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of three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auad to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial to her, but are not responsible for any of the debts for pare, viz .- Francis Jackson, Ettis Gray EDNESD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and Figure Parties of The Liberaton, both sides of or serior are impartially allowed a hearing.

FY LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Tes! IT CANNOT BE DESIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ament to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the Perpetuitt of Their Boninion over their SLAVER. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SUBMENDER PUBLITYE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . In fact, the oppressor repre-

mansied. It is doubly fainted with the intection 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 THERESY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERFET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

senting the oppressed!... To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1148.

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amed that work to be so nostile, that we could apply judge of it in a proper critical manner.—
teleire it to possess a certain melo-dramatic ser, equal in pathos to the 'Green Bushes' at its leiphi, and in incident to a popular novel mething between the style of Eugene Sue and sers fevroids. But we believe it also to be deof routh, principle and reality, and that its pieces are highly mischievous, and detrimental the aterest of mankind. In saying this, we enacquit its authoress, Mrs. Stowe, of any evil and any wicked reeling, or intended laiseshoot had hely for all we know, may be a most excelint as he is undoubtedly a very talented person. 
Te fully give her credit for good motives; we 
get not that she believes herself entrusted with piece, as much as ever did any 'eminent fe-ab, from Maria Leczinska to Johanna South-se. We can imagine her to be endowed with an pfal sense of womanhood, and to make-if ever s colescended to such task, since the secon this of her book was sold-about the worst eans of her book was soid—about the worse tunings that were ever placed upon a dirty ta-beoth in a slovenly parlor. We can imagine as he writes a big scrawling hand, with the letgs ill backwards, avoiding neatness with pains-bing precision. Her voice is probably harsh, her minds imposing, and she will, or does, wear her minds imposing, and she will, or does, weather as grey hair in the mother-of-a-nation style. Sell, we think it a great pity that she did not do urthing rather than what she has done, with all he bay enthusiasm of a woman in breeches. Then, some time ago, long before the work was been in England, we chanced to take it up in the partment of an American friend, we stumbled parament of an American Friend, we studied upon a passage of the first force in cant and non-see. It was in the style of those anti-slavery, linear coast-blockade tracts, which we remem-brahounded some years since, and which assisted a betraying to destruction so many brave Engpages. For it is our deliberate opinion, that are crime, abomination of every kind, loss of life and misery, have been caused, by our intervention, the negro race, than thrice the number of years mail have witnessed, had slavery been still the by of Europe and all America, and been allowed is fall swing throughout the whole civilized wild. To avoid our cruisers, what forced marches and confined stowage have been adopted! How may unfortunate blacks have been killed by our may unfortunate blacks have been killed by our may and round shot! How many put out of the way to lighten the flying slaver, or avoid detection! While we, the philanthropists, have furnished the Esumagen guns, pistols and cutlasses to hunt den the unfortunate wretches, for whom hypochis prays, while neglecting the Hindu and starying the white man! Philanthropy, too, sweetens he to with slave-grown sugar, a halfpenny a pond chesper, refined by negro blood, at the expense of West India proprietors. How is the cotton rised, let us ask, that supplies the raw material for the white slaves of Manchester! All such points a woman never thinks of, and if she hear them, cannot understand. We will be bound there is no peg'in Harriet's head, whereon to 'hang an inference.' She sine her ten and crice aloud. 'Is mmagen guns, pistois and cutlasses to hunt

bg toom. What are Hood's poems
Last Tom's Cain! Nothing. Wretched inconistance of conduct! Misorable contradiction of
empsthy! What tears must angels weep at these
finistic follies of mankind! Bower, we are straying from our intention.
We maintain that this one-sided representation is craining mischief between Great Britain and the craing miscarel between Great Britain and the laid States, which nothing can remedy, no trea-ies obtate, no statesmanship hereafter avoid. Wear that the sickly interference of our fine la-tes, analy, nay, most of whom would shrink from its contact of a dying needlewoman on their door-less, and daily was unbooking, the miseries of sepa and daily pass unheeding the miseries of the sepa and daily pass unheeding the miseries of the seasons of white women, is an excess of folly as hyporisy, that will be the curse of freedom chraghout the world. We question the motives of the latter when we are the names of the latter. best ladies. Among them we see the names of star not renowned for matronly virtues, but noto-has for vanity, frivolity and fashion—that com-pulsative word, which includes so much social cil. On the stage, this work, aided by the mor-list ideal of its adapters, and the exquisite clev-tures of such actors and actresses as are now detrifying an Adelphi audience, is doing a mis-distiply a company of the lower than the loyd of which a century cannot repair. Let the Lord Camberlain look at this. We are playing the part of its despot and the priest, by insulting the United States of America. What have we to do with the inernal affairs of the American Republic! Why are we to back this great exaggerated LET is the Americans send out here, and write a book which shall tell the truth—ay, one half the truth, it is the Americans send out here, and write a book which shall tell the truth—ay, one half the truth, it is also city; let them get up a drama, whose tees shall be in Lancashire; let them make out because to be task wasters, without one redeeming tions to be task-masters, without one redeeming out over the emasculated millions of British workthe prind down in the name of commerce. Let be grind down in the name of commerce. Let be grind down in the name of commerce. Let them dramate be grind down in the name of commerce. Let them dramate waren Hastings and Rajah Brooke. Let them dine light on the Outram business, with its optension and assertion on the part of the East India Company. Let them paint famine a liciand. For each American Legree, they shall fall as English one. We forced slavery on the Lastana. We are now sowing there the seeds of dissension, broad-cast. We do not admit that he state of the negro slave is anything like what it is pleased to be in Uncle Tom's Cobin, in any the Lastana and the state of the negro slave is anything like what it is pleased to be in Uncle Tom's Cobin, in any the Lastana and the last of the negro slave is anything like what it is pleased to be in Uncle Tom's Cobin, in any the Lastana and the last of the last of the negro slave is anything like what it is pleased to be in Uncle Tom's Cobin, in any the Lastana and the last of American in Londa and map the whirlwind. Every American in Londa is disgusted with the Uncle Tom mania here. If he go to's theatre, he is insulted and shocked. The Laglish people, on the other hand, are defulled into the falsest notions of American. When the state in the drama escapes into British India, there is a cheer, That cheer may cost us some day on. as Lagish people, on the other hand, are deluted to be falsest notions of America. When the sine in the drama escapes into British India, there is a cher. That cheer may cost us some day our but alliance. At this moment, the interests of

From the British Army Despatch.

[BE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MANIA.]

Physician, heal thyself!

We have not reviewed Uncle Tom's Cabin, chiefbenus we felt our views of the tendency and mark of that work to be so hostile, that we could mark of that work to be so hostile, that we could mark of that work to be so hostile, that we could mark of the work to be one. Why do not English ladies interfere on behalf of the enslated French people! We believe, on the other hand, that Louis Napoleon is popular with them. If England interfere with America should be one. Why do not English ladies interfere on behalf of the enslated French people! We believe, on the other hand, that Louis Napoleon is popular with them. If England interfere with American should be enslaved, here of the the fench for the the fench for the that Louis Napoleon is popular with them. If England interfere with American should be one. Why do not that Lo Miss Porter's work was not overdrawn, and in merit how immeasurably superior to Uncle Tom's Calin! Alas! that the following verse should be so likely to receive an interpretation by such means! The Devil, in the likeness of Haynau, is addressing Lord Palmerston in a farewell letter :-

May the negroes you strive to set free, Forge the chains of a deadlier hate Than the world has had eyes yet to see

In the world as had eyes yet to see
In the gloom of a proud nation's fate;
Be your shopkeepers ruin'd, your commerce fast bound,
And your people by taxes and steam-engines ground;
May philanthropists seize you, and Mammon confound
That which once was a free land.

Yes, we are cutting our own throats with this hypocritical, lying sympathy. Let British ladies, if they want a safety-valve for their hysterical emotions, as well as a means of notoriety, form a committee for the emancipation of the monkeys which afford them so much amusement on Sundays in the Zoological Gardens. A most touching and a more truthful work than Uncle Tom's Cabin might be written on the sufferings of these; while, politically, it would be harmless. No a They have no occasion to invent, any more than to borrow, an opportunity for the exhibition of their Christian. feelings and charity. Emigration and death have stifled the groans of Ireland. Let them aid unlgar misery at home. Let them visit the homes of the misery at home. Let them visit the homes of the common English poor. Let them pay their governesses more than £20 a year. But in the name of nations and mankind, of liberty and hope, of their own truth, safety, honor and salvation, let them, as well as the rest of the British public, pause and consider well, before they range themselves on the side of the violent American abolitionists, and betray by folly the cause they are still right with their hearts alone to advocate; or it may be the worse for them, as well as for slavery and England. and England. In conclusion, the Americans will themselves.

ere long, put an end to slavery in the whole of the who shall presume on their soil to dictate to their citizens. And we sincerely hope, that if the aristocratical fine ladies, with their female coteric of toadies, whose names we have seen so prominently put forward in a manner, considering all the various circumstances of the case, offensive to truth and decorum, should transmit their resolution or their address, or whatever they please to call it, to their transatlantic sisters, that it will be met either by a stern rebuke or the silent contempt it merits. We who say this have as great an abhorrence of slavery as any one, but we cannot forget how short a time it is since England was herself foremost in this human traffic. Nor can we forget that it is chiefly encouraged by the British nation now. We receive the stolen goods. The Brights and Cobdens of the present day were actual slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners but a few years ago. They are indirect slave-owners while task-masters, let Oastler and Ferrand tell the indignant generation that its springing up, inheritors of their resil deeds. From her Grace of Sutherland down to Mrs. Barry Cornwall Proctor, be taught these things. Here let us observe, that this is not the voice of English men. And before let us observe, that this is not the voice of English men. And before any body of British matrons or maids shall dare citizens. And we sincerely hope, that if the aristocratical fine ladies, with their female coterie inference. She sips her ten and cries aloud, 'Is be not a man and a brother!' But this is pardonable. We cannot excuse the Duchess of Sutherable. We cannot excuse the Duchess of Suther-had, and all those fine ladies round whom thou-nals of their fellow-country-women toil unaided— pile daughters of consumption, whose threads of life are woren into the trumpery lace adorning the dailing bosom of female philanthropy at a draw-ing room. What are Hood's poems compared to ing room. What are Hood's poems compared to Lade Tom's Calen! Nothing. Wretched inconany body of British matrons or maids shall dare to send over their hollow condolence, or their trashy sympathies, to the maids and matrons of the United States, we would pray for an inquiry into their individual lives and conduct, to see whether they are fit persons to communicate any expression of national feeling—granting for a moment that it is national feeling, and not a spurious effort at notoriety on the part of a few idle aristocrats and meddling hipestoplings leavants. they are fit persons to communicate any expression of national feeling—granting for a moment that it is national feeling, and not a spurious effort at notoriety on the part of a few idle aristocrats and meddling blue-stockings, leavened with a score of Mrs. Nicklebys, scarcely to be held responsible for their folly. Before they thus stand conspicuously forward as philauthropists, we should like to know whether, as wives and mothers, and daughters, they have no blot on their character, no stain on their character, no stain on all their machinery against itself the judgment of the civilized world, by claiming to be a good and rather like world, by claiming to be a good and rather like world, by claiming to be a good and rather like world, by claiming to be a good and rather like world, by claiming to be a good and rather like world, by claiming to be a good and rather like world, by claiming to be a good and rather liked world, by claiming to be a good and forward as philanthropists, we should like to know whether, as wives and mothers, and daughters, they have no blot on their character, no stain on their conduct. Are they all without reproach in their homes! Are they all respected and beloved by their servants, their tenants, their tradesmen and their friends! Have they individually shown piety and good-will! Are they true sisters of charity and mercy! Are none of them scandal-mongers and mischief makers, odious at once both in the domestic circle and the social throng! If this can be all well-established in their favor, then have they a right to speak publicly—in a better cause. Yet, again, why do not these women, if they must be busy, contribute, like the Roman women of old, to the defences of their country! The day may come when they shall even sorrow not be all well-established in their favor, then have they a right to speak publicly—in a better cause. Yet, again, why do not these women, if they must be busy, contribute, like the Roman women of old, to the defences of their country! The day may come when they shall even sorrow which so much disturb and exasperate the leading scribes and Pharisees of Hunkerism. It steadily not be all well-established in their favor, then have they a right to speak publicly—in a better cause. Yet, again, why do not these women, if they must be busy, contribute, like the Roman women of old, to the defences of their country! The day may come when they shall even sorrow which so much disturb and exasperate the leading scribes and Pharisees of Hunkerism. It steadily that they are directing all their machinery against it. To defend shavery, and plot for its aggrandizement, appears to be perfectly orthodox. The more a politician does that agitation shall cease, and they are directing all their machinery against it. To defend shavery, and plot for its agrandizement, appears to be perfectly orthodox. The more a politician does that agitation shall cease, and they are directing all their machinery against it. To defend shavery, and pl

The day may come when they shall even sorrow not to have done this!

To return to UncleTom's Calin, it is true that we derive it from an American woman. To her own people she is accountable, let not us be her sponsors. What a picture might be drawn of England for Americans to hail with rapture, read, dramatise, weep over, and memorialize upon, were Sloane given as the type of the British bar, or the man who roasted a live cat the other day in presence of his wife and a friend, as a fair sample of the middle classes. Thus Cannon, the sweep, might represent the feeling of the lower classes; Mr. Oliveira the dignity of the House of Commons; Mr. Prynne should be a sample of our Church; Lord Frankfort of the nobility. In this manner, what a truthful, pleasant novel might be composed to present an English parallel to the social phenomena exhibited in such attractive, because revolting details, in that most successful and heart-rending publication. Lord Trank of the control of the successful and heart-rending publication. Lord Trank of the control of the successful and heart-rending publication.

## SELECTIONS.

From the Commonwealth.

PRO-SLAVERY SOPHISTRIES. They are abundant. They are used on every oc-casion where slavery finds a supporter. Uncle Tom's Cubin has created an active demand for their use by those committed to the support of shvery, and also considerable doubt and uneasiness as to

and also considerable update and their potency.

In a recent number of Fraser's Magazine, bur American slavery is discussed by a 'Carolinian,' who says, that on first reading 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' he wrote 'many pages' in reply to it. But, cooling down a little, he found his reply very hot, but not very pertinent. It did not demolish Uncle cooling down a little, he found his reply very hot, but not very pertinent. It did not demolish Uncle Tom's Cabin; so he destroyed it, and tried his hand again, more coolly, if not more successfully.

One of the arguments with which he defends slavery against its assailants is this:—

'There is a district in Boston, in which life is shortened, by density of population, to an average of thirteen and a half years, human beings being crowded together at the rate of 441,500 to the square mile! Such
a fearful state of things is surpassed only in one district in Liverpool. The accounts that appeared a few
years since of the cellar population in New York are
scarcely less appalling. The thought of these things,
of what has ever existed in the old world, and of what
will surely come upon America, will prepare us for the will surely come upon America, will prepare us for the use of an argument from analogy, by which to find a counterpart every where for the objection which is held so fatal for slavery.'

Some of our neighbors, falling into the same method of argumentation, quote against the 'Duchess of Sutherland and her ladies,' who have ventured to say something about American slavery, the following from an English paper:—

'Sale of a Wife.—One of these disgraceful exhibitions took place the other evening, at the Cardigan Arms, Kirkstall road, Leeds. A man, W. Bean, had cohabited with a married woman named Martha Spence, and the woman's husband, W. Spence, at her solicitation, agreed to sell her to her paramour. Accordingly, she was by appointment taken to the Cardigan Arms, in a halter, and sold, in the presence of the company drinking there, for a sovereign. The trio, when the sale was completed, sat down to a jollification.'

Admirable defenders of the peculiar institution.

The worst and most abominable things in civilized The worst and most abominable things in civilized society are hunted out, and it is vehemently claimed that they are almost or quite as bad as slavery. Slavery courts comparison with such things, and hopes thereby to seem respectable; and this is the strongest and proudest defence that can be made for it! No abolitionist could stab it more

foully.

Suppose it to be admitted that the 'Carolinian' Suppose it to be admitted that the Carolina sun in the heavens. But they look with a natural jealousy on our interference, and we think they are quite right to tar and feather any impudent fellow who shall presume on their soil to dictate to their quited without question, that all the social evils who shall presume on their soil to dictate to their quited without question, that all the social evils quoted exist everywhere as plentifully as these defenders of slavery say, how is the enormous bar-

Mr. Prynne should be a sample of our Church; Lord Frankfort of the nobility. In this manner, what a truthful, pleasant novel might be composed to present an English parallel to the social phenomena exhibited in such attractive, because revolting details, in that most successful and heartrending publication, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

SHOCKING!

The Boston Post thus speaks of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin':—

'The gross misrepresentation of facts in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is not a greater violation of fair dealing than the vivid descriptions of sensuality are of female delicacy (!!) We believe the book was the offspring of malice and avarice (!!)—first, to gratify a fanatical enmity; and, secondly, to put money in the purse of the authoress' (!!!!)

ate pillory, and listen to the staid and portly Senator's lecture on womanly propriety.

