to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to od (rest PAID.) to the General Agent. distinctisements making less than one square in the time for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, as and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financia be but are not responsible for any of the debts and, rig .- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray DEED OCINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and PRILLIPS of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of stice are impartially allowed a hearing.

TH LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Our Country is the World; our Countrymen are all Manhind.

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SCURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

No Union with Slaveholders!

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years; of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement 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 representing the oppressed! . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1149.

SELECTIONS.

From the Belfast Northern Whig. WI-SLAVERY MEETING IN BEL-

tosslaverening, a large and highly respectpeting of the friends of the anti-slavery est in Belfast was held in the Methodist and in Bennas.

d. Dimegall place, for the purpose of consid-dite propriety of presenting an address and the propriety of presenting an address and consider to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the aud Use Tem's Calen. There was a large atand delergymen of various denominations, the bdy of the house, besides those taking part is proceedings of the evening. The Chair is excited by Dr. M'Gee, Mayor-elect, and so has on the platform were the Rev. W. M. Grand, Rev. Dr. Edgar, Rev. G. Shaw, Rev. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rev. Wm. Johnson, Rr. Mr. M'Carrol, J. Stanfield, Esq., &c. heproceedings having commenced with prayer, a Language in opening the business of the seed of the control of the proceeding in the position which he then seed. He thought it his duty to bear the testical file thought it his duty to bear the testical file thought it his duty to bear the testical of the seed of the separate of the work which they had at seeing assembled to celebrate; although he said sy that the system followed out there was

pull say that the system followed out there was sail say that the system followed out there was a such milder form than that which prevailed also have States of America. The system, however, metrany form, was opposed to all the principles of Divine law, and deserved the reprobate of every right-minded individual. (Hear, inc.) It had been said that slavery is advocated a telegoble; but he (Dr. M'Gee) could not better set hat assertion of the slaveholder, than by say-gratthe Scripture is the historian and not the shief of slavery. (Appliance,) Who could post of slavery. (Applause.) Who could be that the justice of the Lord would sanction us to traffe in the flesh and blood of his fellowa! Was it because they were allowed to go on intat deadful trade, that they conceived it re-ceed the sanction of Divine law! Why, it most as well be said that because God permitted is he therefore approved of it. (Hear, hear.) he people of these countries had been told by the succeeding to look at home, and first eradicate aeighbors; but should the existence of any es is this country be an apology for their not thin are engendered by the slave laws! (Apmass.) But he felt that their humaness therefore affecting was less to denounce slavery, than to allows the thanks of the friends of the slave in blast to that high-minded lady, who had had the same and ability to deal a great blow to that betti system. (Loud cheers.) He (Dr. M'Gee) mand that the people of the United States would have been supported by the large of t me, and wipe away the stain of ery from the character of their country : for, if did not, a terrible retribution might visit. They should follow the example of St. Doing, and give hope and freedom to the millions making in bondage among them. (Applause:) The Rev. Dn. Murray was then appointed Sec-

The Rev. Dr. Wilson rose to move the first

That this meeting avors its deep and solemn convictions, that the slavery existing in the United States of lanca is throughout opposed to the laws of eternal sign and justice, and to the principles and spirit of forsionty—that it is inimical to the social and moral laters of the nation at large, as well as grossly insected with the great principles which, lie at the last of the American Constitution, and, as such, it impeatively demands the condemnation of all the totals of freedom, humanity, and religion, throughout lie well.

But resolution (continued the Rev. Doctor) callhat resolution (continued the Rev. Doctor) call-el you them to record their deep and solemn con-dums regarding the character of American slave-to. Their object was a Christian one, and one in the tery Irishman must feel a deep and al-mast personal interest. (Hear.) With the great peo-le of America, they were intimately connected by largar, by blood, and by religion; and, in the an areast parts of America, the inhabitants with the Reinsia. ot as freat Britain as the parent country. How may were there to whom the rolling waves of the shade could not break the kindred feelings and apathies that bind, in both countries, heart and bgether! He fully recognised the greatness a roung spirit of America, and awarded her rat share of influence and enlightenment bear.) But, in considering the enlighten-and intelligence of the United States of in, they did not bring in the question of her fact, which disgraced that great country. On the satury, while, as a matter of Christian duty at corriction, we were called upon to denounce by inhuman system of slavery—a blot on her very maintien, and a blood-spot on her national char-ter box forward to a better state of things in the locement (Hear and chosen). It is not come. that is come. (Hear and cheers.) In regard to a system, he felt they were in some measure should be interfere. In this island they had, in the is issue, taken the beam from their own eyes, in they were then trying to take it from the eyes were then trying to take it from the were men their leader. (Hear, hear.) There were men that has upon the platform with him (Dr. Wilsa) she had done good service in putting down the platform with him (Dr. Wilsa) she had done good service in putting down the platform he were in the West India Islands—(hear and cheers) bese men could not stand idly by while tha seems men could not stand day by walle cater the could rester was carried on to a still greater plant the other side of those islands. (Hear, lee) leey loved the British power and the could be awy loved the British power and the same to the ends of the earth, and there-der lated British slavery. (Applause,) rejiced in the young strength of America. Say which her truly to be the land of the free in the wished her truly to be the land of the free as he hame of the brave. (Hear.) What, then, he mad, was that slavery! It was a system by the three and a quarter millions of human because the same of the beauty and in many respects in a best like that of the beasts that perish. And we have the same of the beasts that perish. the dere any signs of a decrease of the evil! In the save population of the United States was and the state population of the United States was state 190,000; it is now 3,000,000 or 4,000,000; at its roas on had been advanced as an argument a tipe of slavery. A writer in The North British least had said that, in St. Domingo, the slave passision were decreasing, while in America they we increasing, and this was advanced as an argument of the happiness of the slave population of lance. If the writer of that article had looked other matters, he (Dr. Wilson) believed he could are accounted for this fact by different means. Abserts was a great country, where much land yet mained open to the hand of the laborer, and there are the demand in the labor market was always cast. But there was another reason for that increase, and that was the darkest feature of a wicked at a trocious system. (Hear.) Had this writer loss of the almost systematic custom followed out in breeding and rearing slaves in America—had

he looked into the relations which so often exist between the slaves and their masters—so far from the increase in the population arising from the improved physical condition of the unfortunate people, it would be found to result from what the speaker blushed to refer to, and the pen would shrink from putting down. (Sensation.) But much of this had been laid before them in that great work, Uncle Tom's Calin.

The Rev. Dr. continued to say that the resolution declared the system of slavery to be opposed to eternal right and justice. Three or four millions of human beings held in a state of bondage—driven to the market and sold again and again—wives separated from their husbands, mothers and fathers from their children, and brothers from sisters—the auctioneer describing their powers as he would eather in the field—can the (od of eternal justice approve of such a crime and moral degradation as that! (Applause.)

It was said that the slave population of South Carolina is very happy. A slave very happy! Why, such an assertion was opposed to the love of freedom which throbbed in the breast of every man. A slave very happy! Why, such an assertion was opposed to the love of freedom which throbbed in the breast of every man. A slave very happy! Why then did he run away! (Applause.) The slave population very happy, and the Southern newspapers presenting the figure of the runaway black with a little parcel on his shoulder, and giving the most minute description of his person, in order to effect his capture! Why make all these exertions—why ofter all these rewards, merely to restore a man to happiness! (Applause.) These, assuredly, were strange evilution. The Americans, he said, had stated that of his person, in order to elect in superior of make all these exertions—why offer all, these rewards, merely to restore a man to happiness! (Applause.) These, assuredly, were strange evidences of the perfect happiness of the black population. If the slave population was perfectly happy, why did they enter into deep conspiracy to burst their bonds for freedom! (Applause.) If the slaves were happy, why the Fugitive Act—why the Fugitive Slave Law! (Hear, hear.) Why drag the whole Congress, with all the free States, into the mire of supporting a system which God and man have doomed to extermination! (Applause.) If the slave was happy, he had extinguished in his breast that freedom which was the dearest wish and inalienable birth-right of every human being.

Look, continued the Rev. Doctor, at the slavery in ancient Rome, and examine what that slavery in the British West Indies, they were told this by some of the wise men, some of the resolution. Look, continued the Rev. Doctor, at the slavery in ancient Rome, and examine what that slavery

in ancient Rome, and examine what the slaves produced. She had her slaves too, and those slaves assisted to bring her down from her greatness to the position she has occupied in later times. The same consequences, he believed, would ensue, if some steps were not taken by those nations which allowed the great evil to continue increasing among them. Pagan Rome possessed the most arbitrary powers of life and death over her slaves, like nations of the present day; but she, at last, was made to tremble, for that slavery arose in its might, and made the mistress of the world tremble on her throne. (Applause.) In searching the history of Pagan Rome, he (Dr. Wilson) could find abundant allusion to the power which she possessed over the life and death, fetters and dungeons, in connexion with the slave; but he had failed to find any law trenching on the prerogatives of the mind of the produced. She had her slaves too, and those slaves trenching on the prerogatives of the mind of the slave. (Hear and cheers.) There was no command slave. (Hear and cheers.) There was no command that he should be kept in a mental state equal to that of the brute; but what Rome never dared to attempt—what the Pagan never ventured to place among his laws, Christian America had not only attempted, but accomplished. (Applause.) He (Dr. Wilson) looked to the Alabama Digest, and be found it there written that any person who shall teach a colored man or a slave to spell or to read shall be fined, on conviction for the same, a sum

ples of the Gospel were carried out in South America, slavery would not stop its progress? 'Eve thy neighbor as thyself,' Would slavery stand that! If the seventh commandment were carried out, would slavery stand! (Hear, hear.) The speaker then went on to argue that slavery is 'nimical to the social and moral interest of the nation at large.' It had been (continued Dr. Wilson) said, with truth, that wherever slavery is seen, the one end of the chain is tied to the poor bondsman, and the other is round the neck of his master. There was a terrible recircular to the

ter in a Southern State! Why, she was merely the first slave of his harem; and was it not attested by the strongest evidence, that immorality on some of the estates of the Virginian planters was carried to the grossest licentiousness! Where did they find man's worst passions most fully developed! In the Southern States of America. Where they find man's worst passions most fully develop-ed! In the Southern States of America. Where were the most inhuman murders! In the South-ern States of America. Where did the bowie knife

ern States of America. Where did the bowie knife reign supreme! In the Southern States of America. In these districts, he (Dr. Wilson) believed there were men of mercy; but the temper of man would not overcome the temptations which were sometimes held out. (Hear.)

After some further remarks, the Rev. Dr. said that an anecdote was related by a lady who had travelled in some of the Southern States, which forcibly showed how the ties of feeling and sympathy were occasionally snapped asunder by the spirit which had been embodied in people of the highest rank by these laws. This lady had fallen in, in the course of her travels in the Southern States, with a lady who had a large number of slaves on her estate, and among others a beautiful Quadroon

told this by some of the wise men, some of the Solons, of the day; but he lived to see that great measure carried out triumphantly. (Applause.)
From the great day when the Act of Slave Emancipation was passed, the foot of a slave, thank
God! never trod the free soil of English territories-on which the sun never sets. (Applause.)

Mr. Standfield continued, in eloquent terms, to speak of the cause in which he had been so long engaged, and, at the conclusion, was loudly ap-plauded.

The resolution was put from the Chair, and passed unanimously.

Rev. Mr. O'HANLON, on coming forward to propose the next resolution, was received with toud ap-plause. The resolution was as follows:—

'That this meeting acknowledges with delight the mighty impulse which has been given to the anti-slavery cause, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, by the unparalleled circulation of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and would take this opportunity of testifying its sense, not only of the consummate genius displayed in that production, but more especially of the unspeakable value of the great principles which it is sowing broadcast throughout the mind both of Europe and of America.'

shall be fined, on conviction for the same, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than two hundred and fifty dollars. (Hear, hear.) Further on he also found that the man who is found guilty of torturing a slave shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars. Two hundred dollars is of what are called the civilized lands in general, than two hundred dollars. Two hundred dollars is the maximum sum for ill-treating or torturing a slave, and two hundred and fifty dollars penalty for teaching a colored man to read or to spell. (Hear.) Five hundred dollars for teaching, and two hundred and fifty dollars penalty if we except a portion of the German people, who are looked upon by the rest of the modern world as dwellers in cloud-land, and, therefore, not to be reekoned among the sane and sensible of the earth—creatures to be wondered at, ridiculed, everything but imitated. (Hear and cheers.) In fact, talents and tastes had been turned into another channel. We are nothing, unless we are critical in these days. But what was chiefly to be complained of was the existence of the paltry spirit of sect and party—that spirit which had, to so large an extent, there were so many obstacles thrown in the way of a party wishing the manumission of a number of his slaves, that the life of the owner passed away before the difficulties and encumbrances thrown in his way by the law could be overcome. In 1782, by angry disputants in fierce theological warfare.

his slaves, that the life of the owner passed away before the difficulties and encumbrances thrown in his way by the law could be overcome. In 1782, 10,000 slaves were set free in Virginia; but immediately afterwards, imagining that the feelings of humanity had given way, the screw of the law was put on with a still firmer hand. (Hear, hear.)

The next point of the resolution which he (Doctor Wilson) would refer to was that which said slavery is opposed to the spirit and precepts of Christianity. When the religion of Christ first came before the world, and made its appearance at the Court of the Roman Emperor, what was the result! The slavery which had reigned superior in those dominions melted away under the beams of our common Christianity; and many great authors had borne testimony to the fact, that slavery bad declined in the early ages under that great power.

The Rev. Doctor continued to argue on this point, that if slavery had been in conformity with the Gospel, it was not likely that on the spread of Christianity; it would have diminished. Is there any man, he asked, who believes that if the principles of the Gospel were carried out in South America, slavery would not stop its progress?

'Leve thy neighbor as thyself.' Would slavery Europe, than is to be found in the history of the production which they had met that evening to celebrate. Uncle Tom's Calim was truly a masterpiece of dramatic composition. It displays imagination, and all the creative plastic powers of true nature, original genius, such as are seldom found in our somewhat common-place tomes, and such as are sure to obtain for it not a more transient. seen, the one end of the chain is tied to the poor bondsman, and the other is round the neck of his master. There was a terrible reciprocity in slavery. The consequences follow both slave and master. What was the position of the wife of a planter in a Southern State! Why, she was merely the first slave of his harem; and was it not attested by the strongest evidence, that immorality on some of the estates of the Virginia.

humanity—lof three millions of the leeple and oppressed children of Africa, held in vile and degrading bondage in a nation that boasts itself the
freest on the face of the earth. She has spoken,
he continued, a mighty word for liberty, the dearest birthright of man, without which all other
rights and liberties whatsoever are but a solemn,
empty mockery. She has spoken a mighty word
for justice, trampled upon by illustrious—ao, not
illustrious—inflamous Senators of her native land.
She has lifted a sweet but powerful voice for religion, outraged by its base betrayers—doubly base,
because the outrage is perpetrated at the altar of
that Divine faith which teaches us the equality of
all of every clime and color in the sight of a common
Father and a common Saviour. She has spoken reverently and humbly, but mightily, for God, insulted by the legalized barbarianism and eruelty
of a people, who are not afraid, in the face of the
world looking on, and the face of Eternal Justice,

armed with vengeance, looking down, to buy and sell, to lash and torture, to tread into the dust, and to grush into chattels, God's own image, the soul He has made and endowed with a portion of His own divinity. (Applause.) Yes, she has dared to speak, and the world has beard, and will hear, the words which have flowed from the depths to fo her impassioned soul. It is the long, deeps agonised wail of bleeding, torn, lacerated humanity.

It is the solemn cry of martyred virtue and religion issuing from beneath the altar of God.

