filing their hearts, as it was mine, with joy and gratitude, the Cantain seized the moment of a full in is name. At the head of Foreign Relations, ghosts of his name. At the head of Foreign Relations, ghosts of the State Department, and shadows of future ones not yet confronted with the skill of his diplomacy loomed on the near horizon. His statesman's word, as good as 'the faith of a king' stood helded by the near horizon. The statesman's word, as good as 'the faith of a king' stood helded by the near horizon. The statesman's word, as good as 'the faith of a king' stood helded by the near horizon.

'laws of God and of physical geography,' as thundered from his Sinai, by a fiat unnecessary to be re-enacted, had for ever prohibited it. Thirty ships, under authority of custom papers and his official letter, were buffeting the angry meeting of the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific on an errand of commerce, while swift steamers were dashing along under the shadows of the Andes, with his other official letter, to head them off and pronounce them piratical. Surely, the editors may well affirm, in the honorable phrase—'He died in the harness!' though certain of the Scott journals may lament in an 'axide,' that he did not die in the traces. lament in an 'aside,' that he did not die in the traces.

His departing was sufficiently edifying to the religious public. He anticipated the exordium of his own culcy by announcing, as if to the Senate, his own demise,

POLITICAL SNOBISM. We notice that some of our political exchanges are quite fond of taunting General Henry Wilson with his former association General Henry Wilson with his former association with the shoemaker's bench. These gentlemen, in their party zeal, forget that they are throwing dirt at the principal manufacturing interest of Massachusetts; one in which about seventy thousand of her citizens are engaged, and which produces more than \$20,000,000 annually. We do not believe that the shoemakers of Massachusetts are ashamed of an employment that affords an honest and independent living to themselves and their families, an employment by which a Roger Sherman once carned his bread. Those snots who spear at shoemakers much to go barefoot for a that is heathenish in our estimate of what consti-greatness in men. The old goes out—the new in—and new times will bring new and better They are here now, only the shadows of these

correspond to them.—Boston Museum.

The snobs who sneer at General Wilson are in many cases the children and grandchildren of shoemakers, bucket makers, carpenters and the like, who owe their present position and wealth to the honest and persevering labors of their worthy ancestor mechanics, and who, by sucering at the Hon. Henry Wilson, are only reviling and dishonoring the memory of their own fathers. That's all.—Salem Freeman.

The Mother of Presidents' and the Mother of Slaves, gets a capital cut in a late number of the Westminster Review. In noticing the volume of Lectures on the Evidences,' delivered before the Virginia University by 'a number of Presbyterian ministers,' the Westminster says:

'The lecture on the 'Unity of the Human Race' is well-reasoned and cloquent; but it is noticeable that, in his peroration, when picturing the millennial congress of nations and races, though the orator remembers the 'cannibal Zealander,' the 'fierce Malay,' the 'wild Camanche,' the 'gigantic Patagonian,' the 'grouling Bushman,' the 'squalid Esquimaux,' the 'crouching Hindoo,' and every other race we can think of, he forgets the enslawed segro—although it was doubtless 'an article' of that kind that drove him to the lecture-hall an hour or two before. The best lecture in Virginia on human brotherhoed, or on Christian Evidences generally, would be a practical one. * The lecture on the * Unity of the Human Rac

BARNUM & BEACHS' NEW PAPER

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS SIX CENTS PER COPY.

P. T. BARNUM, SPECIAL PARENTE; H. D. & L. BEACH, GENERAL PARINES A that ALFRED E. BEAUR has been the with this concern, contributing an additional one \$20,000, and that the liberal amount of \$200 now especially deveted to its publication for the LILUSTRATED NEWS will be published in the publication of the

ly, and will comprise sixteen large page, original and selected letter-pres contents, e est literary standard, and with a great numband and handsome engravies.

coriginal and selected letter-press centers, the set est literary standard, and with a great musler of me est literary standard, and with a great musler of me est literary standard, and with a great musler of me be spared to produce the best illustrated support the world, an acceptable fire-nide companie, and a ornament to the American press.