And yet the Senator presents a memorial to the Senate, from a professed body of Christiaus, praying that that body would do something whereby Americans may be allowed to worship God in the manner which their consciences dictate, under the tyrannical and intolerant governments of Europe, and then proceeds to deliver himself of two columns of the most outrageous cant that we have seen for many a year. We find no fault with the speech itself, nor the sentiments contained in it—they are right and just. What we wish to reprobate, and hold up to the scorn and contempt of the community, is the arrant hypocrisy—nay, blasphemy—of this politico-religious saint. Hear him:—

Was the Senator ever known to say one word in condemnation of the system of slavery, which re-fuses to recognize the sacredness of the institution of marriage among three millions of the human race in these United States! where man breeds his fellow man, as he would the brute beast for the market! where, even when the parties are united by the minister of God, they are put asun-der, and instructed to break one of God's com-mandments, at the pleasure of a master! Did he mandments, at the pleasure of a master? Did he ever warn of their sin, those men who retain the comcliest of the female chattels to minister unto their 'libidinous passions,' and in doing so, violate their own marriage vow—the solemn vow of a white man? Mormonism and Socialism are horrid impostures with this virtuous Senator, but a man may own the illegitimate child of his own loins—aye, and sell him to a stranger—and you shall hear no rebuke from Lewis Cass—provided the unfortunate and helpless victim and offspring of lust be tainted with the despised African blood.

Mr. Masox. Mr. President, the very gallant and distinguished officer to whom that resolution refers, I have known for more than thirty years. Although I heard the resolution read yesterday, refers, I have known for more than thirty years. Although I heard the resolution read yesterday, a I would not descend to notice it by appearing reven to vindicate the subject of it. Sir, I can tell the senator who introduced it, that he will not it only shrink from no investigation, but he will court it; and I tell the senator at the same time who introduced it, that the officer to whom heavefers in that resolution is a gentleman and a man of honor, and he has a right to demand of this Senate, although I apprehend he would not demand it of him, that he should be treated as a gentleman and a man of honor. Sir, let him put that resolution of inquiry in the character of a resolution of inquiry, and I will promote it, and will vote for it cheerfully; for I should be doing very great injustice to him, if I withheld my vote. But, as the senator from Illinois [Mr. Shields] has said, it is intended for some ulterior purpose—it is intended to do its work incidentally and collaterally. It is not impaded, I apprehend, to bring him before the proper inquiry of his peers in the navy of the United States.

Mr. President, there is something conveyed by words, and there is something endeavers to be conveyed by manner; and I want to tell

dency has gone for ever, and only the paltry spoils and offices, which are dispensed to the common herd as rewards for the services they have or are expected to perform, remain, it requires a heavy stretch of charity to regard the utter debasement and slavish prostitution of a great intellect for such unworthy and contemptible purposes, with any great degree of leniency.

It is absolutely disgusting the amount of unprovoked, absurd drivel, of which this rotund Senator has delivered himself, in his place in the Senate, within a few years past. Nothing which reflects in the slightest degree upon the institution of slavery, no matter whence the source, escapes his prompt castigation. Not long since, Mrs. Stowe fell under his severe displeasure for her audacity in exposing to the scorn and reprobation of the world, the outrages and horrid abuses of the system of which he has constituted himself the special guardian. Those impertinent English hussies too, who have dared to appeal to their American sisters to use their influence in memoring the foul stain upon our country's escutcheon, had to stand in the Senator. This is not the first time, Sir, that the mode and manner of that gentleman have been our country's escutcheon, had to stand in the Senator. This is not the first time, Sir, that the mode and manner of that gentleman have been use their influence in memoring the foul stain upon our country's escutcheon, had to stand in the Senator. This is not the first time, Sir, that the mode and manner of that gentleman have been used as to let me know that he was a senator from Virginia, and that I was but a poor, proscribed family from the first time, Sir, that the mode and manner of that gentleman have been devolved upon me shall be weighed and considered. I tell him, Sir, that it does not become a man—although he may come from Virginia, from the Old Dominion—to undertake to talk about accountry of the duties which have does not become a man—although he may come from Virginia, in from the Old Dominion—to undertake to be, sir, that the honorable gentleman from Virginia would possibly not be quite so assuming when he undertakes to talk to me, if some power would

## the giftie gie him.

I have but a little while to stay here, but while I do stay here, I shall be a man. I shall act to the last moment with a due appreciation of the responsibility imposed upon me, and under a full sense of my duty as I understand it; and I shall neither go to Virginia to learn patriotism nor man-

'It is strange that in this age of the world, and this day of intellectual advancement, any obstacle should be interposed to prevent the believers in the faith of Jesus from following the dictates of their conscience.'

Now, in order to obtain a due appreciation of the beautiful harmony and accord between this pious Senator's professions and practice, just step, in timagination, while he gives utterance to such sentiments as the above, to an onen window in the Capture of the senature of th imagination, while he gives utterance to such sentiments as the above, to an open window in the Capitol, and look at the auction block yonder, on which stands a body, possessing an immortal soul, which, according to the Senator's belief, is doomed to an eternity of woe, if it does not avail itself of the Gospel of Jesus. The body is a strong and healthy one, and bids are plenty. At last, the hammer falls, and one of the group is declared the owner of said human being, not the least of whose recommendation it is, that he is a professor of religion, and communicant of the Baptist Church, in good and regular standing, for the last fifteen years! His belief in the Lord Jesus adds \$50 dollars to his marketable value! This scene is of daily recurand regular standing, for the last fifteen years! His belief in the Lord Jesus adds \$50 dollars to his marketable value! This scene is of daily recurrence, within sight of the yery building where this wondering Senator uttered the above words. And three millions more of these unfortunates, ranking among them many of the purest and humblest Christians, are in like manner subject at all times to the will and unbridled passions of those who chance to be their owners. And yet Senator Cass, who never did or said aught to procure for these three millions of needy, truth-starved wretches the priceless boon of permission to read the word of God, is amazed and astounded that any Government in Christendom should deny the right to believers in the faith of Jesus to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience! Bah!

The Senator is savagely severe upon those who The Senator is savagely severe upon those who satisfied with them, I am, and shall have nothing

'Seek to pervert the Scriptures to the purposes of their libidinous passions that safeguard of religion and social order, the institution of marriage, and by leading lives of unrestrained intercourse; thus making proselytes to a miserable imposture, unworthy of our nature, by the temptation of unbridled lust.'

Was the Senator ever known to say one word in condemnation of the system of slavery, which refuses to recognize the sacredness of the institution of marriage among three millions of the human of marriage among three millions of the system of slavery, which refuse the source from which I based the inquiry; and having said that, I care as little about it as any other member of the Senate of the source from which I based the inquiry; and having said that, I care as little about it as any other member of the Senate of the source from which I based the inquiry; and having said that, I care as little about it as any other member of the Senate of the source from which I based the inquiry; and having said that, I care as little about it as any other member of the Senate of the source from which I based the inquiry; and having said that, I care as little about it as any other member of the Senate of the source from which I based the inquiry; and having said that, I care as little about it as any other member of the Senate of the source from which I based the inquiry; and having said that, I care as little about it as any other member of the Senate of the source from which him several years since; and I think that, however elevated the gentleman may be—and I do not choose to detract one word from that—Commodore Morgan will tell him, if he sees fit to inquire, that in the very little intercourse he had with me, he had no occasion to find fault, either upon the score of gentlemanly deportment or liberality. Having said thus much, Sir, I leave the subject.

MR. MASON. Mr. President, if the senator over the way entertains the opinion that I meant to make a personal allusion to him in my remarks, he does me injustice. If he entertains the opinion man! Mormonism and Socialism are horrid impostures with this virtuous Senator, but a man may own the illegitimate child of his own loins—aye, and sell him to a stranger—and you shall hear no rebuke from Lewis Cass—provided the unfortunate and helpless victim and offspring of lust be tainted with the despised African blood.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

By The following 'passage at arms' took place in the U.S. Senate, a few days since, on the presentation of a resolution, by the Hon. John P. Hale, inquiring into the conduct of Commodore Morgon, (since deceased,) while he was in command on the Mediterranean station. As usual, Mr. Hale came off 'first best'—acquitting himself in a very spirited and dignified manner. It will be seen that the sneering and insolent Virginian cowered beneath the manly rebuke administered to him, and greatly altered his tone.

Mr. Mason. Mr. President, the very gallant Mr. Mason. Mr. President Mr. Mr. Mason. Mr. President Mr. Mr. Mason. Mr. President Mr. Mr. Mason. Mr. President must so remain.

I have said before, that that gallant and distin-

I have said before, that that gallant and distin-guished officer never will shun investigation in any way. Let him put the inquiry in the ordina-ry form as to ships lying in port, and as to how long they lay in ports, and thus frame the inquiry in the usual way, and make it really an inquiry, and it shall have my vote.

## From the National Era.

PROSCRIPTION IN THE SENATE. Last Monday, Mr. Bright, of Indiana, proposed Last Monday, Mr. Bright, of Indiana, proposed in the Senate to dispense with so much of the standing rules as requires the election of committees by ballot, for the purpose of recommending the election of a list of committees that had been agreed apon in caucus. Unanimous consent being necessary, Mr. Hale remarked that he should like to hear, first, how these committees had been framed. Mr. Bright, in reply, made the following statement:—

him before the proper inquiry of his peers in the navy of the United States.

Mr. Hale. Mr. President, there is something conveyed by words, and there is something endeavored to be conveyed by manner; and I want to tell that senator, [Mr. Mason,] that he is not a man old enough, nor is he dignified enough, either in

practice; I believe, for the last three or four years. I believe the honorable senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hale] is not upon any one Committee, for the reason, I feel authorised to say on the part of my political friends, that we consider him outside of any healthy political organization in this country. [Laughter.]

The Rules of the Senate require that the Standing Committees shall be by ballet. These rules are almost uniformly disregarded or suspended, for are almost uniformly disregarded or suspandy, for the accommodation of party interests. Mr. Bright's explanation shows how the thing is managed. A few managers of each of the old parties most together, form the Committees to suit their own notions, come into the Seaste, and obtain a suspension of the rules, and a ratification of their work by the members of their respective parties, who, whatever they may think of the character of the Committees, are afraid to express any dissent, lest it may disturb certain party arrangements. In this way, King Caucus lords it over the Sanato, which professes to be the representative and safeguard of the sovereignty and rights of the States.

The double-headed Caucus in this case, acting under the joint influence of Slavery and Hankerism, excluded from every Committee three senators

under the joint influence of Slavery and Hunkerism, excluded from every Committee three senators
of acknowledged ability, and great capacity for the
work of legislation—senators Hale, Sumer, and
Chase. No other senators were thus ostracised.
Many senators of inferior talents were placed on
several committees. But these three men, distinguished for the purity of their private character,
for the decorum of their conduct, for their entire
consistency and great ability, are singled out for tion to the business of the Senate, for their entire consistency and great ability, are singled out for proscription and insult. And why! Because they did not chose to swear by the Baltimore platforms—to assume the yoke of either of the 'healthful political organizations'—to bow the knee to reverence the Slave Power—to support either of the pledged candidates of that exacting tyrant. For boldly expressing, and practically adhering to, certain sentiments respecting slavery cherished by four-fifths of the people of the free States, the Whig and Democratic Caucuses of the Senate have attempted to prescribe them, to fasten a brand upon them, to exclude them as far as they dared from all share in the business of legislation. We from all share in the business of legislation. We thank them for revealing, in all its loaths meness, their inherent bassness and disregard of justice. The revelation will contribute to open the eyes of liberal-minded men of all parties to the necessity of making unrelenting war against Slavery and its loyal ally—Hunkerism.

Mr. Bright having made his explanation, Mr. Hale said—

'I am exceedingly glad of the compliment, Mr. President. I am glad to be relieved from the la-President. I am glad to be relieved from the la-bor, and I am proud of the reason—so that I am satisfied and gratified; and no one can say any more than that. It was simply to elicit this fact that I inquired for this information. The honorable senator at the last session, no doubt with a due appreciation of my qualifications and of my pursuits in life, placed me in the very responsible position of being a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims—autrely, Sir, Committee on Private Land Claims—antrely, Sir, I suppose, because my local position and pursuits in life eminently qualified me to discharge the duties which, as a member of the Sanate, I owed to the country upon that Committee: and I think I can call upon those honorable gantleman with whom I served to bear me witness, that according to those abilities which I had, I did discharge the duties which I owed to the country as far as lay in my power. Everything that I proposed by my inquiry, the honorable gentleman from Indiana, with his customary frankness, has disclosed to the country. There was one fact which I wish to call out; and There was one fact which I wish to call out; and that is, that the qualifications to a place upon Committees of this body did not relate to, were not looked for, with respect to any fitness which the honorable gentlemen might be supposed to possess to discharge the duties appertaining to those Committees, but had reference wholly to the fidelity with which they walked in the traces of certain political parties. Now, Sir, the party with which I act is exceedingly small—yes, Sir, it is exceedingly small; but it is not so small, after all, as might at first be supposed. It ought to be considered that we have paid back to the Democratic party—I mean to the compromise party—the whole party—I mean to the compromise party—the whole of the borrowed capital which we took in 1848—every particle of it; and what we have left now, I think are clean and true men.

of the borrowed capital which we took in 1848—
every particle of it; and what we have left now, I
think are clean and true men.

Of the health with which their pulse beats, Sir,
there may be some difference of opinion, perhaps,
of the purposes which actuate them, and of the
prospects that are before them, perhaps, there may
be a difference of opinion; but of this fact I think
there can be no doubt, that so far as the divisions
to which we look or attach any importance are
concerned, it may be settled now that there are
but two parties—I have long been of that opinion—there are but two parties in this country.
One of them is very large, Sir, so large that I
think honorable senators will find, before this session is over, or certainly before the next session is
over, that they will want a little extraneous pressure to keep them together. They have annihilated the Whig party, so that there can be no adequate pressure from that source—no, Sir, not in
the least; and if the party to which the honorable
senator alludes does not organize an opposition, they must fall to pieces of their own immense weight.

Why Sir the owners of this party, the

tion, they must fall to pieces of their own immense weight.

Why, Sir, the organ of this party, the other day, in speaking of it, spoke of it as already a 'swollen' party—seedlen was the word. Now, Sir, when health is spoken of, we all know the word 'swollen' indicates an unhealthy enlargement—not a healthy, a rotund, a vigorous growth—cce home! [Laughter.] Not that, Sir, but an unhealthy, diseased, mal-organized enlargement, that requires depletion, some way or other, to reduce it to healthy action. That is the way in which the Union newspaper, the organ of this great party, spoke of it; and, Sir, no man feels more disposed to call it great than I do, because I look upon it from a different point of view from that from which my friends do, and what is from a much smaller place. But I will not detain the Senate by asking any further questions, nor by interpossmaller place. But I will not detain the Senate by asking any further questions, nor by interpos-ing any objection. The facts have already been laid before the Senate and the country; and, so far as I am concerned, the Senate may have unani-mous consent to go on their own way. I make no objection.

Mr. Bright then reported the Caucus Commit-

Mr. Chase very properly remarked, that in view of the disclosures that had been made, he felt it due to the State he represented, and those who acted with him, not to vote at all upon the question. After some ineffectual attempts to elect, a quorum not voting it was agreed that the Chair should fill the varancies.

And thus ended the disgraceful scene of mean proscription. If there be anything more utterly contemptible than the alliance of Slavery and Hun-keriam, we have not yet found it out.

#### MEANNESS.

Under this head, the Greenfield (Mass.) Republic speaks of the recent proscription of Senator Hale from the Senate Committees, as follows:

from the Senate Committees, as follows:

The dignified body, called the Senate of the United States, has in it some members who are distressingly anxious to convert it into a Spanish Inquisition, and to exhibit themselves as a set of intolerant Monks, who would broil a man like a dead tarkey, for the unpardomable offence of differing from them in opinion. The hitterness of the pettifugger, the meanness of the demagogue, and the intolerance of the bigot, will, like vermin on the stately tree, crawl into high places; and, when there, they wither whatever is noble, beautiful and grand, as the vermin blast and destroy the foliage which was the vermin blast and destroy the foliage which was the ornament of the tree. So there are men of contracted, mousing, groveling, crawling souls in the U. S. Senate, who would sooner burn the Capitol than forgive a difference of opinion; and who know just enough to glory in the exhibition of their contemptable malignity and destitution of soul, just as a clown does in playing off his monkey tricks. The more he casts off his manhood, and sinks into the monkey, the more he glories. So they, the more they degrade themselves into mere tools of Despothern and traitors to Freedom, the more they exult. They have lately made a new display of their sickening meanness, in refusing to give John P. Hale a place upon any of the Committees of the Senate. Mr. Seward was served so last year. True, we believe, he declined any Committee post, but he knew it was decreed by the party lords to ostracize him, and he requested to be excused, as a means of partly evading the intended slight. Mr. Hale had nore pluck than that. He was disposed to let the meanness stick out its whole length, and make those gailty of it as much like bedge-hogs as they chose The dignified body, called the Senate of the Unit inore pluck than that. He was disposed to let the meanness stick out its whole length, and make those gaitty of it as much like hedge-hogs as they chose to make themselves, knowing full well that their miserable shuffling to Slavery would not harm him, while it would be a them to them. We are glad he east the entire responsibility upon them, and suffered them to enact the consummate degradation which, the work of the consummate degradation which, of them to enact the consummate degradation which, if they did not covet, they consented to. We are serry, indeed, that the Senate contains such a set of Serfs to the Slaveholders; but since it does, the people had better know it, and nobody can better proclaim the fact than the crouching minions of proclaim the fact than the crouching minions of Despotism themselves.