How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not induce and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth! Nefarious attempts may be made by a venial and corrupt press, backed by Joel Parker, doctor in divinity, to blast her reputation, and to the earth! Nefarious attempts may be made by sole still. This little volume contains more real divinity than Dr. Joel Parker, Dr. Spring, and some stores equally renowned on that side of the Atlantic, have taught in all their tomes and sermons for some years past, or are likely to do for some years agonised they prosecute their stidles in a far different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, and read their Bibles according to a very different spirit, an

were bound to lift up their voices against any doctrine that inculcates sentiments directly contrary to the interests and well-being of humanity. (Hear, hear.) Some of the transatlantic teachers in colleges and churches may pretend to find a thing which they call slavery in the Old Scriptures. I will not wait to discuss that question, for it is useless. But I cannot, I confess, entertain much respect for the understanding of that man; or, at all events, I much fear that it is under a dread eclipse in this department—who argues from the system of bondage referred to in the Jewish Scripture to the system of slavery established in America. system of bondage reterred to in the Jewish Scrip-ture to the system of slavery established in America. Even were there any parallel between them, before America could justify her conduct in holding these millions of the children of Africa in vassalage, she must show her credentials from Heaven, she must be able, like the Israelites, to exhibit her charter— 'Thus saith the Lord.' (Hear.) Does it follow, because the Israelites were commanded by the Most High to exterminate the tribes that had filled up the measure of their iniquity, that we, without any sanction from God, shall unsheathe the sword, modern times, after the introduction of a new and better era, and in circumstances wholly different from those in which the Israelites stood, shall, without the shadow of warrant from God, in the direct face of the whole spirit and precepts of Christianity, and to promote our own selfish ends, establish and perpetuate a system, under which man shall possess property in the limbs and labor, the life and soul of his fellow-man!—

The position is monstrous, and is as had in locic.

To rearrelf and benevolence, and Christian principle, has conferred such benefits on America, and shed on her such a glory, that, amid all the infamous slave-owners and wretched slaves who call her mother, it may console her to have given birth to a family, who, with the name Beecher, will transmit to posterity a peerless example, an immortal blissful influence, and a death-(cheers)—a system upon which both testaments pronounce God's anathema—a system which ignores man's reponsibility, man's soul, man's immortality, by denying him education, by withholding from him the Word of God—a system which legalises adultery and sets aside marriage, the divinely constituted source and fountain of human moralities and all the tender charities of life—a ystem which tears the wife from the arms of the msband, and the children from the embrace of the drags him back to bondage and the lash—a system which is every year seeking to extend its territories, America has ever produced, (though dead, we will not now palliate his crimes, for they live after him) involved the free States, making them contrary to the fundamental principles of the Constitution—the catchpolls—the jailors—the bribed and baited creatures of its will, in the preservation of its blood-stained traffic, in the guardianship of its human chattels—a system which, in one word, (for what more need I say,) before us, in all its iniquity, in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even in the pages of the world with the pages of th

to denounce, the whole as the basest compound of human selfishness, lust, injustice, and impiety. (Loud cheers.)

After some further eloquent remarks, the reverend gentleman thus apostrophised the slave-land. —Be warned, oh young Republic, oh youthful Empire, seated upon the Alleghanies, thy eye roaming from North to South, and thy wings outstretched from the waters of the Pacific to those of the Atlantic! Be warned! God yet liveth, justice is not yet dead, vergeance has not yet laid aside her viols of indignation. Thy star-spangled banner already droops heavily in the dust, and scarce and blood by which it is dimmed. (Applause.) Hark! there is a long, deep cry of agony going up to the throne of the Eternal from three millions of thy bondmen! Land of liberty! land of slavery thy doom is written unless thou repent, and thy fall will be deeper, deadlier than that of any people who have preceded thee on the roll of history (Applause.). Another voice has smitten thine car—sent by him who is unwilling to strike while there is hope of amendment,—it is the voice of truth, of love. (Hear, hear.) We wait with trembling solicitude, with anxiety intense, the result of this appeal to all the better, manilier, more Christian feelings which may still exist in the bosom, of slaveholding America. And we fondly trust that Uncle Tom's Cacin will succeed, after all the labored arguments of crators and philanthropists have failed, to argue the conscience and the heart of a sinful and guilty nation. The Rev speaker resumed his seat amid long-continued applause.

Rev. Mr. Johnston eloquently seconded the resolution.

racter shines with such sweet attraction in your 'Sempstress,' and 'Uncle Tom,' and 'Sabbath,' and 'Aunt Mary,' and other inimitable * Tales and Sketches from Real Life;' but because, in the peerless excellence of the chief characters of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' we have become familiar with your own; and because, by the connection with your name, Beecher Stowe, established between your maiden and married life, we recognise you as a beloved and honored daughter of the great and any sanction from God, shall unsheathe the sword, and rush to war to exterminate whom we will! Or does it follow that because, as part of the same retributive justice. He permitted and regulated for the time being a species of bond service of an ameliorating rather than oppressive nature, we immodern times, after the introduction of a new and better era, and in circumstances whells different ple, has conferred such benefits on America and honored daughter of the great and good Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of the great and good Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of the great and some formation, one of America's most eloquent orations, popular authors, and devoted patricts;—one who, by himself and honored daughter of the great and good Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of the Temperance Reformation, one of America's most eloquent orations, popular authors, and devoted patricts;—one who, by himself and his family, exalted by talents, acquirements, unwearied benevolence, and Christian principles.

labor, the life and soul of his follow-man I—
The position is monstrous, and is as bad in logic
as it is in all that pertains to the higher attributes
of our nature. And it becomes tenfold worse when
we consider that all this special pleading is designwe consider that all this special pleading is designwe are started of savery the relief true.

Margaret, whose learning was celebrated throughout we consider that all this special pleading is designed to bolster up a system of slavery, the vilest upon which the sun ever looked down, that over existed since man became the foulest, direct foe of man—
(cheers)—a system upon which both Testaments ing where once had been her bosom; 'It is seldom that literature wears a more agreeable aspect, than when it becomes a bond of union between such a father and

such a danghter. That daughter is now, in the great sphere of human rights and liberty, the woman, in distinction from all others, on whom comes the blessing of him that is ready to perish, and towards whom the eyes of countless mulhusband, and the children from the embrace of the parent—(as we behold in the truthful pictures of the book whose fame is now filling the civilized world)—a system which imbrutes man, and then pleads this imbrutement as the ground of still deeper degradation and miscry—a system which hunts the panting fugitive in pursuit of liberty, and by the arms of hired myrmidons and ruffants, and by the arms of hired myrmidons and ruffants. titudes turn, with an interest, fervor and enthusiasm only by miracles of divine grace; by her powerful benignant influence, she is educating human liberty, acblighting the fields where its lawless power is exert cording to her own beautiful language, as the sunshine ed—a system which has now, thanks to Daniel Webster, one of the greatest and vilest names America has ever produced, (though dead, we will and deeds of unutterable love will shed a twilight

what more need I say,) before us, in all its iniquity, in the pages of this immortal work, and is now even held forth to the execration of the civilized world by a woman, who has the talent and genius to depict, and the courage, the piety, and the fidelity to denounce, the whole as the basest compound of human selfishness, lust, injustice, and impiety. (Loud cheers.)

After some further eloquent remarks, the revealed continued to the same further eloquent remarks, the revealed continued to the same further eloquent remarks, the revealed continued to the same further eloquent remarks, the revealed continued to the same further eloquent remarks, the revealed continued to the same further eloquent remarks, the revealed continued to the same further eloquent remarks, the revealed continued to the same further eloquent remarks, the revealed continued to the same further eloquent remarks, the revealed to the same further eloquent remarks and the same further eloquent remarks.

and eternal extermination of its slavery, because its slavery is the enemy of its wealth—compulsory labor being withering and wasting—the enemy of its education, without which no nation can be great and free—the enemy of marriage, and female virtue, and donestic bliss, without which man's lot must be degradation and misery—the enemy of the Bible and the religion

The Rev. Dr. Engan briefly moved the next reso-ution:—

'That, in accordance with the previous resolution,

'That, in accordance with the previous resolution,

In the spirit of Christian sympathy and love, we offer you our prayers, our contributions, our help in every way, consistent with the Gospel, for rescuing the slave from the hands of his man-stealing, oppressive lord, being convinced that opposition to arbitrary power is striking for liberty, and that the life-blood of lib-erty is the Gospel, which, wherever felt in power, elevates the slave from the degradation of a beast to the dignity of a man, gives him property, and liberty, and education, and wife and children, and home and coun-try all secure, and enables him to feel and act with the ndependence, self-respect, and self-reliance of a man

In the exercise of Christian love to the slave-owners is well as to the slaves of America, we come forth to do nonor to the writer of 'Uncle Tem's Cabin,' because we heartily concur in her terrific exposure of the ruinous influence of slavery on the master as well as

ips - 'Lead us not into temptation;' and he who nows his own self will tremble at the thought of being placed at the mercy of his own unbridled passion, and set above the restraint of law. What tongue could tell the hatred of God and his worship and people, the oaths and blasphemies, and profunctions of the Sabbath, the impurities and adulteries, and robberies and murders, in their most aggravated and revolting forms, not among slaves, but slave-owners, which have been generated by this unjust and cruel, and vile and desolating scourge? Alas! that a single individual bearing the name of man, should be subjected to the brutalizing influence of a system, under which conscience loses its power, the heart its sensibility, and the affections their tenderness; under which, the victim of the system he supports, made ferocious, sordid, selfish, soon leaves behind the wreck of what he was, and to all that is pure, and lovely, and of good report, bids a last farewell.

Knowing as we now do, better than ever before, the ills of slavery, through a work circulated and approved beyond all precedent, we remember, with feelings of inexpressible bitterness, that the supporters and defenders of American slavery in all its unutterable horrors, with all its anguish of spirit and cruel bondage, are not slaveholders alone, not the legislators and people of the slave States merely, but the Congress and people, the whole Christian people, by their representatives, of the whole United States of America, by passing and upholding the unjust, unmerciful and iniquitous Fugi-

By the whole people, therefore, especially the whole Christian people of the United States of America, we wish our voice to be heard in this our address to one who has done a work for their country, like that of a benignant angel, to deliver them from disgrace and scorn, to save them from the consequences of Heaven's accumulating wrath, which is gathering every day that the cry of the oppressed enters into the ears of the God of Sabaoth.

Instead of believing it not for their honor that God hath sold their enemy into the hand of a woman, let them glory in the thought that the deliverance of themtruth, through woman's guileless lips, from woman's heart of love; and that the song of their emancipation may be more pure and more sublime by far than that of Deborah and Barak, when they sang- Blessed above women shall Jael, the wife of Heber, be; blessed shall he be above women.'

The Rev. Mr. Taylor seconded the resolution He expressed the great pleasure he had in taking part in the proceedings of the evening, tendering his tribute of respect to the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and joining in the protest against the iniuitous slave law.

The motion was then passed unanimously

Rev. Mr. Taylor moved the following resolution

'That a public testimonial of admiration and grati-That a public testimonial of admiration and grati-ande be presented to Mrs. Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and that this shall be a piece of plate certing a suitable inscription—the expense of such a settimonial being met by a subscription from the public of a penny and upwards, and that the names read be a Committee to carry this resolution into effect.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Knox, and passed.

A Committee having been appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the proposed testimonial, the meeting then separated.

MRS. STOWE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY. We refer

Mas. Stowe and American Slavery. We refer our readers with much satisfaction to the proceedings of the meeting held on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of expressing their admiration of that noble-hearted woman, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and their detestation of the horrible system of slavery of which she is the most formidable foe that has arisen in these days. The whole proceedings, and every word uttered, were worthy of the great and good occasion which called the meeting together. The speech of the Rev. Dr. Wilson was an unanswerable reply to all the sophistry that has ever been brought forward to justify the claim of a man with a certain color to call another man of different complexion or color his property, and part of his goods and his chattels. In referring to the existence of slavery in ancient and heathen times, the Doctor scarcely did justice to the painful fact that slavery amongst heathen nations has never exhibited itself in the horrible atrocity which it has developed in modern times, in Christian countries, and under the rule of men professing a high degree of pisty. And yet a great evangelical divine in Scotland, in return for certain dollars given to his Church by the American slaveholders, took upon himself to declare, at a meeting of godly upholders of slavery, that amongst those execrable ruffians whose portraits have been so faithfully drawn by Mrs. Stowe there are more converted men than there are amongst the people of Scotland—just as if this impudent and heartless doctor of divinity knew who were converted or who were not converted any more than the ignorant savage that roams the desert, or as if heaven had admitted such an advector of cold-blooded cruelty into its most secretate of cold-blooded cruelty into its most secretated in style, but admirably supported in spir, and in matter, by the splendid appeal in behalf coutraged humanity by Mr. O'Hanlom, with a abridgment—a very imperfect abridgment—a very imperfect abridgment—a whose address, owing to the limits of our space we a

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RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

We mentioned, briefly, last week; the presentation by Mr. Cass, in the American Senate, of the memorial of the Baptist Union of Maryland, praying the interposition of the United States in behalf of the enjoyment, by Americans in Europe, of religious liberty; and suggested, that a prayer for like interposition in favor of Americans in our own Southern States would be equally appropriate. It will not, we trust, be thought that we question the propriety of the kind of intervention contemplated by the memorialists. We approve such intervention. We believe that efficient measures can and ought to be taken by Government, to secure to our citizens abroad, as well as at home, the free exercise of the inalienable rights of conscience. But, surely, the principle demanding interposition for this purpose should be a polied impartially. There should be no discrimination in favor of the claims of one class, and in derogation of those of another, to this species of protection. The Government should be no respector of persons. There are no reasons why it should interpose to secure the enjoyment of religious liberty, by Americans travelling or temporarily residing in foreign States, that do not equally require that it should interpose in like manner in behalf of Americans residing permanently in any of the States of the Confederacy. To extend the national shield over the few permanently in any of the States of the Confederacy. To extend the national shield over the few who make up the former class, and at the same time to leave millions embraced in the latter en-tirely without defence, would be to imitate those who tithed mint, anise and cummin, but omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith; and would render equally appropriate the admonition, 'These things ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone.' Will it be denied, that the religious liberty

claimed for Americans abroad, is actually withhel claimed for Americans abroad, is actually withheld from millions of Americans at home! It is certain that, without personal freedom, there can be really no religious freedom; and we have upwards of three millions of slaves. Their religion, so far as they have any, condemns the system of oppression under which they suffer,—for no man ever volunta-rily embraced a religion that justified his own enrily emoraced a religion that justified his own en-slavement. They regard themselves as victims, for the time being, of a great social wrong; and are looking forward, not without reason, to the times of restitution, and to a paradise of social equality, where the servant shall be free from his maste Their faith embraces a Saviour who came to preach deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are in bondage. The religion of the masters, on the contrary, is one that sane of the masters, on the contrary, is one that sanctions and sanctifies slavery, as an institution established by Jehovah himself, and approved by Christ and his apostles. Not more firmly do Romanists profess to believe in the supremacy of the Pope, and the infallibility of the holy Catholic church, than do the slave-masters in the supremacy of the Slave Power, and the infallibility of slave-holding churches. Not more intolerant are the former towards Protestantism, than are the latter towards an anti-slavery religion. Hence the legislation which prohibits under heavy penalties the teaching of slaves to read, allows them only such oral instruction as recognizes the divinity of the teaching of slaves to read, allows them only such oral instruction as recognizes the divinity of the slave code, and subjects their religious assemblies, so far as it permits them to assemble at all, to the surveillance of surveillance of a white police, by which they may

surveillance of a white police, by which they may be dispersed at pleasure.

But these governmental invasions of religious liberty and the rights of conscience, corresponding in some degree to those which Protestants suffer, are not the worst to which the slaves are liable. Every individual of the three millions is held as an article of property, a chattel personal, in the power and under the absolute control of a master to whom he belongs, and whose will is and necessarily must be his law. If the master is disposed, he may forbid the slave to pray, or to perform any other act of worship or duty, at the peril of his life. He may, in mere caprice, or perhaps on a wager, require the slave to abjure his faith, to revile and blaspheme the name of God, or to perpetrate some act of shameful lewdness or revolting consists. In a word, he may do what he will, and trate some act of shameful lewdness or revolting cruelty. In a word, he may do what he will, and the slave can have neither protection nor redress It is not denied that slaves are sometimes permit ted to enjoy a limited measure of religious privi lege. If so, however, it is accorded, not as a right but as a grace for which they are indebted to the master's elemency.
Why, then, if the Baptists of Maryland are the

friends of equal and impartial religious liberty,— if they desire it, not merely for a class, but for all if they desire it, not merely for a class, but for all, —why should they not ask for governmental interposition in behalf of the enjoyment of that liberty by Americans residing in their midst, as well as by Americans in Europe! Does any one believe that they would willingly permit the exercise of religious liberty, by their own Christian slaves, —members, it may be, of the same churches with themselves! Religious freedom, it will not be denied, must include the right to discharge religious duties,—and no duty is more carnestly enjoined by duties,—and no duty is more earnestly enjoined by Christianity, than that of seeking to reclaim a sinning brother. 'If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault,' &c. We will suppose that some leading member of the 'Maryland Baptist Union,' it may be Richard Fuller himself, claims to be the except of Christians. claims to be the owner of a Christian slave. The latter, from the faint glimmerings of divine light that have reached him through the medium of oral instruction, has come to understand that there is such a thing as natural justice,—and that God has no attribute that can lead him to take part with wrong he suffers, in being held and treated as a chattel, he perceives that the inflictor of that wrong, who is his pastor as well as his master, is guilty of a flagrant sin. He does not approach him as an angry accuser. But, moved by love to God, and by compassion for a brother who is out of the way, he seeks to convert him from his error, and so to save his soul from death. Will Richard Fuller, the distinguished pulpit orator, the honored Doctor of Divinity, meekly listen while his chart Fuller, the distinguished pulpit orator, the honor-ed Doctor of Divinity, meekly listen while his chat-tel is allowed, in case his brother refuses to hear him, to take with him one or two more, to aid him in his labor of love, and to be witnesses of his fidelity! And when he finds himself constrained to tell the matter to the church, will the church patiently, and righteously, and in the fear of God, judge between the slave and his master! No, the Baptists of Maryland, who are so zealous for the enjoyment of religious liberty by the Ameri-cans in Europe, would be the last to consent that it should be enjoyed by their own slaves.