The Illustrated News will be a faithful and build events in this and other countries, sketches not see events in this and other countries, sketches fust we seems in our National Capitol, autographs and beyond the acceptable fire-nide companies, and all parts of the globe, portraits of pairs as seenes in our National Capitol, autographs and beyond trated. In addition to the illustrations, coal case where the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the desired partners. Let anish will contain the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with Market Reports, &c. &c. De attents will also be paid to the Religious, Scientis and large prinate illustrations will be given.

The Editorial Department will be phased used the charge of several of the most able writer in the United States, who will be assisted by continuous standard for the most able writer in the United States, who will be assisted by continuous standard for the metal and ford entertainment to all classes of the commander from time to time add interest to columns, and afford entertainment to all classes of the commanders, terre and form time to time add interest to me a collection of the united States, which will be fire a collection of the continuation of the pressure and seat for the transfer of the continuation of the pressure and seat for the continuation of the pressure and seat for the continuation of the columns. These captaings, suitable for making to time, present gratuitously to their regular shapedows, terre and handsome Engravangs, suitable for frame, insued in the very best style, and draws by the very less artists of the United States, which will one important Public Ornamonies, H

The year 1600 is the most auspeleus of any during the past century, for the commencement of such a Newspaper. The GRAI Womb's Fair, which spea in New York in May next, will be one of the most in New York in May next, will be one of the most important and interesting events which have occurs a this city since its foundation. Here will be companied this city since its foundation. Here will be regregate the most perfect, specimens of mechanical soil and manufacture from all parts of the civilized gabe. All parts of the world will contribute the best and metanical the first of the world will contribute the best and metanical parts of the world will contribute the best and metanic parts of the world will feel a deep interest in the met ninute details of the National Congress, and the enst will be looked back to, with prefound pleasure, sing many ensuing years. In order to present the great Exhibition to the public, in the mest impressive masses, and to preserve its details in the most interesting function of the state of the figure and publish, a supplements and otherwise, in the highest style of art, bustrations of all articles of interest in the tast Inhibition, accompanied by the most interesting description thereof. The first volume of this journal, brides at its other interesting illustrations, will be a Federal Encyclopedia of the Exhibition of Industry of all Xitions, intrinsically worth more than ten times it as not only for present interest, but for preservation as future reference. Being located in the city of Xe York, in communication with the best artists of the United States, and having every facility of persessing themselves of every detail consected with the World's Fair, the Publishers feel confident of insuring to the patrons a publication of greater interest than he heretoforce ever been presented to the public.

In the first volume may also be expected numerous illustrations relative to the Japan Expedition, compaing sketches of the ships and steamers composing the same, information of its route and progres, tiers of harbors, villages, cities, dwellings, and the people in Japan. Reliable arrangements are making for the sketches, and for all information, which will be recircled there at the earliest date.

here at the earliest date.

It is well known that the Empire of Japan has, for

many centuries, excluded all nations from comments intercourse, and has treated with considerable could the unfortunate mariners who have been east up a shores. Its manners and customs differ greatly from a other nations; it contains many millions of inhabitations. other nations; it contains many millions of inhaltans who have made considerable progress in the arts as civilization. All knowledge and information, therein which is obtained about Japan, will be of the higher interest to all nations, and will be engerly scapt to be every person in the community. The results of Expedition will probably make Japan a stoping as refitting depot for our China Bound steamers, and it our whalling fleets. It will doubtless open a wide for Missian and Community. our whaling fleets. It will doubtless open a water for Missionary enterprise, and for business opens of every description. The ILLESTRATIO NUN, a his portraying this celebrated Empire, and speake abroud correct illustrations and descriptions in spet to it, will therefore be particularly valuable as at thentic Descriptive History of Japan.

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