A poet somewhere, in speaking of mean men, ex-claims:

'Open your bosoms, spread out your wishes wide, And let in manhood!'

But, alas! he never dreamed, wide as his fancy roamed, of men who had no bosoms—men made up of mere cabbage heads, and dough, dried in a Southern sun, till expansion was impossible, without death. He had not seen American Pro-Slavery Senators, whose destitution of manhood so far ex-ceeds his imagination as to furnish another striking illustration of the oft-quoted remark, that 'truth is stranger than fiction.'
This attempt at an insult to Mr. Hale, and the

dignity and gentlemanly bearing with which he me it, will only give him a firmer hold on the affection of the philanthropic and generous-hearted of our land, and through him, will tend to promote the interests of freedom. Despots, as is said of hogs in swimming, often cut their own throats with their

### THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The proscription of Hale of New Hampshire, Sumner of Massachusetts, and Chase of Ohio, from the Committees of the U. S. Senate, is not likely to redound much to the honor of the Senate. This act of proscription, almost unprecedented in legislative history, meets with more general condemnation than those who were its authors probably anticipated. We are glad to see such papers as the New York Evening Post, Buffalo Republic, Albany Allas, and great numbers of others of kindred political affinity throughout the country, express an unequivocal condemnatory judgment of the act. The Buffalo Republic says: We would not wish the just reproach they (the thirty-eight United States' Senators) have earned, to be inherited by their children; but we would have shame to set upon their faces, calling upon Justice, Honto set upon their faces, calling upon Justice, Hon-or, and Deceney to point the finger of scorn at them, wherever they are, as long as they are per-mitted to walk, crawl, or sneak on the face of the

The exclusion of Sumner, Chase, and Hale from the Senate Committees, is not alone an indig-nity offered to them, but an insult to the people of Massachusetts, Ohio, and New Hampshire. The rights of the constituency of these Senators are as sacred as those of any party, however strong or sacred as those of any party, however strong or powerful. The reason assigned on the floor of the Senate for the exclusion of these men, is that they are 'outside of any healthy political organiza-tion.' What does the Senate of these United States recognize as a healthy political organiza-tion! Let us see. There is a party in the South who call themselves Secessionists; they have a who call themselves Secessionsts; they have a distinct organization, and their avowed object is the dissolution of the Union; but these disorganizations the dissolution of the Union; but these disorganiz-ers are not considered by the Senate as outside of a healthy organization, for their representatives are deemed worthy a place on important commit-tees. Are these Southern Secessionists deemed more patriotic—more entitled to favorable conside-ration, than Northern Senators whose only crime is, that they honestly believe the further extension of slavery to be incompatible with the best interests of the country! What a strange spectacle does this present to the civilized world:—three honorable Senators of acknowledged talent and ability, of admitted patriotism and devotion to freedom, declared unworthy of public confidence simply because of opinions hostile to slavery while open Secessionists from the South—plotters for the dissolution of the Union, are fellowshipped for the dissolution of the Union, are fellowshipped and deemed fit to be placed on responsible committees! Surely, a disinterested spectator outside of this country would readily believe the days of the republic numbered, when the conservative branch of the government avows such extraordinary partialities and preferences.

The indignity offered to these Senators, and the State according they represent, will not be with-

State sovereignties they represent, will not be with-out its reactive influences, and convincing the pro-scribers that they have acted ill-advisedly and hasscribers that they have acted ill-avisedly and institly. The South hate these men because they boldly avow their opposition to the further encroachments of slavery; can they be so insane as to believe that they are benefitting the interest of the South by sursuing a course so malignant? It is humiliating that so much servility should be found in the ing that so much servility should be found in the North—so much obsequiousness to the wishes of the supporters of the peculiar institution, as to degrade the government of the nation, by such a yielding to the extravagant demands of the South. Who are the men thrust aside and proscribed for opinions' sake! Are they the enemies of the country! Which are the better friends of constitutional liberty, Sumner, Hale and Chase, or Soule of Louisiana and King of Alabama! Who talk with the greatest veluemence of sectional intertalk with the greatest vehemence of sectional inter-ests, and utter the most threats of dissolving the

But it is needless to pursue the subject. This ac stands forth without a particle of justification in reason or patriotism; it crushes manly dignity, fruth, love of humanity, and every noble sentiment, under the remorseless tread of slavery partisanship, and unless these generous sentiments have fled entirely from the breasts of the people, there will be a terrible re-action upon the heads of these pet-ty tyrants.—Wisconsin Telegraph.

# THE WRATH OF A FOOL.

The Scriptures give us to understand that the wrath of a fool is blind, cruel, and stupid; and we have not met with a more striking illustration of all these characteristics, than in the exclusion of Senators Chase, Hale and Sumner from the committees of the Senate. This foolish wrath is

committees of the Senate. This foolish wrath is certainly blind to all excellence, cruel to the full extent of its power, and perfectly stupid in regard to the results which are sure to follow.

We are thankful that God is leaving the Slave Power to itself, and that he permits it, without restraint, to manifest its real nature. Like a man brutalized by interieation, it has lost all shame, all regard for desency, and uncovers itself in the open street, and even in the Senate chamber.

The men proscribed will of course profit by this meanness and profligacy. They will only stand the more prominently before the spublic, and are in less danger than sver of being forgotten. If it were the special object of slaveholders and their servants to distinguish and exalt these men, they could devise no more effectual method than that which they have adopted; and thus the wrath of folly will be overruled.—Cincinnati Christian Press.

SENATORIAL PROSCRIPTION.

SENATORIAL PROSCRIPTION.

The Senate of the United States claims to be the most august, able and dignified body in the world. The Senators profess to be gentlemen, and therefore the people have a right to expect that they will treat each other with marked courtesy and consideration in all their official intercourse.

But the Slave Power will not allow Senators to be gentlemen. The coarse brutality of the slave system reaches even into that chamber. It demands that Senators shall cease to be gentlemen in their official intercourse. The coarseness of the plantation enters the Senate Chamber. Hale, Chase, and Sumner, are marked out for proscription by their brother Senators. Why are these Senators thus excluded from the committees? Why this proscription!

thus excluded from the committees? Why this proscription!

Mr. Hale has been six years a member of the Senate. Few in that body of eminent men equal him as a debater—none surpass him. Always good-tempered, genial and courteous, he is listened to with attention. Few Senators wield more influence in that body or in the country. Why is he, at this day, after years of public service, marked for proscription by his brother Senators! He has been true to Freedom. For that crime, the slave interest marks him, and Senators proscribe him.

Mr. Chase has been three years in the Senate. He stands among the very first men of that body in talent, influence and character. Salmon P. Chase is one of the foremost men of the country, in or out of the Senate. A Democrat in opinion and sentiment, he is proscribed for his fidelity to true Democratic ideas.

and sentiment, he is proscribed for his fidelity to true Democratic ideas.

Mr. Sumner is a young member of the Senate.

Entering the Senate at the commencement of the last session, he was at his post every day of that long session. Many other Senators were absent for days. He was ever at the post of duty in the Senate and in committee. In legislative experience, he is surpassed by many of his brother Senators—in intellectual culture, he is surpassed by none. Always at his post, ever attentive to his none. Always at his post, ever attentive to his duties, kind, genial and courteons to all, he is singled out for proscription for fidelity to freedom and humanity.

New Hampshire, Ohio and Massachusetts are insulted in the persons of their distinguished Sena-

sulted in the persons of their distinguished Sena-tors. The Slave Power demands this, and Senators are forced to act a part that gentlemen would scorn to act. Slavery will not allow Senators to be gentlemen.—Commonwealth.

The N. Y. Evening Post thus remarks upon proscription of Messrs. Hale, Chase and Sum-

\* Such an indignity, we believe, was never before perpetrated by an American Senate, or upon a American Senator. It was one of the most ill-bre American Senator. It was one of the most ill-bred and discourteous proceedings we ever heard of in a deliberative assembly. We do not propose to stop now to discuss its impropriety or the inconsistency of proscribing one class of "independents" at the North, and overlooking precisely the like offences in the independents of the South—Messrs. Soule and others, who were quite as distinctly without the organization of the Democratic party as either of the proscribed triumvirate we have mentioned.

The Cleveland (O.) Herald, referring to th Senatorial policy announced by Mr. Bright, that 'Senators out of healthy political organizations' will not be appointed on any of the committees,

'Is it worthy of grave Senators to carry out their partizan feelings to the extent of partially dis-franchising a State? The blow aimed at Mr. Hale passes by him, and falls upon that portion of the sovereign people whom he represents in sentiment. It would be well for Senators to remember, that the principles, for the avowal of which they proscribe him, he holds in common with a majority of the people of the free States, and of all civilized countries, except the slave States.'

### From the Worcester Spy. MR. WEBSTER'S WILL.

'I make this Will upon the faith of what has been said to me by my friends, of means which will be found to carry out my reasonable wishes.'

This remarkable passage occurs in a document which has just been published in the Whig journals under the title of 'Mr. Webster's Will.'

It will be remembered that an effort was made,

some time ago, to raise money for the purpose paying off certain incumbrances on Mr. Webster estate, and thereby enabling it to descend to his heirs as he devised. That effort failed. 'State Street' buttoned up its pockets, sighed, and shook its head in response to this final appeal. The rich Whigs had buried Mr. Webster grandly; and had made provision for a monument to commemorate him, in connection with their own vain-glorious ostentation; but the idea of carrying out his will, who, during his life, was the purchased instrument ostentation; his life, was the purchased instrument who, during his life, was the purchased instrument of their will, was not to be entertained for a moment. And so Mr. Webster's will remains a moment. mere testamentary abstraction, unless we may consider it as an indictment filed for posterity against

is friends.

What a melancholy chapter in the life of Daniel when read in connexion with his whole life and history, to be the saddest and most solemn oration he ever composed. It exposes his own utter thrift-lessness; and shows his pitiable dependence upon lessness; and shows his pitiable dependence, those who used him for their own base purpose, those who used him for their own base purpose. Here was a man whose income, no matter from what sources it was derived, was reckoned by tens of thousands of dollars annually; and yet his will could not control the disposition of his nomina real estate. Here was a man, gifted by nature with a royal intellect, yet sacrificed by lust to the dominion of passion, and sold as a slave to the lords of the Stock Exchange. Flattered, dazzled glorified, in fulsome panegyric, pensioned, bribed, during his life by the rich Whigs whose service he followed, we find his will, after his death, not only treated with contempt, but paraded by the Whig presses, seemingly as an insult to his memory and his name.

When Mr. Webster lived, who was more flatter ed by the rich Whigs of Boston than he was!
They called him the greatest intellect of the world—the representative man of the new intellectual —the representative man of the new intellectual era—the Demosthenes, Cicero, and Burke, of American oratory. They even climbed upon the stilts of mythology, to find epithets to associate with his name. They called him the 'Jupiter Tonans' of the Whig party—the godlike Daniel! All this was spoken of the living Daniel; of the statesman who had public confidence without public virtue; of the politician who could employ his position, as a ruler of the people, for the advancelic virtue; of the politician who could employ his position, as a ruler of the people, for the advancement of private ends. But, when he died—when the well from which they had drunk was dried up, and they could no longer quench their greedy thirst from its broken fount, they refused to do his memory even the poor reverence of fulfilling promises which he affirms they made to him on his death-bed.

Does not the history of Mr. Webster's Will demonstrate, beyond the possibility of question, the perfectly mercenary nature of his connexion

the perfectly mercenary nature of his connexion with the hunker Whigs! We think it proves it to a demonstration. All the pretended honor, love, reverence, gratitude, admiration, adulation, and money, which those men bestowed upon him dura demonstration. All the pretended honor, love, reverence, gratitude, admiration, adulation, and money, which those men bestowed upon him during his life, were bestowed as investments at interest. They flattered him, praised him, and paid him, because they could not otherwise purchase his influence and power. When he ceased to be useful to them, they ceased to sacrifice to him. The Romans offered up rich holocausts and burnt grateful incense to the names of their departed heroes, in memory of their services; but the Goths of State-street refused to remember that they had canonized Daniel Webster when he lived; for the acknowledgment would cost them an unprofitable expenditure of money, now that he was dead. What a warning lesson to the young men of our country is contained in the story of Daniel Webster's Will? With all his intellectual affluence, how poor he was in wisdom! A wise man desires no more than he can justly obtain. He uses his fortune soberly, and maintains, by prudence and self-denial, the glorious privilege of independence. The Will of such a man becomes a law, because he had prepared, during the whole course of his life, for its execution. Daniel Webster's Will, in consequence of his improvidence, is the mere record of fittle death, bed intentions. Me Webster with the part of the colored portion of Americans in the patriotism and fidelity of the colored portion of Americans. Howards to the public he colored portion of Americans, in the Wars of 1776 and 1812. by Wm. C. Nell. Second of 1776 and 1812. by Wm. C. Nell of a pamphlet to public favor.—Boston Daily Herald.

Services or Colored Americans, in the Wars of colored Americans, in defending their country, but he has brought together many interesting facts and incidents which give his pages a most agree able and lively relish; there are, besides, many valuable, interesting historical facts incorporated in the narration.

Services or Colored Americans, in the Wars of colored Americans, in defending their country, but he has brought together many i

the living, not to do honor to the dead. A man has lived to poor account, if all the posthumous honors he can obtain are a gay coffin and a costly tomb.

Oh, how different it would have been, if Daniel Webster had served Virtue and Freedom, instead of selling himself to sordid Stock-jobbers and

lavery!

If Daniel Webster had died in the service Slavery!

If Daniel Webster had died in the service of Virtue and Liberty, he might have died as poor in wordly wealth, as he did in the service of Cotton and Slavery; but how different would have been the posthumous influence of his Will, and the glory of his name! His grave would have become the Mecca of New England, instead of the vainglorious monument of mercenary millionaires. His home would have been purchased by a grateful people, and consecrated to liberty—it would have become the Acadamic of freedom to posterity, full of the inspiration of his genius, and the dignity of his virtue, instead of being, as it is now, the witness of his improvidence, and the broken wreck of his faith in State-street honor. If Mr. Webster had been as virtuous as he was powerful, his power would have extended far beyond the nagrow limits of his life; but he was more powerful, while he lived, than he was virtuous, and, dying, he did not leave enough of moral power behind him to insure the accomplishment of his last dying wishes. If the Whigs had been disinterested in their attachment to Mr. Webster—if they had not been mercenary, mean, and corrupt, in all their relations with him—the Will of Mr. Webster, instead of being an abstraction in so far as it concerns his heirs, would now be a fact. It stands before the world with nim—the Will of Mr. Webster, instead of being an abstraction in so far as it concerns his heirs would now be a fact. It stands before the world however, as a demonstration of the falsehood of the hunker Whige.

# SPEAKING OF THE DEAD.

The Christian (Baptist) Chronicle of this city announces the death of Fanny Wright, and adds the following commentary:

the following commentary:

'The course of this talented woman has been a most deplorable one. By casting off her faith in Christianity, and giving herself up to the poisonous influence of infidelity, she lived to accomplish immense evil by the effects of her words and example. We would be glad to bed assured that her power for evil ceased with the grave. But how tremendous the thought that influence never dies. The pebble of virtue or vice, falling upon the ocean of life, sends out circle after circle, which deepen and widen, till they finally break in the mighty surge upon the distant shore. Moral action, whether good or bad, is never lost. So it is that all speak, even when they are dead, and generations after receive a moulding power from minds which have long preached. If all the actors in the world's drama realized this solemn fact, how differently would they perform!

In the same number of the Chronicle from which we cut the above, in a review of the events of the past year, the editor thus glorifies Daniel Webster

past year, the editor thus glorifies Daniel Webster:

'The giant Webster, the most distinguished statesman and orator of the world, while occupying the chair
of State with such unsurpassed ability, on whom the
eyes of the whole nation rested for safety in every critical emergency, has sunk into the tomb, and his trumpet tones of matchless eloquence will no more arrest the
tempest as it sweeps over the land.

'Such men leave behind a mighty chasm, and an age
must often pass before the world produces those who can
fill their places. But death has been every where on the
land and the sea, and many are the hearts that are saddened at the wounds they feel, while the strongest ties
have been rent asunder, and no healing balm has been
applied.'

That a religious journal should lament the theoretical infidelity of Frances Wright is all very well,
but it is not well that it should shield by its wholesale panegyric the practical infidelity of a man like
Daniel Webster. We see in this, however, an apt
illustration of the prevailing religion of the country. Frances Wright, indignant at the moral delinquencies of the Church and disgusted by its hypoerisy, falls into the error of theoretical infidelity; and yet, if we are not misinformed her life. ty; and yet, if we are not misinformed, her life was honestly devoted to the welfare of the hu was honestly devoted to the welfare of the human race. No stain, so far as we know, rested upon her character. She proved the sincerity of her faith in liberty by giving freedom to a large body of slaves which came into her possession by inheritance, and if she ever lent any intentional support to the foul system of slavery, we are not aware of the fact. In every thing save her lack of a theoretical faith, her life was that of a Christian. Daniel Webster, on the other hand, while professing to be a Christian, ruined his constitution by intemperance and licentiousness, and in the imbecility of age, betrayed the cause of liberty and lent his influence to aid in the enactment of the lent his influence to aid in the enectment of the Fugitive Slave Law, with all its inhuman conse rugitive Slave Law, with all its inhuman consequences full in view. And yet here is a professedly religious paper that holds up the example of the theoretical infidel as a warning to its readers, while it commends without qualification that of the practical infidel, who has done more to debauch and corrupt the young men of the land than a thousand Frances Wrights.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

### MR. NELL'S WORK. SERVICES OF COLORED AMERICANS, in the Wars of 1776

and 1812. By WILLIAM C. NELL. Second Edition." Thanks to my highly-esteemed colored friend, the author, for his valuable pamphlet. I am no glorifier of war, or its heroes, not even of Republican war and its heroes. But I am for justice to all men and things. There were men in the Revolution all men and things.

lutionary war, who honestly fought for the most ties and rights of man, especially their own.—

Than knew of no higher method of opposing ty-They knew of no higher method of opposing ty-ranny. They sacrificed and suffered much. Let them be honored according to their moral integri-ty and honest devotion, even by those who have learned a more excellent way to serve equity and humanity. Above all, let justice be done and due honor rewarded to the Colored Americans, who fought for a country that has oppressed, and af-flicted, and trodden their race under foot, in the

most abominable manner, for ages.