There can be, indeed, no such thing as religious freedom, where there is no personal freedom.

There can be, indeed, no such thing as religious freedom, where there is no personal freedom. It is one of the heaviest charges against slavery, that it implously thrusts itself between its victim and his God, and usurps over him the authority that belongs to God.

York was held on Friday evening, the Mayor pre-siding, and a great number of celebrated clergy-men being the speakers, to express their feelings in regard to the imprisonment of the Madiai fami-ly, who have been imprisoned for nearly five years ly, who are been imprisoned for hearly are years in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, for possessing and reading the Scriptures. Strong resolutions were passed, appealing to the President of the Luited States to use his influence in their behalf. Inited States to use his influence in their behalf. It is indeed the most miserable of tyrannies, that punishes a person for reading the Bible, the Koran, or any other book, sacred or profane; but we do not see how a meeting in New York can influence the matter any more than the meeting of the Duchess of Sutherland and the English females can the inof successful and the imprisonment is proba-bly legal; and we cannot perceive why Tuscany, if she thinks her safety requires it, has not the same right to imprison those who circulate the Bi-ble, that South Caroline has been circulate the Bi-South Carolina has, when her safety demands it, to imprison those circulating the Leberator. It is a mere local and legal question, and, unless a man advocates the 'higher law,' which these sympathizers denounce, we should not think he would meddle with the affair.—Newburyport Union.

Washington, Jan. 12. Religious Freedom.— The President has authorized Mr. Everett to write to the Duke of Tuscany, requesting him to release the Madina family, and permit them to come to this country. This is not to be considered an official document, but a private letter, expressing Mr. Everett's wishes and those of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Everett's personal acquaintance with the Duke of Tuscany will probably add weight to his com-

This is audaciously 'rich.' Millard Fillmore erett, its defender, remonstrating against religious per-secution in Tuscany! * O shame, where is thy blush? * Here is cause for 'gratification,' with a vengrance—to see a proposition introduced to the Legislature of the State, for repealing a law of freedom!

From the Albany Argus. TRANSPORTATION OF SLAVES.

auspices the law proposed to be revived, was an-nulled. That paper of yesterday thus speaks of it:

SLAVERY AGITATION.—We are, it seems, to have something of 'Agitation' in the Legislature, notwithstanding the assurances given that the 'Compromise' was a 'be all and end all' of strife.

Mr. TATLOR, of New York, gives notice that he will introduce a bill tolerating slavery, in certain cases, and for limited periods. This test of our subservience has been demanded by the sovereign State of Virginia The duty of the sovereign State of New York is to obey. Sonthern States may pass laws that consign freemen to Sonthern States may pass laws that consign freemen to prison. But New York may not pass laws giving free-dom to all who set foot upon her soil.

It is the babit with the Evening Journal and its affiliated presses, to denounce as 'subservience' by the exercise of considerable ingenuity, this problem even a decent degree of respect for the injunctions -and to exhibit its freedom from all such States—and to exhibit its freedom from all such restraints, and its devotion to the 'higher law,' by precisely such taunts and epithets. With that and kindred sheets, all are 'dough-faces' who do not conform to its patriotic standard of oppugnation to any and all parts of the National Compact which way of abolitionism and its pestilent

and dangerous designs.

We shall certainly be surprised, if this malign spirit, so signally and happily rebuked at the recent election, by the patriotism and sense of justice and right of the American people, shall be found to pervade any considerable portion even of the Whig members of the Legislature. On the contrary, we members of the Legislature. On the contrary, look for the speedy passage of Mr. Taylor's bill in-

E SLAVE TRANSIT BILL .- The following is Mr. D. B. Taylor's 'bill of abominations,' introduced into the New York Assembly:—

AN ACT to modify the existing law in relation to the bringing into and conveying through any part of this State, persons held to service in another State.

The people of the State of New York, represent-ed in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as fol-

Section 1. Any person, not being an inhabitant of this State, who shall be travelling in or from, or passing through this State, may bring with him passing through this State, may bring with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him from this State; but the person so held in slavery shall not reside, or continue in this State more than thirty days; and if such residence be continued beyond that time, such person shall be free.

The Transit of Slaves.—The following paragraph, relative to the transit of slaves through free States, is from the message of Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, just delivered. Learn from it, reader, what American democracy means!

In any little specific undertaking like this of our Bazar, it is difficult to estimate with perfect justice the causes which go to make up comparative success or failure; nor is attendance or non-attendance at a Bazaar, nor any other isolated act, a test of anti-slavery zeal and

suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held to involuntary servitude, from one State to another The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through or sojourning in the State for a price period, the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealing sections of last session did not reinstate it. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made for the transit of these domestics through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the Christoff States, and to be suggested by these rules of these manner make itself viscontinuous and the community might in some paneration of Christoff and 'The White Slave.' These volumes, especially the first, have been circulated so widely in all classes of society, have called forth so many expressions of well-deserved admiration, and have caused so many tears, that we could not but indulge some hope that a more general expression of kindly sympathy on the part of the community might in some manner make itself viscontinuous contents.

In accordance with this atrocious recommenda- ing to refer to it before we close, in an ion, a hill was introduced into t 10th inst., at Harrisburg, to allow citizens of other States, passing through Pennsylvania, to hold slaves during their transit! There is little doubt that it will become a law.

From the British Anti-Slavery Advocate.

LUCY STONE

The following graphic notice of this young lady, an anti-slavery lecturer, may not be uninteresting to our readers. It is extracted from a letter giving an account of an anti-slavery convention recently held in West Chester, Pennsylvania:-

and self-possessed, with a voice of great sweetness and as most winning manner, she could, with the greatest apparent ease to herself, hold that large audience in breathless attention for more than an hour at a time. Her last speech was nearly two hours in length, and during all the time of its delivery, the house was so silent that you might have heard a pin drop; and when she had done, some were heard to say they could have listened to her as much longer with the same interest. She speaks with rather too much rapidity, but her enunciation is so distinct, and her periods flow with such a natual and easy grace, that this is hardly felt to be a defect. She unites in her style two qualities which are not always found in comudience in breathless attention for more than an two qualities which are not always found in combination, the poetical and the practical; so that while she holds the hearer charmed by the golden thread of fancy which runs with measured grace to gratify, though very imperfectly, the natural interest through all her sentences, she at the same time of the donors, and at the same acquires such a mastery over him by the force of valuable for another year. r sentences, she at the same facts, and the conclusiveness of her reasoning, that it is impossible for him to resist her. The consequence is, as was seen at West Chester, that persons who came to hear her, and who were consequence is, as was seen at West Chester, that persons who came to hear her, and who were previously strongly impressed against abolitionism and women's speaking, go away deeply impressed in favor of our cause, and entirely willing that women as well as men should be its advocates. It was quite amusing to hear the by-talk on this point was quite amusing to hear the by-talk on this point. during the intervals of the meeting. 'Isn't the ing Place' were great sovereign of England a woman!' said one, 'and a satisfactory price. overeign of Linguand a woman; said one, 'and doesn't she deliver speeches from the throne!'

Does Lucy Stone expose herself any more than Jenny Lind! and yet you make no objection to her.'

sympathies have again responded to his suffering enterprise of the state of Jenny Lind' and yet you make no objection to her.

'Elizabeth Fry was a public speaker, and so have been other highly-gifted and refined women of her sect, and yet you will not condemn them as overstepping the modesty of nature.' Why do you object to this modest young woman pleading from the evident fulness of her heart for the million and a half of her sisters who are in degrading bondage! A very fair question, I thought, and abject of their fellow-creatures. The most wretched are well put.

A few weeks since, Lucy Stone gave an excellent Address on American Slavery, to a large and attentive audience, most of whom, at least, seemed to have a just appreciation of her gifts and her labors. Of this they also gave proof by a liberal contribution; and the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Universalist—a rare and deservedly popular man—was so much pleased with her speaking, that he very cordially gave her an invitation to occupy his pulpit some Sunday, at her earliest convenience.—Practical Christian.

Some Samaritan to the same work of mercy. Such association shall not injure them; it may benefit their fellow-laborer.

A great majority of the Edinburgh articles were extremely beautiful and attractive. We would mention particularly a white cushion with bouquet of flowers elegantly embroidered, shawls exhibiting the varieties of the Clan Tartans and Afighan Blankets. The utily of these last are beginning to be appreciated among us, and they are sold readily at good prices.

No Union with Slaveholders.

TRANSPORTATION OF SLAVES.

We are gratified to see the prompt movement in the Assembly towards the restoration of the old law, repealed by the Whigs and Abolitionists, which recognized and secured slave property when brough the State. Mr. D. B. Taylor, of New York, who takes the initiative in this matter, we trust and cannot doubt, will be suistained in the effort to revive a law which, though eminently just and in entire harmony with the spirit if not letter of the Constitution, the fierce spirit of abolitionism expanged from the statute book, during the Seward dynastr.

Public attention has been particularly drawn to this subject, by the issue of the Lemmon case in the city of New York, where a citizen of Virginia, whilst on his way to Texas with his slave property, was deprived of all ownership therein, and but for the voluntary contributions of citizens of New York, would have been a loser to a large amount. Importance has also been given to the matter by the special message of the Governor of Virginia, to the Legislature of that State, in which he presents the case as calling for immediate consideration, and the adoption of measures having for their object relief or vindication, under a state of things scarcely to be expected to arise even between one of the States adoption of measures having for their object relief or vindication, under a state of things scarcely to be expected to arise even between one of the States of the confederacy and a friendly foreign power.

That this movement should meet with instant and characteristic opposition in a certain quarter, is not surprising. We allude to the Evening Journal the organ of the State administration under whose evergreen. Every inch of available space was needed evergreen. Every inch of available space was needed for the display of such articles as might be so arranged as to form a graceful drapery for the walls, and at the same time exhibit their own beauty of coloring and

> As far as a striking and elegant coup d'ail is con cerned, the present Bazaar was, of course, far inferior to those of previous years. No comparison in this respect indeed could be properly instituted; but in the great abundance of contributions, their beauty, taste, rarity and utility, the collections of any former occasion have been greatly exceeded. We were at first entirely unable to conceive how, in so limited a space, we could in any degree do justice to our merchandize; and when, was solved, we almost felt as if we had been transported into the regions of Arabian story, and made posse of the spell by which the pavilion, whether extended With that and to the size of an acre, or diminished to that of a nutshell, alike served the turn of its occupant. Fancuil Hall! we felt it a great declension of dignity when we turned from its ample walls, and vaulted arches, and pictures of old heroes and associations of struggle and revolt and stormy revolution, and found shelter in little Horticultural Hall, suggestive of nothing but fruits and flowers. That class of asceticerities, (we confess it is our temptation to look too tolerant on all such,) who regard Fancy Fairs and Bazaars, in themselves considered, with a suspicious and doubtful eye, might, apart from the spirit in which we labor, and the end to which our toil is devoted, feel that the latter instead of the former were our proper place. We shall not debate the ques tion here; but if its settlement depends on success, Horticultural Hall may fairly claim the suffrages. The receipts of this year amounted to \$4,030—exceeding, by \$1000, those of the previous year; exceeding, indeed, those of any previous year, with the sole exception of the Bazzar of 1846, at which time Boston was under the delusion that she was an anti-slavery city, quite prepared to dissolve the Union in case of the admission of Texas, and indignant at the suggestion that a slave could be taken from her borders. Our receipts were then a few hundred dollars more than the present; but when we consider that, since that time, every refuge of lies has been swept away, and the anti-slavery and proslavery spirit stand more closely and directly opposed than ever before, without veil or subterfuge, we feel that our measure of success has been such as to supply all needed strength for future labor and conflict.

any other isolated act, a test of anti-slavery zeal and Recent difficulties in a neighboring State have faithfulness; yet we do not deem ours an uncharitable judgment when we confess to a disappointment in regard to the result of the great enthusiasm and interest aroused in our community by the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'The White Slave.' These volumes, thited States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States—by the public peace and by individual convenience.' lible on so natural and unexceptionable an occasion as the comity which should exist between the States—by the public peace and by individual convenience.' We will not dwell on this point any longer now, wish-We will not dwell on this point any longer now, wishtion necessary to set our position, its hopes and discouragements alike, in a true light before all who keep cognizance of our yearly efforts, either as co-laborers or friendly well-wishers. In the fact, we cannot be mistaken. It is as apparent as the converse proposition that the publication of these works in Great Britain has been attended with an immediate and practical result. The increased value and elegance of almost every box received from that country has been imputed to the interest thus awakened, or the flagging zeal thus freshly stimulated. It is with much feeling and emotion we re cord the fact, that the names of some nobly identific Lucy Stone is really one of the most eloquent and effective speakers I have ever heard. Modest have, for the first time, forwarded memorials of their

time of the donors, and at the same time to furnish hints

The contributions of our Glasgow friends may hav been as beautiful, and perhaps as intrinsically valuable ing Place' were greatly admired; the latter was sold as

treaty, we feel increased emotions of gratitude and esteem. We know the discouragements that surround them, the misconstructions amid which, with gentle firmess, they stand their ground. While others are say and abject of their fellow-creatures, they shall find that 'the one human heart' shall have perchance drawn some Samaritan to the same work of mercy. Such as-

us, and they are sold readily at good prices. We were

nding favor with the Boston public.

But nothing in the whole Edinburgh collection, large nd beautiful as it was, touched our hearts so deeply as did ' Little Mary's Doll.'

Last year, 'Mary' visited the exhibition of the arti cles designed for the Boston Bazaar at Mrs. Wigham's house, and was deeply interested. At Christmas, she had a present of a wax doll, and directly asked permission to dress and present it to the next Bazaar. This request was granted, and she took much pleasure in making the clothes. Before these were quite finished, this lovely and beloved child was called hence. Her mother, finishing the work, and addressing a letter to the Doll's new mistress, has sent it to the Bazaar, according to her child's intention. This letter contains so much that is touching and beautiful, that though of course not designed for publication, we shall subjoin it at the close of our report, trusting that its writer will

pardon the liberty we take in so doing.

The Doll was purchased by a very devoted friend of the slave for Lilian, a daughter of the Rev. J. Freeman Clarke, formerly minister of 'The Church of the Disci-May she, and all the other little chil-Iren who shall read this letter, live to be always and ever the opponents of American slavery !

Two valuable works of the ancient Spanish Reformers, presented by Mr. B. B. Wiffen, which came enclosed in the Edinburgh box, were not, we regret to say, sold. Spanish literature is, on the whole, less cultivated among us than that of any other modern language. The volumes sent to the Bazaar in former years, by the same friend, were presented, on behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society, to the Boston Athenseum, there being at that public library in Boston. The present volumes will be disposed of according to his request.