Mr. Nell's design, in the work under notice, is oclaim the noble services of this class in the of 1776 and 1812. He has done up his o proclaim the nobl work admirably. First comes an appropriate commendatory Introduction, from the pen of Wendell Phillips, whose whole soul ever glows with love for man and effective friendship for the oppressed. Then we have the author's Praface; then foled. Then we have the author's Praface; then fol-low thirty-four large sized pages, of most interest-ing historical and anecdotal narration, setting forth what colored Americans have done for their ungrateful country. Let all who wish to be mere-ly entertained and instructed read this Pamphlet. It will more than repay them. Let the Abolitionits read it, to quicken their zeal in pleading for 3,000,000 of imbruted people, full of capabilities to be useful to themselves and their country, if they had one. Let those who have despised, and contemned, and trampled on 'niggers,' just read it, and blush for shame. Let all colored people be sure to read it, that they may know how to respect themselves, and act accordingly.—Practical Christian

'SERVICES OF COLORED AMERICANS, in the Wars of 1776 and 1812.' An interesting pamphlet with the above title has been prepared by WILLIAM C. NELL, of this city, and published in a pamphlet of some forty pages. Its author is an intelligent, well-informed citizen of color, anxious alike to elevate his race, and to present their services to the notice of the public. His work is an interesting and faith-

self-denial, the glorious privilege of independence. The Will of such a man becomes a law, because he had prepared, during the whole course of his life, for its execution. Daniel Webster's Will, in consequence of his improvidence, is the mere record of futile death-bed intentions. Mr. Webster, it is true, was buried with great pomp and circumstance, and a monument is to be raised to his memory. We do not think that these facts do much credit to either Mr. Webster or the Cotton Whigs. Pompous funerals are made to gratify the vanity of both to him and to the public.—Boston Times.

# THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JANUARY 21, 1853.

ANNUAL MEETING

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston, at the Melodeon, on Wennesday, Truesday and Friday, Jan-uary 20th, 27th and 28th, 1853;—commencing on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All auxiliary Sociewednesday, 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. Discussions of the greatest interest may be anticipated. Among the well-known friends and advocates of the ause, who will undoubtedly be present, are

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, THEODORE PARKER. JOHN T. SARGENT. SYDNEY H. GAY. T. W. HIGGINSON, PARKER PILLSBURY, DANIEL FOSTER, CHARLES L. REMOND. STEPHEN S. FOSTER, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH. ABBY K. FOSTER. LUCY STONE Others are confidently expected, whose presence and counsels will be gladly welcomed by the friends of the

larming machinations and designs of the Slave Power, in regard to Mexico, Cuba, Hayti, California, &c., call for an unprecedented attendance and a fresh consecra tion at this anniversary. FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

There cannot be a doubt that the approaching antiversary will be intensely interesting in its proceed ings, in view of the many impressive events that have happened since the last was held; that the discussions will be earnest, bold, exciting; and, we trust it may be safely added, that the attendance will be such as to indicate that the friends of the slave are multiplying. and that the only 'finality' they will observe or tolerate is the eternal overthrow of the Slave Power. The battle 'waxes to the gate,' and every abolitionist should be at his post, armed and equipped as the 'Higher Law directs, for anti-slavery duty. Let the minions of barbarous and soul-debasing oppression be made to cower anew before the majestic front of a full assembly of intrepid, incorruptible, uncompromising freemen Come as the waves come !

### ELECTION SERMON.

We have received a copy of the 'Sermon, delivered before His Excellency George S. Boutwell, His Honor Henry W. Cushman, Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable Council, and the Legislature of Massachusetts, at the Annual Election, Jan. 5, 1853; by SAMUEL WOL-COTT, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Belchertown.' It is more deeply imbued with the spirit of Re form and practical Philanthropy than any discourse, delivered on a similar occasion, that we remember ever to have read. It presents cheering views of the ultimate triumph of Christianity in all the earth-though of course, not that kind which now passes as genuine, sanctioning slavery, war, and many other abominations, and arraying itself on the side of a godless conservatism and a bloody oppression—but such as Jesus and his Apostles taught and exemplified, 'full of mercy and good fruits.' But it derives no motive to slothful ness from this consideration, but rather to be up and doing; for 'although the end is secure by promise, we are not to discard or overlook the means by which it is to be accomplished.' It places the conscientious, inflexible adherence to duty above all considerations, and makes the authority of conscience in the soul absolute and regnant over all its other sentiments and impulses It nobly declares- The soul that fails to recognize and regard moral distinctions, in whose moral exercises
Truth and Right are not dominant forces, in whose pracical estimation a struggling principle is nothing and a popular majority every thing, lacks the cardinal ele-ments of righteousness.' That is precisely our 'infidelity'; that is the doctrine we have uniformly set forth in THE LIBERATOR; that is the standard by which we have measured the American Pulpit and the American Church, their occupants and members, and passed

judgment upon them accordingly.

The preacher culogizes the Maine Liquor Law as 'admirably adapted to check the fatal ravages of intempeimperfection; for 'it cannot be disputed, that, wherever evening. We had been preceded by John T. Sangent it has had a fair trial, it has won for itself favor as a SALLIE HOLLEY, C. L. REMOND, DANIEL FOSTER, STE most beneficent act—a permanent been to the more than PHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, &c. It cannot be that

as were the ancient Scribes and Pharisees, who comcardinal elements of righteousness,' so clearly defined open to us an immense market for all our manufactures in another part of this eloquent discourse. It is a fash- and this would vastly increase our commerce, and brinin another part of this contribute to its funds; to its with it solid prosperity, as well as peace and repose most realous advocacy there is no opposition, not even where men and women are sold with mules and swine, and children are disposed of by the pound; it has an odor of sanctity about it, and wears the aspect of pious kkn, respecting certain 'spiritual manifestations' mad-benevolence. But, let public opinion change in regard in the circles he has attended, will be perused with in to it; let it be at the hazard of reputation merely, that terest by very many of our readers, both by their re any man advocates it; and they who now constitute its gard for its author and the mystery which still seems officers, directors and influential members, would turn attach to this anomalous subject. To us, as yet, no at from it with the same alacrity which they have shown tempted solution of these phenomena is perfectly satisfin separating themselves from the anti-slavery cause at factory. We have seen and heard far more extraorditheir own doors, the purest, truest, greatest missionary many things than those narrated by Mr. Barker, some

enterprise of the age. Nor can we agree with the preacher in his assertion-Of no secondary importance and interest is the cause al agency is attended with far greater difficulties that of Home Missions, aiming to preserve our domestic alto accept of them as from that source. Still, we remain tars,' &c.; for we presume that he regards the Amer- puzzled, perplexed, unsatisfied. As to what may b can Home Missionary Society as the representative of termed the literature of the spirit world, as thus far that cause, and therefore worthy of all commendation communicated, we cannot find in it any thing beyon and support. Now, that Society is managed by the same class of men as those who give shape and direction to the Foreign Missionary Society—hunkerish, bigoted, cowardly, time-serving, and supremely selfish. It will not, dares not send the gospel of purity and free- rious circles professedly communicated their views; but dom to the millions held in heathenish darkness and they are no more like, in vigor of thought, power cruel bondage at the South, nor lift a single remon- expression, and strength of mind, what they were he strance against that sin of sins, and crime of crimes,- on the earth, 'than is Hyperion to a satyr.' the turning of a man into a marketable piece of prop-erty. All our great missionary operations, whether at therefore we have no hesitation in saying, that they have erty. All our great missionary operations, whether at therefore we have no hesitation in saying, that they have mome or abroad, are completely subservient to the will had no hand in the business. But in saying this, we "above all that is called God,"—and though some good may accrue from them, incidentally, they cannot look for the blessing of God to rest upon them, as now conducted.

preacher, while rejoicing in 'the agencies we have for circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, with its pointed appeals to the control of the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, terised, in the mass: but all the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, terised, in the mass: but all the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, terised, in the mass: but all the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, terised, in the mass: but all the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, terised, in the mass: but all the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible, 'the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible, 'the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the Bible, 'the circulating the Bible,' along with 'the little Tract, the circulating the circulating the circulating the circulating the circulating the circulatin with its pointed appeals to the conscience and heart, should have omitted to raise a cry of lamentation over the terrible fact, that neither Bible nor Tract is allow-

ship God are thrust out from the Papal dominions'fact just as true of the slaveholding South as of priest-siden Italy, and which should never be forgotten in sent of Papacy.

theological creed out of sight, in a discourse ev idently intended to be of a practical, reformatory ch acter; but it is introduced, here and there, as the it really has something to do with the cause of uni cal righteousness. 'The grand problem of med Christianity, believe me,' he says, 'is the pervad this our country with the influences of evangel truth.' If he uses the term 'evangelical' in no stricted denominational sense, it can readily be endored; but if in that sense, then it has neither truth n plausibility. For is not this nation overwhelming, orthodox ' or 'evangelical,' in its religious faith; an is there another ration in the world so desperately bent on perpetuating slavery, and extending it indefinitely as to clime and territory?

Again, we are told—' Nothing less than a

rol influence can change the moral nature of man,—
' we possess, individually, a fallen nature '—&c. &c.
These are texts for a theological controvery ad infini-

We regret to see in this discourse, (as we conclud that its author is so far anti-slavery in his sentiments as to be a 'Free Democrat,') a reference to that colossal criminal, DANIEL WEBSTER, in such a manner as to imply veneration and eulogy, rather than sorrow and hame; for it speaks of the death of Massachusetts' most honored son, whose dust now sleeps on her Pilgrim shore with the ashes of her sainted dead !

But, having taken these exceptions to an otherwise admirable sermon, we are happy to quote from it the following extract, pregnant throughout with the spirit of Christian fidelity and heroism :

· With an unchangeable devotion to principle at every sacrifice, there is to be combined a ready sympathy with human suffering and redress of human wrong. "Sweet is the tear, that from some Howard's eye, Drops on the check of one he lifts from earth."

hristianity is false to her vows, and perils in this ag

Christianity is false to her vows, and perils in this age her very existence, when she fails to acknowledge herself debtor both to the wise and the unwise, both to the free and the bond—a debtor to all to whom she has it in her power to do good; and withholds her earnest, cordial, practical efforts for the elevation and improvement of all. And in proportion as we have the answer of a good conscience toward God, we shall respect the rights, and compassionate the injuries, of our fellow-men; a tender conscience and a feeling heat; will not be divorced. The distress, for instance, with which a refined Christian spirit beholds the degradation inflicted by slavery, arises less from the fatal political and economical bearings of the system, than from its dreadful agenchristian spirit beholds the degradation inflicted by slavery, arises less from the fistal political and economical bearings of the system, than from its dreadful agency in defacing and despoiling the divine image; and our hatred of it springs both out of our love for man and our reverence for God. We see the victim of this oppression discrowned of his manhood, not recognized as a person, his name entered only on some inventory of property, bought and sold as a chattel, treated and worked as a brute beast; and there, nevertheless, within that bronzed form, by the inspiration of the Almighty, is an ethereal soul, flashing with intellect, and glowing with undying affections; and here, too, is the workmanship of the Deity, in this pulsing heart, throbbing with a quick sympathy with that wronged and trampled, but immortal, creature. As long as the demon of slavery shall plant its accursed hoof on the free soul of man, every true spirit in this free land will deliver its indignant protest in the face of heaven. In vain, ye heartless rulers, will ye bring forth your barbarous edict, and bid me be accessory to the infliction of this tremendous evil afresh upon a hunted fugitive from it; forbidding me, under civil pains and penalties, to afford him hospitable shelter; commanding me to assist your deputies in fastening the fetters on the free limbs of an innocent and injured fellow-being; and, because violent men did the same grievous wrong to his ancestor, on a foreign and savage coast, rob him, on soil consecrated to freedom, of that liberty, (his 'inalienable right,') which is the greatest earthly curse. Though you seek to dignify and to sanctify, with the dear and venerable name of Law and Constitution, such an outrage as that, you will succeed in inducing me either to become an agent in the inhuman deed, or by connivance and silence to tolerate the atrocity, just to the extent that you can prevail upon me to deny and debase the holiest instincts of my nature; to extinguish in my soul, with suicidal hand, not alone

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

summated his perfect creation with an act which awoke to ecstatic joy the sons of the morning, and brought down upon this planet, like a shower of light, the com-placent smile of heaven, when he created Man, made him a little lower than the angels, clothed him with terrestrial dominion, and crowned him with glory and

The cause of the slave has a few faithful an ersevering friends in Fall River, to whom much credi s due for a protracted course of lectures in process of delivery, from Sunday to Sunday, on the subject of sla very, by well-known advocates of the cause. It was our privilege to be with them last Sunday, and to ad ace among us,' though it may not be wholly free from dress large and attentive audiences in the afternoon and widowed and orphaned ones, who hailed its advent with so many testimonies will produce no effect. Fall River ought to be thoroughly imbued with an anti-slavery we cannot, however, agree with him in lauding the American Foreign Missionary Society as 'the legitimate ed in the speedy abolition of the slave system. It is the growth of Christianity,' but regard it as animated by insanity of Bediam, on the part of Northern merchant sectarian and pharbaical spirit, and controlled by and manufacturers, to imagine that emancipation wil men who are as far removed from the kingdom of God work disastrously to their manufacturing and commer passed sea and land to make proselytes, and made them customer and the worst paymaster in the world—whil 'two-fold more the children of hell' than they were before. 'The interest which this enterprise has awaken, contracts. There are more slaves at the South that ed at home, the preacher says, has become one of the ornaments of our national character. But, let it be products of Northern skill and labor, they consume carefully analyzed, and it will be found to 'lack the next to nothing. As freemen, they would ultimately the whole country.

> The letter of our esteemed friend Joseph Bar of which we may hereafter record; and we must con-fess, that to attribute them to any other than a spiritu Our beloved friend, HENRY C. WRIGHT, strongly

poerisy, for which they are to be rebuked in the name of him whom they claim to love and even adore Certainly, they are not to be regarded, in any sense, a ed to be owned or read by more than three millions of his disciples, and therefore their conduct is not to milliour population; especially as he did not forget to remind his hearers, that the Bible and freedom to work he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he

threatened not; but committed himself to him the judgeth righteously—leaving us an example, the is should follow his steps.

sonal tributes may be found, as well-deserved as they are feelingly and happily expressed. Though for a many years an invalid, no one in the land has seen and the second of the second many years an invalid, no one in the had he see deeply sympathized with the scourged and feural deeply sympathized with the scourged and feural slave, or more liberally consecrated her mean in aid in stave, or more account of the state of the state of the cause, (and also to relieve suffering humanity in all in cause, (and also to reserve sunering annually is all in forms around her,) than Mrs. Ann T. G. Puttin, the wife of WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., to whom Mis House has dedicated her excellent verses.

has dedicated her excellent verses.

The Sonnets to the memory of the late Miss Crim-RINE SARGENT, by Miss A. W. WESTON, are facely on-EINE SARGENT, by alles A. H. HERRES, are fasty one ceived and executed. A more pure, guileless, was thetic and beneficent spirit than that possessed by the departed, has rarely been seen on earth, or titled he the beavenly state.

Only the actions of the just Smell sweet and biossom in the dust.

There is an article on our last page, from the sen of George Suxter, Jr., a radical and cincegited English reformer, on the Braze Quernes, which of Enguest retorner, on the brank dession, the for its good sense areful perusal of all inquirer after

We congratulate the Editor of the Pen Freeman on his restoration to health, after a prometed illness, and rejoice to see him again at his editeral post. No one knows better how to make a readalicant useful sheet than himself.

## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. [ILLUSTRATED EDITION.]

The illustrations are what give additional interest to the present edition. These stare the reader in the face with all the vividness of reality; and what the text only conveys to the mind, the artist has pertrayed to he sight.

We can hardly notice a meiety of them; but, first, three

sits the gentlemanly Mr. Shelby, chaffering with the flashy, swaggering Haley, the Negro trader, from whose presence Eliza is leading her glossy, silken-haired by. Then we see Eliza with her indulgent mistress veryag bitterly for the fears which the herrid trader had inspired, respecting the chances of her boy. Ann, we see the manly George demanded by his master, whose see the manny George demanded by his master, whose jealousy of George's abilities was to be appeased by sch. jecting him to the meanest drudgery. There it George and Eliza, the husband and father-the wife and mother, fondling their cherub boy, and laying their plans in view of his hard service. Next is their sorrowful parting. Here is young master George teaching Uncle Ton to read and write. Passing over many interesting scenes, we behold Eliza, with her bey classed in her arms, leaping from cake to cake of the floating ice. Soon we see the family, where the senator found that he was only a man. We return to the cabin of Uncle Tom, who is being carried off. We open to Haley and the blacksmith, and then to Ton's parting with George. There is the auction sale of the bodies and souls of men, women and children : and there is Tom's first meeting with little Eva; then his saving her from drowning, and then his purchase by her father. Here is the princely St. Clair mansion, and there is Tom enjoying himself in his new home. Here is the freeman's defence; and anon we behold Ophelia bringing order out of confusion. There are various scenes where Eva and Tom figure, Eva and Topsy, and Miss Ophelia. There is the death scene; and again, another. We see the distress of the unprotected, and the agony of the brokenhearted and depairing. There are various scenes where Eva Tom figure, Eva and Tapey, and Topey and Miss Ophelia. There is the death-scene; and again, another. We see the distress of the unprotected; and the agent of the broken-hearted and despairing. There is the middle passage; and there is one of the habitations of cruelty in one of the dark places of the earth. There is Cassy administering a cup of water to Tom, as he lay bruised and bleeding on the straw. Here the captive have won their liberty; and there is Tom getting the victory. There is the escape, the pursuit, the carease, the stratagem. There is Tom's dving; and there are the results,-all giving a vividness of reality, that makes the narration twice as effective.

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TRIBUTE OF A WIPE AND MOTHER The following touching letter, addressed to the Gereral Agent of THE LIBERATOR, was received a few days since. It is ample compensation for twenty years of ridicule, obloquy and persecution.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9, 1852

Having subscribed for THE LIBERATOR about a year ago, and it not being in my power to pay for it thet, I have reglected it from time to time, until I h most brought the year around, and am still a debter # the paper. I am the mother of four little children, and my husband is one of those for whom that infernal Bill was enacted in 1850-a poor, hard-working, poscribed colored man. Sir, I love my husband, and I love my children, and next to them, I love Tex Lux-RATOR; it is a loved friend, to whose weekly rist I look as to no other visitor, with untold satisfaction; and it is because I am fearful that I might be depried of its visit, that I take the liberty to write to you, which your elemency to wait upon me for a short time lagit. and continue to send me the paper, and I will seed held the subscriptions together, for the last year and for the ensuing year. It is poverty alone that prevents ne

from doing as I wish. I never had the pleasure of seeing the belovel editor of the paper, but I feel and know that he is the friend of the colored man every where; and if there ever was a man that we, as a people, ought to love and revers, it is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. O, that our people were more alive to their real condition in this country, at the present time. My heart is full. I hope you will es-

cuse the liberty I have taken. Yours with much respect, MR. R. F. WALLEUT.

### ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE GRANTE STATE CONCORD, (N. H.) Jan. 17, 1853. DEAN FRIEND GARRISON-S. S. Foster and myself

have just held a Saturday evening and Sanday meeting in the City Hall at Manchester. New Hampshire has long been almost wholly neglected, as a feel for anti-slavery culture, and until we reached Manchester, our labors for the present campaign were not rery.

But our meetings yesterday were all that could have been expected, or indeed desired. We had a full at tendance, all through; and, a part of the tine, man of the most influential people, including the Mayer and other officers of the city government, hencred in with their attendance. We proclaimed some of our strength anti-slavery doctrines, and were heard with the nimes candor and attention. And a great many, who iss never heard us before, and who had only heard of us at ranters and revilers, declared boldly, that our sorts were only those of truth and soberness. And though, at present, there are scarcely any but Free Soil nes there who pretend to anti-slavery, still we were strong ly urged to renew our visit as soon as possible. De people were extremely hospitable, and we had to declar many pressing invitations to their homes. The extributions were trifling in further aid of the case. But we obtained seven subscribers for THE LIEUAGE.
We shall not, I fear, be very successful in the raises
of funds. But if we can get the ear of the people, it will be something; we can afterward take care

This week, we hope to speak in Bradford, Hennike and Canterbury; and on Sunday, we hold a Convention in Weare.

Yours, in usual haste, PARKER PILLSBURY.

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[CONCLUDED.] or day gree brighter still, and the cultiva tifel, as I entered on my labors in the West raley. Here I lectured eight times; sent by Baptist church three times, in the when lay napos, in the Baptist church near the as all honores.

If a significant of Rogerine Quakers) once, and a significant durch at the head of Mystic river twice. which there's at the second of Styshic river twice, whether in this valley amounted to \$19.00 more than half of which was control of Second Day Baptists at their house, discharch is a free man, and maintains of free investigation and free discussion stimt. He was engaged in a public disgrater, in his church, through a series of set's professed infidel and a strong man, and a strong man, substantial and claims of Christianity, and the mortality on which Christianity is based. to not salutary. So would be the result strongly the whole world. Yet but of season through the whole world. Yet but on the abrevial Quaker community, and the and the Seventh Day Baptist church in Mystic, and the other churches by the stand they have as a sequential of free discussion. The pastor of se hely alemded the meeting of the New Engsee help atended the meeting of the New Eng-sery Convention last May, and spoke re-served efficiently in the deliberations of that Con-the ficussion of the Sabbath question by the The discussion of the Sabbath question by the sell by Raptists has been a powerful leaven in so-al fe Westle valley. This discussion has led oth-common the question. The pastor of the Baptist while held of the river has preached on the and taken the ground that the Sabbath ordiand perfect law of Christianity; that there is terim between days, and no such sin possible as descrition. And I see not how any man car y compy any other position, unless he keeps yester. That day is expressly designated as and any of the week. And no change to the

parts been with the Seventh Day Baptists b layed my visit to them greatly. I do not orthinen in the perpetuity of the Sabbath ordishall believed in a Sabbath day, I should fall user do, on the Decalogue, and keep the Sevily. I bosor their manly consistency and liberal at Sacha Sabbath as this Mystic church keeps salir desoted to the welfare of the whole broth hid such a Sabbath been kept by the American at world have called out no concern or opposirist Sabbath Convention from the earnest re of this country. sametion with what has been said on free dis

and imy be proper to relate a fact with regard to yers of the New York Independent. Mr. Grissized this fact while urging his friends to subo le Tet Linenaron, because it is a free paper see free thought a fair hearing in its columns som that quarter it may. Some time since, sin vas carried on in the Independent, on the os riether it was a desecration of the Sabbath for miring in Brooklyn to cross the ferry to New sured meeting on Sunday, and vice versa, re my the dwellers in the city of New York going t and to meeting. Mr. Griswold wrote a letter to hispendent, asking if it would not be well to seta te fest place, the question as to the day which is be observed, affirming that the seventh day of eerk was the only day set apart in the Bible as int, and offering to show that the practice of the iguiled, in keeping the first day of the week as a hid, was altogether unscriptural. Well, what was mil! The instant suppression of the whole disin' The question which the Seventh Day Baptist is a discuss, with the Bible as the court of appeal, unt is discussed in the Independent. Prove all ing and hold fast the good, is a rule which is not in applied in the conduct of our American parties minurhes. Hence such fear of investigation. Hence, is, thy who sit under the droppings of the sanctuary stally starte and die.

beruly one side can be heard, morally and intel-Thre spoken of Mystic valley as a romantic spot instatutes of peculiar interest also linger around the not lister of this valley. Here the Pequods had their tribers. War arese between our fathers and the nools, brought on by the injustice of the white man ruck his red brother. An army was assembled, mir Capt. Mason, for the destruction of the Indians Beller Thomas Hooker, a very distinguished clergyme of that period, addressed our troops when about to mich a their bloody enterprise. Mark his spirit, ulcarnet it with the spirit of the Prince of Peace, thenne to seek and to save the lost:- Fellow-sol ten, contrymen and companions,' said he, ' you are he by assembled by the special providence of God. In case is the cases of Heaven. The enemy have inchesel your God and slain his servants. You are the ministers of justice. The hatred of your eneof a infimed. Their lips thirst for blood. They will be sur you and all the people of God, But, my trealfers, their guilt has reached the clouds. They in the for destruction. Their cruelty is notorious. hely nothing to prevent your certain victory but her trable feet, their impenetrable swamps and woods. har her, your small numbers should entice them, or bein then, And now I put the questioni who being fest in such a cause? You will secure the Bey de privileges and the lives of Christ's church in area wild. You will procure safety for your nfwires, your prattling, smiling, harmless bla In will secure all the blessings enjoyed by propert God in the ordinances of the Gospel bearing was the honor conferred upon David for tong the battles of the Lord. This honor, O, ye soldiers of God! is now prepared for you farill am execute His judgment on the heathen a will had their kings in chiefts, and their nobles is dang you. But perhaps some one may fear that san had sans may deprive him of this honor. Let and this soldier of Jesus Christ be assured, that Shi him away, it is merely because the honors of to tell are too narrow for his reward. An everman is set upon his head, because the rewards tions are insufficient. March then with Christian in a le strength of the Lord. March with line he strength of the Lord. March with line he strength of the Lord. March with tal ist par enemies, soon shall they fall like leaves

ting is them to attempt to defend them from the case of the Christian white man. How very strange to be Indians of this country refused to be Christian Entinone was an independent sachem of the great bracket tribe. He was one of the noblest of the styliding chieflains of that doomed race. In a batterial meas, a chief of the Mohegans, his bitter foe, was taken captive. He was given up to taken captive. He was given de fabers in Boston. This was in 1643. The Govand Council gave him up to the Congregational

taland under your feet.' Well, these 'soldiers of

and for at break of day, attacked it on all sides.

appelled, Capt. Mason ordered the torch to be ap-

had is the wigwams in all parts of the town. Then,

the men back, they deliberately shot down and

and are, women and children, till the work of de-

vas complete; and over four hundred—the

of the whole town-miscrably perished. A

of greens thanksgiving and praise was kept hogs less England, in view of this wonderful inter-

bear of divine Providence in the cruel burning and

arthring of over four hundred helpless sayages

crime was a love of their fathers' homes

disting of ministers, then holding a session in Bos-

barbel into this valley, and surrounding the

ton, at which some fifty were present. They were to decide upon his fate. They appointed five ministers to try him. Their decision was that Miantinomo was proud, turbulent, and restless," [and what had they to do with him, if he was? Were they meek, peacoful and patient men? Who gave them jurisdiction over an independent sachem?] and that he should be delivered up to Uneas, his savage foe, to be put to death in the presence of two solders who were to accompany the un-fortunate man to the place of execution. This was presence of two sold ers who were to accompany the un-fortunate man to the place of execution. This was done. The brother of Uncas, walking behind the Nar-ragansett chieftain, at a signal from Uncas, sunk his this land, I thank God for every true though stern word hatchet in the head of Miantinomo, and he fell according to the sentence of these Christian (?) ministers. Your God's-word has shaken it to its foundations. Ing to the sentence of these Christian (?) ministers.

Uncase cut a piece of warm, quivering flesh from his fallen foe, and ate it with savage exultation, exclaiming, fallen foe, and ate it with savage exultation, exclaiming, the savetest morsel I ever tasted; it makes my heart strong. Christian men preparing such a feast for the savage cannibal! About the same time, forty-minding you that her foot is still on his neck. Let us seven Pequols, captured in war, were sold into slavery. remember, too, with encouragement, that she says. Still larger numbers were shipped off and sold in the through her accredited agent, what we all feel is true West India Islands. And that is the kind of Christi- that she has only 'types and forms' of Christianity to anity which has planted and nourished, to its present give to men and women—not even these poor baubles gigantic growth, American slavery, the war spirit, in- for the slaves. temperance, a godless commerce, and a most damnable prejudice against four millions of the citizens of these United States, because of their origin, condition and color. The whole system is false, or such fruits could not come therefrom. May we take Christ as our pattern, and toil on till we reform the world and establish the glorious, the universal Christian Brotherhood ! My new year's present to the anti-slavery cause, the result of this tour, is a collection, over all expenses, of more than twenty dollars, and four subscribers to THE LIBERATOR. May the generosity of the people enable your agents to bring many such gifts to the altar of Liberty and Love this new year !

Yours fraternally, DANIEL FOSTER.

N. B. I ought to allude to the visit of your agents, Mr. FORD and Miss STONE, to Mystic valley last spring. Their lectures made a deep and abiding impression, as I discovered in going round among the people. The people of this valley are anxious to welcome them gain, and listen to their anti-slavery teachings. They again, and listen to their anti-slavery teachings. They are also very anxious to hear Mr. Garrison, and if he with liberty, war with peace, lying with truth, polygacan ever go there, they will give him a reception which D. F. will make his heart glad.

## BOARD OF POREIGN MISSIONS.

FRAMINGHAM, Jan. 9, 1853.

Nonie Friend-Are there any slaves in this ' great and free country'? Have you not, for a quarter of a century, been fighting a phantom—a man of straw? Has it not been a night-mare dream of yours, that the hideous monster, Human Chattelism, has preyed up on the liberty, religion and morality of this nation, until the skeleton of these noble attributes scarcely remains? Have you not been suffering from an attack of chronic dyspepsia and hypocondria? I fancy your reply- Would to God it were so ! If it were so, and there be any efficacy in Hydropathy, you would have been long ago cured, for you have had cold water enough thrown on you and your efforts since

I make these inquiries, because I have heard to-day the voice of the American Church, through one of its representatives in Boston, the Agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions. An abler advocate the Board could not easily find. In a comprehensive and attractive style, he portrayed to the minds of his hearers the progress of this nation, in wealth and physical power, from Plymouth Rock to Californian gold; showing how God had hidden the Rock and the Gold from Papal Rome, and revealed them to Protestant Anglo-Saxon 'Christianity.' All this wealth and power were a trust in our hands from God-not an end, but means wherewith to 'spread the Gospel over the world.' Afthe 'Gospel.' Three-fourths of the human beings on this earth were described as sinking into the 'abyss,' because they had not the Bible, and knew not Christ. Home missions were not omitted. Oh, no! The red man must be sought and brought to the light. The great West and the golden shores of the Pacific were spoken of as fields of labor for the American missionary. It was also plainly intimated that Papal influence, first established by French colonies between Canada and New Orleans, must fall before the sickle of the Ameri-

can Protestant Church.

But this eloquent preacher did not mention or allude, in any remote degree, to the heathen in South Carolina and other barbarous States of this Union. He groaned over the barbarism of Africa. He had not the faintest sigh for the American barbarity practised, before our very eyes, on the sons and daughters of Africa. He read part of a hymn, omitting this stanza :--

Oh, when shall Afric's sable sons Enjoy the heavenly word, And vassals long enslaved become The freemen of the Lord?

From these facts I am led to infer one of four things. Either, 1. There are no slaves in this land without the ker. They live here in love and peace, with their three Bible and the Protestant right of 'private judgment,' children-two sons and one daughter, the eldest twentywithout Christ; and that you have been under a life-long delusion; or, 2. American slavery has been abolished since the issue of the last LIBERATOR, (I think The preacher is entirely ignorant of the existence of close to their door, and an orchard that yielded this year men in our own land from Gospel light, and suffered Amid this rural scenery live Joseph and Frances Ba peal in their behalf.

and his wife for reading the Bible, the clergy call meet- manity's sake, in Newcastle on Tyne. Then they were ings of sympathy and remonstrance. The Grand Dukes of the South, the 'lords of the lash,' imprison, scourge, knew from day to day whence was to come their next mutilate the colored man and his wife, a million times, and where is the voice of sympathy and remonstrance from the American clergy! Here and there only a hero- ing the cause of the oppressed; for if any man has ic soul cries aloud for the dumb; to meet only contempt and excommunication from the abettors of Protestant tyranny in America, and the opposers of Papal sentation, that man is JOSEPH BARKER. He has not oppression at Rome. What 'ails' the slave, that the Bible should thus be denied him—that the American his life, none has touched my heart more deeply than clergy should give him over to 'hell'? Has slavery veritably crushed the soul out of him, so that he can't American slave. JOSEPH and FRANCES BARKER, and be saved? What, then, shall become of the oppressors who keep him in darkness? Or has avarice and cow- crushes the slaves and free colored people of this mock ardice, self-righteousness and hypocrisy, so blinded the Republic. They will help to lighten that burden, to aforesaid Agent and his Church, that they cannot and break the chain of slavery, and hasten its abolition or will not see in the victims of republican heathen- the dissolution of the Union.

ism. Christ himself pleading to be owned?

He told us, to-day, that the 'type' of our national Christianity was especially adapted to missions—so free It has been to my soul the house of God and the gate of from State shackles; while he acknowledged that the heaven. I hope you will one day refresh and strengthhis mouth hindered him from stating wherein most leave to-morrow, and it will seem like going from home. deficient. The cotton film over his eye, poor man, per- May such family circles be multiplied ! haps, prevented him from seeing too! The American Board of Foreign Missions acknowledge, through their Agent, that they are sending only 'types' and 'forms of Christianity to the heathen. Clear-eyed brother you have seen this all along, and faithfully striven to infuse the life of Christ into their hearts. 'Types' and 'forms'! Why, suppose, every week, there had been sent out from your printing office the mere types and forms, without the living, glowing, truthful soul to give them intelligence, which, for more than twenty years, has constituted the life of THE LIBERATOR; where, think you, would have been the flame of antialarery zeal which now spreads over the land, trying the pure gold of principle, and burning up the dross of compromise? Only a spark in a few faithful become.