The collections from Perth, Leeds and Manchester were, as usual, alike useful and elegant. They included many articles very important to the success of a Bazzar like ours, where a large class of customers are desirous of obtaining something pretty and useful, and yet tributions from Kinross, Milnathorb, Comrie, Crieff, are unable or unwilling to spend more than three or four Blairgowrie and Errol, in Scotland, and from Bath, dollars. The crotchet work, travelling bags, etched Frenchay, Isle of Wight, Norwich, Cromer, Bolton and doylies, and articles of a similar kind, were very at- Bedfordshire, in England. Some little children in a day tractive. We would here suggest, that when any spec-school in Waterford, Ireland, subscribed twenty shilling imen of ladies' work, new either in respect to fashion or to the De La Rue articles. We have, indeed, many mem use, is contributed, it is well to affix a paper explaining rials of the interest felt in our great cause by children of the same, and giving the English price; otherwise, the all classes and ranks. Where there has been no systematvalue of a fashion or invention is in danger of passing | ic attempt to deprave the instincts of childhood, they are unnoticed. We must not omit to mention, that the Man-usually on the side of justice. To various charity chester papier mache was very acceptable, and sold schools in Bristol, to a little day school in Waterford well; nor forget the beautiful oil painting from Leeds, of and to the Model Central National School in Dublin, w "Uncle Tom and Eva," which we had much pleasure in selling to a good abolition at of Worcester county. Bristol, as was to have been expected, supplied one of our most attractive tables. Among so much that was counter, the shelves loaded with miniature goods, the valuable and elegant, it is difficult to make a selection. We may, however, particularly mention the Honiton the top. The Lilliputian merchandize here offered for lace, every piece, with the exception of the infants' caps, sale was produced by the busy and tasteful fingers of selling within the first three days. The magnificent the little pupils in the Central Model National School, embroidered table cover, which attracted the utmost and after having been wondered at and admired by attention, sold for \$50. The drawings, sea mosses, numbers of youthful visitors, the whole establishment &c., enriched the book table, and 'The Red Maid' and was sold for a very good price, and has fallen into the other Bristol toys helped to adorn one of the prettiest hands of an owner who values it highly. toy tables that the Bazaar has ever boasted. As for the ccess of the Bristol soup, it is always engaged long sent by Mrs. Follen were exactly what was needed, an pefore it reaches the hall.

one from Mrs. Follen, Miss Cabot, and one or two other well chosen children's books. friends, and another from Mrs. Massie, wife of Rev. Dr. Massie, of Clapton, Mrs. Reid, the ladies of Bedford of last year. A few new towns contributed, but in Square College, and many others. Mrs. Follen's experience had, of course, enabled her to make up just pal places represented are Rochester, Cazenovia, Albathe box that was needed. We hardly offend against the
ny and Staten Island, in the State of New York; Portsthe box that was needed. We harraly blend against the hy and Staten Island, in the box that the box that was needed. We harraly blend against the hy and Staten Island, in the box that was needed. We harraly blend against the hyperbox that was needed. We harraly blend against the box that was needed. We harraly blend against the hyperbox that the box that few articles that remained were such as gain rather than shire; Portland, Maine; Brooklyn, Connecticut; Bos lose by being kept. The London box by Mrs. Massie, ton, Worcester, Plymouth, Duxbury, Upton, Manchesvery valuable and elegant as a whole, contained some ter, Weymouth, Stoneham, Salem, Lynn, Dedham specimens of embroidery and ladies' work superior, we Chelsea, Hingham and Concord, in Massachusetts. Our think, to any that has been exhibited in previous years. domestic articles are in general of a useful rather than The camp stool, presented by the Dowager Lady Bux- an ornamental description, and for these the demand is ton, and a footstool by Mrs. Gurney, and several beauvery great. It is a department almost entirely unsuptiful ottomans, were of this description. Such work, plied by our foreign contributors, and we would there when mounted, as in the present case, is sold much fore urge on the friends at home increased exertion. more readily, being wanted at the moment for Christ- The demand for children's well-fitting bibs and aprens, mas and New Year's gifts. We would also make nice knit hosiery of all descriptions, ladies' plain colspecial mention of the historical prints, and portraits lars, caps and handkerchiefs, is very great. We owe it Agnew of Manchester, and various drawings and pen- their very beautiful and well chosen collection. The

place greatly increased in quantity. The pretty Irish friends. The articles from Cazenovia, (our first contri knitting and crotchet work was in the highest request, bution from thence) were very acceptable. From Pio and we could have sold much more than we had. The ton and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, we have to acknowle book-table was indebted to Dublin for some of its edge very beautiful specimens of Indian work, and an greatest attractions in the shape of several water-color assertment of children's toys. drawings by Varley, in his best style. Two of these, the We are indebted to Mr. Sketch near the Trossachs, Scotland, by Mr. Thomas U. articles in Glass, Britannia Ware and Block Tin. f many other water-color drawings, the works of am- the requisite china, we are also greatly indebted. ateur artists, and of several oil paintings of much The Managers feel it incumbent upon them to return part of the Dublin donation, we cannot speak too highly. arduous labors. consisted not merely of every variety of De La Rue's paper and envelopes, but of all that is most seductive by most interesting addresses on the part of Messrs. parelment and Russia leather. In the shape of travelling, writing and dressing-cases, blotting books, memimilar description, they formed part of the attraction of by far the most elegant and valuable book table that

chiefly of articles in bronze, china, morocco, rosewood chiefly of articles in bronze, china, morocco, rosewood en Grès, Terre Cuit, &c., furnished the greater portion of the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table, and supplied that variety of little obtained for the book-table for t jects of taste and art so particularly desirable at that due to the wishes of those devoted friends of the slave eason of the year in which the Bazaar is held. Sandal in Great Britain, to whom so much of our success is wood and other fans, exquisitely painted, drinking cups owing, and who, for the promotion of their further efand flacons of Bohemian glass, statuettes of Luther and Calvin, heads of distinguished French poets and statesmen, statuettes of Mad'lle Rachael, a very great with which we regard certain prominent objects of ingraphs, seals, medals, casts, pressed leaves, flowers and new; but there may be others just roused to the imsea mosses, puzzles, games, bog oak ornaments, and models of the round towers of Ireland, as paper weights, our statement may not be wholly devoid of interest and our statement may not be wholly devoid of interest and (these last from our indefatigable Dublin friends,)—
all this sparkling medley was heaped upon the bookbenefit the Bazzar exists, is based on one principl table in a sort of confused order, or orderly confusion, alone; a principle so simple and self-evident, so entire whichever phrase shall appear the least paradoxical, ly in consonance with humanity and justice, so clearly and was, of course, the table that never lacked puring and was, of course, the table that never lacked puring the consonance with the dictates of reason and common in accordance with the dictates of the

mention. But while lingering a moment at the booktable, we must not forget the exquisite and remarka-ble imitations of fruit sent from France by Mrs. Putnam, and wonderfully made, informed and tenanted by a nor omit to thank Madame Power for her port-folio of separate sepa

We would also express our gratitude to Professor De Morgan and Mr. John James Garth Wilkinson for copies of their valuable works, rendered yet more valuable by doctrine is the one point of attraction that unites the

To M. Souvestie, likewise, our thanks are due for six dumes of his interesting Tales, accompanied by an

striking object of attention that the Bazaar afforded. Placed near the centre of the room, on a small white narble table, the first object that caught the eye upon stering was a statuette in bronze, by Cumberworth, The African Woman at the Fountain.' From every risitor it received deserved admiration. For a mor carticular account of the artist and his works, we refer our readers to an article in the Liberty Bell, entitled 'The Sculptor of the Torrid Zone.' The statuette was presented to the Bazaar by a number of the friends of the slave in Paris. Among the list of contributors we notice the honored name of M. Arago. The disposition that has been made of the same will, we know, give pleasure to the donors. It was purchased for the sum of \$125, by the managers of the Bazaar, and others sympathizing with them in their admiration of Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and by them presented to Mrs. Stowe. All will agree that it could not have had a more fitting destination.

The LIBERTY BELL for 1853 was published, as usual, on the first morning of the Baxvar, and contains much well suited to do the cause service. It is enriched with many excellent contributions from French friends of the cause, and a few from its English ones; we regret that the number of the latter is so scanty for this year's

As we glance over the list of our foreign contribu tors, we see the names of many places in Great Britain that we would not willingly omit. In the unavoidable haste and confusion of such an occasion, the names of some may have been overlooked or mislaid. know that we may trust to the kindness of the donors for our excuse. They cannot lose the happiness which a true labor of love affords in itself, and they will remember, that if forgotten here, there is a record else

In the larger boxes to which we have alluded, were con

The Toy Table was unusually profitable. The toy Two separate collections were received from London; better suited to our purpose than children's toys and

eminent men, presented through this box by Mr. to our Rochester friends to express great gratitude for cil sketches. We are much indebted to Mr. Foley for opera caps, dressing-gowns, Marie Stuarts, and indeed his easts of Mrs. Chapman, which sold readily.

From Dublin and Cork came contributions quite equal

The same may be said of the Portland articles, and the in beauty to those of previous years, and from the former very handsome dressing-gowns sent by our Albany

gh Head and one of the smaller draw- five boxes of excellent soap, and to Messrs. Morey & ings, were sold at the prices affixed by the judgment of Ober, of Boston, Messrs. Cains & Johnstone, of the Mr. Petrie, the distinguished antiquarian and land- Phoenix Glass Company, Mr. N. S. Cate, agent of the scape painter, who was so kind as to affix his attestation Bay State Glass Company, and Mr. Benjamin Haynes, of their authenticity. A drawing by Munn, and another of Charlestown, for their valuable and ample supply of Young of Dublin, and presented by himself to the Dublin these friends who so lavishly supplied the refreshment collection, were greatly admired. The same may be said table, and to Mr. F. A. Summer, who kindly furnished

merit; in particular, 'The Fairies,' Fairies' Washer- their thanks to Mr. Curtis, the Superintendant of Horcoman, by Miss Carter, and a Madonna and Child, by ticultural Hall, for such an amount of attention and Madame Varin. Of the De La Rue articles, which form kindness as materially lessened the severity of their

The last two evenings of the Bazaar were occupied

very brief and imperfect manner, some account of the conduct and arrangement of the Bazaar, and express-ing, as we now do, with very great sincerity, our fer-The Paris collections by Mrs. Chapman, comprising every little embroidery or ladies' work, but consisting sake, we would gladly bring this paper to a close. We benefit the Baazar exists, is based on one principle sense, so removed from fanaticism, that it is difficult to With so much to challenge the attention, it is almost suppose that any mind, unbiassed by custom or selfmpossible to recollect all of which we should make fishness, could think its converse aught but the climax demption, so furnished with powers and affections and We are much indebted to the Duchess of Sutherland hopes and sympathies that attest alike its origin and for the kind interest expressed in the Banar by the gift destiny, is not, and cannot be, merchandize, property. to it, through Mrs. Chapman, of the beautiful engrav-ings of herself and daughters, with autographs at-tached. nor understandings are competent to perform this trans mutation, to change human nature into goods and chatthe faithful and affectionate testimony against the sin of American A. S. Society; its adoption the one condition of membership. Now, at first sight, this proposition

eet great narrament is held on this point by people becomes apparent that they get they are treating. A system that regard may ject they are treating. A system that regula sea a serf, a dependant, a vassal, a pupil, as appearance may be an imperfect and in some cases a said set but the system with which we are at warfer in the but the system with which we are at warfer in the but the system with which we are at warfer in the but the system with which we are at warfer in the but the system with which we are at warfer in the but the system with which we are at warfer in the but the system. but the system with which we are at warfact bester considers him a marketable commodity, a social whose value is registered in the price current to man is, we apprehend, no exaggration or larger but the simplest and gentlest form but the sumpress that the sum of need be, over the arrangement, or any commend a vantages; and a sample as an answer to that we had spice spirit, our samp, that argues that there can be my single American slavery. A spirit of national repenhant American statery.

That theaty willings of people the only thing necess, and twenty immers of pub-with immense wealth, immense energy, good ever-tion, republican forms of government, and a profession tien, reputation religion in its purest and most deof the course, can find no way in which they can ally emancipate three millions of slaves, is in our con m absurd proposition. Here is the difficulty. It cause absure proposition a sacrifix of neary and power, for be done without a secretar of mency and power, for which this degraded and guilty asses are wholly unwhich this degraded are some are seen and property in prepared. To the entreales of the abilitionist, it is thought a sufficient answer, that trade will be injured. or the balance of political power impaired. We are my at all prepared to deny, that this great work of many could be accomplished without much national sales sonal distress. Nor are we manuare that this man retend to England and every other country view one mercial prosperity rests at all on the blood-stained on waste of strength to turn aside from the main issue engage in a discussion on the Free Laber question per We respect very highly all consciration strate but to make it the principal subject of interest sed as gument is to fritter away our energies, and probes a

very limited result. Still, it is all-important that or English friends hold themselves prepared to excuse their opponents on this very point, the unliable let that any great change or convulsion teaching America slavery must react, and for a time injurious, safe material prosperity of Great Britain. It is not we that the friends of the slave in that country should be vote the main portion of their time and energy to pe pedients for the supply of free goods, and plan for the culture here and there of free cotton, and petition for duties on this and that branch of slave labor-printed where questions of commercial expediency and those warm and unremitting than that on slave cotten;) be let them turn their exertions towards the creation as perpetuation of a national feeling, that shall place the uccess of a great question of mercy and justice far above a mere temporary national prosperity; a feeling that shall joyfully welcome loss and privation, if so be that the poor right of personal exactship be restored a that class of their fellow-creature who have been long robbed of their birth-right. It is a curious and striking illustration of the blist.

ing and bewildering influence of wrong-doing, that the people of the United States and their pro-shvery abetors in Great Britain, with exceptional occasions in the latter to which we will allude by and by, seen to asume the ground, that if the anti-slavery people vi but be quiet, American slavery can proceed for any length of time, and over any extent of territor, on-quering and to conquer, with none but the most deligiful and happy results.

Mr. Garrison, while travelling the past summer, ne, Niagara Falls, a slaveholder from Florida; as late igent and gentlemanlike man, who had had largeportunity from official sources to obtain perfect square ace with the game of American politics, as played b its Southern winners, and who was anxious to exchan ideas with him on the great national enesting of & very-a subject, for different reasons, very interests to both. The slaveholder explained, to his own could satisfaction, the entire hopelessness of the work to the Northern abolitionists had addressed themen He conclusively showed how successful, thus for, is Southern slavery-extension doctrine had ben, lat I was yet to be acted out in the cases of Mexico saids ba; how the carrying trade and new market for it manufactures were quite sufficient to bribe whose spirit of opposition might yet remain in the North connivance of England; and finished by tricaple exclaiming, 'You are all bought up in advant.

. True ! said Mr. Garrison; but there is use er rumstance you have not taken into account; you to get that there is a God.' The gentleman passed in noment, and then said, good humoredly, for behilpst been defending the morality of slavery or my skin sequences, that "that was certainly very true, but that so few people now-a-days seemed to take organizated the same, it was no wonder he had emitted it'

This little anecdote embodies and suggests thus that it becomes all parties well to consider. There can be no doubt, humanly speaking, of the immese she against which the abolitionists are fighting. The cell, harsh, indomitable Anglo Saxon nature, excited and stimulated by every temptation that ambifies and less of gain may present, strong enough to brile or bully all foreign opposition, does indeed present a next for midable obstacle in the way of moral trath, vere a set that this very nature, once made alive to be class, shall produce the highest examples of hereism of shit our race is susceptible. That there is a Gol, some ing and ordering all after the counsel of his eva wil. 'making even the wrath of man to praise him,' atident not only from the fact, that is every age of its world he sends forth martyrs and confessors to wines against its most dominant sins, and prophets to prop-esy what the end shall be, but that such sins draws. ter them their inevitable results, and such propher, b it ever so sad or bitter, is ultimately falalled to the jeter. No danger incurred by the abolition of America

slavery can for a moment compare with that which you tains to its continuance. And here we wish to refer it a moment to the manner in which certain product journals and writers in Great Britain treat this sitject. Really pro-slavery at heart, their general tord remark is entirely in union with that of the posts American press. They owe it to the comparation purified public sentiment in which they live to assign and utter some very formal and lifeten to some lifeten to the system; less its coupled with some local purificial analogy, and a coupled with some much more heartfelt apology, as a very thorough condemnation of abolitionists and also tionism, by which their animating spirit is made desly visible. But is any thing really praise our institutions brought forward, such as the green equality of the white races, the universal diffusion of ucation, the entire freedom of conscience in mainer religion, the very crime which, when occasion got could be explained away to be no crime at all, it age
ly brought forward as a proof of the holleward of a stitutions and usages actually good. We are sized Christ should be preached even out of strife and cases. then; but were it not so painful in some of its system. tion; but were it not so painful in some of its spiritude, the view would, in others, be amusing, of the eigenst with which a pro-elavery Democracy strikes has a support with absolutists and fore of free principals. wide world over. Saving, however, what may to their own abuses or to the prospect of a war been the two countries, these writers are true to their start real instincts, and as we have said above, join the or mense majority of the nation in professing to below.