The American Church is striving to spread the Gospel by publishing merely the 'types' and 'forms' of Christianity. It does not possess the life. Jesus would never forget slavery in America, while he remem-bered heathenism in India. No wonder that Slavery, Bigamy and War are adopted children of such a Church. The sooner such type is pied, such forms broken, and newly distributed, to be set up by faithful and godly

With ever new love and respect,

#### SUGGESTIONS OF CHRISTMAS DAY-VISIT TO JOSEPH BARKER. MILLWOOD, Knox Co., (Ohio,) Dec. 25, 1852.

DEAR GARRISON:
This is Christmas day, set apart to celebrate the birtle

Among no people is crime so deliberate, and syste matic, and perseveringly committed, as among the pro-fessed followers of Jesus. Whether these colossal criminals are the true representatives and expounders of any part of his life and teachings, is not the question; I merely state what all may know to be a fact. Witness the spirit, maxims, and practices of slavery, war and conquest among those called by the name of Christ, throughout the nations of Christendom ! The earth has been made a charnel house in the name of Jesus. In order to be esteemed a Christian, a man must lay himmy and concubinage with purity of heart and life, and wrath, revenge, injustice, plunder and murder towards men, with love and reverence for and devotion to God It is true, few men have ever occupied the station occupied by Jesus in this world's history. Should future ages take what is now called Christendom as the true exponent of his spirit, his principles and life, no man is destined to sink lower in the estimation of mankind; for they have linked his name to all that is false in principle, infernal in spirit, and inhuman in practice. But the name of Jesus, as one of this world's reformers. fessed disciples of the present and past have cast and are casting upon him. But it is a disgusting farce to

of Jesus.

It is pleasant to sit here, in a log cabin of the far West, and think of the manner in which those I love, and whose memories are so dear to me, are at this moment keeping Christmas. You are all gathered in Horticultural Hall, mingling your sympathies and anxieties for the oppressed of this land, accursed of God. This Republic rushes with fearful rapidity to its doom. The politics and religion of the country are rapidly as suming a Northern and Southern character and attitude. National parties, to establish and perpetuate religion, liberty or justice, are fast disappearing. In all its great interests, in literature, commerce, religion, government, and social and domestic life, this nation is fast resolving itself into two great parties, slavery being the sole dividing line; one party for it, the other against it. Certain I am, that in these Western States, this desirable end will, at no distant day, be gained wherewith to 'spread the Gospet over the spread as without this desirable end with the first spread the Gospet over the Spread the South the great practical, inevitable issue, ABOLI-TION or DISSOLUTION! God grant this may soon ecome the watchword of the North! No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! It is the last stronghold of liberty on

see what are now called Christians celebrating the birth

What a stupendous mockery is a government s formed as to extend equal protection to slavery and liberty! It is as monstrous as that religion which would incline our hearts to give equal reverence to a God of wrath and a God of love: to a God of vengeance and a God of forgiveness; to a God of war and a God of peace, and requires us to extend our love and fellowship alike to slaveholders and non-slaveholders. Ohio. under her Democratic rule, is seeking to propitiate slavery. She is now deliberating about expelling her col ored population from her borders. The Whigs, as a party, are annihilated-as they deserve to be-and they are now earnestly looking to a new organization, naking slavery and liberty the great issue. If they do, and work in earnest, the democratic party would be short-lived in this State.

I am in the happy home of Joseph and Frances Baryou would have mentioned the fact in that;) or, 3. of purest spring water flowing from two large springs slavery-didn't see the court-house in chains-the over 350 bushels of apples. I wish you could hear the judges bow their necks to sit in judgment on God's crowing of cocks, the cackling and clucking of hens, freeman, and never heard how Thomas Sims was sent the quacking of ducks, and the harsh note of Guine back to bondage; or, 4. That the Boston Agent of the fowls. Their log cabin is surrounded by some 200 American Board of Foreign Missions, consciously, wil- chickens, a quantity of ducks, and lots of fat turkies; fully, wickedly ignored the heathenism of American a fine flock of sheep, several horses and colts, a number slavery. That while he demanded the gospel for of cows and young cattle, and a noble great dog, that 750,000,000 of human beings in foreign lands, he de- goes out and in, watching over all in the cabin and out liberately cut off three and a half millions of fellow- of it with Yankee care and Newfoundland dignity them to sink into the 'abyss,' without one word of ap- ker, with their children, in great comfort and plenty I knew them and was with them amid persecutio When the Grand Duke of Tuscany imprisons a man and obloquy, poverty and depression, endured for huhunted by sectarian priests and bigots, and scarcely meal. It does me good to see them surrounded by comforts, earned by honest and beneficial industry in servserved the cause of the toiling millions of England

> Dear Garrison,-It is good to be here. The Spirit of God is here, so is liberty. I have been here three weeks.

> that which has identified him with the cause of the

their children, will not add one feather to the load that

The contest for Humanity deepens. God SPEED THE RIGHT!

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The General Agent acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from friends in Scotland in payment for

18	From James Whittel,	Perth,	\$3 60
艒	" Andrew Paton,	Glasgow,	2 40
*	" John B. Ross,	<b>经验证</b>	2 40
1	" Sam'l Wilson,	e fight M. St. High	2 40
П	" John Knox,	The Land Street &	2 40
1	" Mary Welsh,	Art of the state of the	2 40
18	" Andrew Inglis,		2 40
	" Mrs. S. R. Brown	n	2 4
Ŧ	" Wm. Caird.	Port Glasgon	2 40

SALLIE HOLLEY IN PALL RIVER.

It is due not only to the public to be informed of the labors of the faithful in pleading the cause of the op-pressed, but also to thee, as the father, by adoption, (if I may be allowed so to speak,) of many of the true-hearted and self-sacrificing men and women who are devoting their best energies for the liberation of those

acts towards their fellow-man. This was made, in a great measure, the subject of her discourse, and a more attentive listening assembly I have rarely ever witnessed. I feel altogether inadequate to give even a faint mate subjects of discussion in its columns. The experidescription of the interest which pervaded the whole
audience for an hour and a half during the lecture. Her

audience for an hour and a half during the lecture. Her allusions to the cause of the rise and fall of empires and nations was most graphic and philosophical, and utter-ed in language clear, concise and convincing. Appli-cation was then made from the past history of the world, and brought to bear upon our own times with a force of expression and energy of purpose which can be fully realized only by those who were present and listened (I had almost said) to her voice of inspiration. Passing from this to the more special object of her lecture—the emancipation of her enslaved brothers and sisters—it would require the pen of a Parker or Macau- discordant, its symmetrical and grotesque developlay to do justice to her efforts to arouse her audience to a due sense of the horrible condition of more than three millions of human beings, reduced to a state for below the brutes that perish. Suffice it to say, that the man their course, will find the Journal a friend and monior the woman who could listen unmoved to such a de- tor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from scription of misery and we as fell in angelic strains vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and sucfrom her lips, must be adamant at heart, and deaf to the supplications of the poor and the needy, and the in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every down-trodden by the despots of the earth.

Convictions of truth, justice and humanity, I hum- to succeed. bly hope, were made on many minds, not soon to be The Mechanic, the Farmer, the Professional Man, the erased; and I believe the acclamation of one and all was and is, that we may again have the pleasure and number of the Journal an instructive and valuable delight of another visit from our dear friend, Salling companion. I. FISKE. HOLLEY.

FALL RIVER, 1 mo. 13, 1853.

We have received a letter from our friend S. W. Wiresten of Providence highly commending two addresses delivered by Miss Holley, in that city, last Sunday forenoon and evening; but we have no room for it this week. Such testimonies, elicited wherever she is heard, must be very strengthening and encouraging to her. She will lecture again in Providence, in Westminster Hall, on Sunday evening next.

The Liberator.—This faithful pioneer of the Anti-Slavery cause commenced its twenty-third volume with the new year, making its appearance, at the same time, in a new typographical dress. Commendation of this old war-scarred, heroic sheet would, on our part at least, be superfluous; but we cannot withhold an ex-pression of our heartfelt wish that a journal which has pression of our heartfelt wish that a journal which has done and is doing so much to enlighten and elevate the human race, and especially to break the chains of the slave, may have the hearty support of earnest-minded and heart-devoted reformers of every class.—Penn.

THE LIBERATOR, the scarred and war-worn, yet none the less vigorous veteran of the anti-slavery crusade, enters upon its twenty-third volume in an entire new typographical dress, continuing its ever-remarkably neat appearance. We rejoice in its success. Though differing with its faithful editor as to the best policy to be pursued, we are not unmindful of his steadfast advocacy of the cause, nor of the powerful aid he has ever given to the great reform. May he live till there is not a slave in the land !—Commanaght.

THE LIBERATOR has just entered upon its twentythird volume, and dons a neat new dress. We suppose
it heretical to speak approvingly of this paper; but
the truth is, there is no paper more free than THE
LIBERATOR, and freedom is what we need. Blessings
on the head of Garrison—success to his LIBERATOR!

THE LIBERATOR. This venerable Anti-Slavery Journal, the pioneer sheet of our beneficent enterprise, comes to us this week in a new dress, having now reached the commencement of its 23d volume. The value ed the commencement of its 23d volume. Its veteran Editor fronts the battle as gallantly as ever, firm and fearless, buoyant and hopeful, yet calm and unwearying, amid all the trying vicissitudes of the conflict. We rejoice at his prosperity, and take courage from his noble example of truth, fairness and fidelity. Differing from The Linerator as to the duty of voting, we desire nevertheless to imitate it, according to the measure of our ability, in its uncompromising hostility to slavery, prejudice against color, and every influence in Church or State, at home or abroad, which serves to perpetuate their inhuman reign.—Frederick Douglass's Paper.

THE LIBERATOR. This scarred and veteran paper comes to us this week in an entire new and beautiful dress—an index of prosperity most richly earned. 'The LIBERATOR' is the most independent paper in the world. Though conducting the anti-slavery warfare in a different manner from that of Mr. Garrison, we have never failed to appreciate the dauntless courage, ability, and uncompromising fidelity with which he has maintained the strife.—Greylock Sentinel.

Prof. Aller's Lecture.—The first lecture of the series was delivered before the Literary Association of this village, by Prof. W. G. Allen, of McGrawville College. His subject was, 'The great men of a nation are a nation's vitality,' which he illustrated by reference to distinguished statesmen, patriots and reformers, occasionally bringing in a touch of the radicalism peculiar to that class of men with whom the gentleman nets, and giving the conservatism of the day some rather severe hits. However much we may dissent from some portions of the lecture, we must concede that the subject was treated with remarkable ability, and that the lecturer fully sustained bis reputation as a gentleman of talent and education. He has a good voice, and speaks moderately and distinctly, yet with sufficient animation to secure the attention of his audience. We regret that we cannot notice the lecture more at length—the crowded state of our columns prevents us from so doing—Cortland Democrat.

The Rescue Trials.—These barassing trials are to come off in Albany, on the 25th January. The government seems determined to do its worst to ruin the alleged rescuers of Jerry, and will, doubtless, make a desperate effort to convict them of the so-called crime. The occasion will be a deeply interesting one, and will probably attract a large gathering of the friends of justice to Albany. Gerran for the rescuers, with others learned in the law. It is worth a journey of many hundred miles to be present, and, if possible, we shall be there.—Douglass's Paper.

Let it is stated that the late Amos Lawrence left \$35,000 to his relative, Mrs. Pierce, wife of the President elect.

Election of Generator of Meires William PROF. ALLEN'S LECTURE.—The first lecture of the

Prof. ALLEN is spending his vacation in Boston and has lectured to very great acceptance in various by the Senate, the vote being 17 to 14. places—last Sunday evening at Salem. He is a colored gentleman, of cultivated mind and true refinement of places—last Sunday evening at Salem. He is a colored gentleman, of cultivated mind and true refinement of manners, and wins respect wherever he is known. He deserves, and we hope will secure, a crowded audience the secure of t

and will appear in a plain, neat dress, with a hand-some vignette;—Uno with her hand on the lion's mane. Uno, in 'Spencer's Fairy Queen,' is the embodiment of Truth, Purity and all-conquering Love. And it is meet that such should be the type-woman of the proposed Reform.

Reform.

Mrs. Davis is the woman of all others to make the paper what we need—herself a ploneer in the movement, being the first woman who achieved eminence as

ment, being the first woman who achieves a scientific lecturer.

With a taste pure and womanly, a soul philanthropic and earnest, a real in the cause never without knowledge, and an executive ability rarely equalled, she seems peculiarly qualified to conduct the paper that is to represent one of the most glorious reforms that will usher in the millenial morning. Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has been engaged as a contributor, and also others of eminence of both sexes.—Practical Caristian.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, VOL. XVII., for 1852—devoted to Science, Literature, and General Intelligence. Published by FOWERS AND WELLS,

182 Nassau street, New York, or 142 Washington street

domain a knowledge of all the faculties, passions an powers of the MUMAN SOUL; all the bodily organism over the people of our village assembled at the Town Hall The people of our village assembled at the Town Hall at an early bour on first day evening, 2d inst., until some twelve or fifteen hundred had densely filled the room. At about seven o'clock, Sallie was introduced to this large and respectable audience by Dr. Aldrich. She commenced her lecture by reading a portion of Scripture from Matthew, showing most convincingly who will stand justified in the sight of God from their acts towards their follow was. The proportion of the basis of all knowledge. the basis of all knowledge.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, therefore,

sphere that is universal. All philosophy, all science, all art, all the details of practical life, are legitibehind. THE JOURNAL will endeavor to still be a little in advance of the age, and of its own former efforts.

PHEENOLOGY, the science which unfolds to man the laws of his own Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Being, of the principles of this science. We shall illustrate the varieties of cerebral development by spirited and truthful exgravings of striking specimens of Human Nature in its highest and lowest, its harmonious and

ties of life, and anxious to start right and understand one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely

Student, the Teacher, and the Parent, will find each The Phrenological Journal is published on the first of

each 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.

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A journal containing such a mass of interesting mat-ter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its prac-tised 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. AGENTS WANTED.

## PETER STILL'S CASE.

We most cordially endorse the following certific ate, and commend Peren Still to the benevolent.

Boston, Jan. 3, 1853. Bostox, Jan. 3, 1853.

The bearer, Peter Still, was kidnapped, in early childhood, on the borders of Delaware river, in New Jersey, and carried thence to Kentucky, and subsequently to Alabama. After being held in slavery more than forty years, he succeeded in purchasing his freedom; and being obliged consequently by the laws of Alabama to leave that State, he came north to Philadelphia, where, by a singular coincidence, he became acquinited with his brother and the family from which he had been so long severed. He has left a wife and three The Liberator comes to us in a new dress. There is scarcely a paper among our list of exchanges which we prize more highly than Mr. Garrison's. We often differ widely from it—but it is honest, able, and to us exceedingly entertaining.—Hartford Republican.

The Liberator. The last No. of The Liberator commences its twenty-third volume. And it makes its appearance printed on new type. And its Editor is better than new, for to his youthful zeal and devotion, is added his valuable experience. That it is uncompromising as ever with wrong, its readers very well know. May their numbers be speedily multiplied by hundreds and thousands!—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

The Liberator. This venerable Anti-Slavery Bugle.

The Liberator. This venerable Anti-Slavery Bugle.

The Liberator. This venerable Anti-Slavery Bugle.

S. K. LOTHROP, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EPHRAIN PEABODY. WILLIAM I BOWDITCH J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, JOHN P. ROBINSON, THOS. STARR KING.

Captain Jonathan Walker, the martyr. who suffered fine, branding and imprisonment for his principles in Florida, is now a resident of Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin. Mr. Walker has been a valuable auxiliary to the cause of freedom, and we doubt not will still continue such in his new home in the North West.—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Monument to Henry Clay .- The National Monument to Henry Clay.—The National Intelligencer contains a paper designed to aid in securing the means for the erection of a monument to Henry Clay. It is signed by over one hundred members of Congress, and among the rest, John P. Hale. While Missouri is recorded a slave State, and the Fugitive Slave law is a vertiable reality, we should think the standing anti-slavery candidate for the Presidency might be satisfied with them as monuments of the virtuous and liberty-loving statesmanship of Mr. Clay.

Election of Governor of Maine.-William

A NEW PAPER.

A monthly paper devoted to the advocacy of Woman's Rights, and the discussion of her relations, position and duties, will be published in Providence, under the Editorial charge of Mrs. Paulina W. Davis. The name of the paper will be 'Uno, the Harbinger.' It will consist of 16 pages quarto, and the subscription price will be one dollar a year.

The first issue will be on the last week in this month—and will appear in a plain, neat dress, with a hand-some vignette;—Uno with her hand contained to the play of 'Unela Target Contained to the Boston Museum to see the play of 'Unela Target Contained to the Massachusetts Senate have been filled by Whigs, of course; and on the 12th inst. John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, was elected Governor, and Elistia Hunximorous, of Lowell, Lieutenant Governor, of the Commonwealth. The Governor's Message to the Legislature was delivered on Friday last. It is Hunkerish throughout.

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will, ere this week closes, have visited the Boston Museum to see the play of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It has been performed aixty times, and is now in its ninth and last week.

Hop. JOHN M. CLAYTON has been elect ed a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Dela-ware, for a fall term of six years from the 4th of March next. He succeeds Prealy Spruance, also Whig.

Washington on Friday last, of varioloid, after about ten days' sickness, aged 58. Ex-Senator Phelps has been appointed his successor by the Governor.

Twelve hundred miles of railroad have been built in the United States during the year 1852. A negro lately died in the neighborhood of New Orleans, who was supposed to be 112 years old.

## Batires of Meetings, &c.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on slave-y, in Richards' Hall, North Attlebore', on Saturday vening and on Sunday evening next.

Ch

Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 22 and 28.
Monday, Jan. 22 and 28.
Tresday everg, 26.
Wednesday 8 Fisherville, RHODE ISLAND. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent

Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture Providence, in Westminster Hall, on Sunday ove-ning next, Jan. 23.

FALL RIVER. CHARLES LENOX REMORD will speak at Fall River on Sunday next, afternoon and evening.

MEETINGS IN THE GRANITE STATE. Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at Weare, N. H., on Saturday evening and Sunday, through the day and evening, Jan. 22 and 22, to be addressed by PARKER PILLSBURY and STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

PILLSBURY 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.

MARRIED-In Andover, Jan. 7th, by George Fos-ter, Esq., Mr. John Lawson to Miss Isanella Brand.

The only true Portrait of Washington,

JUST PUBLISHED

T. B. WELCE'S MAGNIFICENT

## PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's ONLY original Portrait, in the Athenaum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, engraved under the superin-tendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent THIS superb picture, engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly-gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, 'it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original,' and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art, its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his Country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face. 'And says SENATOR CASS, 'it is a lifelike representation of the great original.' PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, the work appears to me to have been admirably executed, and eminently worthy of the patronage of the public.' Says MARCHANT, the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, 'Your print, to my mind, is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates.'

For the great merits of this picture, we would refer

For the great merits of this picture, we would referevery lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars ac-

companying it.

ARTISTS — Marchant and Elliott, of New York; Neagle, Rothermel and Lambkin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. George W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major General Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Linn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rafus Choate. SCHOLARS—Charles Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, who says, 'I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;' Edwin P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Wm. H. Presectt, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Neagle, Rothermel and Lambkin, of Philadelphia; Ches Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Wm. H. Pres-cott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and PROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. THE PRESS throughout the entire Union have, with one voice, proclaimed the merits of this superb engrav-

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nal Portrait painted by T. SULLY, Esq. This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

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ifestation, together with interesting phenomen ments and communications. Price, 50 cents.

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Miso—Mr. BINGHAM'S PAMPHLET, entitled 'Fa-millar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations;' being a series of article by Dr. Enoch Pond, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary—together with a Reply, by Albert Bingulan. Price, 15 cents. For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill. January 14.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON. SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPECCHES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—316 pages, duodecimes Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.25.

'O, my brethen! I have told

Most hitterness.

Nor deem my real or factious or mis-timed;

For never can true courage dwell with them,

Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dare not look

At their own vices.'—Coleridge.

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BEACH, GENERAL PARTNERS.

HE Proprietors desire to call attention that ALFRED E. BEACH has been

## For the Liberator. TO MRS. ANN T. G. PHILLIPS,

AT THE NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE. Most gentle lady ! I am all unused To weaving graceful rhyme or compliment; Ne doubt, then, you'll be mightily amused, When you discover upon what I'm bent,

But, if you'll smile, 'tis all the same to me. nether you're driven unto it by the wit Which in these wretched rhymes you chance Or whether by the doleful want of it.

Perchance you'll deem it far too bold a thing. That I, a stranger, dare to venture near; Unasked, my earnest hopes and prayers to bring.

And wishes for a bright and happy year!

For, 'mong thy loved ones, I can claim no place: Thy smile upon me ne'er has cast its spell; I never even saw thy lovely face: But yet, by thy good works, I know thee well.

The hidden rivulet doth mark its flow By blooming flowers, green banks with verdure rife So clearly do thy works of goodness show How moves the unseen current of thy life

As hears the child upon its mother's knee. Of fairies all unseen, who blessings gave,— So, lady, have I ever heard of thee— The hidden ' Ladye Faire,' who loved the slave !

In olden time, the fairies oft were found

But thou, though by the spell of sickness bound, Canst still be doing good, be working on. And now doth come the Genius of the Wave. With power to break the spell, and set thee free > Oh, lady, keep good heart! be strong! be brave! For many souls do watch and pray for thee. Plymouth, Mass. S. HOLMES

By wicked charm transfixed, their power gone

From the Liberty Bell. IN MEMORY OF C. S. BY ANNE WARREN WESTON.

As the dread mystery that men call Life Evolves its shadowy foldings, and we feel Its painful tumult and perplexing strife About our onward pathway darkly steal, For Light and Comfort we at first appeal To Thee, O Comforter, and Source of Light, Who can the straight and narrow way reveal Where sunshine rises on the darkest night. But as a lesser means of help and grace, Thou in Thy Love dost give us, face to face, A chosen few, who even here below, As they move onward without rest or stay, Shine bright and brighter to their perfect day. That they to us as guiding stars may show

So hast thou been to me, O Friend beloved ! As I have gazed upon thy daily course, Alike by this world's fear or love unmoved. How have I marvelled at its gentle force. Thy cheerful constancy has been the source Whence Hope and Healing flowed; before thy face Sorrow and Want have smiled, and even Remore Has heard thy tale of God's forgiving grace. No thought of station, color, clime, or creed. E'er checked thy noble thought or generous deed; Like God's, thy love enclosed the Human Race. O be it mine, by thy example taught, Resolves for higher effort, holier thought,

THE WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS A mist was driving down the British Channel, The day was just begun; And through the window-panes, on floor and panel,

As offering meet upon thy grave to place

Streamed the red Autumn sun. It glanced on flowing flag and rippling pennon

And the white sails of ships; And, from the frowning rampart, the black cannon

Hailed it with feverish lins.

Sandwich and Romney, Hastings, Hithe and Dover, Were all alert that day; To see the French war-steamers speeding over,

When the fog cleared away. " Sullen and silent, and like couchant lions,

Their cannon, through the night, Holding their breath, had watched in grim defiance The sea coast opposite. And now they roared at drum-beat from their station

On every citadel: Each answering each, with morning salutations,

And down the coast, all taking up the burden,

Replied the distant forts,

As if to summon from his sleep the Warden And Lord of the Cinque Ports.

Him shall no sunshine from the fields of azure. No drum-beat from the wall, No morning gun from the black fort's embragure. Awaken with their call !

No more, surveying with an eye impartial The long line of the coast. Shall the gaunt figure of the old Field-Marshal Be seen upon his post.

For in the night, unseen, a single warrior, In sombre barness mailed Dreaded of man, and surnamed the Destroyer, The rampart wall has scaled.

He passed into the chamber of the sleeper, he dark and silent room : And as he entered, darker grew and deeper

The silence and the gloon He did not pause to parley or dissemble,

But smote the Warden hoar:—
Ah! what a blow! that made all England tremble And groan from shore to shore Meanwhile, without, the surly cannon waited,

The sun rose bright o'erhead; '. Nothing in Nature's aspect intimated That a great man was dead !

. The Duke of Wellington.

## 'ANGELS THAT ARE TO BE' BY LEIGH HUNT.

How sweet it were if, without feeble fright, Or dying of the dreadful beauteous sight, An angel came to-us, and we could bear To see him issue from the silent air At evening in our room, and bend on our His eyes divine, and bring us from his bowers News of dear friends, and children that have never as we shall know forever. Alas! we think not what we daily see About our hearths-angels that are to be Or may be if they will, and we prepare Their souls and ours to meet in happy air-A child, a friend, a wife whose soft heart sing In unison with ours, breeding its future wings.

The following lines were written on a fly-leaf of 'Un cle Tom's Cabin,' seen by a correspondent in a hu English cottage :

Oh! cursed Slavery, read here thy doom, Put on thy mourning, clothe thy form in gloom A voice is in this book so loud and deep, That iron men with tender maidens weep— Weep o'er the wrongs and sufferings of the slave, And, rising strong in love, resolve to save. Yes, Slavery must fall beneath the blow; A woman's heart and pen shall lay it low.

THE LIBERATOR.

mero PIDIT

DERBY, (England,) Dec. 6, 1852.

That foundation tenet of sectarian Protestantism, tha That foundation tenet of sectarian Protestantism, that the Bible, in virtue of the divine inspiration of its writers, is the rule of our faith and practice, implies a denial that like inspiration is the common inheritance of all men in all time. If we admit that holy men of old wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, on what authority is it affirmed that any,—the humblest child of the universal Father, -is denied a common fellowship with the same good Spirit? If Enoch could walk with God, if Abraham could be His friend, if Moses and Samuel could hold converse with Him, why not we

also! David could sing, and Isaiah prophecy, and Evangelists write, and Apostles preach, under divine influence,—are we less highly privileged than were these? May not we, too, have equal freedom of access to the fountain-head of light and truth? If God had made old parchments rather

human soul the grand depository of His will; if he had made the Bible, rather than His own Spirit, our supreme guide, surely, we should have had some intimation to that effect in the book itself. The book on whose behalf this claim of supremacy is set up, makes no such claim on its own behalf; may, furnishes the most abundant evidence to a more consoling and ennobling view of God; bears testimony to the immediate, universal, con-tinuous and all-sufficient inspiration of His Spirit. 'Ye,' ye living souls, 'are the temples of the Holy Ghost, is orthodox Bible quotation. 'I will pour our my Spirit upon all flesh,'-'I will come and make my abode with you, and I will be your God, and ye shall be my people," are also Bible promises.

'Inspirer of the ancient seers, Who wrote from Thee the sacred page.' We prize that inspiration, and do no dishonor to thos ancient and invaluable records of it when we add, The same through all succeeding years,

It was this inspiring Spirit which Christ promised t His followers, which was to teach them those many other things which He had to say to them, but which they were not then able to bear; that Spirit of Truth which was to remain with them for ever, and to lead them into which have long been familiar to thousands in this all truth.

It is not infidelity, but the deepest and most reveren tial spirit of true religion, that regards God as nigh at hand and not afar off,-as neither asleep nor on a jour- ly, for the most part) eye and car witnesses, that might ney, nor so engrossed with other affairs as to be obliged make J. B. stare, if he has heard nothing more won to confide the now passing generations to the provi- derful than the facts here recounted; but the most wondence of attorneys or the mediation of priests,-that looks to God as a living Spirit, and the Father of the rious and well-balanced minds upon the least exciting spirits of all flesh, not leaving us dependant for a knowl- and marvellous among these modern 'ghost stories.' edge of His will on the decyphering of the hieroglyph ics of old manuscripts, but inscribing it, from genera tion to generation, in living characters of light, on the fleshly tables of his children's hearts.

Lawyers and priests, in their congenial profession have a most powerful inducement to deny this view of with him from Mount Vernon a young girl, an acquaint God's present relationship with mankind. To admit in ance of his children, who had the reputation of being practice that the unerring Spirit of God is given to every man, is to cut up by the root all pretensions for the services of those functionaries. If God writes his law on each heart, fill other law can be but its echo, or counter law, an idle impertinence, or a daring usurpathe Bible may be defied to produce any better or higher ping theory, I had little or no hope that I should with authority for their notion than the vote of some Ecclesiastical Council, composed of men as fallible as our selves, and whose office, influence and pay depended on place. the propagation of such a doctrine.

To poor purpose is the Bible read, if we are not there by assisted to better guidance than itself. To put it in God's place, to make it a substitute for His Spirit, is seated ourselves round the table. The young girl placed worse than to rob it of all its value; it is to prostitute her right hand on the table, and sat with her right side it as an idol, to make it the servant of sin instead of a towards it, her left hand resting on her lap, and her minister of righteousness. And to this base use it is feet on the frame of Mrs. Collinson's chair. The apput. Present inspiration is denied, in order to escape pearance of the girl was that of perfect simplicity, and from its high requirements, and recourse is had to the more obscure light of bygone times, to find shelter for practices that could find no tolerance in the light which children of faithful Abraham is not to rest in his conclusions, but to imitate his faithfulness. To be in the apostolical succession is not to measure ourselves by apostolical succession is not to measure ourselves by had satisfied ourselves of the reality of the rappings, Paul's, or Peter's, or John's attainments, but to follow Mr. Collinson asked the question, 'Is there a spirit that same Spirit which they obeyed, whithersoever i may lead. In Bible histories, we learn of the strug gles, failures and successes of good men, and of their obligation to that good Spirit whose light enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world. This light led Enoch, Noah and Abraham so far; to their successor were given brighter and brighter manifestations of the same Spirit. Christ's mission was to point and to lead To make way for its tion, it was expedient that he himself should go away. one with his pencil, pausing a few moments at each Neither books nor sermons are of any use, but as they lead to this Spirit, but as they bring us to God; and letter was written. Next time, the raps came as the when that is accomplished, all is done for us that can pencil rested on O, then as it rested on R, and then on be or needs to be done. It is not to make light of the A. Mr. Collinson then went over the alphabet again. attainments of holy men of old, or of the records of but there were no raps. Dona, then, was the name of those attainments, but to make the highest possible use the spirit. This was the name of a little daughter o of both, when we look to the same Spirit from whence they received their stores of good for our guidance and support, and also for the revelation of higher truths and the following answers were given. Some of th than they were capable of comprehending or receiving, answers were given by raps, and others by means of the and calls to higher forms of duty. 'On! on for ever! is the battle-cry, which the invisible destinies of man continually roar in the cars of time.' Vested interest, having entered into other men's labors, thinks o nothing but indolent and selfish enjoyment; is for letting well alone; cries out against change; refuses to do for the future what the past has done for the present; persecutes living prophets, while it garnishes the sepulchres of those that are dead; in the imperfect light of the past, (perfect in its season, but imperfect compared with the requirements of later times,) seeks excuses for present unfaithfulness, for the shirking of the was Dora's nurse. It should be known that Mr. Collin work of to-day; makes to itself a most pliable and convenient code of morals, the obligations of which are discharged by protestations against sins that are out of mon city. We now proceed with the questions and an date and out of fashion, and furnishes every degree of swers. license for modern every-day wickedness, according to The infidelity against which we need to guard is that

disposition, that spirit which canonized the Bible, and which in this and a thousand forms besides, continually wars against the dearest interests of mankind. The history of every sect, of every religious, political, or scientific organization, in their stagment obstructiveness, is but a manifestation of this same spirit—continually setting up the limited, the finite, the human, for the infinite, divine. No better purpose is ever answered by putting this letter-law in the place of the Spirit-law than that of giving fixedness and perpetuity to imperfection, folly and sin. The same outward action which is a virtue as a development of freedom, as a result of growth, becomes a vice the instant it is bound. Health and life forsake it, and death ensues. Human ity asks for liberty as the indispensable condition of life. Liberty or death is its utterance, in its calmest and most deliberate, as well as in its most impassioned moods. The liberty of growth according to the law of Obedience to this law is our all of duty, and the only path of peace. The one mission of religious and ons is to assert this law. Their disorder is God's order for righting wrongs, and their re currence must be ceaseless, so long as a vestige of human authority or a scrap of parchment law remains.

Abolitionists are doing the slaveholder's work, when they consent to appeal either to the Bible or to the United States Constitution, as law for settling the right or wrong of slavery. Your Constitution, valuable as history, has done nothing as law towards securing or perpetuating freedom. The law of the American Revolution was God's own unwritten law. The law of liberty cannot be reduced to writing. All written law is

slave law. God's own Spirit is the only law of liberty. It was that Spirit that inspired Washington with his interested patriotism. Those who take that Spir the United States Constitution for their law, inheritation through it, nothing but his slaveholding. And so with the Bible. Those who take the Spirit for their guide must, of necessity, be embodiments of all the virtues of Old and New Testament saints, while they are left with out excuse for making their limited attains

standard of present duty.

This spiritual law is living law, and therefore adap ed to the condition of all men, in every stage of deve opment. Virtue consists, not in outward conformity any outward rule of conduct, but in obedience to a law the force and fitness of which are inwardly felt and ap preciated. Topsy 'fessing to Miss Felia' is an instance of obedience to the letter-law. Under Evangeline' spiritual ministration, she felt and acknowledged th force of the spiritual law when she exclaimed, 'O, Mis Eva! O, Miss Eva! I will try.'

This, then, is the true signification of this Bible troversy which obtains in your columns: it is whether we can know God for ourselves, or only by tradition, whether councils of priests shall dictate our faith and prescribe our rule of life, or whether we shall have it mediately from our heavenly Father. Can earnest, living souls be content with the former? Is not their language rather.

'Up unto Thee, our living head, Let us in all things grow, Till thou hast made us free indeed, And spotless here below'?

Yours very truly, GEORGE SUNTER Ju.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS IN OHIO MARLBOROUGH, Jan. 4th. 1858.

Will you do me and many friends of Joseph Ban KER the favor of publishing the enclosed letter, giving 'the writer's first experience with 'the rappings' Not that there is any thing remarkable, or even parti ularly interesting, in the facts themselves; but a larg number of friends, both in Great Britain and America will be deeply interested in this candid and open story of the effect produced upon an earnest, logical, truthloving mind like his, by the kind of 'manifestations' ountry.

Some of the inhabitants of our village could tell ve some things to which they have been (very unwilling derful are of far less interest than the reflections of s

Ever, your friend, E. A. L.