ping is really doing 20,—for, as we have said, there w belown her that were it safe wild, impracticable, fanatical, absurd aboli-see the wild, impracticable, fanatical, absurd aboli-ses, the would the peace of a nation holding three cond sistes be as a river. It cannot be. Were selficiate sienced to-morrow, the fact of God's district sciences to-merrow, the fact of God's which proc aim, trumpet-tongued, 'there is year to the wicked,' would forbid to so monstrous chaloring a wickelness, that peace which is its

h amelerates like these, and not in any signs of he winesed on our own soil, we find our chief be of secret. As one particular and specific ground description abroad, we would thankfully refer to a result and increased interest manifested by all a Great Britain. In the reception of Uncle for Costs, we witness occasion for joy and gratiand there, has been almost unprecedented, we dare and tree, has been amost unprocedented, we dare essary result. To become, in this country, an acretel, life-long abolitionist, implies much, as and test it must be attended in some shape or othand case it must be attended in some shape or otherin positive worldly and tangible loss. The charge sections to the pro-clavery newspapers that the aberl. To become a sincere and uncompromising tof the sixte is to make the sacrifice, as the case gree, of money, ambition, political preferment, famand stry friendships, religious reputation,—in a of secess, as the world counts it. The truth of this me to made apparent by a statement that no one will amount. Could any professional person visiting this ment receive any measure of popular success, if has a the opponent of our slave system? Could y's lany Lind, with all her musical ability, have side morey enough to have rendered it worth her while pear here, had it been supposed that a dollar of the at an she expended in charity could have found its er as any anti-slavery channel? Steamships and signals have so brought America and Great Britain so dose pretimity, that their mutual influence for pa'er eil aust be immense. English notions of freesaly make herself part and parcel of our oppressions le flerature, her tone of morality, her standard of m, nightily as yet sways public opinion here. In a gest and decisive battle between Slavery and Freein that is drawing slowly on, and that no combina to of freemstances can long delay, it is all-importan father public opinion be firm, unequivocal and res-

he movement recently made on the part of the wome goest Britain, proposing an affectionate and Chrisis resessirance on this subject, with their American ner, we half with strong and grateful emotion. In and abuse with which this demonstration has been re sire by the press of our country, we would desire to spes sur airnest thankfulness, in view of such so and our fervent hope that the remonstrance may most the signature of every woman throughout the larles. No true effort on behalf of humanity can en bethrown away, but now is emphatically the hou the is influence may be made more important than embelore. The question of slavery is fairly before the well Weark for none but a moral and religious in printer en behalf of the other nations of the earth he that, we unhesitatingly claim and assert, in virtue dismon humanity, it is one that they should not

home private letters received from our English finds, it is suggested that the old outery of ' Infidelity sell greed against the American A. S. Society, and prests our receiving a certain amount of aid or supply that might otherwise be rendered. But we menthing to add to the statement contained in our latyear's Bazaar Report. The platform upon which the heavy meets is exceedingly broad. Men of all creeds miss creed can stand thereon.—Christian, Jew or Paps. Catholic or Protestant. A heartfelt opposition to is institution of slavery gives him a claim there, and of muse his language and mode of action when there and he somewhat in accordance with his habits of life salbelef. For these, his fellow-laborers are not re specific. True courtesy and good sense should teach realize to be cautious how they unnecessarily wound the mirrous sensibilities of others, and to be tolerant of my infliction that others are conscientiously led to min. If evangelical sects, so called, either here or is Great Britain, shall feel themselves aggrieved that pople who in their eyes are infidel, have taken s need a ground in this matter, it only remains t to be urge upon all such the duty of crowding into the tell-clavery ranks, and by self-sacrifice and unselfish button securing that influence and authority that the qualities never fail to obtain. We can only say hee, that the receipts of this yearly Bazzar are devote pport of the National Anti-Slavery Stand ed, and the maintenance of the central operationslati-Slavery Office, Agency, &c., in the city of New

The Standard is edited by Mr. SYDNEY H. GAY and It lower Queer, and is distinguished alike for its mislavery fidelity and great literary ability. We d to believe that any organ of a similar Society could Ir se many years, have pursued a more unexceptiona it occurs in regard to the obstruction of any sectarian reductry. We commend this paper to all the facts of the slave, both at home and abroad, beleing it emineutly suited to hasten onward the hour de slave's relemption. For any other periodicals M agained by the Society's funds, nor in the slightties subject to its control, we assume no responin. If men, eminent in the slave's service, choose blede my portion of their time or influence to the backgroun of theological opinions, or what they any stem reformatory views on other questions, it lance with which, as abolitionists, we do not conto state. To every periodical inculcating genube not sharery truth, we wish a cordial God speed, the new levent in proportion to the depth of its inhas a the great behalf. How far we shall concern in its other departments is for individual taste tel servence to decide, and is a matter entirely irrelthat is the anti-slavery cause. We would, however, har il friends who are anxious on this account hera patient continuance in labor and testimony, on In part, is the best method in which to meet this bee of warfare, be it the result of hypocritical preher, or sarrow sectarism, or even of conscientious to be truth. Thus have we found it among our his he real conflict in behalf of Human Rights offer and hotter, men fighting on the same side mer stop to compare theological differences. a said men actually encamped on a battle-field, and the strack of the enemy.

hear fashing this paper, we have a few further as of explanation, due to those ladies engaged in tagh seeking and collecting for the Bazaar. We analysis anxious that no shadow of misapprehoald exist in the minds of any, relative and of the Bazzar funds. They are neither bel for the purchase of slaves, or the relief of fu-They are to be made effective, through the of the public press and the living voice, in so far alashee may be extendeded, in arousing this Fit and sinful nation, through all its borders, to and in gullt and danger, in denouncing, and, if verting an apostate church, and, in fine, clence approves, creating that agitation which is the slave's best friend. On e Slave Law, every aboliticalist looks with and horrer. Obedience to its requisitions they at consider a crime of the deepest dye. To facilitate temps of the trembling and bunted fugitive is alike y and pleasure. No complaint will be brought. and against the members and friends of the Ameras and Slavery Soc ety, who, in their private capacior as members of Vigilance Committees, have done

and dared to the extent of their ability. But the object of the Society is far ligher and wider in its aims and purposes.

Again, in respect to the purchase of alaves. It is painful to us to bear a testimony against any action founded in so benevolent and merciful a motive; that in riew of the discussion aroused in Great Britain on this question, we seel compelled to express a regret that abolitionists, and especially any anti-slavery society, should develop labor and fluids to so profittees and hopeless at task. There fugitive that escapes, diminishes the value of what is impounly and impodently styled alave property; but every clare bength increases: It. Already the arrival in our midst of some poer victim of oppression, who, having by long bours of toil purchased his own freedom, is striving to collect from the outraged sympathies of the North, a simi immense, even in the alumane and merciful. The argumentum of Abonizon is not in this cays a fair one. People age, what would you not caperly collect their ranson? Would you not deal anious for people to contribule? The answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative. The query anight as well be, would you not condact your wite, saler, it is not in this cays a fair one. People age, what would you not feel anious for people to contribule? The answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative ranson? Would you not caperly collect their ranson? Would you not deal anious for people to contribule? The answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative ranson? Would you not caperly collect their ranson? Would you not caperly collect their ranson? Would you not caperly collect their ranson? Would you not deal anious for people to contribule? The answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative ranson would have an admitted to the affirmative ranson would have an admitted to the affirmat

In this connection, we cannot avoid expressing the satisfaction with which the slave's friends here have

In closing, we would urge on all united with us in labor and aspiration, to possess their souls in patience. looking at the work before them rather in the light of We may never witness the freedom of the American slave; we may look back on what shall seem to the wordly and cold-hearted a wasted and misemployed life. But if the words Freedom, Truth, Heroism, mean any thing, if they are realities and not mere shams and pretences, then have we judged wisely, even for our own senefit and happiness, in devoting it to the noblest and holiest enterprise of the age in which we live. If we succeed, well ! and if not,

When not a beacon o'er the wave remains,
Linked but to perish with a rained land,
Where Freedom dies with them—call these a martyr

A. W. WESTON.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1853.

Money received by A. W. Weston for the 1853.	Bazaar of
Mr. John C. Haynes, Roston,	\$5 00
Mr. Richard Clap, Dorchester,	5 00
Mr. Elisha Clap, Gill,	2 00
Mrs. Ann M. Fisks, Upton,	
Miss Bradford, Duxbury,	1 00
Miss S. J. Davee, Plymouth,	5.00
Anti-Slavery friends in Lynn,	
Lawrende Ladies' A. S. Society,	5 31
Mrs. Babcock, Berlin,	8 00
Mr. Thomas Brown, Boston,	
Priends in Lords Parkand	27 5 0

Money received by Mrs. CHAPMAN, Paris, for the same

our, beliamy munt,	
Mr. Charles F. Hovey,	00
M'lle Lecomte,	00
Mr. Jeremiak Winslow,	00
Madame Mohl	00
Subscribers to purchase Cumberworth's J man at the Fountain, for the National very Bazaar, Boston.	
Madame Brenier,	00 francs
Mrs. Byrne, 5	00
Mrs. Power, 5	00
Madame Mohl, 5	00
Mrs. Hunt, 5	00
Mile Lecomte, 5	00
Madame Tourgueneff,	00
Madame Meynieu,	00
M. Martin Paschond,	00
Mtle Rosselet, 5	00
Madame Laugier, 5	00
M. Francois Arago, 5	00
M. De Lomènie, 5	00
Eugene Rendu,	00
M. M.	

 Mile Hèreaut,
 5 00

 Madame Belloi,
 5 00

 Mrs. Corceran,
 5 00

M. Meynein, 5 00 M. Des Forges, 20 00 M. Toarguerell, 20 00 MI. Toarguerell, 5 00

Donations to A. W. Weston, for publication Liberty Bell.	of I
Daniel Ricketson,	00
Mrs. David Joy,	00
Mrs. G. R. Russell,	00
Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring,	00
B. B. Mussey	00
Nathaniel Barney,	00
Miss Henrietta Sargent,	200
Mrs. Wendell Phillips,	00
Mrs. Clarissa G. Olds, 2	00
Miss Mary G. Chapman, 5	00
Samuel May Tr	00
Samuel May, Jr	00
Miss E. A. Cotton,	00
Charles F. Hovey	00
Misses Andrews, 6	00

Merchandise received for the National A. S. Bazaar. Aboves from Glasgow, by Andrew Paton.

1 box from Perth, by Mrs. David Morton.

2 boxes from Edinburgh, by Mrs. Wigham.

2 boxes from London, by Mrs. Massie and Mrs. Follen.

1 box from Bristol, by Mrs. H. Thomas.

1 box from Leeds, b. Joseph Lupton.

1 box from Leeds, b. Joseph Lupton.

3 boxes from Dublin, by R. D. Webb.

1 box from Cork, Miss Jennings.

Parcels or Letters received in the Bazaar boxes, and

From Edinburgh, for H. C. Wright, Frederick Douglass, W. L. Garrison, J. B. Syme, and Rochester and Philadelphia.

lass, W. L. Garrison, J. B. Syme, and Rochester and Philadelphia.

From Glasgow, for W. L. Garrison and H. C. Wright, From Leeds, for Frederick Douglass, W. L. Garrison, H. B. Stowe, and Lucretia Mott.

From Dublin, for Abby Kimber and Mrs. McKim. From Leedon, by Mrs. Massie's box, for Rev. E. N. Kirk, together with a large number of books from W. W. Brown, and others from Dr. Massie, which have been forwarded as addressed.

The following is the letter referred to in the Ba-

EDINEURGH, Oct. 30, 1852. DEAR CHIED: I am requested to tell you something about the little girl who made the baby clothes for, and gave the doll your kind friends have purchased for

you.

There is not much to tell. Last Christmas she was a blooming, robust child, rejoicing and giving thanks for the birth of the Babe of Bethlehem, who came to earth to teach us to love each other, and who now in heaven awaits all who fulfil his blessed will. And she rejoiced

Whose portals we call Death.'

satisfaction with which the slave's friends here have witnessed the establishment of the Anti-Slavery Adrocate—a paper that presents the most important details of this enterprise in a condensed and at the same time lucid manner. To that we can refer our fellow-laborers abroad for any further information on questions of anti-slavery policy, which they may be desirous to obtain.

In closing, we would urge on all united with we in and say to one whom she loved much, and who had suffering much, she would yet watch for the morning, and say to one whom she loved much, and who had been of the household years before her birth, 'Dear Nursey, take care that the poor cinder-gatherer you are keeping the crusts for has not to wait for them this cold dark morning; 'or, 'Go down and see, dear Nursey, that they are giving poor Mrs. A—— (the washerwoman) her breakfast comfortably; she needs it much with such hard work. I shall be sure not to need any thing till you come back sagan'. Even a little hird. with such hard work. I shall be sure not to need any thing till you come back again. Even a little bird, blind and lame with age, that hung in the nursery, was not forgotten. 'Poor lonely thing,' she said, 'how dull be will feel now! You'll take care of him, mamma, he will feel now! You'll take care of him, mamma, and in the bright summer days, when you go to the country again, take him in the coach with you. I'll he far away then! A short period before her departure, she was relieved from suffering, and seemed on the eve of that sleep so anxiously prayed for. Sweet, gentle Mary was full of love and gratitude to our kind Father in heaven, and the good Jesus, for this mercy; but while holding her mother's hand, in a sort of half slumber, she roused herself, and asked, 'What o'clock is it?' She was told, and then she quickly inquired, 'What o'clock is it now in the slave States!' Her mother was unable to answer at once. She said, 'Do try to calculate, mamma, if it is in their night time. I think it is.' It was; and on hearing it, she murmured words of gladness and thankfulness—'No weariness, no sorrow there just now,' and then nestled down on her words of gladness and thankfulness—' No weariness, no sorrow there just now,' and then nestled down on her pillow for sleep again. In a few minutes more, starting suddenly, she cried, 'But, mamma, the poor Kaffir villages may not be in peace and safety; the mamma and little children there may have sore frightened hearts.' Her mother told her she was forgetting herself the comfort she used to give to others that God's and the comfort she used to give to others, that God's an gels were watching every where, ready to help and comfort. She replied, with a sad, weary smile, 'O' ay, I had almost forgotten that,' and then turning

ay, I had almost forgotten that, and then turning round, composed herself for sleep once more.

Her hold of her mother's hand relaxed for a moment, then grasping it firmly, she said solemnly, but lovingly as ever. There's Jesus and Peter, and James and John, and all the holy angels. They are singing in heaven, only we don't hear them.' She listened eagerly—(nusie was one talent she possessed and enjoyed much)—'No!' she exclaimed, 'we don't hear them.' Turning the property of the property of the control of the property of 'No!' she exclaimed, 'we don't hear them.' Turning to her mother with perplexity of look, she asked,
with some confusion, 'Are we far from this house now,
mamma?' Her mother answered, 'No, darling, we
are all together yet.' She then cried hastily, 'Get
papa.' He came forward, having been in the room
watching for hours. She kjesed him, and suid, with
great energy, 'Good papa!' 'Nursey,' before mentioned, was also in the room, and came forward too;
she held out her arms to her, and asked for her little
sister. On being told that she was sleeping in her little bed, and that it was not advisable to bring her, she tle bed, and that it was not advisable to bring her, she said neekly, 'Very well. Dear wee K——!' dear wee K——!' Seeing her looking faint, a cordial was raised to ber lips—it was in vain. We laid her back gently; that was needless. Meek, loving Mary stood before the throne, and all that remained with us was a clod of the

And summer days with leaves and flowers, came; and And summer days with leaves and flowers, came; and the little bird (hitherto always left behind) was taken into the country in the coach, as promised, and made glad all the season with the songs of the happy free birds around him, and every object of her solicitude is cared for with a ten-fold care by all the household she left, and no object that she would have pleaded for ever pleads to them now in vain. And her mother has taken the little baby doll out of her drawer, and the baby clothes she made out of their work-box where she left them all in careful order, some part of the work still unfinished, and given them as she desired.

them all in careful order, some part of the work still unfinished, and given them as she desired.

This you see that the taper of love a little child lighted and carried a very short time amongst us, now burns over her grave with a strong bright flame, shining even across the wide ocean upon you, dear child. We are strangers to each other, and will be so until we reach our 'Father's house;' but we have praved that reach our 'Father's house;' but we have prayed that you may be long spared to your parents, and enjoy more happiness than earthly good alone can give; and we will indulge the kepe that you will, when old and gray-haired, tell the story of your Christmas doll to little children, and then; like the 'beloved disciple,' St. John, when stricken in years, begin and end with the divine precept, * Little children, love one another.