MILLWOOD, Knex Co., Ohio, } December 16, 1852.

My DEAR FRIEND . You must know that Mr. Collinson, vesterday, brough

a medium of communication between the visible and invisible worlds. At Mr. Collinson's request, I and - went to his house in the evening, to witness son attempts to obtain communications from the spirit world. I confess that, though I was exceedingly wish tion. And the asserters of this canonical authority of ful to witness some proof of the truth of the spirit-rap ness any such proof. I was, however, most happily disappointed. I will give you the facts as they took

After supper, and after a little exercise in music and singing, Mr. Collinson, Mrs. Collinson, the young girl reputed to be a medium, Henry C. Wright and myself ease bordering on carelessness, indifference, or unco sejousness. It would be impossible to imagine any thin more unlike deceit or fraud. Well, when we had sat e Holy Spirit now pours upon the world. To be the few minutes, we heard several gentle raps. They ap peared to me to be made on the under part of the table at a considerable distance from the medium. When we present that will communicate with me?

Three distinct but gentle raps followed, signifying

Mr. Collinson, who had the alphabet written out fore him, then asked if the spirit would spell out its name by means of the alphabet. Three more raps followed.

Mr. Collinson then began to go over the alphabet, no When the pencil rested on D, there were raps, and the Mr. Collinson, who died a few months ago, about tw years of age. The following questions were then pu

Mr. Collinson-Is Dora in heaven? .

No answer. Mr. Barker-Is Dora happy !

Answer-She is Mr. C .- Has Dora seen Mary Anne !

Dorg-I have. N. B. Mary Anne was a cousin of Dora, about twenty

years of years, who died at Kansas, just as Mr. Collinson and family were about to start across the plains fo son was a Mormonite, and had left England, last March, with his family and several friends, to go to the Mor

Question-Is Mary Anne happy? Answer-She i Q. Is Mary Anne's spirit here? A. It is. Q. Will Mary Anne communicate with us by mean

the alphabet? A. She will. The alphabet was then taken, and Mary Anne spelle out, 'God loves Dora.'

Q. Is Dora in a state of progression? A. She is. Does she read ? A. No. Q. Has she teachers? A. She has.

Q. Does she see her parents? A. She does. Q. Does she love her parents? A. She does. answer, as well as some others, was given by man raps, as if the spirit was excited when answering. Q. Is she with her parents every day? A. She is.

Q. Does Mary Anne approve of her uncle and aunt' oming here, instead of going forward to the Salt Lake Valley ? A. She does. Q. Are there any mediums in our family? A. Ther

are. Ellen and Eliza are mediums. There are no me diums in Mr. Barker's family. Q. Is Dora in a better condition for than she was here? A. She is.

Q. Is she with other children? A. She is. Q. Is Dora present with her sisters when they olaying? A. She is.

O. Has Dora amuser Q. Does she read? A. No. Q. Does she sing? A. Yes.

Had she rather stay where she is, or would sh to come back? A. She would rather stay when

Q. Does she see pleasant sights? A. She does.
Q. Does she romp and play with her spirit comparions? A. She does. Q. Is there present the spirit of any of Mr. Barker'

relations? .4. The spirit of his brother Samuel is think with me had been absent. So strongly were

The meeting now broke up, and we separated, wit the understanding that we should meet again the fol-lowing night. At that time, the company was much larger. Our children and several of our neighbors were present. The circle was not, in consequence, so the answers, then, were dictated by perfectly composed; but the sitting was, nevertheless, on the whole, satisfactory. The questions and answers both from the medium and the questions. were as follows :-

Question to Mary Anne-Was Joseph Smith a true rophet? Answer—He was not.

Q. Is the Book of Mormon a divine revelation? A

Q. Is polygamy, as practised by the Mormons in the Salt Lake Valley, a correct principle? A. It is not.
Q. Have you seen the spirit of your father? A. I

Q. Is he happy ? A. He is.

Several questions were asked Mary Anne and Dora as to the diseases of which they died, their ages, &c. all of which were answered correctly. Mr. Collinson then asked, Is my father's spirit present? A. He is.

Q. Will he communicate with me? A. He will.

Q. Where did he die? A. At Hill Cliffe.

When? A. In 1842. Q. At what age? A. Sixty-two. Questions by Mr. Barker:—
Q. Is the spirit of my brother Samuel present? A.

Q. Will he tell me of what disease he died? A. Or

Q. Was the disease brought on by hunger and hard

labor? A. It was. Q. Where did he die? A. At Bromley,

Q. Have you seen our father ? A. I have. Q. Are you both happy? A. We are. Q. Do you approve of the course I have taken with regard to Methodism? A. I do.

Q. Do you approve of the course I have taken with regard to the Bible? A. I do. Q. Have you any communication to make to me

Q. What is it? A. Love God.

Q. Is there any sectarianism in the spirit world

My brother's spirit now ceased to rap, and when inquired if he was still present, all was silent. Mrs. Killer, a neighbor, and an old acquaintance and

friend in England, next proposed questions.

Q. Is Matthew Henry Killer's spirit present? [H. only child, who died many years ago.] A. He is. Q. Has he any thing to say to his mother? A. Lo

Q. Is your grandmother Cooksar still living? A She is. She is well. Her age is now 72. I afterwards asked, Is my brother Samuel pres

Q. Do you now enjoy the company of the person you most loved when here? A. I do.

Q. Do you love each other as you did in this world?

N. B. My brother died about thirty-seven years ago when about twenty-one years of age. He was a mos affectionate youth, and loved most passionately an own cousin, Amelia Barker. My father and Amelia's father both objected to the match, and my brother suffered grievously. Though I was only nine years old at the time, I well recollect that when he once saw her pas our door, he was in the wildest raptures. He uttered his admiration, love and adoration, and then exclaim ed, 'Cruel parents! cruel parents!'. My brother died shortly after, and my cousin Amelia, his loved and adored one, very soon followed him to the spirit world. Though I believe that cousins ought not to marry, I could not but feel anxious to be assured that my dear

brother had the love and fellowship of his holy and

adored one in the spirit world. Perhaps I ought to state, that the questions relating to my brother's death, the disease of which he died, th place where he died. &c., were answered in this man ner. I wrote down the names of several places, requesting my brother to rap when I put my pencil on the right place. He rapped, or at least the raps were given, when I touched the right place. No one present knew the place but myself. I took the same course with respect to the disease of which he died. The answer in this case was unexpected. I had written down fever, consumption and scrofula, expecting, if the rappings came at all, that they would come when I pointed at consumption. They came, however, when I pointed to scrofula; and when the question was repeated, scrofula was still the answer. Now, neither I nor any one in our family ever regarded scrofula as the cause of my brother's death, nor did any one, so far as I can recollect, ever speak of this disease as the cause of his death. But it was so. I remember perfectly well how made a long arm to reach down to their need, sending the disease first showed itself. It first appeared in a parcels of books, pieces of cloth, to make a scholar's time after, three swellings appeared on his back, one on That bountiful hand was felt on the shore of the Pacific. the spine, and one on each side, all touching each He was his own executor, and the trustee of his own other. These were cut, and after some time spent at charity funds. He didn't leave it to his heirs to dis-Ilkley, a Yorkshire watering place, the health of my tribute his benevolence at their cost. At his own cost, brother seemed much improved. But confinement. hard labor, and scanty supplies of food, soon caused the end of a fortunate year, he once found thirty thouthe disease, which any one acquainted with the matter sand dollars more than he had looked for, as his share will recognise as scrofula, to appear in his lungs, and of the annual profits. In a month he had invested it all after a few months' illness, he died. I mention these things to show, that while no one present, except myself, knew that my brother died either of consumption or scrofula, I myself had never thought of giving the his daily life. He let the boys cling on behind his cardisease its right name, and that the occurrence of the riage-grown men did so, but invisibly; he gave sleigh rapping at the right name could not be accounted for rides to boys and girls, and had a gentle word and kindon the supposition that my own thoughts or knowledge

influenced the rappings. These rappings have given me very great pleasure. have longed for an opportunity of witnessing some such experiment for some time. I was anxious, if possible obtain some satisfactory evidence of the conscious ex istence of departed friends in another state. What I have witnessed gives me some hope that some such eviidence may be given. I do not consider that the experiments which I have witnessed thus far gives this full evidence; though it certainly comes nearer to such evi-dence than any thing else with which I am acquainted. If I should obtain such evidence in future sittings, I shall rejoice with joy unspeakable. Nothing on earth, noth ing conceivable, could give me greater joy.

My present state of mind with respect to what I have d may be given as follows: First. I am satisfied that the medium used no deceit

I am satisfied that she did not control or influence the rappings. It was impossible she should cause correct answers to be given to our questions; for in many cases, ay, in all the most important cases, she could not know, by any common means, what the answers were, till we told the company. She seldom saw, when th alphabet was used, to what letters we pointed. She could not, therefore, know at what letters the raps were given, till the letters were named by us. And when we rote down names of places and diseases, she neither knew what names we wrote down, nor to which of these names we pointed at the time the raps were given.

not, in several cases, either expect or desire the answers given. The answers were at times contrary to what the questioners expected and desired. I myself expected consumption to be the answer, when the answer was scrofula. Another answer was 'Lore God,' when I desired a communication more definite and special. The words ' Love God,' were not dictated either by the Means of Living and the Ends of Life. He knew the on the subject of Mormonism, that they thought the

hey impressed with this idea, that they con the subject the following day, when none we present but their own family, expecting answers me and consultation were exactly the same as at the first The answers, then, were dictated by some other spirit or influenced by some other agent, distinct and apar Thirdly. I am therefore obliged to acknowledge, tha

the answers, in many cases, were given either by gent spirits, or by some strange agency, of which I can form no conception. I would like to believe that they were given by intelligent spirits—by the spirits who sed to give them. My longing after immortality is intense. My longing for sensible, demonstrative, ir-resistible evidence of a future life and of a spirit world is intense. And I would like to be convinced, if there be a spirit world, that the laws of that world are such as the answers given to our questions would lead us to believe them to be. I would like to believe that the pirit world resembles the present world in its fundamental principles,—that progression, free exercise of all our faculties, whether intellectual, social or physical, are to be looked for there. If it can be proved that the answers given to our questions are given by intelligent spirits, the existence of such a world of spirits as we would wish to be demonstrated, will be de Still, I should be sorry to deceive myself. I should be sorry to believe before sufficient evidence is given. would wish to be governed in all things by truth. shall keep my mind awake, and pursue my inquiries patiently. If we have any more meetings, you shall hear of the results. Yours very affectionately,

JOSEPH BARKER.

From the Commonwealth.

A GOOD MERCHANIT A passage in eulogy of Amos Lawrence, from a Ser-

mon on 'The Means of Living and the Ends of Life, preached Jan. 2d, 1853, by Theodore Parker. Only two days ago, there died, in Boston, a man rich

in money, but far more rich in manhood. I suppose he had his faults, his deformities of character; of course he had. It takes many men to make up a complete man. Humanity is so wide and deep that all the world cannot drink it dry. He came here poor; from a little country town. He came with nothing-nothing but nimself, I mean; and a man is not appraised, only taxed. He came obscure; nobody knew Amos LAWRENCE forty-five years ago, nor cared whether the handkerchief in which he carried his wardrobe was little or large. He acquired a large estate; got it by honest industry forecast prudence, thrift. He carned what he got, and great deal more. He was proud of his life; h bly proud that he had made his own fortune, and started with 'nothing but his hands.' Sometimes he took gentlemen to Groton, and showed them half-a-mile of tone wall which the boy Amos had laid on the paternal comestead. That was something for a rich merchant to be proud of.

He knew, what few men understand-when to occumulating. At the age when the summer of passion has grown cool, and the winter of ambition begins se riously to set in, when avarice and love of power of distinction, and of office, begin to take hold of men. when the leaves of instinctive generosity fall off, and the selfish bark begins to tighten about the man-some twenty years ago, when he had acquired a large estate, e said to himself, ' Enough ! No more accumulationof that sort, to make me a miser, and my children worse than misers.' So he sought to use nobly what he had manfully won. He did n't keep

A brave old house, at a bountiful rate, With half a score of servants to wait at the pate He lived comfortably, but discreetly.

His charity was greater than his estate. In the last twenty or thirty years, he has given away to the poor a larger fortune than he has left to his family. But he gave with as much wisdom as generosity. His money engthened his arm, because he had a good heart in his osom. He looked up his old customers whom he had known in his poor days,-which were their rich ones,and helped them in their need. He sought the poor of this city and its neighborhood, and gave them his gold. his attention, and the sympathwof his honest heart. He prayed for the poor, but prayed gold. He built churches -not for his own sect alone, for he had piety without arrowness, and took religion in the natural way;churches for Methodists, Baptists, Calvinists, Unitarians, for poor, oppressed black men, fugitive slaves in Canada; nay, more, he helped them in their flight. He helped colleges-gave them libraries and philosophical apparatus. He sought out young men of talents and character, but poor, and struggling for education, and while, under medico treatment, subsided. Some lent money, when the loan was better than the gift. he administered the benefactions of his testament. At -in various charities. He could not eat his morsel

alone-the good man ! His benevolence came out also in smaller things in ly smile for all he met.

He coveted no distinction. He had no title, and wasn't a General, a Colonel, a Captain, or Honorable -only plain Mister, Esquire, and Deacon, at the end. His charity was as unostentatious as the dew in sun ner. Blessing the giver by the motive, the receiver by the quicker life and greener growth, it made no noise in falling to the ground. In Boston, which suspiciously scrutinizes righteousness with the same eye which blinks at the most hideous profligacy, as public as the street, -even the daily press never accused his charity of loving to be looked at Of good judgment, good common sense, careful, ex-

act, methodical, diligent, he was not a man of great intellect. He had no uncommon culture of the under standing or the imagination, and of the higher rease still less. But in respect of the greater faculties,-in respect of conscience, affection, the religious element he was well-born, well-bred, eminently well-discipfine by himself. He was truly a religious man. I do not mean to sa

that he thought as Calvin or Luther thought, or l lieved by Peter, James, or John. Perhaps he believed some things which the apostles never thought of, and rejected others which they all had in reverence. I say he was a religious man, I mean that he feared God and loved men. He had no more doubt that Go would receive him to heaven, than that he himself would make all men happy if he could. Reverencing God, he reverenced the laws of God; I mean, the natural laws names we pointed at the time the raps were given.

Secondly. I am also satisfied, that the persons asking questions did not control the answers. They did ful countenance. His piety became morality. The first rule that he took to his counting-house was the Golden Rule; he never laid it by,-buying, and selling and giving, by that standard measure. So he travelled along, on that path which widens and brightens as it leads to heaven. Here was a man who knew the odds between th

medium or the questioner. So with respect to several true use of riches. They served as a material basis for other answers. Mr. Collinson and some of his family great manly excellence. His ton of gold was a power were so far from controlling or influencing the answers to feed, to clothe, to house, and warm, and comfort needy men; a power to educate the mind, to cheer the answers had been controlled by the presence of per-sons holding opinions on Mormonism opposed to their own. They were inclined to believe that different an-swers would have been obtained, if I and those who

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the-fields, &c. &c.

The year 1853 is the most auspicious of any drive the past century, for the commencement of each need to be past the past century, for the commencement of each Newspaper. The Great World's Farr, wish sen in New York in May next, will be one of the not in portant and interesting events which have occurred this city since its foundation. Here will be concepts the most perfect specimens of mechanical similar manufacture from all parts of the civiline joke. A parts of the world will contribute the best and next a rious productions of art and, science. Every climate the new world will feel a deep interest in the nest must details of the National Congress, and the new world will feel a deep interest in the nest will be looked back to, with profound pleasur, drive many ensuing years. In order to present the put Exhibition to the public, in the most impressive mean and to preserve its details in the most impressive mean and to preserve its details in the most impressive many plements and otherwise, in the highest style of at, it lustrations of all articles of interest in the tast Eikhitton, accompanied by the most interesting description thereof. The first volume of this journal, levided its other interesting librations, will be a Piens Encyclopedia of the Exhibition of Industry of all its other interesting librations, will be a Piens Encyclopedia of the Exhibition of Industry of all its other interesting librations, will be a Piens Encyclopedia of the Exhibition of Industry of all its other interesting librations, will be a Piens Encyclopedia of the Exhibition of Industry of all its other interesting librations of industry of all its other interesting librations will be particularly of the present interest, but for preservation as future reference. Being leasted in the city of Ne York, in communication with the best artists of the United States, and having every facility to possessi themselves of every detail connected with the Welf Fair, the Publishers feel confident of insuring to the patrons.

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many centuries, excluded all nations from commercial intercourse, and has treated with considerable conintercourse, and has treated with considerable study the unfortunate mariners who have been cast span shores. Its manners and customs differ greaty from a other nations; it contains many millions of inhalisms who have made considerable progress in the an an civilization. All knowledge and informatica, thenks which is obtained about Japan, will be of the bigs interest to all nations, and will be eagerly supit by every person in the community. The results of Expedition will probably make Japan a stopping as refuting depot for our China Bound steamers, not our whaling fieets. It will doubtless open a wide for Missionary enterprise, and for business epones of every description. The ILIUSTRAITE NINK, his portraying this celebrated Empire, and spansa abroad correct illustrations and descriptions is are to it, will therefore be particularly valuable as in bethenic Descriptive History of Japan.

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