A CROWDED SHEET.

Our first page is wholly occupied with an intensel interesting report of a large, highly respectable and phi-lanthropic meeting, recently held in Belfast, Ireland, in reference to American Slavery, and the presentation of an address and testimonial to the authoress of 'UNCLE Tom's Cabin.' It will be seen that the resolutions and speeches were remarkably spirited and pertinent. The address, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. EDGAR, is happily conceived and admirably expressed, and should obtain wide circulation in this country through the press.

The interesting features and cheering results of the late National A. S. Bazzar, in Boston, are set forth in a very lucid and graphic manner in Miss Axxe W. WESTON'S excellent report. It will find many deeply interested readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society commenced its sessions at the Melodeon, in this city, on Wednesday, and will continue through this day (Friday)-forenoon, afternoon and evening.

We copy the following from the Commonwealth A CARD.

Mas. H. B. Srown desires to acknowledge the gift of Cumberworth's statuette, in bronze, of 'THE APRICAN WOMAN AT THE FOUNTAIN,' from a number of friends in the city of Boston.

The chief value of such a gift is always that which possesses as a token of regard and approbation; but the present gift has a high additional value from its being a beautiful specimen of the noblest form of art, and standing as a mute but expressive and powerful pleader in behalf of human brotherhood. ANDOVER, Jan. 21, 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

That the Seventeenth Annual Anti-Slavery Fair of Pennsylvania was held in the Grand Saloon of the Assembly Buildings, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th days of De cember, 1852. The spacious edifice in which, during many years, we have held our Fairs, and from which we were necessarily excluded last year, being rebuilt we gladly returned to its beautiful saloon. Our Fair was a highly successful one, affording great encourage ment for future efforts. As in previous years, the sa loon was crowded with visitors, and the tables thronge with purchasers. On the third evening, an excelladdress was delivered to the assembly by WILLIAM H. FURNESS. It was heard with profound attention and great pleasure, and added much to the attractions of

To many generous donors and diligent co-workers ar we indebted for aid. Among the former, we gratefully record the name of Joshua L. Hallowell, whose liberal gifts furnished one of the most attractive tables of the

Bristol, Bart, Byberry, Makefield and Chester Counties were represented by their respective tables; and do-nations were received from Boston, Pawincket, Plain-field, (Conn.) New London, Wilmington, Salem, Mullica Hill, Camden, Chester, Norristown, Wrightstown, Plainfield, (Pa.) Isabella Furnace, Warwick, Milton and Media, and from Birmingham, Bristol and Clifton,

The numerous articles thus collected by the liberality and industry of many workers for our cause, were who are endeavoring to effect its disappearance in your tastefully displayed upon tables surmounted with light country. Great God! what a revelation! I country and graceful iron arches, covered with evergreens. For this new ornament of the Fair we are indebted to our friend and condjutor, ISAAC WINSLOW.

The Receipts of the Fair were, \$1816 60 The Committee recommend that prompt and energetic arrangements be made for the next Fair, feeling assured that they will result in the most gratifying suc-

On behalf of the Committee, MARY GREW, Ch'r

THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

We are most happy to announce to the contributors er. The tables were nicely arranged, everybody worked with alacrity and right good will, and there was no want of volunteer help in every department where application or labor was needed. Thanks for the better

At the close of the Fair there was an auction of goods, that were becoming unsaleable in consequence of being kept on hand for some time.

Some of our most valuable goods remain on hand, placed them. You will not marvel that we folt a deep of Slavery, no salvation! what confusion! and after so much Our old and dear friends of Boston and Philadelphia list, which command us to love our neighbor as ourself? set, remains on hand, to grace some lady's bed at some prosperity and security.

ments for the occasion, for which they have our kindli- him in sickness, &c., &c.

To each and all of you, dear contributors, we return you in our plans for better success at our next Fair. On behalf of the Managers,

E. ROBINSON, Secretary.

SALLIE HOLLEY.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 17. This interesting woman and deservedly popular lecturer on American chattel slavery, (the giant crime of with sufficient time to give good notice, and the conwas well filled by an attentive auditory. She also spoke in the evening, when nearly all the seats were filled, although it was thought by many to be the coldest evening we have had this winter. I believe there were not any notes taken of her addresses, and I felt exceedingly sorry that her warm and thrilling appeals to the ness. The defenders of Slavery in Russia go, in gener-moral and religious feelings could not be placed on patoo, who care not to hear the subject treated in a moral and religious manner; but I think it a great mistake, the principle thus defends and it always pains me to hear the real friends of this holy and righteous cause objecting to such Christian appeals, as wholly unnecessary, and saying, 'Every body knows slavery is wrong, a great wrong, without going to Christian principles to prove it.' That is true; but we also know that the professed Christian Church is upholding and sustaining this great crime, and that many church members believe their spiritual teachers and guides are really as great opponents to slavery as any body in the world; they are hoodwink-ed, and really deceived by those whom they have taken as their spiritual guides. Miss Holley is admirably calculated to bring out the true Christian sentiment, and to touch the chords in the hearts of these professors, and gain their sympathy for, and action in, the antisoon after speaking here. There are many who heard her, who greatly admire her matter and manner. rapid, and quite easy. There were some very fine passages in her addresses, which had a thrilling effect on many of her anditors. Sympathy in many hearts has been awakened, and I trust that good fruits will be forthcoming in due time.

8. W. W.

Weston.

From the Liberty Bell for 1853. RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS.

An admirable work bearing the above title, on the cor dition and prospects of Russia, was published in Paris, in 1847, by Monsieur Tourgunners. This ac-complished gentleman is a Russian Noble, (exiled and under sentence of death since 1825,) for having cast in his lot with the Serfs by advocating their emancipa-tion while minister of Finance and member of the Imperial Council of State. He is one of those truly wise and good men whose opinions cannot fail to have great influence wherever they are known. With him Freedom is a question of fundamental right as well as of national policy. After reading certain copies of the Liberator, and Standard, and Uncle Tom'. Cabin, which I had sent him, he addressed to me the following Letter, which I entreated permission to pub-lish here. I am convinced that a body of good men of all countries, who should be at the same time great of all countries, who should be at the same time great enough to create for themselves a sphere of moral ac-tion higher than that of national policy, and founded on the deepest principles of universal and absolute right, would soon be able to change the moral aspect of the world, and abolish such institutions as Serfile and Slavery. It is to make such men acquainted with each other for such a purpose, that the 'LIBERTY BELL' is published.—N. w. c.]

LETTER.

I thank you, Madame, for the journals which you have kindly sent me, containing reports of the proceed ings of different reunions, in which speeches have been made in favor of Slavery, and especially against those country. Great God! what a revelation! I could not have believed that the perversity of the human understanding and of the human heart could go so far. In fact, many of the orators who have taken part in these discussions, not satisfied with overwhelming the adversaries of Slavery with their own peculiar style of argument, have been driven-the wretches !- to attempt to prove that the possession of man by man is in conformity to the sacred Scriptures ! Some among them have pushed the falsehood so far as to proclaim that opposition to the existence of Slavery implies opposition to the will of God, and that the Abolitionists are, in truth, mere Atheists!

The possibility of such an argument has been a new discovery to me, and I have never experienced such an impression as that made upon me by the reading of these discourses. At first I could hardly believe my these discourses. At his I was as successful and as numerous to the late Fair, that it was as successful and as numerous these discourses. Then I thought my reason itself must be affected; ering the exceedingly uncomfortable state of the roads and the weather. The Town Hall was, as usual, beautifully decorated with evergreen wreaths, twined by more than willing hands, and tastefully arranged under the superintendence of our faithful friend, J. W. Walkthe name of the Synod, decides that Slavery is in conformity with the Bible!

lam ever confounded when I see the defenders of Slavery attempting to support themselves upon the holy text. They quote one passage of the Bible, which, according to their interpretation, permits Slavery, and another which justifies and consecrates it. The reporter of the Synod exhibits proof, in this respect, of a very meritorious crudition. He adds-by the way-that the Church has not the right, still less is it under the obligat'on, to travel out of the Bible, and to follow the political or philosophical systems, which, in the course time, appear among men. The pious reporter evidentand will probably be sold during the year. We grate- ly counts the opinion of the necessity of emancipation fully acknowledge our indebtedness to friends abroad, in the number of political and philosophical systems. who sent us boxes or parcels, and we do hope they were The Bible, says he, in summing up, permits Slavery as much blessed in spirit in giving, as we were in receiving. We shall not soon forget the gush of grateful the Church allows Slavery. It must abstain from opfeeling that came over us as a new baptism in our cher. posing it; and—the logic is pitiless—it must defend it ished work, as we opened the boxes, and removed the and in defending it, persecute those who wish for articles one by one, from whence careful hands had emancipation! Out of the Bible, and consequently out

working for us all the year. That little purse with study of the Bible; so much tormenting of its texts! material aid for the Bugle,' reached its destination. Why do they set entirely aside the words of the Evange-

furnished us with articles of much value and beauty, Having in my own country spent my life in opposing both useful, ornamental, and rich in variety. The ar- Slavery, incessantly discussing the question with the ticles from Battle Creek were bright and beautiful; partisans of that odious institution, I thought that I their flowers, and those from New Lyme, seemed fra-grant with love, and that little box of pretty and fresh the sophistry, all the hypocrisy, and all the absurdities new things from Cincinnati, came to us as a new joy; it was so gracefully and genially tendered. The wreaths from Garretsville, brought by friends over long rough roads, have a forsh place in our more continuation. Sometimes, it is the welfare of the State, of the community in general, that is to be roads, have a fresh place in our memory. A handsome considered; and then they say that the commotion, inquilt, from a friend in Fasklin county, looking as separable from the emancipation of a large number of though the stitches were all measured from the first one serfs or slaves, would occasion serious injury to public

Sometimes they invoke the right of property, and Our kind regard is due, and is hereby freely tender- pretend that the owner of slaves should not be dised, to Mr. Tiffany, for a short and excellent address possessed, without ample and satisfactory indemnity, pertinent to the occasion, and also to Messra. Boon, Dour. Sometimes it is the good of the poor stave himself, which lass and Thorn, for their soul-stirring music. To comes to the aid of this new species of philosopher, who friends nearer home, and also to kind neighbors, we are tries to persuade you that his fate is by no means so much indebted for small but no less acceptable favors. | wretched as ignorant and superficial men would make Much hard labor was cheerfully rendered by those you believe; that the master, in consideration of the friends who superintended and provided the refresh-slave's labor, maintains him, protects him in need, tends

The very simplicity, ignorance and brutality of the poor human being, deprived of the most essential atour hearty thanks, in strong hope of co-operation from tribute of his humanity, are produced by these horrible hypocrites as proofs of the necessity, the utility, and, onsequently, of the justice of Slavery !

'What would you do?' they say, 'with all these peo ple accustomed to perpetual restraint, to passive obedience, brought up under the lash, and in the most complete ignorance, if you restore them their liberty,-if you appeal to their free will, to their civil and moral obligations? What could they themselves do with this this nation, which professes Christianity and Republiliberty that they have never learned to enjoy, whose canism,) was with us, yesterday, (Sunday,) and spoke conditions of labor, of foresight and honesty, remain completely hidden from their eyes! Freed yesterday, they will come to-morrow, urged by famine, and demand sequence was, that the hall (which is a large one) that their chains be restored, that they may have a morsel of bread. It is, then, for the interest of the slaves themselves, that Slavery should be maintained." All these declarations, ridiculous, when not odious, are based, as you well know, Madame, rather upon the principle of expediency, than the principle of righteous-ness. The defenders of Slavery in Russia go, in gener-

per for all persons to read who were not privileged to port themselves on the text of the Bible, they only cite hear her. I think her audiences would increase in any its authority to prove that, among the people mentioned place in which she might lecture; and she must be a in it, there have been slaves. I did once hear an inplace in which ane might tecture, and single who think dividual offer, as proof of the sanctity of the instituthat the religious element in our nature should be often and perseveringly appealed to. I know there are some scendants of Ham were predestined by God to remain forever in Slavery. But this atrocious felly was ridiculed and laughed at by the very persons who approve

Led to speak in my work on Russia, of the difficulties that the discussion upon Slavery and emancipation meets at every step, in consequence of the order of things established in that country, I could not refrain from throwing a sad glance of envy on the United States, where speech is free-where the press is free where, I said, slavery indeed exists in the South, but human liberty finds defenders in the North; where legalized crime, triumphant in one part of the country, finds in the other elequent voices, like that of Channing, to blast it; where hely missionaries—true Christians they -preach moderation to the master, and patience to the unhappy slave.

The reading of your journals, Madame, have led slavery cause. I have seen this in two instances, so For the honor of the human race, I now said, if not for the especial success of the holy cause of emancipation is not the silence that reigns in Russia preferable to the

But, no—the liberty of free discussion can never in-jure a just and hely cause. I really believe that the stupid extravagances of the defenders of Siavery, quand même, could not aim a more formidable blow at the in-stitution they would defend. In truth, what must a cause be, which is sustained by such arguments? These whose hearts are animated by one space of sentiment, one instinct of righteousness or justice, can be only dis-gusted by such arguments, and must necessarily end by condemning both the pleaders and the cause which they

This is especially the moment in which we should not doubt the advantages of free discussion, when we have just winessed the appearance of that .chef-d'auere of art, of genius, of sentiment, and of eloquence, which has just honored, Madame, your country and your sex,—that admirable volume, 'Uncle Tom's Cabla,' over which I have shed tears which were not always these is pain and grief.

Just Heaven! why must the same land, which produces women like the author of this immertal book,men like CHANNENG and many others, bear likewise in its bosom the scourgers of men and women, who insult all that is most sacred in man; those soi-disant Protestant divines, who shelter the greatest infamies under a theological science, as false as it is hypocritical !

Ah! perhaps it is because the American people would have too many temptations to exultation, if, beside their admirable political organization, which surpasses all that men have seen or even dreamed since the creation of the world, there had not been one shadow—alas! a dark one ! which must necessarily moderate and husun, there was no spot which obscured it.

So much the more reason that men and women of feeling should persevere in their honest and heroic efforts to disperse the dark shadow, to obliterate the shameful spot. It was not in vain that the heroes of ancient triumphs were followed by public insulters. It was a warning, that glory, to be great, must be pure; that the intexication of success must never lead the for-tunate man to forget the most rigorous of his duties, or the most sacred of his obligations. Let the American people likewise remember, in their glery, and smid their nexampled prosperity, that there are duties and obligations for nations, as well as for individuals. Let them cease to dishonor that glory and that presperity by their odious and infamous slavery. Let them throw far from them the scourge which now arms children's hands, and let those hands be extended to raise their brethren to freedom, and hold them henceforth in a Christian embrace. The act which is to make free millions of blacks will be hailed with delight by tens of millions of whites, who suffer as slaves in other lands, and who will see in that glorious emancipation the prelude of their own deliverance; and to their voices shall be joined the silent benedictions of all, over the face of the whole earth, who have hearts to feel, or heads to

You will be surprised, Madame, like many others, to see me apply, without distinction, the word Slavery to Russia and to the Southern States of America. The truth is, that, notwithstanding the difference which really exists between the Russian serf and the black slave of America, both are outlaws. I have stated and proved elsewhere, that the Russian serf is less protected by the Russian law, than animals are in England by the law of Mr. Martin; and I find, in a volume of travels recently published in England, that the author, in relating a case of revolting cruelty exercised upon a slave by a master, makes the following observation :- 'It is only a particular instance of cruelty which might, I have no doubt, be multiplied a dozen times, and which must continually take place when there is no law [not even a Martin's act) to protect the negro from the passion and spite of his owner."

It would be, then, entirely useless and superfluous to enter upon endless discussions respecting the difference of position of the Russian slave and the slave of America: the cruel parenthesis of the author just quoted, ' not eren a Martin's act,' applies to both, and in the same degree. The similarity is sufficiently proved. The Russian poble and the Southern slaveholder can cordially give each other the hand,-one armed with the whip, the other holding the knout.

Not even a Martin's act?! Would that I could see these words engraved upon the bureau of the Emperor of all the Russias-the only legislator of his em-

I will add, Madame, for your information in what concerns Russia, that, in reading Uncle Tom's Cabin, I have been often and sadly impressed by the applicability of the sketches of Madame Stowe to what I have known of similar horrors; known not merely by tales, but by authentic process, which passed through my hands in the imperial council of state. Many scenes depicted in this book seem the exact counterpart of events equally frightful, which occurred in Russia. Even in the comic features of this romance, there is hardly one in which I did not recognize something sim ilar in the Russian comedy. That delicate lady, (the wife of the ninis St. Clair,) who regrets that the feebleness of her health prevents her using the cowskin upon her slaves as she could wish, recalls to my mind the heroine of a Russian comedy, who rails at her femme de chambre, because she herself has suffered in inflicting a blow upon the servant's face. Man is every where the same:-remove the restraint of law, and he becomes

worse than the beast of prey.

The earnest, patriotic and Christian interest that you take. Madame, in the destiny of the poor slave, is to me a sure guarantee that you will hear gladly what I have been led to say to you, after reading the above mentioned writings. During a quarter of a century, I have been proscribed by my own country, proscribed because I had consecrated my life to the conflict with slavery. Time and distance have neither changed nor softened either my horror for that infamous institution, nor my wish to abolish it: nor, above all, my profound affect tion, my heartfelt love for those poor slaves whom I once considered, and whom I still consider as my brethren. You will comprehend that, bound thus to the enslaved in my own country, I cannot remain indifferent to their fate in whatever land they may suffer, and still less to the disinterested and noble efforts of those who devote themselves, in so Christian a spirit, to the termi-nation of that suffering. The love of the slaves is in my heart inseparable from gratitude, respect and admi-ration for their friends, their advocates, their protectors. These are the sentiments whose sincere expression, I beg you, Madame, here to accept.

Paris, 30th Oct., 1852. N. TOURGUENEFF.

* Rambles and Scrambles in North and South Amer-ica. By Edward Suldavan, Jr. Examiner, Oct. 23, 1852.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will speak at LEXINGTON, in the Town Hall, on Sunday next, Jan. 30, afternoon and evening.

And as follows:

Waltham, Thesday, February 1.
Acton, Wednesday, 2.
Littleton, Thursday, 18.

DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will speak at FALL RIVER, on Sunday next, Jan. 80, afternoon and evening.

And as follows:

Monday.

January 81

Dighton, Monday, January 81.
Taunton, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 2 and 8.
Norton, Friday, 4.
North Attleboro', Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 5 and 6. Taunton.

S. J. J. LOCKE, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture on slavery in the following places:—Bradford, Sunday afternoon and evening, Jan. 30th — East Bradford, Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st—Georgetown, Thursday creuing, Feb. 2d. The active co-operation of the friends of the cause, in each of these places, is carneally solicited. 'In union is strengtha'

MARRIED—In Stoughton, 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Ballon, Mr. Samper G. Grimork, of Raynham, to Miss Eliza A. Easton, of North Bridgovater,

From an English paper.
THE BONG OF THE TELEGRAPH. I have heard men say, that when winds were high, And clouds were tossed about the sky, Journeying over some lone morass, Where the endless wires of the telegraph pass,
They have stood, and listened, and trembled with fear The song of the telegraph to hear;-A sad and most unearthly strain, A sharp, low mean, like a soul in pain, Rising and falling fitfully, Like the long waves after a storm at sea I have thought and wondered, many a time What the wire would say, could it speak in rhyme; And thinking much and wondering long, At length have found the telegraph's song

> Lo, the golden age is come! Light has broken o'er the world ! Let the cannon's mouth be dumb, Let the battle-flag be furled! God hath sent me to the nations, To unite them, that each man Of all future generations May be cosmopolitan.

I, the lightning—the destroyer To be harnessed to the wire,
I have left my thunder-cloud. Harbinger of peace and union, Messenger no more of wrath, To establish sweet communion, Down to earth I take my path.

With the olive-branch extended. Swift I go to every shore; Soon all nations shall be blended, They shall learn of war no more: Peace and progress be for ever Printed on the hearts of men, So that future time may never See a battle-field again.

Soon beneath the deep Atlantic, Far below the swelling wave, Will my still small voice be passing To the land that owns the slave. Shame, oh! shame, that starry banner Doth not yet the stripes disown: Shame, that great name is degraded With the lash, the chain, the groan !

Now the world is growing better, Now that Progress leads the van, Is it not a strange injustice, Are ye not the world's free traders, Ye yourselves the brave, the free? Rise-annihilate this horror, This foul stain of slavery

The Assyrian is forgotten. And the old race of the Nile, And we stand amid their ruins, Gazing on each wondrous pile : And the glory is departed From the bright Hellenian shore. And though Rome is still in being, Vet the Roman lives no more.

But Britannia stands forever. Throned upon th' eternal seas. Nailed to every mast, her banner Floats forever on the breeze; And we laugh at our old quarrels, All our foolish deeds of yore; We are older grown and wiser, We are children now no more

Let America with England Hand in hand uphold the 'right,' Be their path the path of progress, And their fame shall know no blight: For they are the noblest nations That the sun hath ever blest, Brave Old England and her children, In the broad lands of the West !

THE POITS PHILOSOPHERS

Four great philosophers Come every year ; Teach in the open air, Then disappear.

WINTER's the stoic, So chill and heroic; He sits in the mountain breeze, biting and pure; And when, to bring fear and doubt, Damp nightly winds are out, Wraps an old cloak about-he can endure

Comes in a farming frock. With garlands and ploughshare a lesson doth give; He sighs through the fields awhile, Turns up the soaking soil, All haste and laughing-briskly can live.

SUMMER, with mantle free, Epicurean he,
Lolls in the cooling shade, like a tired boy; While blazing suns unkind Leave the stout mower blind. Where faints the mountain wind-he can enjoy.

AUTUMN, when all are done, Paled the fierce-burning sun, Fills well the granaries, where seeds may lie, New-coming years to bless;

Then, in his russet dress, All hope and quietness, sweetly can die

OLD WINTER BY J. B. R. BAYLEY.

Who's he that comes yonder, enthroned in storm, His garments how white ! and his visage how pale ! His helmet the snow-flake, his weapon the hail! And-icicles, fresh as from glacial rocks! Behold how they hang from his hoary old locks ! The wee tiny children are flocking to see Whoever this fearful old stranger can be ! 'Tis Winter, 'old Winter,' I know by his pac And the light that reflects from his frosty old face

He walketh abroad while we slumber and dream. Curls up the green herbage, and glazeth the stream He baketh the glebe, and blancheth the hills. He curdles the fountains, and crusteth the rills, Lays bare the deep forest, and withers the flower. obes the old ruin, and batters the tower : He waves his wand amidst beauty and worth, And scatters the wreck o'er the face of the earth. Old Winter' rules over land, ocean, and sea-And a potent magician and laird is he!

But still, though his presence be frigid and drear, He never comes forth but he bodeth of cheer; His breath may be bleak, and his shouting may His touch may be icy, and sharper his ways; The light of his glance, as it flits on the breeze The dew-drops on hedge-row and bramble may freeze But nature and man, after all, must agree, That a welcome old annual visitor's he! And echo respond to the feeling, all fraught With the comforts and joys that 'Old Winter' has brought.

EPIGRAM.

The following, though old, contains a truth generally

She's secret as the grave, they say-'Tis true, I cannot doubt it, But 'tis a grave with tomb-stone on, Which tells you all about it.

THE LIBERATOR.

ARBITRARY CONFORMITY OF DRESS. UPLAND, 12 mo. 16, 1852.

In looking over thy paper of the 8d inst., I was grieved to find thee so satirical and intolerant in thy remarks on these who may be so unfortunate as to differ with thee in opinion. Dost thou not know that it is as intolerant to hold up to public ridicule and scorn a sect because of their peculiar dress, as it is because of their peculiar religious opinions?

I have a portrait of thee, which has been and is yet

held in great respect by my household. In this portrait, thou sportest a shirt-collar apparently about five inches wide, which, undoubtedly, is quite unnecessary, and is as 'ludicrous' as the broad brim of the Quaker. If thee were thy collar as a 'stand-up' (upright), Fair in Salem being made around her; and when it was If thee wore thy collar as a 'stand-up' (upright), there might be some show of utility; but it appears to be worn for no other purpose than for show, and to cover thy cravat by being turned downwards. Now.

This year, though destitute of help, and scarcely able be worn for no other purpose than for show, and to cover thy cravat by being turned downwards. Now, in point of utility, there is more in the 'broad-brim,' both in sunshine and rain, than in thy five-inch collar. Could I not hold this up to public ridicule, and condemn it as a 'strange and ludicrous conceit'?

Of the 'clique' thou speakest of, I know nothing: but when thou sayest, 'there is no more simplicity in the dress of the Quakers, than of the Boston Light Infantry while on parade,' thou must know, for thou art not ignorant of the matter, that this statement, to

say the least, is a misrepresentation.

Thy remarks about the 'portly woman' are very uncharitable, and altogether unbecoming a Christian. If she was evidently in error, as thou seemest to think, and evinced an intolerant spirit, thou shouldst, in pity, rather than in anger, have pointed out the error, and by example have shown a more kind and conciliatory

I think thee pursues a very bad policy in thy advocacy of the rights of the slave. Instead of exercising Christian forbearance, and showing a conciliatory spirit, and by this means increasing thy friends, thou art irritating and estranging them from thee, and thus injuring the cause thou hast, no doubt, sincerely at Respectfully thine, . W. Dixon.

Our respected correspondent seems to take our well-meant criticism altogether too sensitively. He exaggerates both the language we used, and the dimensions of our shirt-collar-which, by the way, instead of furnishing him with an argument to justify Quaker conformity in wearing 'the broad brim,' is fatal to his logic; for it proves (or rather proved, as we have long since changed the shape of it) that we are not a slave to fashion or to sectarian usage. Why does he speak of the utility of the broad-brim, both in sunshine and in rain '? Will he pretend that it is, or ever has been worn for any such purpose? All that we said on this

'It is a strange and ludicrous conceit, among any 'It is a strange and ludicrous conceit, among any sect, to imagine that conformity in dress belongs to the region of taste or principle. Simplicity is one thing, and very commendable in its place; but always to wear the same cloth and the same cut is a very different thing. There is, in reality, no more of simplicity in dress among the Quakers, than among the members of the Boston Light Infantry Company while on parade. The organs of color and form are multifarious in their development and exercise; what one person admires, another rejects; but there is in nature scope enough for universal cratification.'

Now to represent this criticism as 'satirical and intolerant,' as 'holding up to public ridicule and scorn a sect, because of their peculiar dress,' is certainly unagraph successively, and analyze it thoroughly, and tions as plain as that black is not white. Dissenting from the formal dress of the Quaker tody, as contrary ing and serving her fellow-beings. May all who rec to natural taste and freedom, how could we make a this do so likewise! pointed criticism in regard to it, in a more frank and unexceptionable manner?

Friend Dixon says- When thou sayest, there is no ever, from believing our statement to be a misrepre- of outraged humanity. sentation, we still regard it as literally true; and our sole object in reserring to the startling and palpable, in for his true devotion and marked sympathy with the order to arrest attention. In this we have succeeded. Our correspondent denies the fitness of the analogy-

calls it a misrepresentation-and imputes to us a bad spirit and wilful dishonesty! And that is all he does didly try to prove us et us right! Let his error, and we shall have something tangible before us, and possibly something to retract. Till then, fire will not burn the conviction out of us, that, in the true sense of the word, there is no more simplicity in the arbitrary and mechanical dress of any sect, than there is in that of any military company. Can we not be allowed to say this, without being set down as scornful, intolerant, and regardless of truth?

Friend Dixon receives our criticism upon the appear ance and discourse of a female Quaker preacher in an equally perturbed state of mind. He brands it as 'very mediately abolished; we, the subscribers, in order to uncharitable, and altogether unbecoming a Christian' This is easily said, but it is an empty assertion. He thinks we 'should in pity, rather than in anger,' (!!) have pointed out her error. Anger, indeed ! where we made only a humorous allusion! This is wholly to change the significance of words. Finally, Friend Dixon says- I think thee pursues

very bad policy in the advocacy of the rights of the slave.' Well, we confess, he has an overwhelming ma jority to back him in this opinion-both Church and State, all the slaveholders and slave-breeders, all dough-faces, trimmers and demagogues, all the mobocrats and rowdies, Capt. Rynders and the Empire Club, Bennett's Herald and the New York Observer, the whole army of hunkers, bigots, pharisees and formalists &c. &c. We submit whether this fact proves us to be destitute of ' Christian forbearance and a tory spirit'-and lacking in prudence and a sound judgment! And we beg leave to ask Friend Drxon what he thinks of the policy pursued by the prophets. by Christ and his apostles, by George Fox and his as-sociates; and whether it was regarded any better than is ours, or did not produce as 'irritating and estrang ing' an effect; and whether it did not prove (as we think anti-slavery is proved) to be based upon justice, humanity, and impartial love.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN DECEASED. Died, on the morning of December 25th, Ruth GALBRAITH, wife of NATHAN GALBRAITH, at their resi dence in New Garden, Ohio, aged 73 years.

From the commencement of the anti-slavery move-ment, the slave has had no advocate more energetic and persevering than the deceased. She and her venerable partner were among the first to extend helpful sympa thy to BENJAMIN LUNDY, in his efforts to arouse th nation to the wrongs of the slave, by publishing the Genius of Universal Emancipation. In his efforts to arouse the nation against the annexation of Texas as an emporium for human chattels, they gave him efficient support. Ruth Galbraith was among the first to wel-come THE LIBERATOR into the field of contest with oppression, and during the twenty years of its existence, she has been one of its most constant and delighted readers. Its stern, uncompromising advocacy of the rights of man, especially of the outraged slave, has ever called forth her warmest sympathy. Nor did she over object to the paper or its editor, because it sometimes gave utterance to sentiments on other matters which she could not approve. She had a bold, discrim-

others, and claimed and exercised for herself, the most absolute and unrestricted freedom of thought and expression on all subjects pertaining to human welfare. She deemed no opinions, practices or institutions, in religion, government, or social and domestic life, too sacred to be investigated and improved, or abandoned, as reason, affection or justice might decide. From their commencement, she has read the Anti-Slavery Standard and the Anti-Slavery Bugle. No woman in the country has been more thoroughly conversant with the country has been more thoroughly conversant with the anti-slavery enterprise than Ruth Galbreath, so far as information could be obtained from anti-slavery publi-

to move about without extreme suffering from palpita tion of the heart, her last thoughts were busied in pre paring things for the Fair, to aid the enterprise of the ineteenth century—the abolition of American slavery Regardless of all human enactments, and defying the authority of Congress, and of all other powers tha sanctioned slavery, she was ever on hand to give aid and comfort to the fugitive slave. She knew no authorit above her own soul; and that ever required her to aid the fugitive, and to baffle the blood-thirsty and ruffianly slave-hunter, in whatever name or guise he might com Hers was the home of the public advocates of anti-sls very and of all reforms; and no person ever more kee ly enjoyed the society and conversation of the enlight ned friends of Reform than did she. She was a co ent, active, large-hearted friend of progress. Her max im was, that the mind could not stand still, and should never grow old. Hers never did. With great ardon she was ready to embrace any new idea, when con vinced of its truth; but with an iron will and outspoke zeal, she clung to whatever she judged to be true and right, be it new or old. A heart more truly tender and susceptible of loving sympathy for human suffering was never combined with a will more indomitable, purpose more stern, and an energy more restless an untiring. Hers was a soul to appreciate and symps thize with great and heroic deeds, as well as with th loving and gentle. Few persons in the private walks a philanthropist than our departed friend.

She was a great reader. Amid all her activity, i would scarcely be believed possible that she could find time to read much. Vet she usually read, weekly, three anti-slavery papers, and the Saturday Evening Post and Ohio Cultivator. Besides these, she has read during the past two years, with great relish, several of the largest and best works of Dickens and of Scott. She was fond of reading novels and biographies. She has read, during the same period, Robertson's history of the discovery and settlement of America, and had her mind deeply exercised by the wrong inflicted in the name of Christ on the Aborigines of this continent. Even in her extreme suffering, being unable to read herself, she would get others to read for her. Few persons were capable of conversing more intelligently on a greater variety of subjects.

Ruth Galbraith came to Ohio some forty years ago, when it was a wilderness. She was familiar with the trials of life in a new country. She and her companon-Nathan Galbraith-have journeyed together thir ty-five years, sympathizing together in all reformatory movements. In her death, the poor, the oppressed and warranted by the language we used, or the spirit in she had faults is but to say she was human; but her outcast of human kind, have lost a friend. which we wrote. Take each sentence of our little parprove it to be either harsh in its phraseology or untrue in its declaration—if it can be done. It seems to us while falsehood, injustice, slavery, war, drunkenness done will live in the memory of the true and just, (pardon our egotism) a series of self-evident proposiearth. She honored and worshipped her God, by lov-

Another friend has fallen-Connectus Bunnerr of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose name will ever be held in more simplicity in the dress of the Quakers, than of the grateful remembrance by every colored American who Boston Light Infantry while on parade, thou must know knew him. He was for many years one of the proprie that this statement, to say the least, is a misrepresentation.' And that, surely, is saying a good deal to impeach our honesty and love of the truth! So far, how-sacrificed, while he has unflinchingly defended the cause

We learn, says the Voice of the Fugitive, that our sole object in referring to the military dress was to people are going to erect a monument over his grave, fleeing bondmen. We hope that the object may mee with a general response from our people.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Worcester, at the Police Court Room, Jan. 7, to form a City Anti-Slavery Society. The meeting was organized by the choice of Dr. O.

Martin for Chairman, and Wm. B. Earle, for Secretary. A committee, appointed at a former informal meeting of citizens, reported a draft, which, after various amendments, was adopted, as follows, viz :

Whereas, chattel Slavery exists in our land, which is a grievous and unjustifiable outrage upon Humanity, and a sin against God and onght therefore to be in add strength and force, by concentration, to our in-dividual opposition thereunto, do hereby associate ourselves together, and adopt this

CONSTITUTION Article 1st. This Society shall be called the Worces

Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2d. Any person conscientiously opposed to Slave ry may become a member of the Society, by subscrib ing its Constitution, and contributing to its funds.

Art. 8d. The objects of the Society shall be by p lie meetings, lectures, and discussions; by circulating publications, and all other righteous means, so to enlighten and purify public sentiment, as to secure entire abolition of Slavery throughout the country.

Art. 4. The officers of the Society shall be a Preside Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors who together, shall form an Executive Board; and their duties shall be those usually performed by such

Art. 5. The annual meeting for the choice of Office shall be held in the month of January at such time and place as the Passident and Secretary may appoint, which shall be properly advertised.

Art. 6. Alterations and amendments may be made to this Constitution, at any annual meeting, or at any neeting duly called for that purpose, by vote of the majority of the members present.

The following list of officers was then elected:

President-T. W. Higginson. Vice President-J. M. Miles. Secretary-O. K. Earle.

A. Howland, Theo. Brown, Wm. W. Rice. Poled That the Executive Roard institute a series Lectures on Slavery, and among other speakers, invite each of the clergymen of this city to lecture before the

Directors-Mrs. Sarah H. Earle, Mrs. A. M. Miles

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in such newspapers in Worcester, as will insert the same without charge.

ORAMEL MARTIN, President.

WM. B. EARLE, Secretary.

Only One Reason.—Horace Mann, in his lecture on "Woman," says: "I see but one reason why woman should not preach the gospel, and that reason is, that it is ten thousand times better to go about practising the gospel, than even to preach it."—Olive Branch. We see no wit nor reason in this. It is just inating and far-reaching mind, and accorded to all applicable to man as to wo

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Lunt vs. Hastings.—Mr. Attorney Lunt, who has so engerly coveted a share of the immortality which political history is preparing for the Fugitive Slave Law, delivered a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, on Monday evening (17th inst). His topic was Warren Hastings, as Governor General of India. One of the morning papers says:—

'The lecturer suggested that it might be well for those Pharisaical people of England, who rap their phylacteried robes about them, as if their country's history were pure and spotless, to take a giance at the past, or even at the present, and they would there find cause to blush with shame, instead of crossing the Atlantic to rebuke America for her sins.' Does he really admit that slavery and

rebuke America for her sins."

'Her sins.' Does he really admit that slavery and man-hunting are sins? After having worked so eagerly in the service of slave-hunters, after having ac cepted the Fugitive Slave Law as the guide of his lift and the special crown and glory of his partiotism, after doing his utmost to convict half the people of Boston of misdemeanors and treasons, because they venture to cherish the promptings of justice and humanity and after utterly failing in those efforts, he must be it tolerable condition to explore rotten places in the character of Warren Hastings, and bid the people of Eng tolerable condition to explore rotten places in the char acter of Warren Hastings, and bid the people of Eng land blush for shame over the sins they may find a

Mr. Parker's Lecture.-The second lecture

Mr. Parker's Lecture.—The second lecture of the course was given in Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, by Theodore Parker. Subject: "The False and True Idea of a Gentleman."

Want of space forbids us giving a report of the lecture; but we would say, that for keen satire, sparkling wit, and strong, salient points, we never heard it excelled. Mr. Parker's quiet, peculiar manner of saying severe things, gives additional force to the truths he utters. Snobs and flunkies meet with no mercy at his hands. His description of the vulgar genteel man, and the process of genteelizing, as he called it, was inimitable, and was fully appreciated by the large audience.

The hall was so crowded that it was necessary to bring in all the extra seats that could be found, and even then, large numbers were obliged to stand.—Dedham Gazette.

Egy There has lately been a fresh outbreak of bigotry in New Bedford. The Directors of the Lyceum there have refused to invite Theodore Parker to lecture before them. The Mercury, of that city, says in excuse, that his theology is an object of abhoreence to nearly all the members of the Lyceum; and it adds, that he is not an agreeable lecturer, and that not more than half a dozen out of eight or nine hundred would like to hear him. Probably these New Bedford snobs will be shocked to hear that Mr. Thackeray went to hear Mr. Parker preach the other day, and in a note to him, as in conversation with others, expressed the greatest as in conversation with others, expressed the greatest admiration of Mr. Parker. But then, Thackeray 'don't know nothing,' compared with the greasers of New Bedford.—Lowell American.

Influence of Slavery on Invention .- The las report of the Commissioner of Patents contains the fol-lowing statement of the number of patents issued to citizens of the different States, during the year 1851:—

Maine9	Delaware
Vermont	Maryland
New Hampshire17	Virginia
Massachusetts121	North Carolina
Connecticut53	
Rhode Island9	
New York	Alabama
New Jersey	
Pennsylvania77	Louisiana
Ohio76	
Michigan 5	Tennessee
Indiana	Kentucky
Illinois10	Missouri
Iowa2	Florida
Wisconsin4	

ers.

It appears that during the year, 658 patents were issued to citizens of the free States, and only 64, or less than one tenth of that number, to citizens of the slave States. This strikingly illustrates the depressing and paralyzing influence of slavery. Population of Canada.—The census which

has just been completed, shows the following results Total population..... 1.752,265 Some of the cities show the following figures:—Quebec, 42,055; Montreal, 57,715; Toronto, 40,755; Hamilton, 14,112; Kingston, 11,585; London, 7,031; St.

Independent Marriage.-The following no-

tice appears under the marriage head of the Gardiner (Me.) Transcript:—

We, the undersigned, have pledged ourselves to each other for life, or as long as we can live in harmony, and now sustain the conjugal relations. This we do without conforming to the laws and customs of this nation in regard to marriage, believing it to be an affair exclusively our own, and no others, whether of friends, Church or State, have aught to do or say in the mat-

A Noble Bequest.—The N. Y. Tribune of Thursday states that Peter Cooper, Esq., has made a donation of \$300,000 for establishing an institution to be known as the 'Union,' the object of which is to be the 'moral, mental and physical imprevement of the youth of the city, the State, the country, and the world.' The site selected for the building is bounded by Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, and Seventh street.

We take pleasure in recording another instantike liberality. Mrs. Harriet L. Packs.

N. Y., has given \$65,000 for "Canada another instantial and the street and the stree

N. Y., has given \$65,000 for the endowment of a new Female Academy on Brooklyn Heights. The fact of this generous donation having transpired, and the old edifice in Joralemon street being in ashes, the Trustees edifice in Joralemon street being in ashes, the Trustees of that institution have determined to add to the sum appropriated by Mrs. Packer, the further sum of \$15,000 — being the surplus in their treasury. With this aggregate amount of \$80,000, it is intended to erect the most complete Female Academy in this country. Besides this important enterprise, the Trustees have it in consideration to appropriate the stock of the old institution, amounting to \$32,000, for the establishment of a Brooklyn Academy for boys.

Nelson's funeral, in 1809, cost about eventy-five thousand dollars. William Pitt's, thirty housand. Wellington's will probably cost as much as

Col. Edward Coles has a long letter in the National Intelligencer, in disproval of the state-ment that Nathan Dane was the author of the celebrat-ed ordinance of 1787. He claims the honor for Mr. rson, to whom he was private Secretary.

On the first of January, 1853, the sale of lottery tickets was for ever prohibited in Virginia.

A Mr. Hawes is making arrangement at Hartford for the manufacture of a new and very in-genious clock. The clock will run for one year without winding or setting, and in addition to its value as a winding or setting, and in addition to its value as a correct time-piece, its calendar exhibits the month, the day of the month, the day of the week and the year.

Taxes in New York .- The fruits of prodigality and misrule, in the Common Council of New Yord, are revealed in the budget of its Comptroller, who informs the Board that the sum of \$5,171,802 who informs the Board that the sum of \$5,171,802 must be raised by tax for the year 1853. This is an increase of \$1,791,231 over the tax of 1852. Of the whole sum to be raised, \$3,479,938 is for the City Government! This exceeds, by over one million of dollars, the estimate of expenses for 1852. The brain of the late Amos Lawrence

a prominent and wealthy citizen of Boston, was found to weigh two ounces more than that of Mr. Webster. The post mortem examination showed that his heart was largely ossified. Pork by the Acre.-A correspondent of the

Louisville Courier says that the five extensive pork houses in East Louisville have five or six acres of barrelled pork piled up three tiers high in open lots, making an aggregate of eighteen acres of pork. Besides the above, there are five or six acres of live hogs in

The Cuban authorities are fortifying Cuba at all points. Four thousand Spanish troop two generals are soon to arrive at Havana.

Horrible !- The Washington corresponden

of the New York Express says:—

'The Secretary of State, Mr. Everett, has no here, but has lodgings with a colored hady of his nown, who, for years, has taken in distinguished tionaries, both North and South.'

Mrs. Stowe has given \$25, John P. Jew-tt \$25, and W. B. Bradford \$10, in aid of Mr. Kauf-lan, of Pennsylvania.

Abbott, and Ben. Perley Poore, have issued a circula dated Washington, asking their aid to purchase 'Daph ne,' the wife of William, the faithful body-servant of the departed statesman, Mr. Webster, and now a slav in the District of Columbia.

Poor Man !- The income of the Bishop London, for the last seven years, has averaged eighty five thousand dollars a year, according to his own re-

of the London Illustrated News, has recently died at Birmingham, Eng., as poor as a church mouse, leaving a wife and several children; while the present proprietors of that celebrated sheet are reaping a rich har-

the Second District Court at New Orleans, where, pre-vious to his death, he had entered a suit to recover from the city a fee of \$25,000, for his services in the cele-brated case of Mrs. Gainer Mr. Webster's Will has been filed in

the well-known China tea merchant of Boston, was married at South Boston, on Sunday, to a young German woman. The bridegroom, for some time past, has discarded the Chinese dress, with the exception of the queue, which is kept beneath the collar of his coat, and at first sight, no one would suspect him of being a native of China.

Mortality in Salem.—During the year 1852.
467 persons died in Salem, of which 22 were 80 years and upwards.

Eighty-seven persons, belonging to the best families in Rome, have been arrested for circulating caricatures of Napoleon 3d.

The decision of Louis Napoleon, as ar biter in the case of the ship Gen. Armstrong and Port-ugal, has been received at the Department of State. It is an elaborate document, and will soon be sent into the Senate. The decision is adverse to the United States

The Artesian well at Charleston, S. C. has reached the extraordinary depth of 930 feet, without coming to water. A tube of six inches in diameter, connected by screw joints, has been inserted the entire distance.

A Small Family.—Almet Jayor Pasha, who recently died at Alexandria, Egypt, assured an English traveller that in one season he had lost thirty of his children by infantile complaints, This calamity reduced the number of his offspring to one hundred and

A School of Design for Women has been instituted in New York city. It is open to all, from the ages of twelve and upwards, who bring with them testimonials of good character. The board of management embraces the names of some of the first ladies in the city, High Price of Real Estate in Boston .- Th Times says that 378 square feet of land, in Dock Square, were sold recently for \$11,600—nearly \$30.70 per foot.

Remedy for Chilblains .- Put on a pair of cotton socks, dip your feet in cold water, and draw on your woollen stockings outside; then go about your business as usual. The torment will be assuaged in about two minutes, and a cure for the season effected i

There are three hundred and seventy railroads in the United States, either built or building; 13,847 miles are in operation, and 10,418 in precess of construction. Their cost is estimated at \$408,103,109. So says the American Railway Times.

The total loss of property by fires in California, during the past three years, is estimated at sixty-six millions of dollars—more than has been de-stroyed by fire in all the rest of the United States dur-ing the last ten years. The owners of the caloric steamer Erics-

son are so well satisfied with their experiment, that they announce their intention of building, on the same principle, during the present season, six ships, of 4000 tons each.

A Western paper says—'We are indeed a happy, elegant, moral, transcendent people. We have no masters, they are all principals; no shopmen, they are all assistants; no shops, they are all establishments; no servants, they are all 'helps;' no jallers, they are all governors; nobody is flogged in Bridewell, he merely receives the correction of the house; nobody is ever unable to pay his debts, he is only unable to meet his engagements; nobody is angry, he is only excited; nobody is cross, he is only nervous.'

An Offer .- This city was robbed of about one th sand dollars to pay the expense of a mock funeral in bonor of Daniel Webster. If they will box up and send on the great men to me when they die, I'll bury them all for ten dollars a head, and so deep that there ill be no need of mock funerals to keep them under ground.— A correspondent of the Nashville Gazette, who

signs 'Sophia,' says that woman is twice as good as man, and proves it thus by the very orthography:—W-O-M-A-N-double you, O, man!

Do One Scotchman complained that he had a ringing in his head. 'Do you ken the reason o' that?' asked his crony. 'No.' 'I'll tell you—it's because it's empty.' 'And have ye never a ringing in your head?' quoth the other. 'No, never.' 'And you ken the reason?' 'No.' 'It's because its cracked.' The Difficulty of saying ' No.'-This difficulty ha

The Difficulty of saying 'No.'—This difficulty has never been so wonderfully proved as in France, recently, where, in the matter of the election of Emperor, no more than 253,145 persons could be found to say 'No;' whereas near upon 8,000,000 came forward to say 'Yes.' This is a curious example of the politeness and gallantry of Frenchmen, who have elected a man like Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, somer than hurt his feelings by saying 'no' to him. Certainly, the French are the politest people in the world!—Punch.

Bigby fell down the other slippery morning. As he sat on the ground, he multered, 'I have no desire to see the city burned down, but devoutly wish the streets were laid in ashes." The unfortunate individual who fell into a di

pute that was carelessly left open during the night, is said to have sustained no further injury than a difficul-ty of respiration from a great loss of words.

The man who was hurt by a burst of applause recovering, and the individual who was injured by the accidental discharge of his duty is still very low. Theodore Parker says: 'Mr. Leaning-bothways is a popular politician in America, just now, sitting on the fence between honesty and dishonesty, and, like the blank leaf between the Old and New Testaments, belongs to neither dispensation.'

The Bishop and the Higheayman.—Dick Turpin, the obber, once stopped a Bishop on the highway.

'The Lord deliver us!' said the coelesiastic, in dis-

"No! stand and deliver, yourself," retorted Turpi

Has a man, asked a prisoner of a magistra a right to commit a nuisance?'
'No, sir i not oren the Mayor.'
'Then, sir, I claim my liberty. I was arres uisance, and no one has a right to commit me.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART

ON January the 1st, 1852, will be published determined upper of a magnificent mouthly work used above title. The Editor, Mr. JOHN CASSEL, as very successfully superintended aphibited size and work in England during the past year, used as title of the Illustrated Exhibitor and Magnine d as the circulation of which has averaged 60,000 each not be remarked by the success which has attended this enterprise, he has determined upon issuing Magnine of still higher pretensions; one, insteed, will prove the pictorial wonder of the age. Each use the superior of the super will consist of ber will common of large size, printed on the find

ixty-eight pages by paper.

The Illustrations will be entrusted to the first trian The Hinstrations will be entrusted to the first Aring and Engravers in the world. In order to reder that arruly Magnificent Work, and to make it really what is name imports, a Magazine of Art, and the next same esting pictorial work that has ever appeared, the Publisher intends, in addition to a profusion of fixe spanings throughout the work, to give at least

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of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the
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